IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION

H2 INTELLECT LLC, Plaintiff, vs. THE HOME DEPOT, INC., HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC., AND HOME DEPOT PRODUCT AUTHORITY, LLC, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 2:24-cv-00694-JRG-RSP JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

HOME DEPOT'S INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS, SUBJECT MATTER ELIGIBILITY CONTENTIONS, AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT PRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Court's December 10, 2024 Amended Docket Control Order [Doc. 23], Defendants The Home Depot, Inc.[1], Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., and Home Depot Product Authority, LLC and (collectively, "Home Depot" or "Defendants") hereby provide their Initial Invalidity Contentions, Subject Matter Eligibility Contentions, and accompanying document production concerning the claims that Plaintiff, H2 Intellect LLC ("H2" or "Plaintiff"), identified in its disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions dated November 1, 2024 (Plaintiff's Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions and Accompanying Documents Production), as follows: U.S. Patent No. 8,433,296 (the "'296 patent") asserted claims 1–15 (the "Asserted Claims").[2]

[1] The Home Depot, Inc. is an improperly named holding company, which does not manufacture, use, offer for sale, or sell any product or service accused of infringement in this case or operate Home Depot's online presence or retail stores, and should accordingly be dismissed from this case.
[2] H2 is no longer asserting U.S. Patent No. 11,948,171 [Doc. 26].

In their Invalidity Contentions, Defendants: (i) identify each currently known item of prior art that anticipates, renders obvious or otherwise invalidates each Asserted Claim under AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103; (ii) specify whether each such item of prior art anticipates and/or renders obvious the applicable Asserted Claim; (iii) submit charts for illustrative prior art references identifying where each limitation of each Asserted Claim is disclosed or rendered obvious by the prior art; (iv) identify combinations and illustrative reasons to combine prior art references where a combination of prior art references makes an Asserted Claim obvious, (v) identify grounds for invalidating Asserted Claims based on indefiniteness, enablement, and/or written description under 35 U.S.C. § 112; and (vi) identify the grounds for invalidating the Asserted Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for failure to claim patent eligible subject matter.

I. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Defendants reserve their right to amend, modify, and/or supplement this disclosure and their Invalidity Contentions. Specifically, Defendants reserve the right to amend based upon the Court's claim construction. Defendants additionally reserve the right to amend their Contentions if H2 later provides any information that it failed to provide in its Infringement Contentions and/or its accompanying document production, or if H2 amends or alters its Infringement Contentions in any way. Further, these Invalidity Contentions are based on information obtained by Defendants to date. Discovery in this case is on-going. In particular, fact discovery is not complete, the Asserted Claims have not been construed, and expert discovery has not begun. Defendants intend to seek discovery from H2 and third parties regarding public use and/or the on-sale bar under AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102, additional prior art under AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103, applicant's failure to comply with 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 and 101, and/or other grounds of invalidity and/or unenforceability. Based on discovery, Defendants may identify additional prior art and invalidity arguments, and the Court's construction of one or more terms from any

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Asserted Claim may require that Defendants supplement or amend these Contentions. Accordingly, Defendants reserve the right to revise and/or supplement these Contentions as this case proceeds. Moreover, Defendants reserve the right to supplement and/or amend these Contentions based on any findings as to the priority date of the Asserted Claims, and/or positions that H2 or its expert witnesses may take concerning claim interpretation, infringement, and/or invalidity issues. In addition, none of these Contentions constitutes an admission concerning the proper construction of the claims.

Prior art not included in this disclosure, whether known or unknown to Defendants, may become relevant. In particular, Defendants are currently unaware of the extent, if any, to which H2 will contend that limitations of the Asserted Claims are not disclosed in the prior art that Defendants identified or will contend that any of the identified references do not qualify as prior art under AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102. The identification of any patents and/or patent publications as prior art shall be deemed to refer to the application that was submitted for the same and to include identification of any foreign counterpart patents and applications as well as international applications. To the extent that such an issue arises, Defendants reserve the right to identify additional teachings in the same references or in other references that anticipate or would have rendered the addition of the allegedly missing limitation to the device or method obvious. Defendants' claim charts submitted as part of these Initial Invalidity Contentions cite to particular teachings and disclosures of the prior art as applied to features of the Asserted Claims. Persons having ordinary skill in the art, however, may view an item of prior art generally in the context of other publications, literature, products, and understanding. Accordingly, the cited portions are only examples, and Defendants reserve the right to rely on uncited portions of the prior art references and on other publications and expert testimony as aids in understanding and

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interpreting the cited portions, as providing context thereto, and as additional evidence that a claim limitation is known or disclosed. Where Defendants cite to a particular figure in a reference, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and description of the figure and any text in the reference relating to the figure. Similarly, where Defendants cite to particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the figure and caption as well. Where Defendants cite to portions of a reference with respect to an element of a dependent claim, these citations should be understood to include the relevant citations provided in the claim(s) from which that dependent claim depends, and vice versa. Defendants further reserve the right to rely on uncited portions of the prior art references, other publications, and testimony to establish bases for combinations of certain cited references that render the Asserted Claims obvious. Further, for any combination, Defendants reserve the right to rely additionally on information generally known to those skilled in the art and/or common sense.

The references discussed in the claim charts may disclose elements of the Asserted Claims explicitly and/or inherently, and/or they may be relied upon to show the state of the art in the relevant time frame. The suggested obviousness combinations are sometimes provided in the alternative to Defendants' anticipation contentions and are not meant to suggest that any reference included in the combinations is not by itself anticipatory. Furthermore, nothing stated herein shall be treated as an admission or suggestion that Defendants' Accused Instrumentalities meet any limitation of any Asserted Claim. Defendants deny that they infringe any and Asserted Claims.

II. THE IDENTITY OF EACH ITEM OF PRIOR ART THAT ALLEGEDLY ANTICIPATES EACH ASSERTED CLAIM OR RENDERS IT OBVIOUS

Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-3(a), Defendants identify each item of prior art that allegedly anticipates each Asserted Claim or renders it obvious. The identification of any patents

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and/or patent publications as prior art also refers to the application submitted for the same and includes identification of any prior-issued patents or prior publications in the family, foreign counterpart patents and applications, and any international applications. Concurrently with the service of these Invalidity Contentions, Defendants are producing the prior art documents identified herein that have not previously been produced. Defendants also incorporate by reference all prior art known to Plaintiff and all prior art and invalidity contentions served by any defendant on the ’296 patent or its children.

A. Table 1: Patent References for the ’296 patent

No.	Number and Name	Country of Origin	Issue Date/Date of Publication	Filing Date	Earlier Priority Date
1.	2003/0008661 (Joyce)	US	01/09/2003	07/03/2001	07/03/2001
2.	2005/0159883 (Humphries)	US	07/21/2005	01/16/2004	01/16/2004
3.	2007/0083539 (Glorikian)	US	04/12/2007	09/01/2006	09/01/2006
4.	2009/0024476 (Baar)	US	01/22/2009	07/18/2008	07/18/2007
5.	7,259,694 (Myllymaki)	US	08/21/2007	02/26/2001	02/26/2001
6.	8,014,762 (Chmaytelli ’762)	US	09/06/2011	03/31/2005	03/31/2005
7.	10,684,350 (Dupray)	US	06/16/2020	03/15/2013	03/15/2013
8.	11,463,860 (Maier)	US	10/04/2022	11/30/2020	11/30/2020
9.	2002/0161633 (Jacob ’633)	US	10/31/2002	04/27/2001	04/27/2001
10.	2008/0186165 (Bertagna)	US	08/07/2008	01/31/2008	02/01/2007
11.	2009/0124241 (Krishnaswamy)	US	05/14/2009	11/11/2008	11/14/2007
12.	2009/0163227 (Collins ’227)	US	06/25/2009	12/21/2007	12/21/2007
13.	2010/0138294 (Bussmann)	US	06/03/2010	12/03/2008	12/03/2008
14.	2017/0011424 (Abou-Rizk ’424)	US	01/12/2017	09/19/2016	06/27/2007

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No.	Number and Name	Country of Origin	Issue Date/Date of Publication	Filing Date	Earlier Priority Date
15.	7,814,106 (Guido ’106)	US	10/12/2010	06/21/2006	06/22/2001
16.	8,019,532 (Sheha)	US	09/13/2011	03/07/2006	03/07/2005
17.	9,204,251 (Mendelson ’251)	US	12/01/2015	05/22/2014	05/22/2014
18.	9,338,601 (Issa)	US	05/10/2016	11/12/2013	02/02/2009
19.	9,418,366 (Mayers)	US	08/16/2016	03/30/2007	03/30/2007
20.	8,315,456 (Hicks)	US	11/20/2012	04/10/2008	04/10/2008
21.	KR20010102668A (Cha Sang Gyun)	KR	11/16/2001	05/04/2000	05/04/2000
22.	KR20060119476A (Jung Kee Joong)	KR	11/24/2006	05/20/2005	05/20/2005
23.	KR20040021267A (Ha Jung Seok)	KR	03/10/2004	09/03/2002	09/03/2002
24.	KR20080019867A (Jeon Young Seo)	KR	03/05/2008	08/29/2006	08/29/2006
25.	2003/0208401 (Karsten)	US	11/06/2003	06/12/2001	06/12/2001
26.	2004/0176105 (Ashmore)	US	09/09/2004	03/11/2004	03/11/2004
27.	2004/0205048 (Pizzo)	US	10/14/2004	03/28/2003	03/28/2003
28.	2006/0116817 (Salmre)	US	06/01/2006	11/26/2004	11/26/2004
29.	2006/0223494 (Chmaytelli ’494)	US	10/05/2006	03/31/2005	03/31/2005
30.	2006/0270421 (Phillips)	US	11/30/2006	05/27/2005	05/27/2005
31.	2007/0129888 (Rosenberg)	US	06/07/2007	06/28/2006	12/05/2005
32.	2008/0032666 (Hughes ’666)	US	02/07/2008	08/07/2006	08/07/2006
33.	2008/0268876 (Gelfand)	US	10/30/2008	04/23/2008	04/24/2007
34.	2009/0089288 (Petersen)	US	04/02/2009	09/27/2007	09/27/2007
35.	2009/0157632 (Ryu)	US	06/18/2009	11/26/2008	11/26/2008
36.	2009/0210700 (Nomura)	US	08/20/2009	04/10/2008	04/10/2008
37.	6,782,369 (Carrott)	US	08/24/2004	12/30/1999	12/30/1999
38.	7,054,649 (Yamazaki)	US	05/30/2006	07/31/2003	07/31/2003
39.	7,089,264 (Guido ’264)	US	08/08/2006	06/22/2001	06/22/2001

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No.	Number and Name	Country of Origin	Issue Date/Date of Publication	Filing Date	Earlier Priority Date
40.	7,457,628 (Blumberg ’628)	US	11/25/2008	08/20/2003	08/20/2003
41.	7,536,695 (Alam)	US	05/19/2009	03/28/2003	03/28/2003
42.	7,712,660 (Keohane)	US	05/11/2010	01/08/2009	08/04/2005
43.	8,219,115 (Nelissen)	US	07/10/2012	05/12/2009	05/12/2008
44.	2009/0197582 (Lewis)	US	08/06/2009	01/28/2009	02/01/2008
45.	2009/0275348 (Weinreich ’348)	US	11/05/2009	05/01/2009	05/02/2008
46.	8,229,458 (Busch ’458)	US	07/24/2012	03/16/2008	04/08/2007
47.	8,447,332 (Weinreich ’332)	US	05/21/2013	05/01/2009	05/02/2008
48.	8,798,613 (MacNaughtan)	US	08/05/2014	09/17/2008	09/17/2007
49.	8,863,178 (Abou-Rizk ’178)	US	10/14/2014	07/31/2013	06/27/2007
50.	8,510,773 (Abou-Rizk ’773)	US	08/13/2013	06/27/2008	06/27/2007
51.	12,008,307 (Kirkpatrick ’307)	US	06/11/2024	07/15/2020	11/12/2007
52.	2008/0235040 (Ratliff)	US	09/25/2008	03/23/2007	03/23/2007
53.	2010/0070606 (Shenfield)	US	03/18/2010	09/12/2008	09/12/2008
54.	8,826,145 (Kirkpatrick ’145)	US	09/02/2014	11/11/2008	11/12/2007
55.	2008/133860 (Britt)	WO	11/06/2008	04/22/2008	04/23/2007
56.	2004/0252049 (Vantalon)	US	12/16/2004	07/18/2002	07/18/2001
57.	2009/0300017 (Tokusho)	US	12/03/2009	04/24/2009	04/24/2009
58.	2011/0173054 (Kutaragi)	US	07/14/2011	01/14/2011	04/07/2006
59.	2017/0013066 (Toprani)	US	01/12/2017	09/19/2016	06/30/2014
60.	2008/0098420 (Khivesara)	US	04/24/2008	12/20/2006	10/19/2006
61.	2006/0004631 (Roberts)	US	01/05/2006	09/10/2004	09/11/2003
62.	2010/0113065 (Narayan)	US	05/06/2010	11/04/2008	11/04/2008
63.	8,135,777 (Colligan)	US	03/13/2012	04/13/2009	12/23/2008
64.	8,983,488 (Sweeney)	US	03/17/2015	12/11/2008	12/11/2008

No.	Number and Name	Country of Origin	Issue Date/Date of Publication	Filing Date	Earlier Priority Date
65.	2008/0004952 (Koli)	US	01/03/2008	06/30/2006	06/30/2006
66.	2008/0004954 (Horvitz)	US	01/03/2008	06/30/2006	06/30/2006
67.	8,762,205 (Narayanaswami ’205)	US	06/24/2014	01/17/2008	01/17/2008
68.	9,225,823 (Andreasson ’823)	US	12/29/2015	08/31/2007	08/31/2007
69.	2003/0028621 (Furlong)	US	02/06/2003	05/13/2002	05/23/2001
70.	2007/0026871 (Wager ’871)	US	02/01/2007	07/28/2006	07/28/2005
71.	2009/0061890 (Andreasson ’890)	US	03/05/2009	08/31/2007	08/31/2007
72.	7,203,967 (Chmaytelli ’967)	US	04/10/2007	09/10/2003	09/10/2003
73.	8,588,816 (Collins ’816)	US	11/19/2013	12/21/2007	12/21/2007
74.	2006/0058037 (Kenyon)	US	03/16/2006	09/13/2004	09/13/2004
75.	2010/0120450 (Herz)	US	05/13/2010	11/13/2008	11/13/2008
76.	6,182,113 (Narayanaswami ’113)	US	01/30/2001	09/16/1997	09/16/1997
77.	2006/0253453 (Chmaytelli ’453)	US	11/09/2006	03/31/2005	03/31/2005
78.	2007/0001904 (Mendelson ’904)	US	01/04/2007	05/08/2006	05/09/2005
79.	2004/0224702 (Chaskar)	US	11/11/2004	05/09/2003	05/09/2003
80.	2006/0149630 (Elliott)	US	07/06/2006	11/16/2005	11/16/2004
81.	6,628,938 (Rachabathuni)	US	09/30/2003	08/14/2000	08/14/2000
82.	2005/0114694 (Wager ’694)	US	05/26/2005	08/12/2004	11/05/2003
83.	2005/0118999 (Zhu)	US	06/02/2005	12/02/2003	12/02/2003
84.	2006/0009198 (Kasai)	US	01/12/2006	06/09/2005	09/28/2004
85.	2004/0248551 (Rowitch)	US	12/09/2004	01/30/2004	01/31/2003
86.	60/946677 (Abou-Rizk ’677)	US	06/27/2007	06/27/2007	06/27/2007

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No.	Number and Name	Country of Origin	Issue Date/Date of Publication	Filing Date	Earlier Priority Date
87.	2004/0110515 (Blumberg ’515)	US	6/10/2004	08/20/2003	08/20/2003
88.	61/050180 (Weinreich ’180)	US	N/A	05/02/2008	05/02/2008
89.	2004/0253965A1 (Sato ’965)	US	12/16/2004	10/16/2002	10/16/2001
90.	4,882,724 (Vela ’724)	US	11/21/1989	10/14/1987	10/14/1987
91.	2005/0131837 (Sanctis)	US	06/16/2005	12/03/2004	12/15/2003
92.	2005/0215238 (Macaluso ’238)	US	09/29/2005	03/24/2004	03/24/2004
93.	2006/0271281 (Ahn ’281)	US	11/30/2006	05/20/2006	05/20/2005
94.	2007/0088852 (Levkovitz)	US	04/19/2007	01/24/2006	01/17/2006
95.	2007/0273558 (Smith ’558)	US	11/29/2007	01/08/2007	04/21/2005
96.	2008/0140479 (Mello)	US	06/12/2008	10/23/2007	06/29/2006
97.	2008/0248815 (Busch ’815)	US	10/09/2008	03/16/2008	04/08/2007
98.	2010/0063866 (Kinoshita ’866)	US	03/11/2010	12/09/2008	09/09/2008
99.	5,420,606 (Begum ’606)	US	05/30/1995	09/20/1993	09/20/1993
100.	6,177,880 (Begum ’880)	US	01/23/2001	07/12/1993	06/16/1992
101.	8,504,073 (Svendsen)	US	08/06/2013	08/12/2008	08/12/2008

B. Table 2: Publication References for the ’296 patent

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
1.	2008 Marks Continued Growth for In-Vehicle Navigation With NAVTEQ® Map Data	03/05/2009	WebWire
2.	Alcatel-Lucent Launches Location-Based Service	09/10/2008	Marin Perez

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No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
3.	Alcatel-Lucent Launches Next-Gen Location-Drive Services Platform	09/12/2008	GPS Daily
4.	Alcatel-Lucent's 5130 GMSP taps into location-based services revenue	09/11/2008	Michael Morisy
5.	Foursquare (Company)	No later than 05/15/2024	Wikipedia
6.	SXSW: Foursquare Scores Despite Its Flaw	03/18/2009	Jason Kincaid, TechCrunch.com
7.	Foursquare City Guide	No later than 09/22/2022	Wikipedia
8.	Location-Based Advertising The Key to Unlocking the Most Value in the Mobile Advertising and Location-Based Services Markets	No later than 12/31/2009	Lisa Peterson et al.
9.	GSM Celebrates Its 20th Anniversary	No later than 09/30/2007	Javier Gozalvez
10.	Compass Assisted GPS for LBS Applications	No later than 12/31/2006	Mark Amundson, Honeywell
11.	Context-Aware Historical Route – The Old Tampere	No later than 12/31/2003	Veikko Ikonen et al.
12.	Context-Aware Services for Mobile Users: Technology and User Experiences	No later than 12/31/2004	Juha Kolari et al.
13.	Experiences in using role-playing, computer game and physical action to enhance user involvement in design of future applications	No later than 10/31/2004	Veikko Ikonen
14.	Kontti – Context-aware Mobile Portal	No later than 07/31/2003	Juha Kolari
15.	Sharing Content and Experiences in Smart Environments	No later than 01/31/2010	Johan Plomp et al.
16.	In the Zone: Views through a context-aware mobile portal	09/08/2003	Juha Kolari et al.

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
17.	Making maps with NAVTEQ	01/22/2010	Microsoft
18.	MoCA: A Middleware for Developing Collaborative Applications for Mobile Users	No later than 10/31/2004	Vagner Sacramento, Markus Endler, Hana K. Rubinsztejn, Luciana S. Lima, Kleder Gonçalves, Fernando N. Nascimento, Giulliano A. Bueno, IEEE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS ONLINE
19.	Canalys Navigation Forum 2007 Barcelona	09/15/2007	Mike Barrett
20.	Exercise 2: Exploring the Data Portal – NAVTEQ	No later than 12/31/2009	
21.	Nokia buys mapping service for $8.1 billion	10/01/2007	James Niccolai
22.	NAVTEQ Overview	No later than 12/31/2008	Judson Green
23.	NAVTEQ Acquires Acuity Mobile	12/04/2010	MundoGEO
24.	NAVTEQ and XM Radio Introduce XM NavTraffic	04/07/2004	Mavromatic
25.	NAVTEQ Corporation	No later than 02/01/2019	Company-Histories.com
26.	NAVTEQ Corporation to offer NAVTEQ map data for use in Microsoft SQL Server 2008.	02/29/2008	Telecomworldwire
27.	NAVTEQ Part 1/3 - A Visit to NAVTEQ	11/03/2004	Dave Burrows
28.	NAVTEQ Part 2/3 - Mapping Ireland	11/03/2004	Dave Burrows
29.	NAVTEQ Part 3/3 - Road Data and Country Coverage	11/03/2004	Dave Burrows
30.	NAVTEQ Reports More Drivers are Updating Navigation System Maps	11/11/2008	WebWire

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
31.	NAVTEQ to Demonstrate Wireless Map Update Technology at ITS World Congress	11/07/2005	GISuser
32.	NAVTEQ to Showcase Leading Map-Enhanced Traffic Solutions at ITS World Congress	10/23/2008	GISuser
33.	Nokia to acquire digital-map provider Navteq	10/01/2007	Aude Lagorce, MarketWatch
34.	Where.com - What is WHERE?	12/09/08	WHERE
35.	Media And Games Invest ("MGI") Acquires US-Based Verve Wireless To Advance Its Market Position In Programmatic Mobile Location Display And Video Advertising	01/23/2020	Verve Wireless, Inc.
36.	Vervewireless.com - PRODUCTS & SERVICES: VERVE'S ADCEL	01/16/2008	Verve Wireless, Inc.
37.	The Mobile Marketing Solution That Drives Engagement and Results: Verve	No later than 12/31/2017	The Silicon Review
38.	Verve Integrates with Yext for Multilocation Marketing	10/17/2018	Destination CRM
39.	Vervewireless.com - Products & Services	05/19/2007	Verve Wireless, Inc.
40.	Vervewireless.com - Verve Publishing Platform	04/30/2006	Verve Wireless, Inc.
41.	Vervewireless.com – Homepage	04/27/2007	Verve Wireless, Inc.
42.	Vervewireless.com - PRODUCTS & SERVICES: OVERVIEW	01/16/2008	Verve Wireless, Inc.
43.	WaveMarket.com – Homepage	04/18/2009	WaveMarket, Inc.
44.	Xtify.com - API Overview	10/09/2008	Xtify
45.	Xtify.com - Documentation Home	09/27/2008	Xtify
46.	Xtify.com - FAQ	10/09/2008	Xtify
47.	IBM Buys Mobile Messenger Xtify To Connect Commerce And Ads	10/04/2013	David Kaplan

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
48.	Xtify.com - Xtify Overview	09/14/2008	Xtify
49.	Xtify.com – QuickStart	12/21/2008	Xtify
50.	Xtify.com - Supported Platforms	10/09/2008	Xtify
51.	Xtify.com - Xtify User Guide	10/09/2008	Xtify
52.	Xtify.com - Why Xtify?	11/09/2008	Xtify
53.	Geofencing for Fleet & Freight Management	No later than 12/31/2009	Fabrice Reclus et al.
54.	Integrating GPS Technology	05/22/2008	Kevin Haghighat
55.	Semantic Agents for Location-Aware Service Provisioning in Mobile Network	12/20/2005	Alisa Devlic
56.	Android 0.9	No later than 03/06/2024	BetaWiki
57.	Android 1.0 r1	No later than 08/16/2021	BetaWiki
58.	Android is now Open Source	10/21/2008	Android Developers Blog
59.	Android m3-rc20a	No later than 01/15/2022	BetaWiki
60.	Android m3-rc22a	No later than 01/15/2022	BetaWiki
61.	Android m3-rc37a	No later than 01/15/2022	BetaWiki
62.	Android m5-rc14	No later than 08/16/2021	BetaWiki
63.	Android m5-rc15	No later than 08/16/2021	BetaWiki
64.	Android SDK update: m5-rc15 released	03/03/2008	Jason Chen
65.	Android: the first week	11/16/2007	David McLaughlin
66.	Announcing a beta release of the Android SDK	08/18/2008	Dan Morrill
67.	Realizing Location-Based Push-Services on Mobile Devices	07/18/2002	Florian Fuchs

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
68.	HTC Dream	No later than 07/24/2017	Wikipedia
69.	Information Management and Exchange in the Nexus Platform	No later than 04/30/2004	Martin Bauer et al.
70.	It's official: Google announces open-source mobile phone OS, Android	11/05/2007	Jacqui Cheng
71.	JCP Home	09/24/2006	Java Community Process
72.	JSR-179 Location API for J2ME v1.0.1	02/23/2006	Nokia Corporation
73.	Location API 2.0 for J2ME – A new standard in location for Java-enabled mobile phones	01/31/2008	Sean J. Barbeau et al.
74.	Location Systems: An Introduction to the Technology Behind Location Awareness	06/02/2008	Anthony LaMarca et al.
75.	Location-Aware Information Delivery with ComMotion	09/25/2000	Natalia Marmasse et al.
76.	MiddleWhere: A Middleware for Location Awareness in Ubiquitous Computing Applications	No later than 12/31/2004	Anand Ranganathan et al.
77.	MWCo8: Hands-on with a working Google Android device	02/12/2008	ZDNet
78.	Nexus-A Platform for Context-Aware Applications	No later than 06/30/2004	Frank Durr et al.
79.	NexusScout: An advanced location-based application on a distributed, open mediation platform	No later than 12/31/2003	Daniela Nicklas et al.
80.	On a Location Model for Fine-Grained Geocast	No later than 12/31/2003	Frank Durr et al.
81.	Place-Its: Location-Based Reminders on Mobile Phones	03/23/2005	Timothy Sohn et al.
82.	Exploring the Location API for J2ME	No later than 01/31/2006	David Parsons

No.	Title	Date of Publication	Author(s) and Publisher
83.	Documentation for the X Window System Version 11 Release 6.9 and 7.0 (X11R6.9/X11R7.0)	12/21/2005	The X.Org Foundation
84.	X Window System Protocol, X Consortium Standard, X Version 11, Release 6.9/7.0	No later than 12/31/2004	Robert W. Scheier
85.	Oracle Manufacturing - API and Open Interfaces Manual Release 11i	No later than 02/28/2001	Oracle
86.	Oracle Cost Management - User's Guide Release 11i	No later than 01/31/2000	Oracle
87.	Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications Release 11i	No later than 3/31/2002	Oracle
88.	Release Content Document - Release 12 Oracle Human Resources Management System	No later than 12/31/2006	Oracle
89.	Menayan 2008	08/21/2008	YieldBuild Blog
90.	AppLoop.com: Home	08/24/2008	apploop.com
91.	AppLoop.com: Advertisers	07/05/2008	apploop.com
92.	AppLoop.com: About	08/24/2008	apploop.com
93.	AppLoop.com: Blog	08/24/2008	apploop.com
94.	AppLoop.com: Developers	07/03/2008	apploop.com

Defendants further contend that there may be offers for sale and/or public uses of products that qualify as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and/or (b), including but not limited to the technology described in the prior art patents and publications identified herein. Details regarding such offers for sale and public uses may be found within the identified prior art and/or the possession of Plaintiff and/or third parties, their successors-in-interest, and their respective customers, from whom Defendants has not yet received discovery. Defendants reserve the right to present additional prior art or evidence of prior art located and to amend or supplement its

Invalidity Contentions to the extent that such discovery or investigation yields information forming the basis for such contentions.

Moreover, the ’296 patent inventors made public disclosures and executed agreements that may qualify as prior disclosure or offers for sale under 35 U.S.C. § 102, such as, for example, the following: (1) a May 14, 2008 MapKick presentation to the Henderson Area Chamber of Commerce (H2-HD_000000001-H2-HD_000000004); and (2) and April 18, 2009 ChamberPlanet and Henderson Area Chamber of Commerce License and Service Agreement (H2-HD_000000048).

Further, to the extent the inventions identified in the patents, publications, systems, and other prior art to the ’296 patent identified in these Invalidity Contentions were conceived by another and diligently reduced to practice before the alleged conception and reduction to practice of the Asserted Claims of the ’296 patent by the named inventors of those patents, Defendants alleges that such prior art inventions invalidate the Plaintiff’s ’296 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(g).

In addition, Defendants do not have any specific disclosures under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) at this time. Discovery is ongoing, however, and Defendants reserves the right to assert any of the preceding items of prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f)

III. WHETHER EACH ITEM OF PRIOR ART ANTICIPATES EACH ASSERTED CLAIM OR RENDERS IT OBVIOUS

Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-3(b), Defendants disclose the prior art known to Defendants that anticipates or renders obvious the Asserted Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or 103. Although Defendants have identified at least one disclosure of a limitation for each prior art reference, each and every disclosure of the same limitation in the same reference is not necessarily identified. To focus the issues, Defendants cite only representative portions of an

identified reference in Exhibits 296.A through 296.M, even where a reference may contain additional support for a particular claim limitation.

Further, some or all of the systems identified below or identified in the prior art publications and patents will be the subject of continuing investigation and discovery, including ongoing and currently uncompleted third-party discovery. Defendants reserve the right to supplement their contentions consistent with the Federal Rules and the Local Patent Rules in the event that additional information is discovered relating to these systems.

A. Anticipating References

Defendants identify the following reference(s) as anticipating one or more of the Asserted Claims of each of the ’296 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102. The below table of anticipating references is exemplary, and it does not constitute an admission that any reference anticipates only the listed claims.

Anticipating Prior Art	Invalid Claim(s)
US 2002/0161633 (“Jacob ’633”)	1-15
US 2008/0032666 (“Hughes ’666”)	1-15
US20060253453 (“Chmaytelli ’453”)	1-15
US 2009/0163227 (“Collins ’227”)	1-15
US 2009/0061890 (“Andreasson ’890”)	1-15
US 4,882,724 (“Vela ’724”)	1-15

To the extent any item of prior art cited above is deemed not to disclose, explicitly or inherently, any limitation of the Asserted Claim(s), Defendants reserve the right to argue that any difference between that prior art and the corresponding patent claim would have been either inherent to the art, or obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, even if they have not specifically

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denoted that the art is to be combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art. Each prior art reference above describing or relating to a prior art system should be understood to discuss the system's capabilities generally and specific examples of specific installations of the particular system. To the extent the prior art references describe various implementations of the same underlying system, that underlying system is a single reference under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and/or 102(b). The prior art references are evidence of the capabilities of the prior art system, and each chart provided for a prior art system should be understood to incorporate by reference all printed publications describing or relating to that prior art system and all charts provided for those printed publications.

B. Obviousness Combinations and Rationale(s) to Combine

In addition to the anticipatory references described in these Invalidity Contentions, each prior art reference identified above and described in the charts attached as Exhibits 296.A through 296.M, either alone or in combination with other prior art, also renders the Asserted Claims invalid as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as described in those Exhibits. Each identified prior art reference may be combined with (i) information known to persons skilled in the art at the time of the alleged inventions of the '296 patent or (ii) any of the other anticipatory or other prior art references identified in these contentions or the accompanying charts. In addition, Defendants incorporate by reference each and every prior art reference of record in the prosecution histories of the '296 patent, counterpart patents, and related patent applications, as well as all statements made by the applicant in the prosecution histories of the '296 patent, counterpart patents, and related patent applications, including any discussion of prior art or conventional features in any of the specifications of the '296 patent, counterpart patents, and related patent applications.

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Defendants incorporate by reference the statements and reasoning by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office during prosecution of the ’296 patent and any counterpart patents or applications, and any parent or child patents or applications, as to why it would have been obvious to modify or combine prior art references to achieve the limitations of the Asserted Claims or similar claims in any counterparts.

1. Exemplary Combinations

The following listing provides several exemplary combinations with respect to the Asserted Claims:

- Jacob ’633 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.[3]
- Jacob ’633 combined with the teachings of one or more of Hughes ’666, Vela ’724, Collins ’227, Chmaytelli ’453, Andreasson ’890, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
- Hughes ’666 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.
- Hughes ’666 combined with the teachings of one or more of Jacob ’633, Vela ’724, Collins ’227, Chmaytelli ’453, Andreasson ’890, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
- Chmaytelli ’453 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.
- Chmaytelli ’453 combined with the teachings of one or more of Jacob ’633, Hughes ’666, Vela ’724, Collins ’227, Andreasson ’890, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
- Collins ’227 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.

[3] The knowledge of ordinary skill in the art may be corroborated with any background references listed in this cover pleading even if they are not specifically cited in any claim chart.

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- Collins ’227 combined with the teachings of one or more of Jacob ’633, Hughes ’666, Vela ’724, Chmaytelli ’453, Andreasson ’890, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.

- Andreasson ’890 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.

- Andreasson ’890 combined with the teachings of one or more of Jacob ’633, Hughes ’666, Vela ’724, Collins ’227, Chmaytelli ’453, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.

- Vela ’724 combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art.

- Vela ’724 combined with the teachings of one or more of Jacob ’633, Hughes ’666, Collins ’227, Chmaytelli ’453, Andreasson ’890, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.

2. Motivations to Combine

The suggested obviousness combinations discussed herein are not to be construed to suggest that any reference included in the combinations is not anticipatory. Further, to the extent that Plaintiff contends that any of the anticipatory prior art fails to disclose one or more limitations of the ’296 patent, Defendants reserve the right to identify other prior art references that, when combined with the anticipatory prior art, would realer the claims obvious despite an allegedly missing limitation. Defendants will further specify the motivations to combine the prior art, including through reliance on expert testimony, at the appropriate later stage of this lawsuit.

The decision in *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007), held that patents that are based on new combinations of elements or components already known in a technical field may be found to have been obvious. The Supreme Court rejected a rigid application of the “teaching, suggestion, or motivation [to combine]” test. *Id.* at 415, 419. “In determining whether

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the subject matter of a patent claim is obvious, neither the particular motivation nor the avowed purpose of the patentee controls. What matters is the objective reach of the claim." *Id.* at 419. "Under the correct analysis, any need or problem known in the field of endeavor at the time of invention and addressed by the patent can provide a reason for combining the elements in the manner claimed." *Id.* at 420. The Supreme Court emphasized the principle that "[t]he combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." *Id.* at 416. A key inquiry is whether the "improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established function." *Id.* at 417.

The Court further held that "in many cases a person of ordinary skill will be able to fit the teachings of multiple patents together like pieces of a puzzle." *Id.* at 420. It is sufficient that a combination of elements was "obvious to try" — "When there is a design need or market pressure to solve a problem and there are a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense." *Id.* at 421. "In that instance the fact that a combination was obvious to try might show that it was obvious under § 103." *Id.* Finally, the Supreme Court recognized that "[g]ranting patent protection to advances that would occur in the ordinary course without real innovation retards progress and may, in the case of patents combining previously known elements, deprive prior inventions of their value or utility." *Id.* at 419.

The rationale to combine or modify prior art references is significantly stronger when the references seek to solve the same problem, come from the same field, and correspond well together. *See In re Inland Steel Co.,* 265 F.3d 1354, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (allowing two

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references to be combined as invalidating art under similar circumstances where the art "focus[ed] on the same problem . . . c[a]me from the same field of art [and] . . . the identified problem found in the two references correspond[ed] well").

All of the following rationales recognized in *KSR* support a finding of obviousness with respect to each of the obviousness combinations disclosed herein: (1) combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results; (2) simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results; (3) use of a known technique to improve similar devices, methods, or products in the same way; (4) applying a known technique to a known device, method, or product ready for improvement to yield predictable results; (5) "obvious to try," that is, choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success; (6) known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art; and (7) some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. Certain of these rationales are discussed more specifically below. The fact that other rationales are not discussed more specifically should not be interpreted as an admission or concession that the other rationales do not apply.

Defendants further contend that the prior art identified in these Preliminary Invalidity Contentions is evidence of simultaneous or near-simultaneous independent invention by others of the alleged invention as recited in one or more of the '296 patent. Defendants reserve their rights to rely on the simultaneous or near-simultaneous independent invention by others as further evidence of the obviousness of the '296 patent.

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One of skill in the art would find the combination of the charted references obvious to try, due at least to the similarity of the technical teachings of the art, as shown, for example, by the overlapping U.S. classes of the ’296 patent and numerous of the cited prior art (*e.g.*, Jacob ’633, Cover (705/14); Collins, Cover (455/456); Andreasson ’890, Cover (455/456); Macaluso ’238, Cover (455/414)). As another example, one of skill in the art would find that the teachings could be predictably interchanged by, for example, simple substitution, at least because of the predictability of the art and the known interchangeability of the various elements (*e.g.*, ’296 Patent, 3:23-50 (“System 100 can include a network, for example Internet . . . other Suitable communication infrastructure . . . portable computer 179, which may include . . . any of various general or dedicated purpose computers that can be carried or transported . . . a mobile phone may also be a general purpose computing device, a radio, a television, and a navigation system”), 11:40-48 (“For example, the mobile device can forward information associated with a target location to the content delivery platform, or the content delivery server can obtain location information from a third party application or device, from a home location register (HLR), from a visiting location register (VLR), from raw, differential, processed or semi-processed GPS data, from power signals used in code division multiple access (CDMA) or other wireless communications systems, or otherwise.”); Jacob ’633, ¶37 (“In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates . . . Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information.”); Huges, ¶43 (“Location of the mobile devices 206 can be determined in any manner that allows location information to be provided to the alert system 202.”); Chmaytelli ’453, ¶7 (“In current wireless server-client systems, information can

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be transmitted to the wireless devices, such as a cellular telephone, by short messaging service ("SMS"), or other over-the-air methods known in the art."); Collins '227, ¶73 ("The location routine 96 may be consistent with the location information 88 and may be any known or future known satellite-based, terrestrial-based or hybrid location determination routine."); Andreasson '890, ¶39 ("Any portable electronic device capable of operating in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention may be used without departing from the scope of the present invention."); Vela '724, 40:51-56 ("In the preferred embodiment disclosed herein, the various signals are generated and transmitted as light signals. It will be evident to those skilled in the art, however, that radio frequency (rf) generation and transmission techniques may be used in lieu thereof in accord with certain aspects of the invention.")

As another example, one of skill in the art would be motivated to combine the references, and would have a reasonable expectation of success in combining the charted references, at least because the references use known variations of existing technologies, including known wireless communication and location techniques, telecommunication techniques and equipment, and global positioning systems and techniques, to solve routine and well understood problems (including communicating the remote location of a wireless devices and updating that location in reference to another point of interest) in predictable ways. For example, each of the references, Jacob '633, Hughes '666, Chmaytelli '453, Collins '227, Andreasson '890, and Vela '724 (and others) are directed to the use of mobile devices and locating those devices for advertising and commercial use (*e.g.*, Jacob '633, ¶16; Huges, ¶¶8-12, 83; Chmaytelli '453, ¶10; Collins '227, ¶10; Andreasson '890, ¶3-4, 44; Vela '724, 2:15-46).

In sum, each limitation of each claim of the '296 patent was well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time. At best, the elements recited in the '296 patent are mere

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combinations and modifications of these well-known elements. A person of ordinary skill in the art would be able, and motivated, to improve the existing technology in the same or similar manner by combining or modifying the individual elements that were already known in the art to yield predictable results.

IV. A CHART IDENTIFYING WHERE SPECIFICALLY IN EACH ALLEGED ITEM OF PRIOR ART EACH ELEMENT OF EACH ASSERTED CLAIM IS FOUND

Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-3(c), Defendants provide invalidity charts identified below and attached as Exhibits 296.A through 296.M identifying example identifications of each Asserted Claim being disclosed in each item of prior art charted.

A. Claim Chart List

Exhibit	'296 Claims	Bases for Invalidity
296.A	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Jacob '633
296.B	1-15	§ 103 Jacob '633 in view of one or more of Macaluso '238, Kinoshita '866, Smith '558, Sato '965, Ahn '281, Begum '880, Begum '606, Levkovitz '852, Sanctis '837, Bussmann '294, Mello '479, Busch '815, Svendsen '073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.C	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Hughes '666
296.D	1-15	§ 103 Hughes '666 in view of one or more of Macaluso '238, Kinoshita '866, Smith '558, Sato '965, Ahn '281, Begum '880, Begum '606, Levkovitz '852, Sanctis '837, Bussmann '294, Mello '479, Busch '815, Svendsen '073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.E	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Chmaytelli '453
296.F	1-15	§ 103 Chmaytelli '453 in view of one or more of Macaluso '238, Kinoshita '866, Smith '558, Sato '965, Ahn '281, Begum '880, Begum '606, Levkovitz '852, Sanctis '837, Bussmann '294, Mello '479, Busch '815, Svendsen '073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.G	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Collins '227

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Exhibit	’296 Claims	Bases for Invalidity
296.H	1-15	§ 103 Collins ’227 in view of one or more of Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.I	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Andreasson ’890
296.J	1-15	§ 103 Andreasson ’890 in view of one or more of Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.K	1-15	§ 102 and/or § 103 – Vela ’724
296.L	1-15	§ 103 Vela ’724 in view of one or more of Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, Menayan 2008, and/or AppLoop.
296.M	1-15	§ 103 Jacob ’633 in view of one or more of Hughes ’666, Chmaytelli ’453, Collins ’227, Andreasson ’890, and Vela ’724.

Defendants have identified at least one instance of each claim element found in an item of prior art. Defendants have attempted to identify the most relevant portions of the references. The references may, however, contain additional support for claim limitations. Persons of ordinary skill in the art generally read a prior art reference as a whole and in the context of other publications and literature. Defendants may rely upon uncited portions of the references, other documents, and expert testimony to provide context or to aid in understanding the disclosures of the references. Where Defendants cite to a particular figure in a reference, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and any corresponding description of the figure in the

specification. Conversely, where Defendants cite to particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the corresponding figure as well.

Defendants base these claim charts in part upon Plaintiff's infringement positions. These claim charts do not indicate that Defendant agrees with or adopts Plaintiff's positions or claim constructions. Defendants reserve the right to propose and argue for different positions and constructions. To the extent that any prior art reference discloses the same feature or functionality of the accused instrumentalities, Defendant reserves the right to argue that such feature or functionality does not meet any limitation of any of the Asserted Claims of the '296 patent.

V. ANY GROUNDS OF INVALIDITY BASED ON INDEFINITENESS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112

Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-3(c), Defendants disclose grounds of invalidity based on indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 2 or enablement or written description under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 1 of any of the asserted claims based on Defendants' investigation to date and currently available information. For each claim identified as invalid, any dependent claims of those invalid claims are also invalid under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112, ¶ 1 and/or 112, ¶ 2. Defendants reserve the right to supplement and amend these contentions based on further discovery and investigation, including the deposition of any named parties, the Asserted Patents' inventors, or prior artists.

A. Enablement and Written Description

35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1 requires that the specification contain a written description of the invention. "[T]he hallmark of written description is disclosure." *Bos. Sci. Corp. v. Johnson & Johnson*, 647 F.3d 1353, 1361-62 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). The test for whether a specification adequately describes an invention is "whether the disclosure of the application relied upon reasonably conveys to those skilled in the art that the inventor had possession of the

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claimed subject matter as of the filing date .... [T]he test requires an objective inquiry into the four corners of the specification from the perspective of a person of ordinary skill in the art .... [It] is a question of fact." *Ariad Pharms., Inc. v. Eli Lilly and Co.,* 598 F.3d 1336, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (en banc); Bos. Sci., 647 F.3d at 1362.

The enablement requirement of Section 112 demands that the patent specification enable "those skilled in the art to make and use the full scope of the claimed invention without `undue experimentation.' *Genentech, Inc. v. Novo Nordisk A/S,* 108 F.3d 1361, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (quoting In re Wright, 999 F.2d 1557, 1561 (Fed. Cir. 1993)). "[T]he scope of the claims must be less than or equal to the scope of the enablement." *Nat'l Recovery Tech., Inc. v. Magnetic Separation Sys., Inc.,* 166 F.3d 1190, 1196 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Defendants contend that the following Asserted Claims are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1. Each Asserted Claim identified below is invalid under ¶ 1 because the specification of the Asserted Patents fails to provide a sufficient written description, enabling disclosure and/or fails to inform, with reasonable certainty, those skilled in the art about the scope of the invention the meaning of the term(s) and/or phrase(s):

Asserted Claim(s)	**Term(s) and/or Phrase(s) Lacking Written Description and Enablement**
1, 6, 11	"registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type" / "registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type" / "registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type"
1, 6, 11	"establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas" / "establish a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas" / "establish a plurality of perimeters defining respective geographic areas"
1	"subject to the reserving"
2, 7, 12	"recording a request identifier associated with the request" / "record a request identifier associated with the request" / "record a request identifier associated with the request"
3, 8, 13	"receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier" / "receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request

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Asserted Claim(s)	Term(s) and/or Phrase(s) Lacking Written Description and Enablement
	identifier" / "receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier"
4, 9, 14	"determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance" / "determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to the at least one instruction to determine" / "determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to a negative determination"

B. Indefiniteness

Claims are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2 when they "fail to inform, with reasonable certainty, those skilled in the art about the scope of the invention." *Nautilus, Inc. v. Biosig Instruments, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 989, 901 (2014).

In addition to Defendants' reservation of rights stated above, Defendants note that the Court's Docket Control Order contemplates that all indefiniteness issues be brought to the Court's attention through the *Markman* briefing process. Defendants' detailed arguments as to infiniteness will be presented at that time, *i.e.*, through the *Markman* meet and confer and briefing process.

Defendants contend that the '296 patent is invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2. The Asserted Claims identified below are invalid under ¶ 2 because they fail to inform, with reasonable certainty, those skilled in the art about the scope of the claimed invention

Asserted Claim(s)	Term(s) and/or Phrase(s) Lacking Written Description and Enablement
1, 6, 11	"registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type" / "registered application programs are each associated with at least

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Asserted Claim(s)	Term(s) and/or Phrase(s) Lacking Written Description and Enablement
	one application program type" / "registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type"
1, 6, 11	"reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors" / "at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors" / "at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors"
1, 6, 11	"receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program" / "receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program" / "target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas"
1	"subject to the reserving"
2, 7, 12	"recording a request identifier associated with the request" / "record a request identifier associated with the request" / "record a request identifier associated with the request"
3, 8, 13	"receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier" / "receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier" / "receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier"
4, 9, 14	"determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location" / "determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location" / "receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier"
5, 15	"reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas" / "reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas"
1, 6, 11	"receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas; providing the sponsor a response to the request;… receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program; in response to receiving the request:"/ "at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas; at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request; at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;"/ "at

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Asserted Claim(s)	Term(s) and/or Phrase(s) Lacking Written Description and Enablement
	least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas; at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request; at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;"
2, 7, 12	"recording a request identifier associated with the request; and providing the request identifier to the registered application program."/ "at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program."/ "at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program."
3, 8, 13	"receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and"/ "at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and"/ "at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and"/

VI. INVALIDITY BASED ON UNPATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 101

Pursuant to the Court's Standing Order for Eligibility Contentions, Defendants provide Subject Matter Eligibility charts attached as Exhibits 296.1EC, 296.2EC, 296.3EC, and 296.4EC. In addition to the charts, the Defendants provide the following disclosure.

The '296 patent claims are unpatentable under §101 because they recite the abstract activity of defining a geographic area for delivering content and delivering the content to a mobile device when it enters the geographic area based on known computer technology which the Plaintiff admittedly did not invent (geofencing). Indeed, this same Court has already determined that the claims of multiple child patents of the '296 patent, which share an identical specification, constituted abstract ideas at the summary judgment stage. *See* Pretrial Conf. Tr. at 67, *Hardin v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*, No. 2:21-cv-290-JRG (E.D. Tex. Jan. 28, 2023), ECF No. 218. In this same vein, there is no "inventive concept" in the claims sufficient to ensure

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that the patent amounts to anything more than the abstract concept itself. Where, as here, the claims use only generic, conventional computers and software components to perform a series of functions, there is simply nothing inventive to transform the abstract claims into something more.

A. Legal Standard

In step one of the two-step test for determining whether a patent is directed to ineligible subject matter under Section 101, the Court must decide whether the claims are "directed to" an abstract idea. *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 218. If the claim's "'character as a whole' is directed to excluded subject matter" (an abstract idea), the Court proceeds to step two. *Affinity Labs of Tex. v. DIRECTV, LLC*, 838 F.3d 1253, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2016). In step two, the Court should "look with more specificity at what the claim elements add, in order to determine 'whether they identify an "inventive concept" in the application of the ineligible subject matter' to which the claim is directed." *Id*. at 1258. The Court must decide whether the elements of the claim, taken "both individually and 'as an ordered combination.'" provide an "inventive concept" that is "sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [abstract idea] itself." *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 217-18. Any "additional features" in the claim related to the inventive concept "must be more than 'well-understood, routine, conventional activity.'" *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Erie Indem. Co.*, 850 F.3d 1315, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

B. Alice Step One: Claim 1 Is Directed to an Abstract Idea

At step one, the Board is to "focus…on whether the *claims* of the asserted patents fall within the excluded category of abstract ideas." *PersonalWeb Techs. v. Google LLC*, 8 F.4th 1310, 1313, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2021). Representative Claim 1 is drafted in functional language and amounts to nothing more than the abstract idea of targeting the delivery of content based on the

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location of a mobile device. The claim limitations merely including the processes of (i) registering application programs for delivering content, (ii) establishing perimeters defining geographic areas for the delivery of content to a mobile device, (iii) reserving delivery of content from the sponsors on the basis of both a specific geographic area and application program type, and (iv) delivering generic content from the sponsor once the mobile device has entered geographic area reserved for the sponsor or advertiser. *See, e.g.,* '296 Patent, Claim 1. The process of targeting content for delivery based on an individual's geographic location has been occurring for ages: selecting advertisements for billboards based on a billboard's location and the nearby businesses, inserting a local affiliate's television commercial in a commercial break for shows that are broadcasted nationally, selecting advertisements for local businesses on AM/FM radio based on audience and location, and many others. Indeed, as explained in the '296 patent, advertisements have been traditionally limited by location due to signal range: "[a]dvertisements can be delivered...within communications range of areas transmitters or other information providers." '296 Patent, 1:13-15.

The Federal Circuit has repeatedly rejected claims as abstract where they use "result-based functional language" and fail to "sufficiently describe how to achieve these results in a non-abstract way" (like the claims of the '185 patent). *Two-Way Media Ltd. v. Comcast Cable Commc'ns, LLC*, 874 F.3d 1329, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (noting that "[t]he claim requires the functional results of 'converting,' 'routing,' 'controlling,' 'monitoring,' and 'accumulating records,' but does not sufficiently describe how to achieve these results in a non-abstract way."); *accord Int'l Bus. Machines Corp. v. Zillow Grp.*, 50 F.4th 1371, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2022) (patent is "result-oriented," describing required functions "presenting," "receiving," "selecting," "synchronizing" without explaining *how* to accomplish any of the tasks); *Affinity Labs of Texas,*

LLC v. DirecTV, LLC, 838 F.3d 1253, 1260-61 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (functional claim invalidated because there was nothing in the claim that described how to perform the claimed function).

As in *Two-Way*, *IBM*, and *Affinity Labs*, Claim 1 of the '296 patent describes in functional terms the delivery of content based on a mobile device's location ("registering" applications, "establishing" perimeters for geographic areas, "reserving" delivery of content for a sponsor on the basis of a geographic area and an application type, "receiving" a request for content, and "providing" the content to the application on the mobile device) without identifying how these steps would be performed in any manner that constitutes any sort of technical improvement. Claim 1 does not disclose *how* to register applications, *how* to establish perimeters for geographic areas, *how* to reserve the delivery of content, *how* to receive a request for content, or *how* to provide the content to the application on the mobile device. Instead, the claim elements recite functions in the abstract, couched as computer instructions. *Broadband iTV v. Amazon.com*, 113 F.4th 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2024). Nothing in this claim identifies a specific method of solving a problem unique to computers or the Internet—rather, these are "tasks for which a computer is used in its ordinary capacity." *Finjan, Inc. v. Blue Coat Sys., Inc.*, 879 F.3d 1299, 1305 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

Post-*Alice*, the Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that claims targeting content delivery based on location (and analogous concepts) are directed to abstract ideas. *See Beteiro, LLC v. DraftKings Inc.*, 104 F. 4th 1350, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2024) (exchanging information and allowing or disallowing a bet based on where a user is located is an abstract idea); *Broadband iTV v. Amazon.com*, 113 F.4th 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2024) (targeted advertising constitutes abstract idea); *Sanderling Management Ltd. v. Snap, Inc.*, 65 F.4th 698, 703 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (claims "directed to the abstract idea of 'providing information—in this case, a processing function—based on

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meeting a condition,' e.g., matching a GPS location indication with a geographic location.") *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Capital One Bank* (USA), 792 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (tailoring website content based on viewer's location or the time of day when the user navigated to the website is abstract).[4]

The Federal Circuit's reasoning in *Beteiro, LLC* is on all fours with the case at bar. The representative claim in that case contained the steps of:

> (1) detecting information about a gambling activity; (2) generating and transmitting a notification message regarding the activity to a user; (3) receiving a bet message that includes information regarding a bet to be placed and the location of the user; (4) determining whether the bet is allowed or disallowed using the location information; and (5) processing information for placing the bet or disallowing the bet.

Beteiro, LLC v. DraftKings Inc., 104 F. 4th at 1355. The Federal Circuit determined this was directed to the abstract idea of "exchanging information concerning a bet and allowing or disallowing the bet ***based on where the user is located***." *Id.* (emphasis added).

Claim 1 of the '296 patent is similarly directed to the abstract idea of delivering content based on location. Indeed, the claims feature the same generic steps found to be abstract in *Beteiro:*

- registering a plurality of application programs and receiving content to be delivered to the application programs (limitations 1[a], 1[g]) **[1]** (*Beteiro*'s detecting information);
- reserving geographic areas of interest (limitations 1[b]-[f]); **[2]-[3]** (*Beteiro*'s receipt and use of geographic information in connection with a bet);

[4] *Accord PersonalWeb Techs. v. Google LLC,* 8 F.4th 1310, 1313, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (invalidating claims that use "identifiers to perform various data management functions" including "controlling access to data items" and "retrieving and delivering copies of data items").

- receiving a request for content and delivering the content to the application program on the mobile device within the geographic area of interest (limitations 1[h]-[j]); **[4]-[5]** (*Beteiro*'s processing information for allowing/disallowing a bet based on location).

See id. The Federal Circuit noted that the claim at issue in *Beteiro*, like the claims here, are "drafted using largely (if not entirely) result-focused language, containing no specificity about how the purported invention achieves those results." *Id.* at 1356 (emphasis added).

Many district courts have reached the same conclusion with location-based claims, relying on consistent, well-established Federal Circuit authority. *See, e.g., PerDiemCo LLC v. NexTraq LLC*, 2024 WL 1434452, at *13 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 13, 2024) (finding claims "directed to the abstract idea of collecting, analyzing, and distributing information from geo-tracking devices"). *GeoComply Sols. Inc. v. Xpoint Services LLC*, 2023 WL 1927393, at *6 (D. Del. Feb. 10, 2023) (finding claims directed to the abstract idea of "determining the location of a device based on geolocation information and programs present on the device"); *Front Row Techs., LLC v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, 2023 WL 11800705, at *6 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 13, 2023) (finding claims directed to the abstract idea of "restrict[ing] content based on the user's location-based data"); *CG Tech. Dev., LLC v. FanDuel, Inc.*, 442 F. Supp. 3d 840, 847 (D. Del. 2020), *aff'd*, 858 F. App'x 363 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (claims directed to the "basic concept of determining game configuration based on the location of a mobile device" are abstract).

In sum, Claim 1 "preempt[s] the entire industry's ability to use" the abstract idea, no matter how it is implemented. *See, e.g., ChargePoint, Inc. v. SemaConnect, Inc.*, 920 F.3d 759, 769-70 (Fed. Cir. 2019) (explaining that a broad claim drafted in "a result-oriented way" that amounts to preempting the entire industry's ability to use the abstract idea is patent ineligible); *see also GeoComply*, 2023 WL 1927393, at *8 ("[C]laim 1 by its terms would accord patent protection to any method of verifying a person's location using geolocation data and the presence

of certain programs on the person's device. As such, it would result in the preemption of a wide range of activities relating to geolocation, even outside the context of online gaming.").

C. Alice Step Two: No Inventive Concept Sufficient to Transform the Abstract Idea

Because Claim 1 is directed to an abstract idea, the next step is to determine whether it contains an "inventive concept...sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the ineligible concept itself." *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 217-18 (citations and quotations omitted). It does not. Importantly, "a claimed invention's use of the ineligible concept to which it is directed cannot supply the inventive concept that renders the invention 'significantly more' than that ineligible concept." *BSG Tech LLC v. Buyseasons, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 1281, 1290 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

1. Mere Use of a General-Purpose Computer is Insufficient.

Claim 1 is a method-style claim that is entirely devoid of hardware components. Indeed, the '296 patent provides that its methods "may be implemented in a processing system executing a set of instructions stored in memory, or on a removable computer readable medium." '296 patent, 12:29-32. An example system that is capable of performing the method of claim 1 is shown in FIG. 7. '296 patent, 12:12:32-34 ("An example of a system according to some embodiments is illustrated in FIG. 7).The system illustrated in FIG. 7 of the '296 patent is nothing more than a general-purpose computer that includes generic computing components configured to execute generic, conventional software instructions. *See, e.g.,* '296 patent, 12:34-13:3. Claim 1 neither seeks to solve any technological problems arising in the realm of computers or computer networks nor offer any unconventional technological solutions. The specification of the '296 patent confirms that this is indeed the intention of claim 1. '296 Patent, 12:36-39 ("Processing System 700 includes one or more central processing units,...which may be

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conventional microprocessors") (emphasis added); 12:46-50 ("Processing system 700 includes random access memory (RAM) 720; read-only memory (ROM) 715, wherein the ROM 715 could also be erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) or electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM).").

The Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that merely invoking "computers and networks that are not even arguably inventive are 'insufficient to pass the test of an inventive concept in the application' of an abstract idea." *Elec. Power Grp., LLC v. Alstom S.A.*, 830 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (citation omitted). Claims that recite "no improved computer resources" and use "already available computers, with their already available basic functions, to use as tools in executing" the abstract idea do not provide an inventive concept. *SAP Am. Inc. v. InvestPic LLC,* 898 F.3d 1161, 1169-70 (Fed. Cir. 2018). The recitation of generic computer instructions in claim 6 accordingly cannot provide the requisite inventive concept. *See GeoComply*, 2023 WL 1927393, at *12 ("What is claimed and disclosed, therefore, is no more than the general idea of using generic computer components to obtain geolocation information from a user's device, to consider whether certain programs are present on that device, and to report the results of an unspecified analysis of that information.").

2. The Purported Advantages Are Insufficient.

Plaintiff alleges multiple purported advantages in preemptively addressing eligibility. *See* First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), ¶¶ 24-29. These alleged advantages are either not tethered to the claims or merely relate to advantages of the abstract idea itself, not advantages of a claimed inventive concept. *See ChargePoint, Inc. v. SemaConnect, Inc.*, 920 F.3d 759, 766 ("[W]hile the specification may help illuminate the true focus of a claim, when analyzing patent eligibility, reliance on the specification must always yield to the claim language in identifying that focus.").

Customizable Content. Plaintiff alleges that "content delivery is customizable, which enables delivery of content in near-real time to areas as specific as particular business or home locations." This area could be defined by "map features, such as streets, rivers, [or] landmarks…" *See* FAC, ¶24. The claims, however, say nothing about "real-time" delivery, nor do they mention specific map features such as streets, rivers or landmarks, and "[u]nclaimed features cannot function to remove [a claim] from the realm of ineligible subject matter." *Am. Axle & Mfg., Inc. v. Neapco Holdings LLC,* 967 F.3d 1285, 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2020); *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Symantec Corp.,* 838 F.3d 1307, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (finding that the district court erred in "relying on technological details set forth in the patent's specification and not set forth in the claims to find an inventive concept"). Rather, the claims simply mention "establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas." *See* '296 Patent, claims 1[b], 6[e], and 11[b]. This limitation is nothing more than an extension of the abstract idea itself: defining desired locations for content delivery. Furthermore, even if this were an improvement (it is not), it would still not be an inventive concept because it flows from the abstract idea itself. *See BSG Tech LLC v. Buyseasons, Inc.,* 899 F.3d 1281, 1288- 89 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (explaining that benefit of allowing users quicker access to relevant data did not provide a sufficient improvement because that benefit "flow[ed] from performing an abstract idea").

Centralized Management System. Plaintiff further alleges that using a centralized management system "can thereby deliver specific content to each of a number of registered apps within specific regions under centralized management." *See* FAC, ¶ 25. But none of the asserted claims recite "centralized management" or a "central management system" or anything similar. At best, some recite a "content delivery platform," which can be a generic computer or Internet server that communicates with the mobile devices as depicted in Figure 1 of the '296 Patent. *See*

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also ’296 Patent, Fig. 7, 12:29-13:3 (describing conventional microprocessor-based computer systems). Moreover, simply centralizing control or allowing a multiplicity of the same idea is not inventive. *See, e.g., Amdocs (Isr.) Ltd. v. Openet Telecom, Inc.,* 841 F.3d 1288, 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“‘enhancement procedure’” of “combining data from multiple network devices” is not an inventive concept “because the abstract idea of ‘gathering and combining data’ is not patent-eligible”); *Realtime Data LLC v. Array Networks Inc.*, 2023 WL 4924814 at *11 (Fed. Cir. Aug. 2, 2023) (“[u]sing multiple compression techniques and compressing and storing data on a generic component faster than if it were uncompressed data, moreover, is an abstract idea and cannot provide an inventive concept”).

Plaintiff further alleges that centralized management system “delivers content to requesting apps when it has been determined that the mobile device has entered any of the specified areas and remained therein for a predetermined or specified period of time.” FAC, ¶ 25. This feature, however, does not provide an inventive concept—it is just another rule for delivering content, devoid of any technological improvement, and thus itself is an abstract idea. The Federal Circuit has confirmed that providing information based on a condition or rule occurring (namely, matching a GPS indication with a geographic location) is abstract. *See Sanderling*, 65 F.4th at 703 (terming this a “distribution rule”). As in *Sanderling*, conditioning delivery of content based on the mobile device remaining within the specified geographic area for a predetermined length of time *(see, e.g.* claim 60) is nothing more than a distribution rule, and the specification does not describe any technological improvement or inventive concept associated with this rule. ’296 Patent, 3:18-20 (“[t]he request can also include time limitations, limitations based on the length of time a mobile device remains within a certain geographic area, or other desired limitations.”); 9:25-27 (“when the mobile device or target location physically

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enters or remains within the sponsor's reserved area for a desired length of time."). Here, there is no description of *how* to determine what the predetermined time should be or *how* to apply these restrictions.

Identifier. Plaintiff further alleges that providing a request identifier can be provided for each request for content from an application program. This identifier allegedly receives information related to user interaction with the content and provides additional content to the registered application. FAC, ¶ 26. But contrary to plaintiff's claims that this is a "unique technological solution," (*see id.*) the Federal Circuit has determined that identifiers which perform data-management functions constitute abstract ideas without an inventive contribution. *PersonalWeb Techs. v. Google LLC*, 8 F.4th 1310, 1313, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2021).

Exclusivity/Resolving Competing Claims. The Plaintiff also alleges the features that geographic areas can be exclusively reserved -- and that competing claims to geographic areas can be resolved – are technological improvements. FAC, ¶ 27. But these concepts are not embodied in any of the independent claims; instead, the '296 patent *only* mentions "reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content" in dependent claims 5, 10, and 15. Nothing in the '296 patent's claims talks about resolving *competing* claims. Moreover, PO's purported improvements apply to traditional broadcast as well. Radio and TV stations can only broadcast one commercial in a timeslot. Thus, scheduling of advertisements, i.e., resolving competing claims already existed (e.g., TV stations auctioned off advertisement timeslots).

Accordingly, the '296 patent's claims should be held invalid under §101.

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D. Claim 1 Is Representative of the Asserted Claims

When analyzing a patent under §101, it is appropriate to consider the issue based on a representative claim. *Accenture Glob. Servs. v. Guidewire Software, Inc.*, 728 F.3d 1336, 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2013) ("Because the system claim and method claim contain only minor differences in terminology but require performance of the same basic process, they should rise or fall together.") (cleaned up). A claim is representative when "the claims of the…patents are substantially similar in that they recite little more than the same abstract idea." *Content Extraction & Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n*, 776 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2014); *see also Phoenix Licensing, L.L.C. v. Consumer Cellular, Inc.*, 2017 WL 1065938, at *8-9 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 8, 2017) ("[H]ere, as the Federal Circuit stated in the case of *Content Extraction*, the representative claims are 'substantially similar' to the other claims and all of the claims are 'linked to the same abstract idea.'").

The '296 patent claims are directed to the abstract idea of delivering content based on location using generic computer technology. As explained more below, the independent claims generally require the following:

- Registering application programs (e.g., claims 1[a], 6[d], 11[a])
- Reserving a geographic areas for delivery of content (e.g., claims 1[b]-[g], 6[e]-[j], 11[b]-[g]);
- Receiving a request for content from a registered application on a mobile device (e.g., claims 1[h], 6[k], 11[h]); and
- Delivering the content based on the type of registered application and location of the mobile device (e.g., claims 1[i]-[j], 6[l]-[m], 11[i]-[j]).

Claim 1 is representative of the asserted claims (claims 1-15) and includes the above limitations. Claim 1's dependent claims 2-5 do not change representativeness because they merely add additional conventional and routine limitations as described below. *See Content*

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Extraction & Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n, 776 F.3d 1343, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (dependent claims adding "well-known, routine, and conventional functions" merely narrow representative claims).

- Claim 2 further requires the recording and subsequent delivery of a request identifier to the application program.
- Claim 3 further requires receiving user interaction information related to the user's interaction with the provided content and the delivery of additional content to the application program.
- Claim 4 requires use of a radial distance to determine whether a sponsor is associated with a geographic area.
- Claim 5 requires exclusively reserving a geographic area for a given sponsor.

Claims 6-10 are the system claim counterparts to the method-style claims 1-5 and thus do not change the representativeness analysis. Claims 11-15 are the Beauregard-style claim counterparts to the method-style claims 1-5. For example, Beauregard-style claim 11 includes in the preamble explicitly that its "non-transitory computer readable medium tangibly embod[ies] a program of computer executable instructions," where the program of computer executable instructions are substantially similar to the method steps of claim 1. The following table maps the system claims to the corresponding Beauregard claims and method claims, respectively.

Method Claim Number	**System Claim Number**	**Corresponding Beauregard Claim Number**
1	6	11
2	7	12
3	8	13
4	9	14
5	10	15

Any differences in the named generic computer components between claim sets do not affect representativeness. Different descriptions of generic computer components implementing an abstract idea do not affect the 101 analysis. *See Alice*, 573 U.S. at 210 (all claims fell together

because "[t]he method claims recite the abstract idea implemented on a generic computer; the system claims recite a handful of generic computer components configured to implement the same idea."). Since the claims recite generic computer limitations like memory, a processor, and code or software, claim 1 is representative.

Finally, no dependent claim adds any inventive concept because they all recite insignificant pre- or post-solution activity. *See Apple, Inc.*, 842 F.3d at 1242. As explained above, the dependent claims add routine and conventional limitations, *e.g.*, recording and delivering of a request identifier, receiving user interaction information related to the user's interaction with the provided content and the delivery of additional content to the application program, using a radial distance to determine whether a sponsor is associated with a geographic area, and exclusively reserving a geographic area for a given sponsor—none of which are new or inventive. Because the Beauregard and method claims are no different in all material respects with respect to the system claims, the same analysis applies. Claim 1 of the '296 Patent is representative of claims 1-15 of the '296 Patent.

VII. UNENFORCEABILITY CONTENTIONS

Defendants reserve their right to assert inequitable conduct and any other enforceability defense as fact discovery progresses.

VIII. DOCUMENT PRODUCTION ACCOMPANYING INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS

Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-4 and the Court's Standing Order for Eligibility Contentions, Defendants are producing herewith copies of the prior art referenced in their Preliminary Invalidity Contentions and Eligibility Contentions at HD_H2_0000030 - HD_H2_0006232. Defendants have also gathered certain technical documents for production pursuant to P.R. 3-4(a) and will produce them following a conference with plaintiff's counsel regarding the scope of Plaintiff's infringement contentions. *See* 11/29/24 correspondence.

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Defendants reserve the right to supplement this production as the case progresses, including but not limited to, producing or making additional documents available for inspection.

Dated: January 10, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 10, 2025, the foregoing document was served by email on all counsel of record.

/s/ Nicholas G. Papastavros
Nicholas G. Papastavros

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Exhibit 296.1EC

Patent	Claims	Exception to Eligibility	Factual and Legal Basis	Representative Claims
’296 patent	1-15	Abstract Idea	Defendants incorporate by reference Section VI concerning 35 U.S.C. § 101.	1

Exhibit 296.2EC

Claimed Component	Generically Described As	'296 patent Citation
"memory"	"RAM," "ROM," "EPROM," "EEPROM"	12:46-50, FIG. 7
"at least one processor"	"one or more central processing units … which may be conventional microprocessors"	12:36-39, FIG. 7
"communications interface"	"communications adapter"	12:55-56, FIG. 7.
"non-transitory computer readable medium"	"a removable computer readable medium"	12:29-34, FIG. 7.
"application program" / "plurality of application programs" / "registered application program" / "plurality of registered application programs"	Any application registered by a developer with the content delivery platform	2:55-59, 2:63-65, 3:5-10.
"content delivery platform"	"a processing system"	12:29-13:3, FIG. 7.
"sponsor" / "plurality of sponsors"	"systems or individuals operating under control of sponsor[s]"	2:61-62
"geographic area"	An area "defined by perimeters"	2:44-49
Delivery of content based on the location of a mobile device.	Generic sending of content based on location data.	4:8-26, 9:33-11:6. FIG. 5.

Exhibit 296.3EC

Patent/Reference/System	Title/Relevant Information about State of the Art
All of the references cited in these contentions, the Asserted Patents themselves, the references cited by the Asserted Patents and by their family members, the prosecution history of the Asserted Patents and their family members, and references cited during the prosecution history of the Asserted Patents and their family members.	References for this entry and in the table below show the state of location-based content delivery. The Asserted Patent is directed to an abstract idea and includes no inventive concept. As of the priority date of the Asserted Patent, the components claimed in the patent were conventional. The Asserted Claims include generic hardware and/or functions: memory (well-understood and known); at least one processor (well-understood and known); application program (well understood and known); content delivery platform (well-understood and known); sponsor (well-understood and known); geographic area (well-understood and known); and delivery of content (well-understood and known). The references show that these components are all well-known and that the steps the software completes are not inventive either.
US 2002/0161633 ("Jacob").	System and method for delivering desired content to a user that has a geographic location significance to the user.
US 2008/0032666 ("Hughes").	System and method for facilitating the provision of location based alerts or notifications to a plurality of mobile devices.
US20060253453 ("Chmaytelli '453").	System and method for sending and receiving ads from a server to a client device based on the location of the client device and/or a designated time window.

Patent/Reference/System	Title/Relevant Information about State of the Art
US 2009/0163227 (“Collins ’227”).	System and method for selecting advertisements for presentation on wireless device applications based on the current device location and the current interests of the device use.
US 2009/0061890 (“Andreasson ’890”).	System and method for downloading applications to the portable electronic device from the server based on a geographical location of the portable electronic device.
US 4,882,724 (“Vela”).	System and method for communicating with shoppers in marketing areas.

Exhibit 296.4EC

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
[1.pre] A method comprising:	Computer processors were known for decades prior to the ’296 patent. Indeed, the Asserted Patents describe generic memory devices such as “RAM,” “ROM,” “EPROM,” and “EEPROM.” ’295 patent. 12:46-50, FIG. 7 *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.a] registering a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	Registering applications with content delivery platforms was known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent provides no details about this process and only describes a generic developer registering an application with the content delivery platform. Indeed, the ’296 patent describes registering the application using generic and conclusory language: “an application can be registered on a content delivery platform in response to a request by a developer.” ’296 Patent, 9:37-39. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.b] establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas;	Establishing a geographic area was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describes conventional means for defining a geographic area through the use of perimeters that bound the desired geographic area: “a perimeter can be defined by streets, county boundaries, city boundaries, landmarks, or other

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	features commonly found on maps” ’296 Patent, 4:28-30. “the perimeter is a square, rectangle or similarly shaped” ’296 Patent, 4:53-54. “the perimeter may be defined entirely by longitude and latitude lines and/or coordinates that constitute an area” ’296 Patent, 4:54-56. *See also* ’296 Patent, 8:46-59. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.c] reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors to the plurality of registered application programs on the basis of both a geographic area and an application program type associated with each of the plurality of registered application programs;	Sending information, such as order information, via applications were well known prior to the ’414 patent. The ’296 patent describes a generic process for maintaining records indicating which sponsors are associated with each application and geographic area. These records simply mappings of sponsors to application types and geographic areas. The ’296 patent describes this process generically as “Sponsor A 121, sponsor C 123, or sponsor B 125 can reserve an exclusive interest in a particular geographic area by sending a request to content delivery platform 112. In some embodiments, the request can be for exclusive delivery of content to mobile devices running any registered application within given geographic areas, or for content to be delivered to particular registered applications based on a target location.” ’296 Patent, 3:11-18. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.d] receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain	Receiving requests to reserve geographic areas for

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	delivery of location-based content was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic request from a sponsor that includes an indication of the geographic area that was selected: “content delivery platform. . . can receive a request for sponsor registration.” ’296 patent, 8:38-39. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.e.] providing the sponsor a response to the request;	A server sending a response to a request was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic response to a sponsor: “the sponsor can be notified that an interest in the geographic area has been reserved for him.” ’296 patent, 9:12-13. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.f] storing a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Storing information was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic response to a sponsor: “the content received from the sponsor can be stored for later delivery to registered applications running on mobile devices having target locations that exist within the sponsor's reserved area, which such target locations may include, but are not limited to, when the mobile device or target location physically enters or remains within the sponsor's reserved area for a desired length of time. In some embodiments, content can be delivered to a mobile device by the sponsor or another party in response to a notification that the mobile device or target location

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	has entered or is contained within the sponsor's reserved area.” ’296 patent, 9:21-32. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.g] receiving, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Receiving content to be delivered to mobile devices was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content provided generically as “sponsor can provide content for delivery to mobile devices having target locations contained within its reserved area.” *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.h] receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program;	Receiving a request for content was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content provided generically as “a request for content can be received from a device running a registered application.” ’296 patent, 9:40-42. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.i] in response to receiving the request: selecting content from at least one sponsor to be delivered to the registered application program, subject to the reserving; and	Selecting content to be delivered to a mobile device based on predefined parameters was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content selected generically as “if the target location is located within a sponsor’s reserved area,

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	content from the corresponding sponsor can be chosen for delivery to the mobile device. The content can be chosen based on a number of different parameters or combinations of parameters.” ‘296 patent, 9:56-61. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[1.j] in response to receiving the request … providing the content from the at least one sponsor to the registered application program.	Providing content to mobile devices was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the selected content generically as “selected content can be provided to an application for display on a mobile device.” ’296 patent, 10:14-15. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[2.pre] The method of claim 1, further comprising:	*See* Claim 1.
[2.a] recording a request identifier associated with the request; and	Storing or recording an identifier, such as a request identifier, was known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent provides no details about this process and only describes a generic storing of an identifier associated with a request: “the content delivery platform records the request from the registered application in a request identifier in the platform database, or some other suitable storage location. The request identifier can be used in some embodiments to track further interaction with the registered application, or to deliver additional content to a requesting mobile device.” ’296 Patent, 11:49-55. *See, e.g.,* corresponding limitations in Exhibits

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[2.b] providing the request identifier to the registered application program.	A server providing data, such as an identifier, to a mobile device was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describes conventional means for delivering the request identifier to the mobile device: “the content delivery platform can deliver the request identifier to the requesting application….” ’296 Patent, 11:64-66. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[3.pre] The method of claim 2, further comprising:	*See* Claim 2.
[3.a] receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	A server receiving data, such as that related to user interaction with content, was known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent provides no details about this process and only describes generically receiving data related to user interactions with provided content: “[t]he application on the mobile device can send an indication of the interaction to the content delivery platform via the same communication channel used to send the request, or via a different communication channel.” ’296 patent, 12:3-6. The ’296 generically describes the interaction as: “pressing a button, selecting a user selectable object on a graphical user interface, or otherwise.” ’296 patent, 12:1-3. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[3.b] providing additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	A server sending content to the mobile device was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describes conventional means for sending content to the mobile device: “the content delivery platform can deliver more content to the requesting application.” *See also* ’296 Patent, 12:25-26. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[4.pre] The method of claim 1, further comprising:	*See* claim 1.
[4.a] determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location;	Determining a distance between two objects was known prior to the ’296 patent. The process for determining whether an object or geographical representation is within a predetermined radial distance is only generically described as: “a check can be made to determine whether any reserved areas lie within a given radius of a target location.” ’296 patent, 7:32-34. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[4.b] in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance.	Increasing a size of a search area was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describes this process generically as: “if no sponsor reserved area intersects an area within an initially small radius, further checks can be performed by incrementally increasing the

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	radius.” ’296 patent, 7:36-39. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[5.pre] The method of claim 1, further comprising:	*See* claim 1.
[5.a] reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	Exclusively reserving geographic areas for delivering content was known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process generically and makes no distinction between the processes for generically reserving a geographic area for the delivery of content versus reserving a geographic area for the exclusive delivery of content: “the sponsor can establish the perimeters defining geographic areas of exclusive or semi-exclusive control.” ’296 patent, 8:41-42. “Sponsor A 121, sponsor C 123, or sponsor B 125 can reserve an exclusive interest in a particular geographic area by sending a request to content delivery platform 112. In some embodiments, the request can be for exclusive delivery of content to mobile devices running any registered application within given geographic areas, or for content to be delivered to particular registered applications based on a target location.” ’296 patent, 2:11-18. *See, e.g.*, corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.pre] A system comprising:	Computer systems were known for decades prior to the ’296 patent. Indeed, the ’296 patent describes conventional

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	general-purpose computers can implement the methods and processes described herein: “[t]he methods and processes previously discussed. . . may be implemented in a processing system executing a set of instructions stored in memory, or on a removable computer readable medium,” an “example. . . system. . . is illustrated in FIG. 7.” ’296 patent, 12:29-34. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.a] memory	Computer memories were known for decades prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes generic memory devices such as “RAM,” “ROM,” “EPROM,” and “EEPROM.” ’295 patent. 12:46-50, FIG. 7. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.b] a communications interface operably coupled to the memory; and	Computer communications interfaces were known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describe a generic communications adapter “for connecting processing system 700 to an information network such as the Internet or any of various local area networks, wide area networks, telephone networks, or the like.” ’296 patent, 12:55-56, FIG. 7. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
[6.c] at least one processor operably coupled to the memory and the communications interface, the processor configured to execute a program of instructions, the program of instructions comprising:	Processors operably coupled to the memory and communications interface were known prior to the ’296 patent. The Asserted The ’296 Patent describes the processor as “one or more central processing units … which may be conventional microprocessors.” ’296 patent, 12:36-39, FIG. 7. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.d] at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	Registering applications with content delivery platforms was known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent provides no details about this process and only describes a generic developer registering an application with the content delivery platform. Indeed, the ’296 patent describes registering the application using generic and conclusory language: “an application can be registered on a content delivery platform in response to a request by a developer.” ’296 Patent, 9:37-39. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.e.] at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas;	Defining a geographic area was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 Patent describes conventional means for defining a geographic area through the use of perimeters that bound the desired geographic area: “a perimeter can be defined by streets, county boundaries, city boundaries, landmarks, or other features commonly found on maps” ’296 Patent, 4:28-30.

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	“the perimeter is a square, rectangle or similarly shaped” ’296 Patent, 4:53-54. “the perimeter may be defined entirely by longitude and latitude lines and/or coordinates that constitute an area” ’296 Patent, 4:54-56. See also ’296 Patent, 8:46-59. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.f.] at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Sending information, such as order information, via applications were well known prior to the ’414 patent. The ’296 patent describes a generic process for maintaining records indicating which sponsors are associated with each application and geographic area. These records simply mappings of sponsors to application types and geographic areas. The ’296 patent describes this process generically as “Sponsor A 121, sponsor C 123, or sponsor B 125 can reserve an exclusive interest in a particular geographic area by sending a request to content delivery platform 112. In some embodiments, the request can be for exclusive delivery of content to mobile devices running any registered application within given geographic areas, or for content to be delivered to particular registered applications based on a target location.” ’296 Patent, 3:11-18. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.g.] at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected	Receiving requests to reserve geographic areas for delivery of location-based content was well known

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
one of the plurality of geographic areas;	prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic request from a sponsor that includes an indication of the geographic area that was selected: “content delivery platform. . . can receive a request for sponsor registration.” ’296 patent, 8:38-39. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.h.] at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request;	A server sending a response to a request was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic response to a sponsor: “the sponsor can be notified that an interest in the geographic area has been reserved for him.” ’296 patent, 9:12-13. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.i] at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Storing information was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process as a generic response to a sponsor: “the content received from the sponsor can be stored for later delivery to registered applications running on mobile devices having target locations that exist within the sponsor's reserved area, which such target locations may include, but are not limited to, when the mobile device or target location physically enters or remains within the sponsor's reserved area for a desired length of time. In some embodiments, content can be delivered to a mobile device by the sponsor or another party in response to a notification that the mobile device or target location has entered or is contained within the sponsor's

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	reserved area.” ’296 patent, 9:21-32. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.j] at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Receiving content to be delivered to mobile devices was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content provided generically as “sponsor can provide content for delivery to mobile devices having target locations contained within its reserved area.” See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.k] at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;	Receiving a request for content was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content provided generically as “a request for content can be received from a device running a registered application.” ’296 patent, 9:40-42. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.l] at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors, to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application	Selecting content to be delivered to a mobile device based on predefined parameters was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the content selected generically as “if the target location is located within a sponsor’s reserved area, content from the corresponding sponsor can be

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
program type; and	chosen for delivery to the mobile device. The content can be chosen based on a number of different parameters or combinations of parameters.” ‘296 patent, 9:56-61. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[6.m] at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.	Providing content to mobile devices was well known prior to the ’296 patent. The ’296 patent describes this process and the selected content generically as “selected content can be provided to an application for display on a mobile device.” ’296 patent, 10:14-15. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[7.pre] The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 6 analysis, see also claim 2 analysis.
[7.a] at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and	See [2.a].
[7.b] at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.	See [2.b].
[8.pre] The system of claim 7, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 7 analysis; see also claim 3 analysis.
[8.a] at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	See [3.a].

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
[8.b] at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	See [3.b].
[9.pre] The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 6 and claim 4.
[9.a] at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and	See [4.a].
[9.b] at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to the at least one instruction to determine.	See [4.b].
[10.pre] The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 6 and claim 5.
[10.a] at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	See [5.a].
[11.pre] A non-transitory computer readable medium tangibly embodying a program of computer executable instructions, the program of instructions comprising:	Storage devices, such as the claimed non-transitory computer readable medium, were known for decades prior to the ’296 patent. Indeed, the ’296 patent describes conventional general-purpose computers can implement the methods and processes described herein: “[t]he methods and processes previously discussed. . . may be implemented in a processing system executing a set of instructions stored in memory, or on a removable computer readable medium,” an “example. . . system. . . is illustrated in FIG. 7.” ’296 patent, 12:29-34.

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
	The ’296 patent describes generic memory devices such as “RAM,” “ROM,” “EPROM,” and “EEPROM.” ’295 patent. 12:46-50, FIG. 7. See, e.g., corresponding limitations in Exhibits 296.a-296.l (Anticipation and Obviousness Charts) as particularly discussed in US 2002/0161633, US 2008/0032666, US20060253453, US 2009/0163227, US 2009/0061890, US 4,882,724.
[11.a] at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	See [1.a], [6.d].
[11.b] at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining respective geographic areas;	See [1.b], [6.e].
[11.c] at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas;	See [1.c], [6.f].
[11.d] at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	See [1.d], [6.g].
[11.e] at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request;	See [1.e], [6.h].
[11.f] at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	See [1.f], [6.i].
[11.g] at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic	See [1.g], [6.j].

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
areas;	
[11.h] at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;	See [1.h], [6.k].
[11.i] at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application program type; and	See [1.i], [6.l].
[11.j] at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.	See [1.j], [6.m].
[12.pre] The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 11, [2.pre], [7.pre].
[12.a] at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and	See [2.a], [7.a].
[12.b] at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.	See [2.b], [7.b].
[13.pre] The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 12, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 12, [3.pre], [8.pre].
[13.a] at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	See [3.a], [8.a].

Claims of the ’296 patent	Description of the Industry
[13.b] at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	See [3.b], [8.b].
[14.pre] The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 11, [4.pre], [9.pre].
[14.a] at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and	See [4.a], [9.a].
[14.b] at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to a negative determination.	See [4.b], [9.b].
[15.pre] The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	See claim 11, [5.pre], [10.pre].
[15.a] at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	See [5.a], [10.a].

Exhibit 296.A – Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 8,433,296 in view of Jacob'633

Jacob'633 qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 8,433,296 ("the '296 patent") under at least pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§102(a), (b) and (e). Jacob'633 was filed on April 27, 2001, and originally published on October 31, 2002.

Jacob'633 anticipates the Asserted Claims of the '296 patent (claims 1–15, as set forth in Plaintiff's preliminary infringement contentions served on November 1, 2024). To the extent it is found Jacob'633 does not expressly disclose certain limitations in the Asserted Claims, such limitations are at least implicitly or inherently disclosed. Moreover, to the extent it is found that Jacob'633 does not anticipate the Asserted Claims, Jacob'633 renders obvious the Asserted Claims, either alone or in combination with one or more of the prior art references identified in the cover pleading and other claim charts, and/or in combination with the general knowledge of a person having ordinary skill in the art.

Home Depot's invalidity contentions, including this chart, are based in part on H2's infringement contentions and apparent claim interpretations. In some instances, certain claim limitations are expressly or inherently present in the prior art in light of H2's apparent claim interpretations in its infringement contentions. Home Depot offers these contentions without prejudice to any position Home Depot may later take as to any claim construction issues. To the extent these contentions reflect claim constructions consistent with H2's infringement contentions, no implication is intended, nor should any inference be drawn, that Home Depot agrees with any construction implied by H2's infringement contentions.

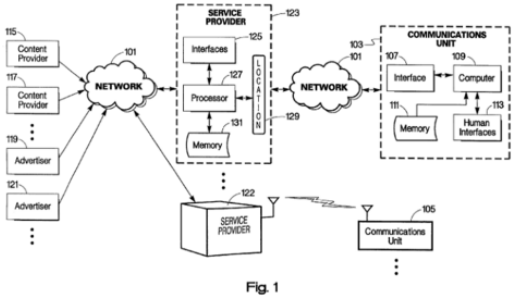
The citations provided are exemplary and do not necessarily include each and every disclosure of a limitation in Jacob'633. Home Depot has endeavored to cite the most relevant portions of Jacob'633, but other portions of Jacob'633 may additionally disclose, either expressly or inherently, and/or render obvious, one or more limitations of the asserted claims. Home Depot reserves the right to rely on (1) uncited portions of Jacob'633, including documents referenced within Jacob'633; (2) other prior art not identified herein; (3) references that show the state of the art and the knowledge of a person of skill in the art, irrespective of whether such references themselves qualify as prior art to the asserted patents; (4) factual testimony from the inventors or authors of the prior art references, or purveyors of prior art devices; and/or (5) expert testimony, to provide context to or aid in understanding the prior art, the state of the art, and/or the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art. To the extent Home Depot asserts that a claim limitation is indefinite, Home Depot has used its best efforts to interpret the claims to fulfill its duties in charting the prior art references.

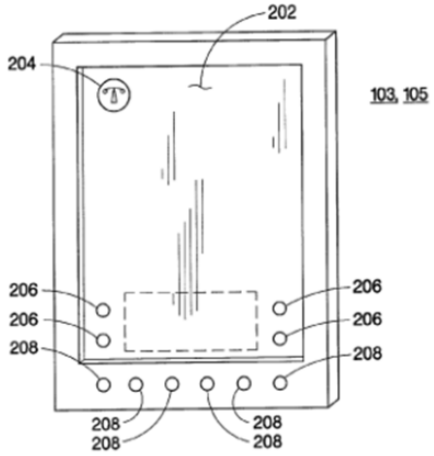
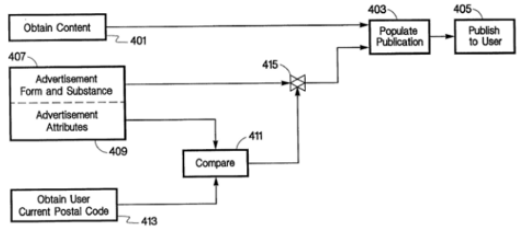
Where Home Depot cites to a particular drawing or figure in the accompanying charts, the citation encompasses the description of the drawing or figure, as well as any text associated with the drawing or figure. Similarly, where Home Depot cites the text concerning a figure, the citation encompasses that figure. This prior art at least inherently discloses certain claim limitations, and Home Depot reserves the right to rely on inherency to demonstrate the invalidity of the asserted claims. Home Depot may rely on cited or uncited portions of the prior art, other documents, factual testimony, and expert testimony to invalidate the asserted claims.

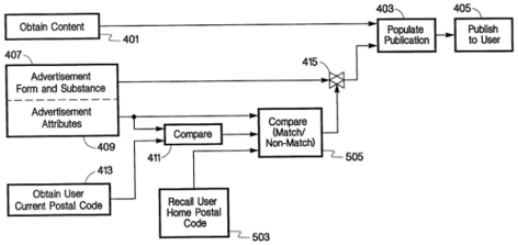
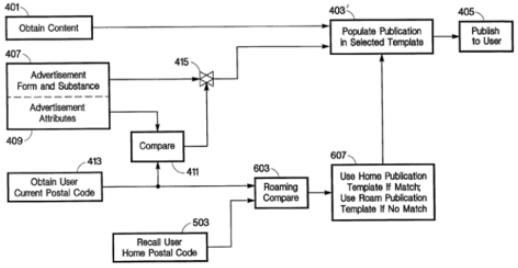
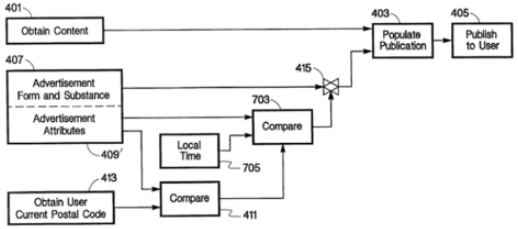
If H2 contends that this reference does not disclose any particular limitation of the asserted claims of this patent, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify this reference and/or to combine the teachings of this reference with other prior art references in a manner that renders such claims invalid.

Discovery is ongoing and Home Depot will update this chart pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(e), the Local Rules, and the Orders of record in this matter, subject to further investigation and discovery regarding the reference, the Court's construction of the claims at issue, and discovery generally, including third-party discovery.

This chart is subject to all reservations, objections, and disclaimers in Home Depot's Invalidity Contentions and any amendment, supplement, or modification thereof incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

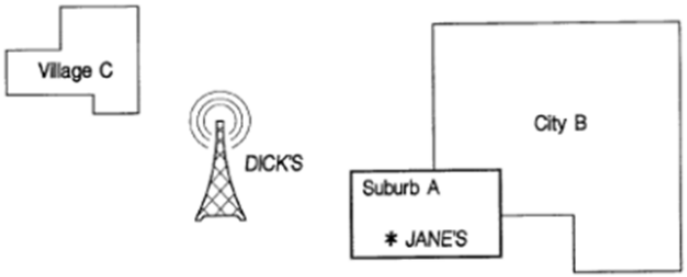
'296 Patent Claim Language	**Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 ("Jacob'633")**
1[pre]. A method comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Jacob'633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious "[a] method." *See* limitations [1a]–[1k] below.  Fig. 1 Jacob '633 at FIG. 1.

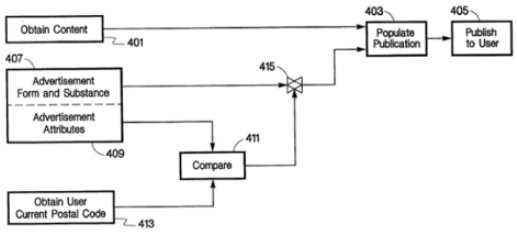
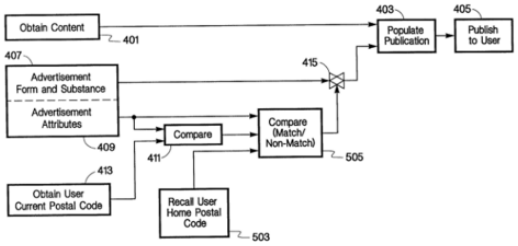
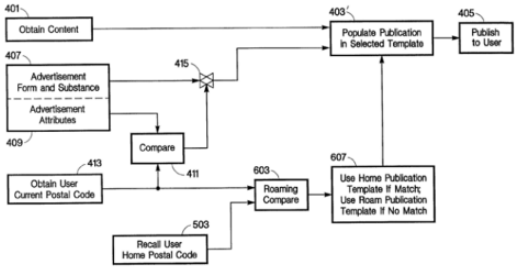
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2.  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

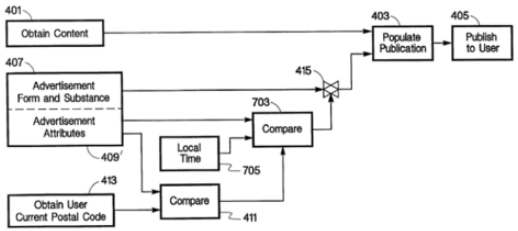
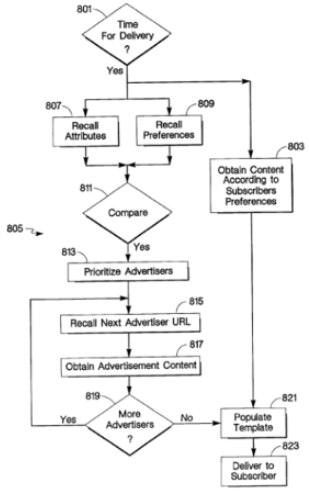
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

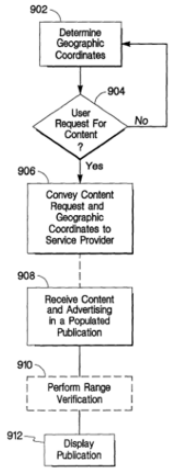
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	“The present invention generally relates to the method and apparatus that delivers desired content to a user and more particularly relates to delivery of advertisements included with content in an electronic publication that have a geographic location significance to a user.” Jacob ’633 at [0001]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be

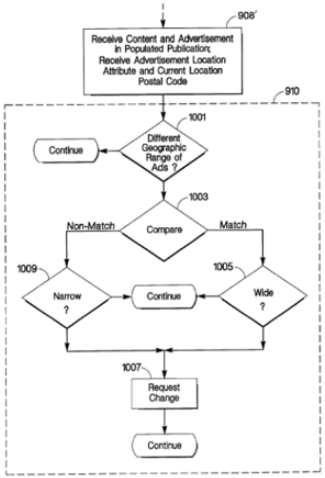
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023].
[1a] registering a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “registering a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type.” For example: “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1b] establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 3

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Jacob ’633 at FIG. 3.  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6

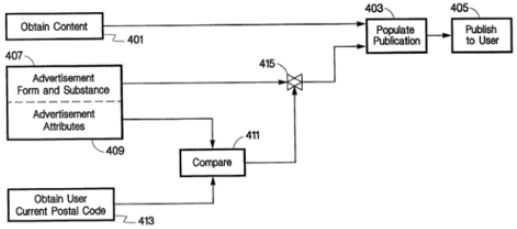
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

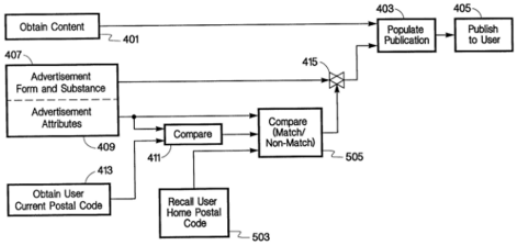
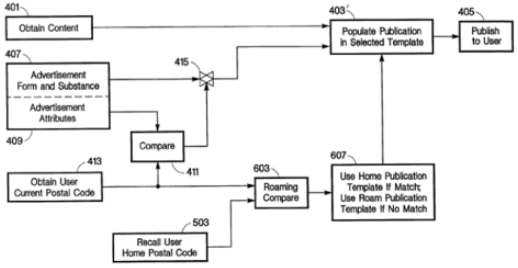
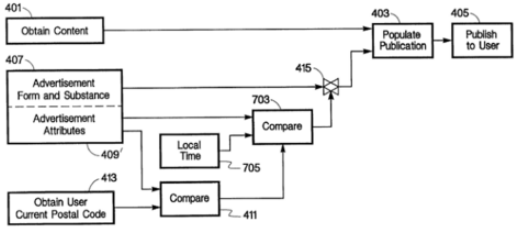
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9.

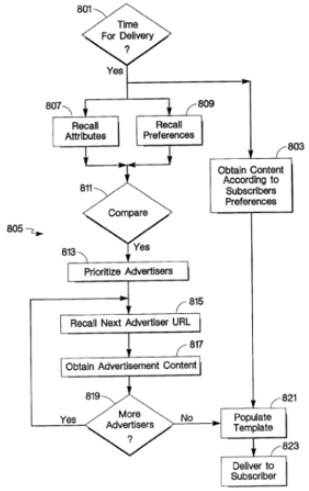
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes

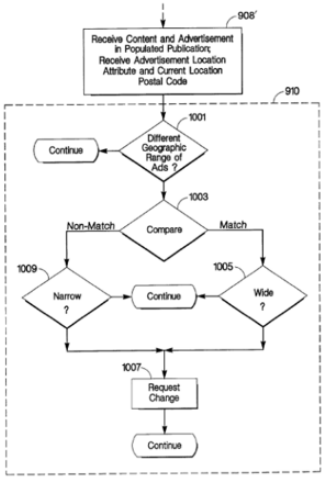
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A, City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the

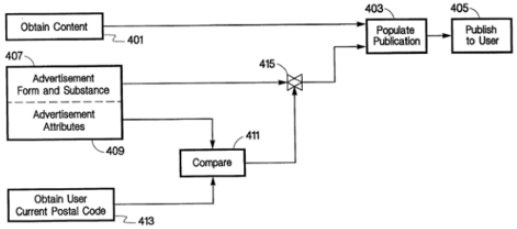
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1c] reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors to the plurality of registered application programs on the basis of both a geographic area and an application program type associated with each of the plurality of registered application programs;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors to the plurality of registered application programs on the basis of both a geographic area and an application program type associated with each of the plurality of registered application programs.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

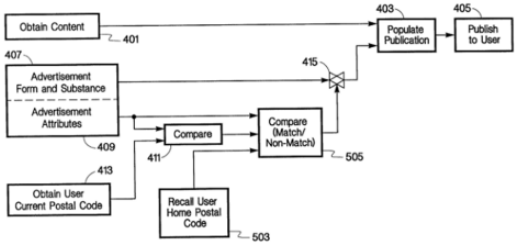
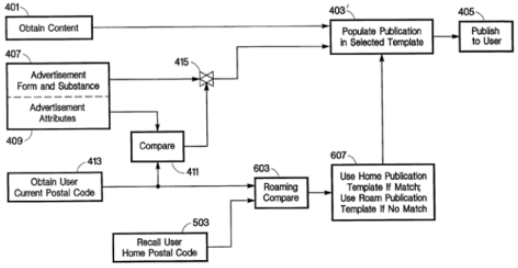
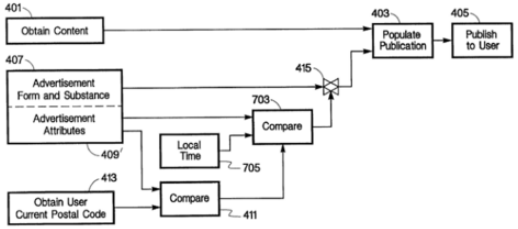
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

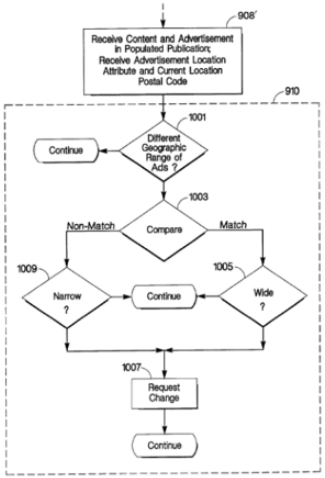
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the

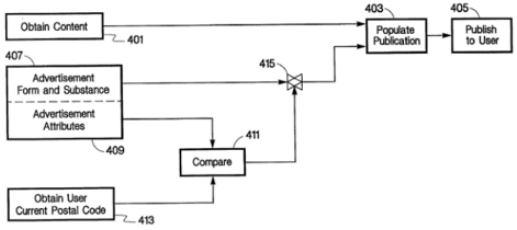
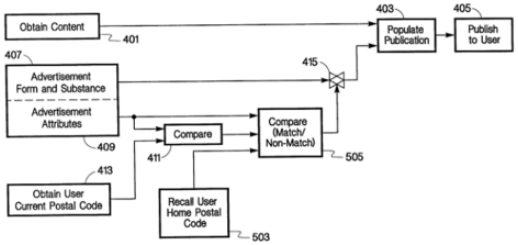
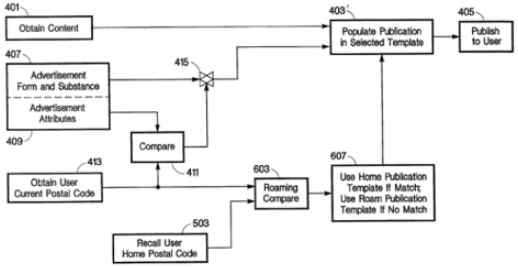
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1d] receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

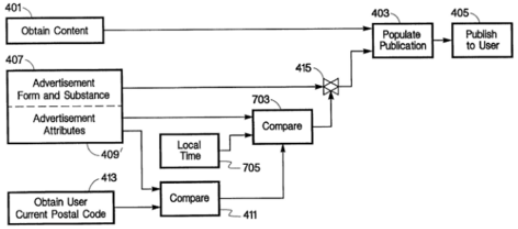
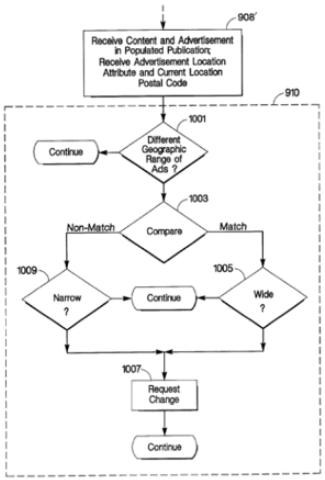
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A,

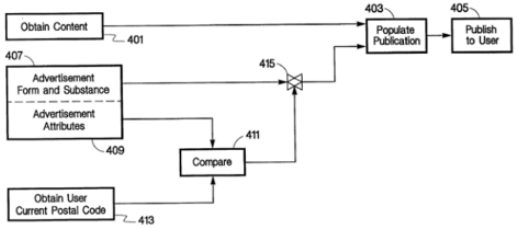
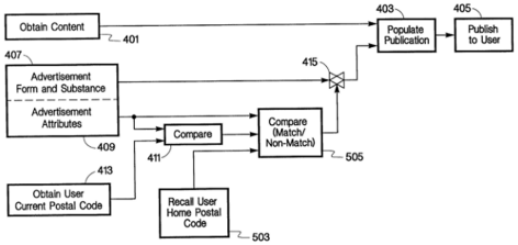
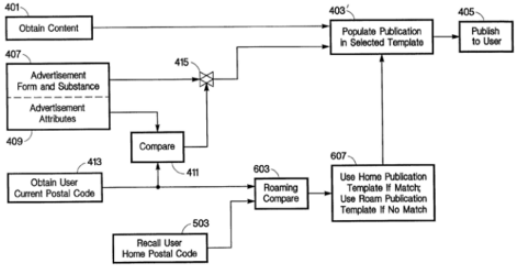
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement

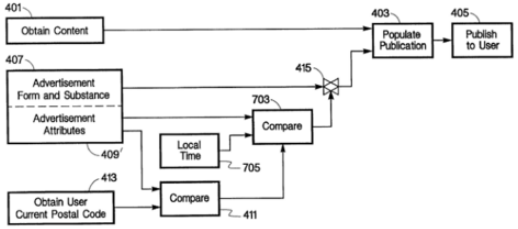
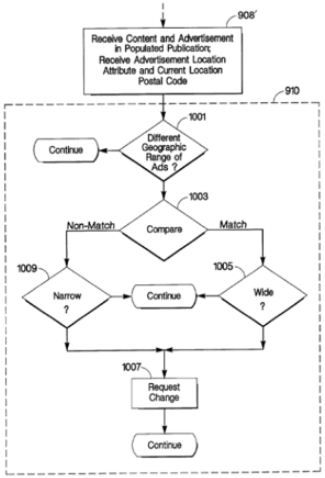
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1e] providing the sponsor a response to the request;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the sponsor a response to the request.” For example:

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's

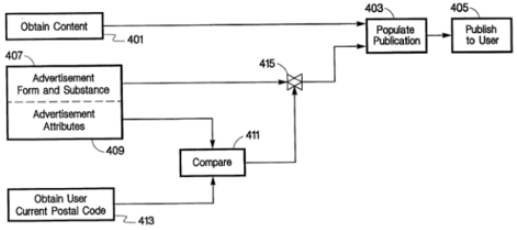
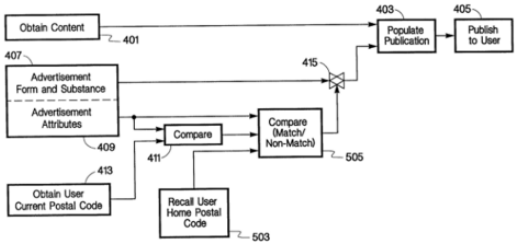
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A, City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1f] storing a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “storing a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:

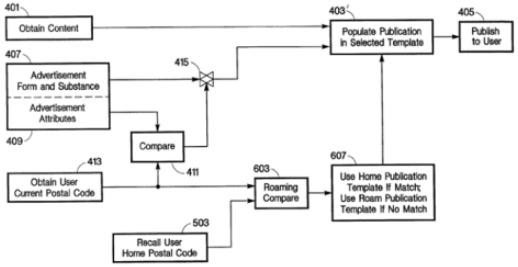
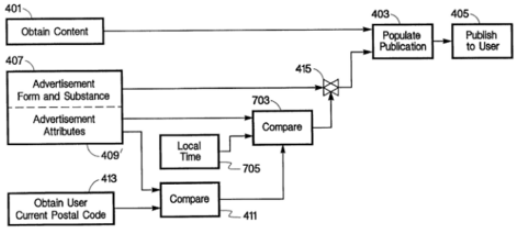
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

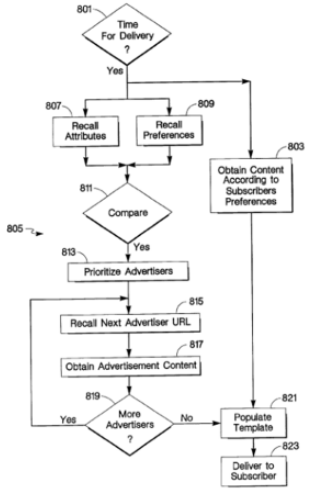
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	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's

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	Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A, City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of

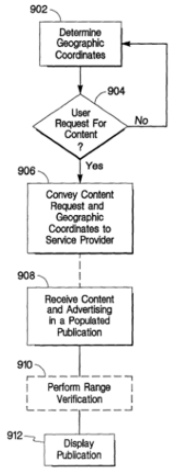
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	a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

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[1g] receiving, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.

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	 Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

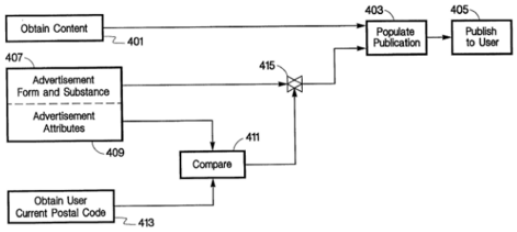
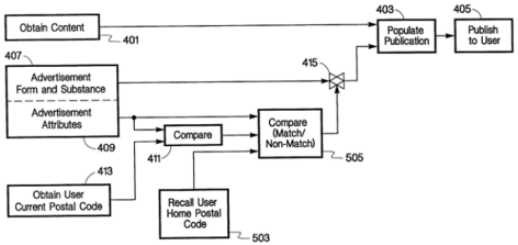
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	 Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105,

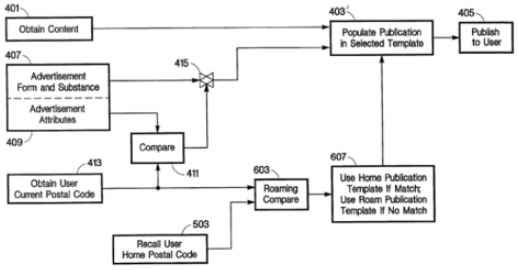
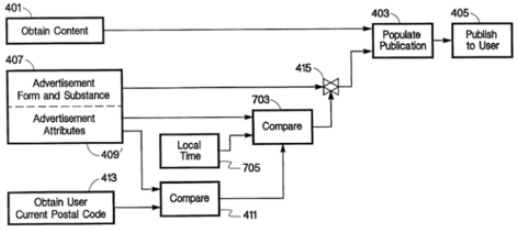
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	are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA.

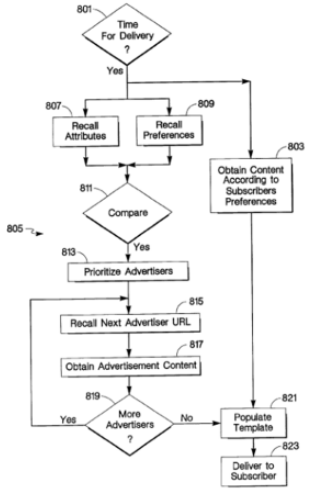
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	Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[1h] receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program.” For example:  Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention.

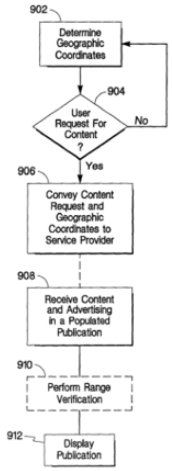
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	FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing

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	information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates for the communications unit, as identified at 902 in FIG. 9. Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information. When the user requests content, at 904, or when the communications unit in accordance with its programmed instructions requests content, the communications unit conveys the content request and the geographic coordinates to the service provider, at 906, preferably by way of an electromagnetic radiation transmission. Conversion of the geographic coordinates to a ZIP code area is performed by the service provider. The service provider obtains the content, sorts one or more subsidizing advertisements by location attribute, populates a publication, and transmits (publishes) the publication to the communications unit, as described previously. The communications unit receives the publication, at 908, populated by the desired content and the advertisement form and substance and selected by location attribute. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the communications unit performs a range verification, at 910, before displaying the publication, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0037]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results.

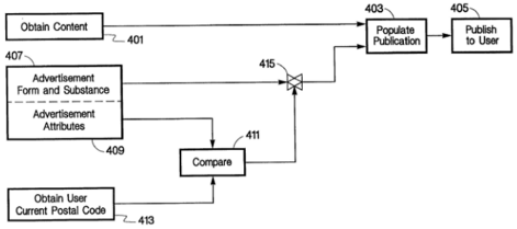
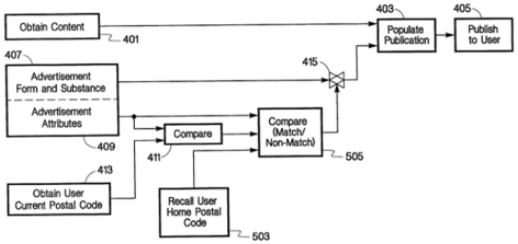
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[1i] in response to receiving the request:	See claim limitations [1j]–[1k] below.
[1j] selecting content from at least one sponsor to be delivered to the registered application program, subject to the reserving; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “selecting content from at least one sponsor to be delivered to the registered application program, subject to the reserving.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5

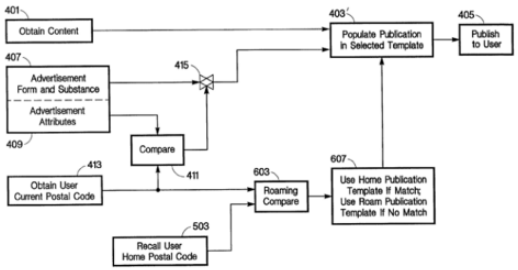
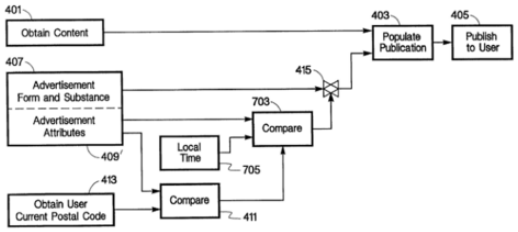
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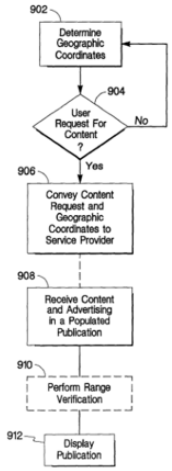
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[1k] providing the content from the at least one sponsor to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the content from the at least one sponsor to the registered application program.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5

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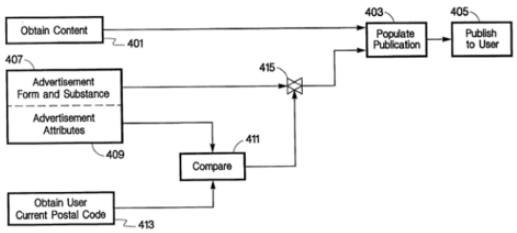
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	are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative

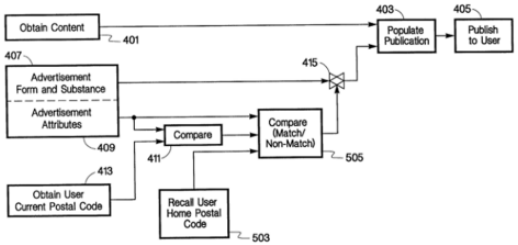
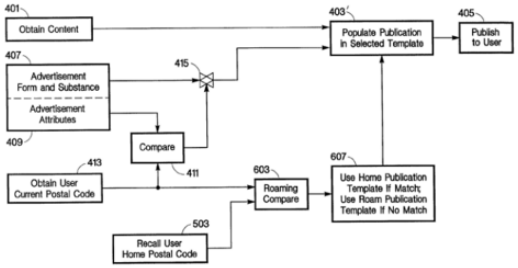
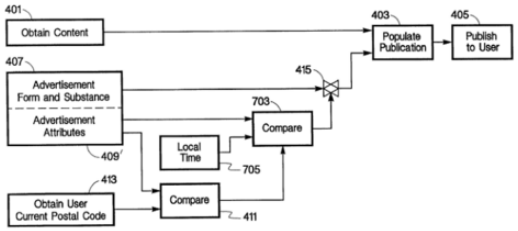
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	embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates for the communications unit, as identified at 902 in FIG. 9. Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information. When the user requests content, at 904, or when the communications unit in accordance with its programmed instructions requests content, the communications unit conveys the content request and the geographic coordinates to the service provider, at 906, preferably by way of an electromagnetic radiation transmission. Conversion of the geographic coordinates to a ZIP code area is performed by the service provider. The service provider obtains the content, sorts one or more subsidizing advertisements by location attribute, populates a publication, and transmits (publishes) the publication to the communications unit, as described previously. The communications unit receives the publication, at 908, populated by the desired content and the advertisement form and substance and selected by location attribute. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the communications unit performs a range verification, at 910, before displaying the publication, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0037]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill

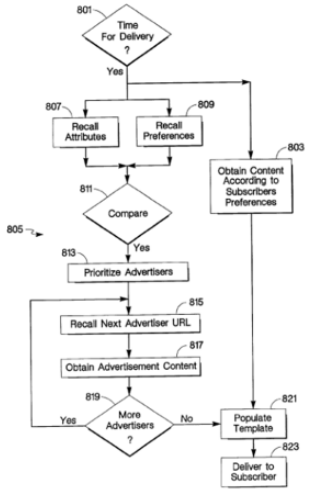
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	in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
2[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[2a] recording a request identifier associated with the request; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “recording a request identifier associated with the request.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions

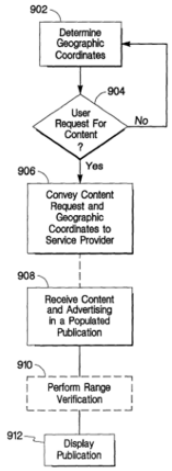
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[2b] providing the request identifier to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the request identifier to the registered application program.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
3[pre]. The method of claim 2, further comprising:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 2.” *See* claim 2 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[3a] receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth

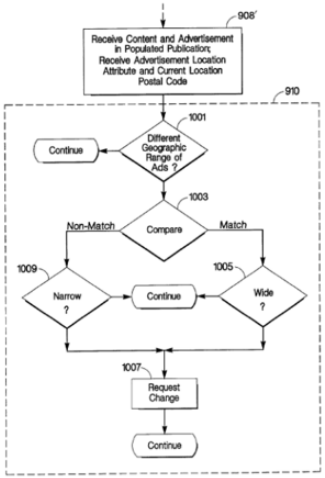
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	in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[3b] providing additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.” For example: “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036].

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	See also Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
4[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[4a] determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location.” For example:  Fig. 4

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7

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	Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

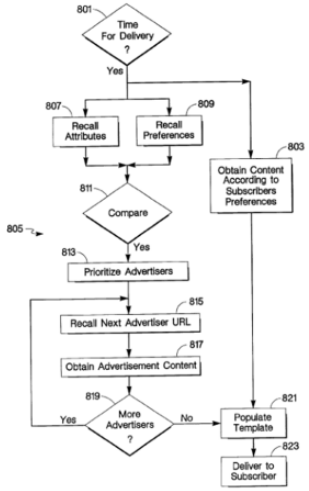
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	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9.

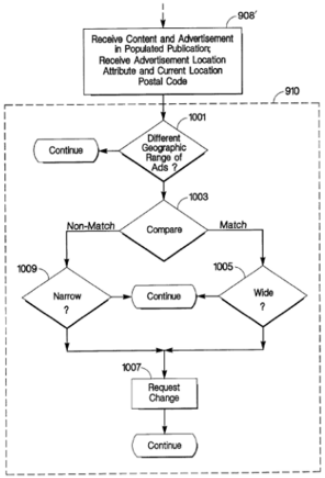
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches

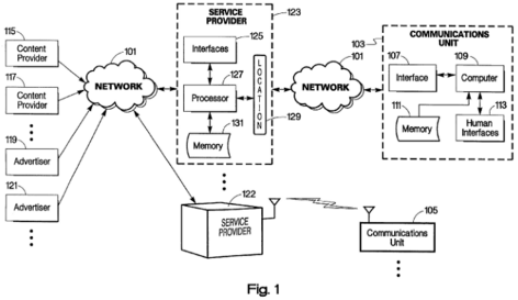
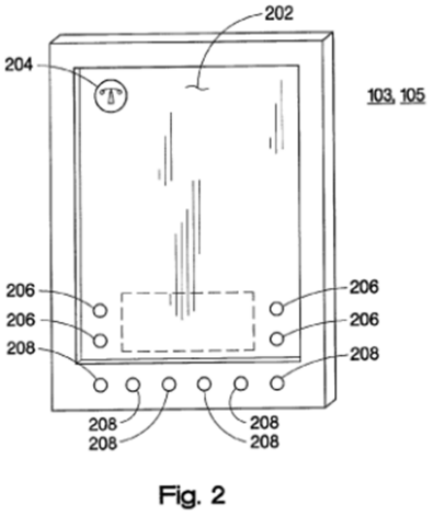
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth

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[4b] in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance.” For example: “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036].

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	“In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

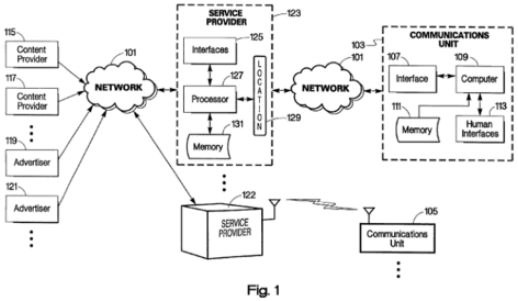
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
5[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
5[a] reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

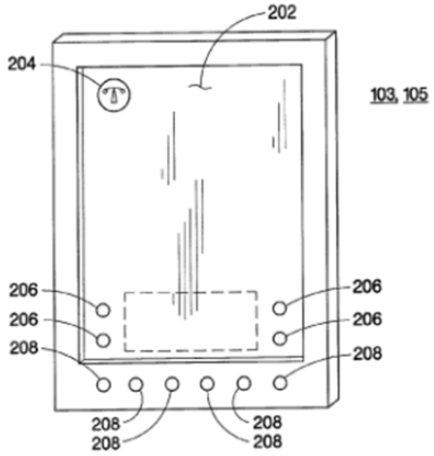
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0036]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

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6[pre]. A system comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[a] system.” *See* limitations [6a]–[6m] below. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[6a] memory;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “memory.” For example:  Fig. 1 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 1.  Fig. 2

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	Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from

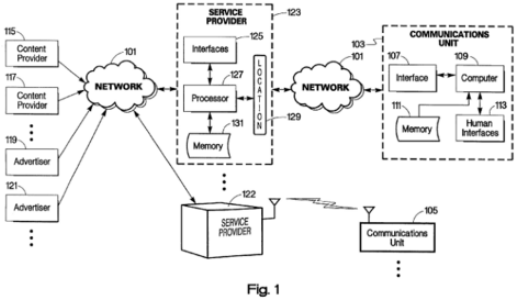
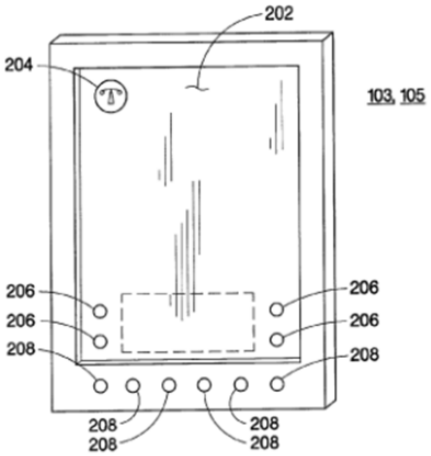
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA.

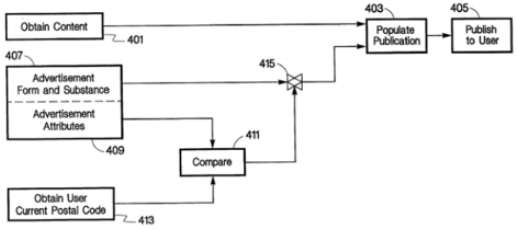
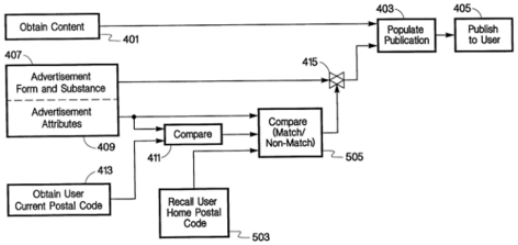
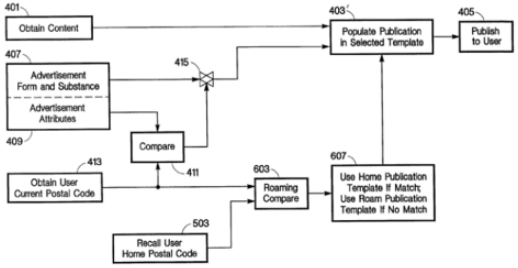
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6b] a communications interface operably coupled to the memory; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “a communications interface operably coupled to the memory.” For example:  Fig. 1 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 1.

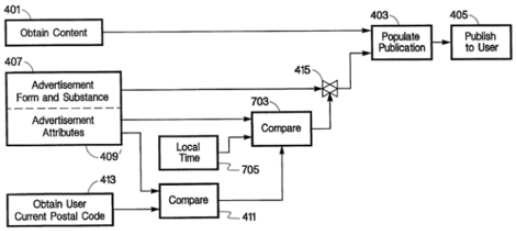
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and

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	memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the

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	subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6c] at least one processor operably coupled to the memory and the communications interface,	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one processor operably coupled to the memory and the communications interface, the processor configured to execute a program of instructions, the program of instructions.” For example:

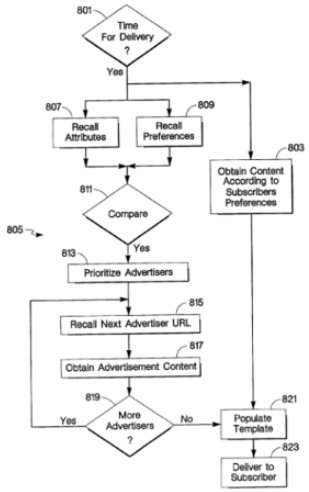
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the processor configured to execute a program of instructions, the program of instructions comprising:	 Fig. 1 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 1.  Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2.

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	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

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	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display

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	screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a

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	conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA.

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	Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6d] at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type.” For example:  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse

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	the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions

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	with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6e] at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6f] at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1c]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6g] at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1d]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6h] at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request.” For example: *See* above at row [1e]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6i] at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1f]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6j] at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1g].

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6k] at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program.” For example: *See* above at row [1h]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
[6l] at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors, to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application program type; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors, to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application program type.” For example: *See* above at row [1j]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[6m] at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.” For example: *See* above at row [1k]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results.

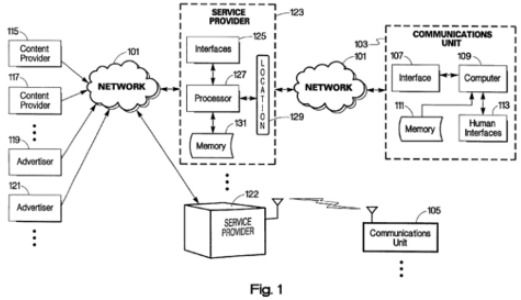
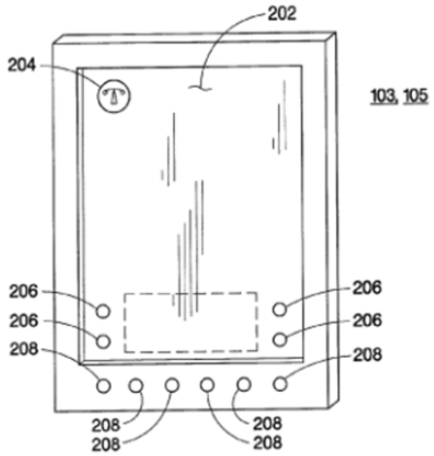
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
7[pre]. The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he system of claim 6.” *See* claim 6 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[7a] at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request.” For example: *See* above at row [2a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[7b] at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.” For example:

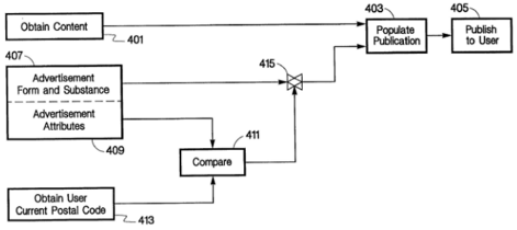
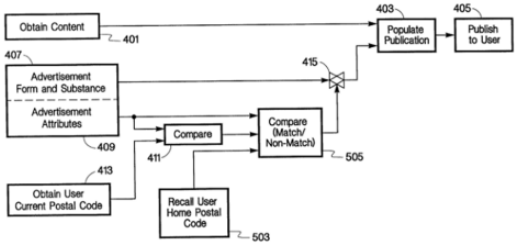
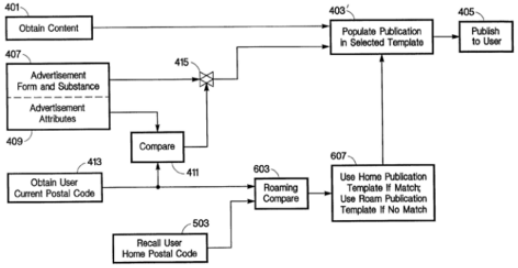
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	See above at row [2b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
8[pre]. The system of claim 7, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he system of claim 7.” *See* claim 7 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[8a] at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier.” For example: *See* above at row [3a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results.

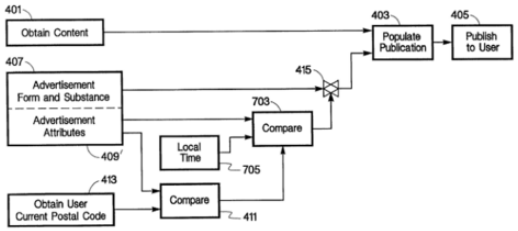
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[8b] at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.” For example: *See* above at row [3b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
9[pre]. The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he system of claim 6.” *See* claim 6 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[9a] at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location.” For example:

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and	*See* above at row [4a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[9b] at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to the at least one instruction to determine.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to the at least one instruction to determine.” For example: *See* above at row [4b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
10[pre]. The system of claim 6, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he system of claim 6.” *See* claim 6 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[10a] at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row 5[a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
11[pre]. A non-transitory computer readable medium tangibly embodying a program of computer executable instructions, the program of instructions comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[a] non-transitory computer readable medium tangibly embodying a program of computer executable instructions, the program of instructions.” See limitations [11a] – [11j] below. Also, for example:

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 1 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 1.  Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2.

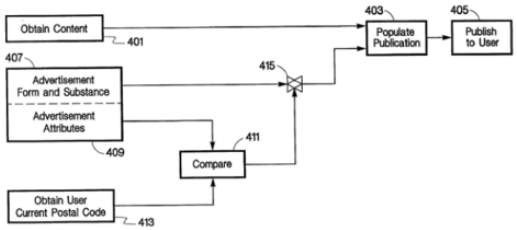
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

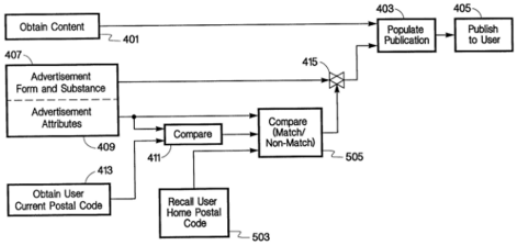
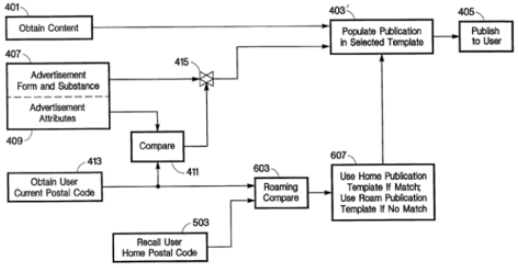
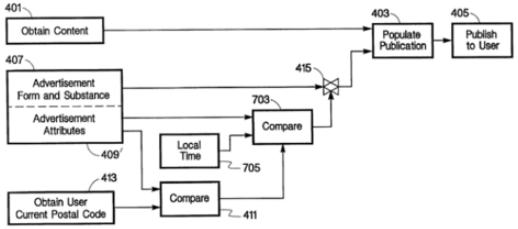
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7. “The present invention generally relates to the method and apparatus that delivers desired content to a user and more particularly relates to delivery of advertisements included with content in an electronic publication that have a geographic location significance to a user.” Jacob ’633 at [0001]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022].

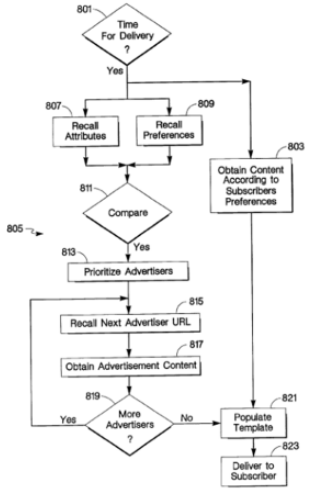
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	“In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP

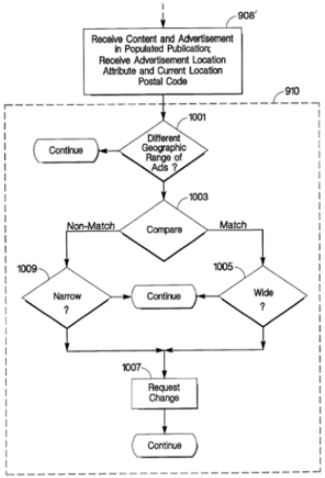
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	codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill

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	in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11a] at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to register a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type.” For example: *See* above at row [6d]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

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[11b] at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining respective geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to establish a plurality of perimeters defining respective geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11c] at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to maintain at least one record indicating content delivery reservations associating each of a plurality of sponsors with specific registered application program types and at least one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

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	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

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	 Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

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	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber

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	wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the

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	subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11d] at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1d]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions

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	with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11e] at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the sponsor a response to the request.” For example: *See* above at row [1e]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11f] at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to store a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1f]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results.

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	Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11g] at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row [1g]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11h] at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program;	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive a request from a registered application program for content to be used within the registered application program.” For example: *See* above at row [1h]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill

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	in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[11i] at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application program type; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to select content associated with at least one of the plurality of sponsors to be delivered to the registered application program of a specific type, in accordance with a content delivery reservation associating the at least one sponsor with a geographic area and a registered application program type.” For example: *See* above at row [1j]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

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[11j] at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the selected content to the registered application program.” For example: *See* above at row [1k]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
12[pre]. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11.” *See* claim 11 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[12a] at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to record a request identifier associated with the request.” For example: *See* above at row [2a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA.

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	Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[12b] at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide the request identifier to the registered application program.” For example: *See* above at row [2b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
13[pre]. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 12, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 12.” *See* claim 12 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].

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[13a] at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to receive information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier.” For example: *See* above at row [3a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[13b] at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to provide additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.” For example: *See* above at row [3b]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining

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	prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
14[pre]. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11.” *See* claim 11 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[14a] at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location; and	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to determine whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location.” For example: *See* above at row [4a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
[14b] at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to a negative determination.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to increase the predetermined radial distance in response to a negative determination.” For example: *See* above at row [4b].

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
	To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.
15[pre]. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the program of instructions further comprises:	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 11.” *See* claim 11 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosure in US20020161633A1 (“Jacob’633”)
[15a] at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	Jacob’633 expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “at least one instruction to reserve a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example: *See* above at row 5[a]. To the extent that Jacob’633 does not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of Jacob’633 by itself, Jacob’633 combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of Jacob’633, and would have led to expected results. Motivation to do so arises from the teachings of these references, a desire to overcome known problems, and the knowledge and common sense of a person of skill in the art. Additional motivation arises from combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results to improve a similar device. Practicing this limitation amounts to merely choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions with a reasonable expectation of success. Moreover, these references are all in comparable fields and have compatible disclosures that are readily combinable.

Exhibit 296.B – Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 8,433,296 in view of Jacob ’633, Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, and/or AppLoop

Jacob ’633 qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 8,433,296 (“the ’296 patent”) as shown in Exhibit 296.A. To the extent it is found that Jacob ’633 does not expressly disclose certain limitations in the Asserted Claims, such limitations are disclosed, for example, in one or more of Macaluso ’238, Kinoshita ’866, Smith ’558, Sato ’965, Ahn ’281, Begum ’880, Begum ’606, Levkovitz ’852, Sanctis ’837, Bussmann ’294, Mello ’479, Busch ’815, Svendsen ’073, Xtify, and/or AppLoop.

This combination renders obvious the Asserted Claims of the ’296 patent (claims 1–15, as set forth in Plaintiff’s preliminary infringement contentions served on November 1, 2024) either alone or in combination with one or more of the prior art references identified in the cover pleading and other claim charts, and/or in combination with the general knowledge of a person having ordinary skill in the art. To the extent it is found that no reference expressly discloses certain limitations in the Asserted Claims, such limitations are at least implicitly or inherently disclosed.

Home Depot’s invalidity contentions, including this chart, are based in part on H2’s infringement contentions and apparent claim interpretations. In some instances, certain claim limitations are expressly or inherently present in the prior art in light of H2’s apparent claim interpretations in its infringement contentions. Home Depot offers these contentions without prejudice to any position Home Depot may later take as to any claim construction issues. To the extent these contentions reflect claim constructions consistent with H2’s infringement contentions, no implication is intended, nor should any inference be drawn, that Home Depot agrees with any construction implied by H2’s infringement contentions.

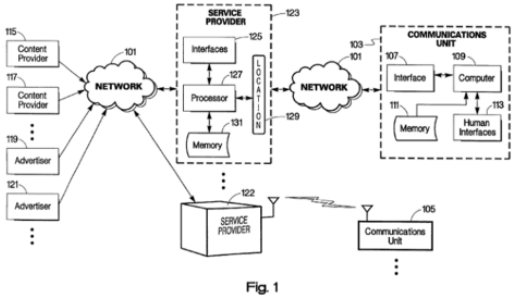
The citations provided are exemplary and do not necessarily include each and every disclosure of a limitation in the charted references. Home Depot has endeavored to cite the most relevant portions of the charted references, but other portions of the charted references may additionally disclose, either expressly or inherently, and/or render obvious, one or more limitations of the asserted claims. Home Depot reserves the right to rely on (1) uncited portions of the charted references, including documents referenced within the charted references; (2) other prior art not identified herein; (3) references that show the state of the art and the knowledge of a person of skill in the art, irrespective of whether such references themselves qualify as prior art to the asserted patents; (4) factual testimony from the inventors or authors of the prior art references, or purveyors of prior art devices; and/or (5) expert testimony, to provide context to or aid in understanding the prior art, the state of the art, and/or the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art. To the extent Home Depot asserts that a claim limitation is indefinite, Home Depot has used its best efforts to interpret the claims to fulfill its duties in charting the prior art references.

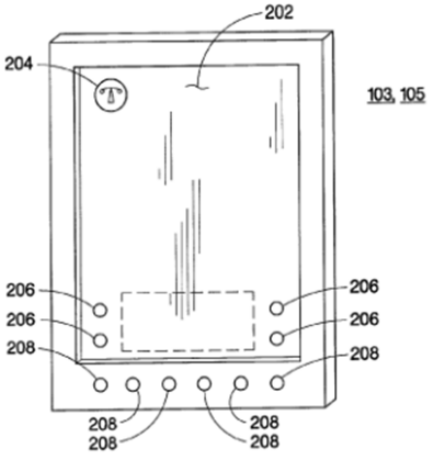
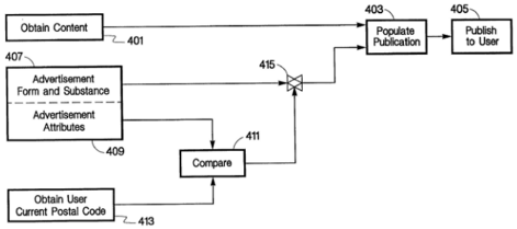
Where Home Depot cites to a particular drawing or figure in the accompanying charts, the citation encompasses the description of the drawing or figure, as well as any text associated with the drawing or figure. Similarly, where Home Depot cites the text concerning a figure, the citation encompasses that figure. This prior art at least inherently discloses certain claim limitations, and Home Depot reserves the right to rely on inherency to demonstrate the invalidity of the asserted claims. Home Depot may rely on cited or uncited portions of the prior art, other documents, factual testimony, and expert testimony to invalidate the asserted claims.

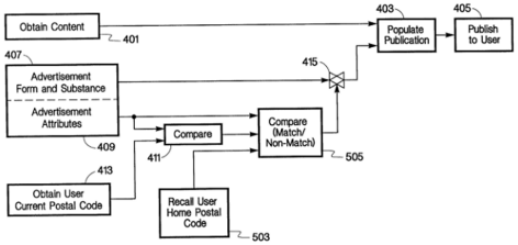
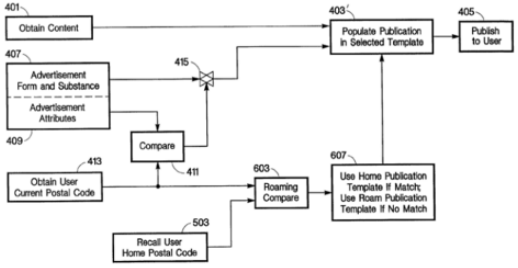
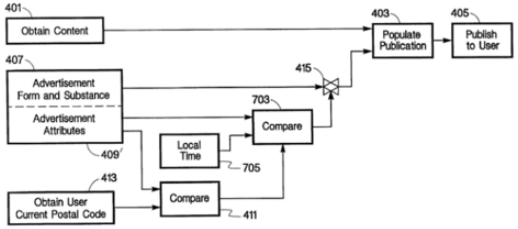
If H2 contends that this reference does not disclose any particular limitation of the asserted claims of this patent, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify this reference and/or to combine the teachings of this reference with other prior art references in a manner that renders such claims invalid.

Discovery is ongoing and Home Depot will update this chart pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(e), the Local Rules, and the Orders of record in this matter, subject to further investigation and discovery regarding the reference, the Court's construction of the claims at issue, and discovery generally, including third-party discovery.

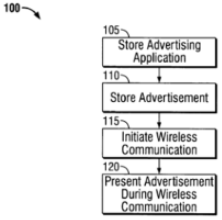
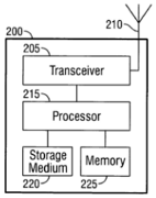
This chart is subject to all reservations, objections, and disclaimers in Home Depot's Invalidity Contentions and any amendment, supplement, or modification thereof incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

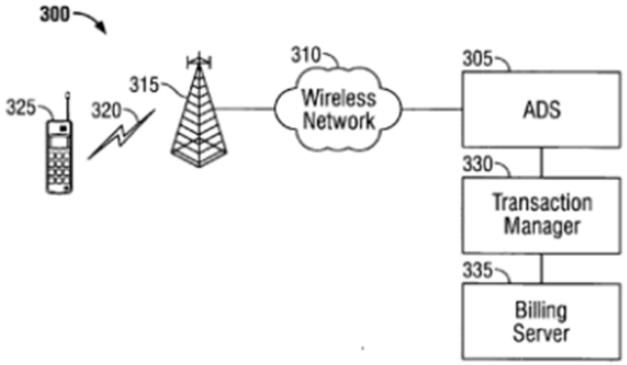
'296 Patent Claim Language	**Exemplary Disclosures**
1[pre]. A method comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, the following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious "[a] method." *See* limitations [1a]–[1k] below.  Fig. 1 Jacob '633 at FIG. 1.

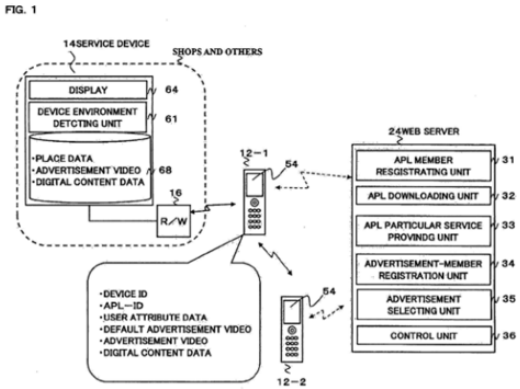
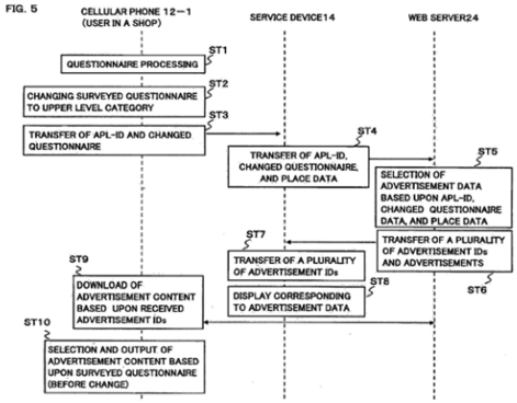
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2.  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

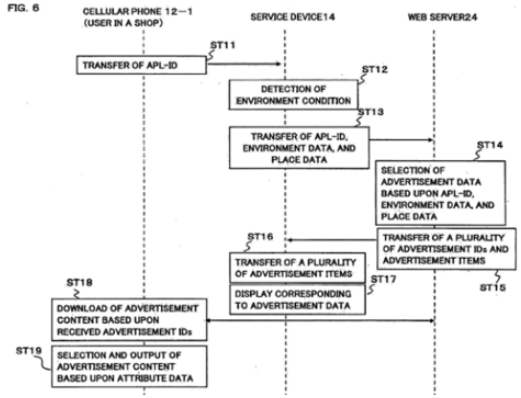
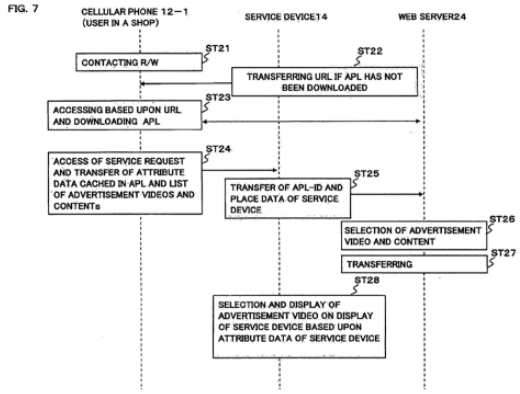
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

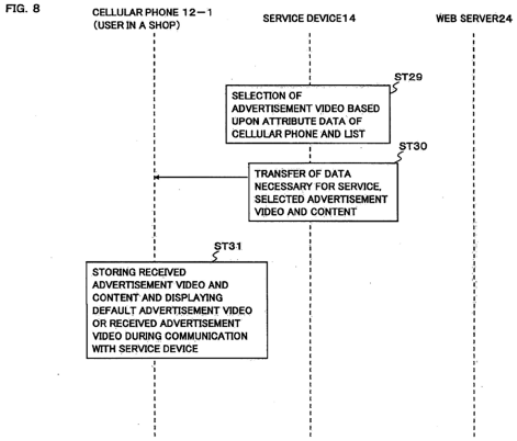
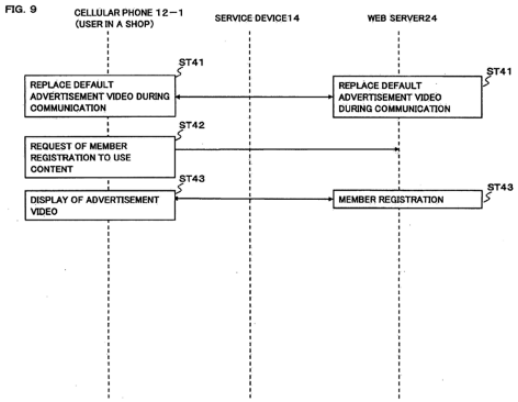
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	“The present invention generally relates to the method and apparatus that delivers desired content to a user and more particularly relates to delivery of advertisements included with content in an electronic publication that have a geographic location significance to a user.” Jacob ’633 at [0001]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105, are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be

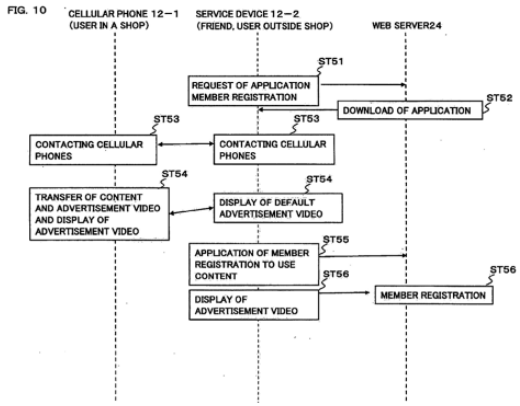
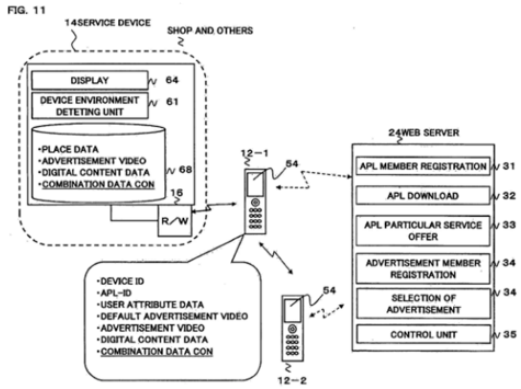
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023].  FIG. 1  FIG. 2 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 2.

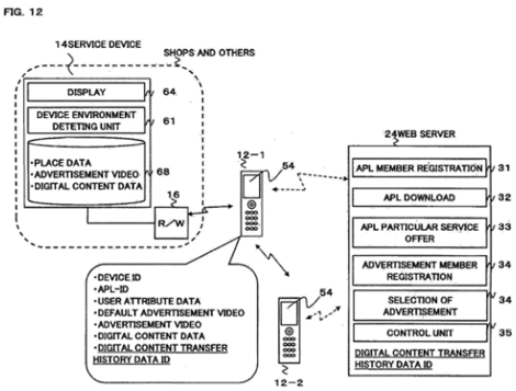
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 3 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 3. “FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a mobile phone 200 that may be used in connection with the described techniques. The mobile phone 200 includes a transceiver 205 connected to an antenna 210 for communicating voice and data to and from a remote server, wireline telephone connection, and/or another mobile device through a wireless communication system in accordance with conventional techniques. For example, the wireless communication system may be a CDMA, GSM, or UMTS network, or any other type of mobile network. The transceiver 205 is connected to a processor 215 that controls the operation of the mobile phone 200, including the operation of the transceiver 205. A storage medium 220, which may be removable, read-only, or read/write media and may be magnetic-based, optical-based, semiconductor-based media, or a combination of these, may store operating system software for the mobile phone 200. A memory 225 may store additional, less vital information, such as applications that may be loaded into the mobile phone 200, including an application for displaying advertisements on the mobile phone 200. In addition, a cache containing one or more advertisements may be stored in the memory 225. Both the memory 225 and the storage medium 220 are connected to the processor 215. The processor 215 may operate in accordance with software, applications, or other instructions stored in the memory 225 and/or the storage medium 220.” Macaluso ’238 at [0025]. “A service providing method, wherein a mobile communication device changes surveyed questionnaire data to upper level category data and transfers the changed data to service processing device and Web server, the service processing device transfers place data around the service processing device to the Web server, the

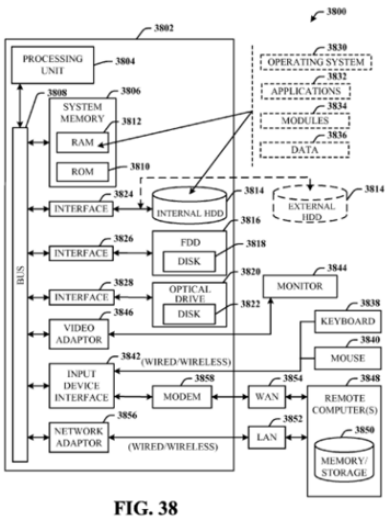
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	Web server selects advertisement data that matches user's attitudes and the place, based upon the surveyed questionnaire data and the place data, and the service processing device and the mobile communication device displays advertisement images corresponding to the advertisement data received from the Web server on a display.” Kinoshita ’866 at Abstract.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.

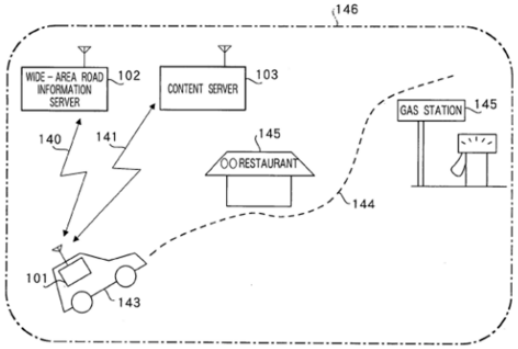
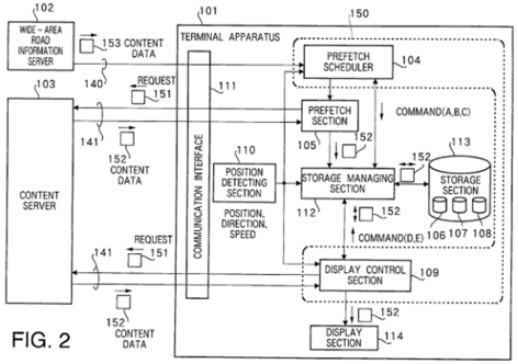
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.

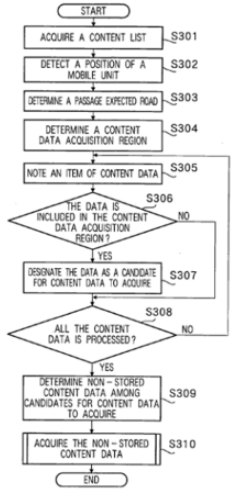
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11.

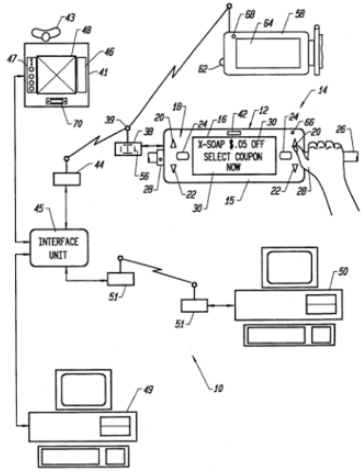
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	FIG. 12  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The present invention relates to a service providing method, a service processing device, and a mobile communication device that are used in a system to provide recommendation data such as advertisement data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0002]. “FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a communication system 1 in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0025]. “This embodiment will explain processes in which advertisement video is displayed on the displays of the cellular phone 12-1 and the service device 14 while they are communicating with each other.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0085]. “In the second process, the cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the Web server 24 after completion of the above-mentioned first process. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a second process of a communication system 1 in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0113].

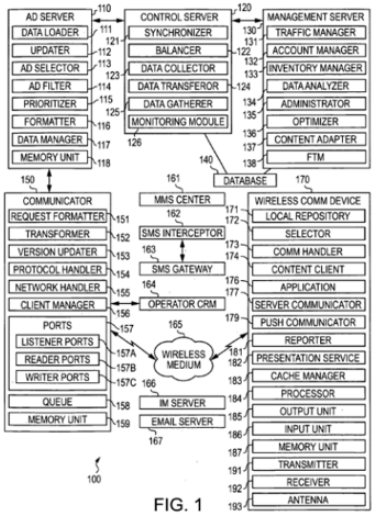
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 **FIG. 38** Smith ’558 at Fig. 38. “As used in this application, the terms “component,” “module,” “system,” and the like are intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers.” Smith ’558 at [0058]. “Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices.

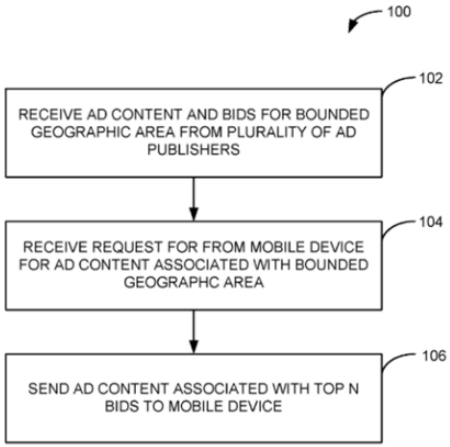
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	The illustrated aspects may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices. A computer typically includes a variety of computer-readable media. Computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the computer and includes both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media can comprise computer storage media and communication media. Computer storage media includes both volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital video disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computer. Communication media typically embodies computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data in a modulated data signal such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and includes any information delivery media. The term “modulated data signal” means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media. Combinations of the any of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.” Smith ’558 at [0249]–[0252].

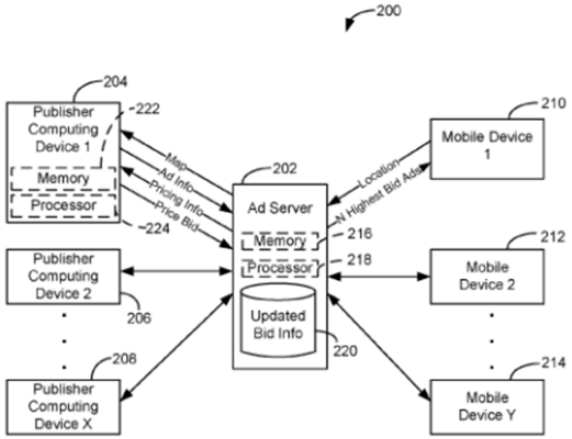
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	 FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2.

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	 FIG. 6 Sato ’965 at Fig. 6. “Systems and methods are described for managing geographically referenced data (GRD). The systems and methods are configured to receive a search request that includes a defined search area. An extended map is provided based on the search request. The extended map includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The systems and methods provide the GRD, which includes advertisements, contact information, review information for one or more entities, and the like. Map reference information of the GRD is provided on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at Abstract. *See also* Begum ’880 at Fig. 1, 1:18–38, 1:57–59, 1:60–2:5, 2:6–12, 2:13–22, 5:65–6:4, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, 9:66–10:15, and 10:16–31.

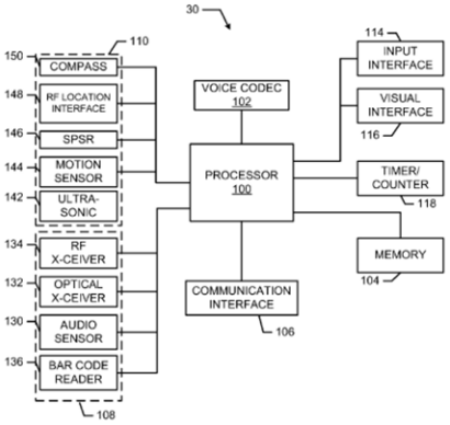
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	 FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “The customer display device 12 is part of a portable communication unit 14 having a control panel 15 with a display screen 16 and easily operated user controls 18, such as complementary up and down scroll buttons 20, 22, and select buttons 24” Begum ’606 at 4:17–21.

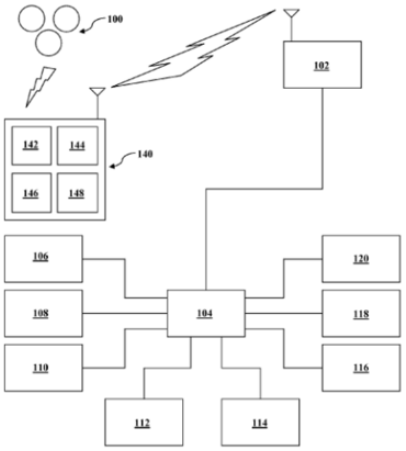
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	 FIG. 1 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1. “FIG. 2 is a schematic flow-chart of a method of wireless content delivery in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Operations of the method may be implemented, for example, by system 100 of FIG. 1, by ad server 110 of FIG. 1, by communicator 150 of FIG. 1, by device 170 of FIG. 1, by control server 120 of FIG. 1, and/or by other suitable devices and/or systems.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0178]. “FIG. 10 is a schematic illustration of a wireless communication device 1070 in accordance with some embodiments of the invention.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0259]. “FIG. 11 is a schematic flow-chart of a method of content delivery and presentation in accordance with some embodiments of the invention.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0276]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at Abstract. “Product or service information in the form of selected wireless e-commerce content is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as mobile telephone or personal digital assistant. The e-commerce content is transmitted either in response to an explicit user request for communication of the e-commerce content, or, in the alternative, is “pushed” to the mobile device as permitted by a user but in the absence of a specific

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	request. The e-commerce content received at the mobile device is presented to a user by the mobile device in textual or graphical format in conjunction with an indication of a communication needed to consummate an e-commerce transaction. If the user desires to purchase the good or service represented by the e-commerce content, the user initiates the communication indicated by the e-commerce content.” Sanctis ’837 at Abstract. “ In view of the foregoing and in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention, selected wireless mobile e-commerce (hereinafter, “m-commerce”) content, such as product or service information, is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as a mobile telephone or personal digital assistant (“PDA”). In one embodiment, for example, the m-commerce content is transmitted in response to an explicit user request for communication of the m-commerce content. The user is permitted to view an item on his or her mobile device and prompted to make a purchase (e.g., via a “buy” key or selecting an icon or toolbar on the mobile device). In another embodiment, the m-commerce content is “pushed” to the mobile device in the absence of a specific request. For example, such solicitations may occur multiple times per day, prompt the user to browse various “departments” or categories of goods or services, walk a user through a form for shopping, or combinations thereof.” Sanctis ’837 at [0008].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

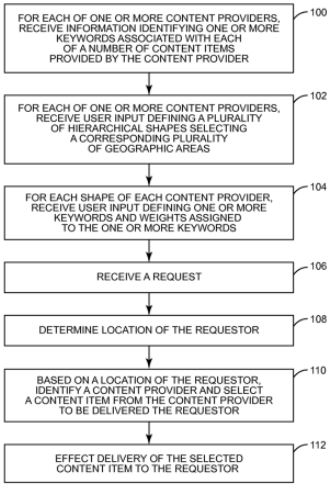
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	 FIG. 2 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 2. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

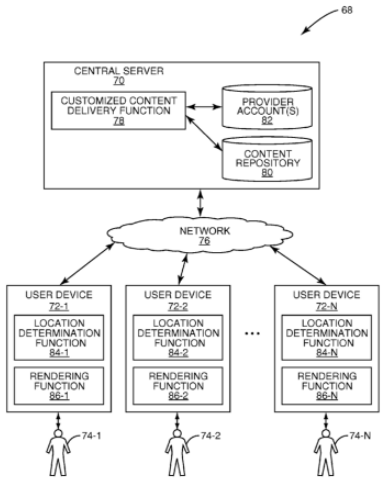
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “FIG. 2 shows an example embodiment of a location-based advertising use environment 200. Use environment 200 comprises an advertising server 202 in communication with a plurality of advertising publisher computing devices 204, 206, 208, and also with a plurality of devices 210, 212, 214 that request and receive advertising content from the advertising server 202. In the depicted embodiment, the number of advertising publisher client computing devices in communication with the advertising server 202 is illustrated as a generic number X, and the number of requesting/receiving devices is illustrated as a generic number Y, indicating that any suitable number of advertising publisher client computing devices and requesting/receiving devices may be in communication with the advertising server 202 at any time. The advertising server 202 comprises memory 216 and a processor 218, wherein the memory 216 comprises instructions stored thereon that are executable by the processor 218 to perform the various methods of operating an advertising server disclosed herein. The advertising server 202 further comprises a database 220 that stores various items of information related to the provision of location-based advertising services. For example, the database 220 may store user account information related to the advertising publishers and/or consumer devices that utilize the system. The database 220 also may store advertising content provided by each advertising publisher, and bid information related to the advertising content. The term “updated bid information” may be used herein to describe such current bid information, as bids may be submitted and/or modified by advertising publishers on a continuous, rolling basis. The updated bid information may include such information as the geographic locations and time intervals selected by each advertising publisher for the distribution of advertising content, category information related to the type of advertising content provided by each advertising publisher and to the specific distribution services requested by the advertising publisher,

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	pricing information related to the price paid by each advertising publisher for a desired transaction type (per view, per click-through, etc.), payment information related to the method of payment used by each advertising publisher (pre-paid credits, debit/credit card info, etc.), or any other suitable information.” Bussmann ’294 at [0012]–[0013]. FIG. 2  Mello ’479 at FIG. 2. “FIG. 2 is a detailed block diagram of an example implementation of the PPM 30 of FIG. 1. As discussed above, the PPM 30 may be used to monitor the use of a location-based web service application by a monitored person (e.g., the monitored person 32 of FIG. 1). It may also be used to collect location information and/or motion information associated with the use of the location-based web application. In general, the PPM 30 includes electronic components configured to detect and/or collect media monitoring information, location information, and/or motion information, and to communicate the information to the central facility 60 of FIG. 1 for subsequent analyses. As shown in FIG. 2, the PPM 30 includes a processor 100, a voice coder/decoder (CODEC) 102, a memory 104, a communication interface 106, a plurality of media monitoring sensors 108, a plurality of location and motion sensors 110, an input interface 114, a visual

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	interface 116 and a timer/counter 118, all of which are communicatively coupled as shown.” Mello ’479 at [0036]. “It is to be understood that the example machine accessible instructions of the flow diagrams of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 6-9, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, and 12-16 may be executed by a processor, a controller and/or any other suitable processing device. For example, the example machine accessible instructions of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 6-9, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, and 12-16 may be embodied in coded instructions stored on a tangible medium such as a flash memory, or random access memory (RAM) associated with a processor. Alternatively, some or all of the example flow diagrams of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 6-9, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, and 12-16 may be implemented using an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a programmable logic device (PLD), a field programmable logic device (FPLD), discrete logic, hardware, firmware, etc. ” Mello ’479 at [0118].  FIG. 1 Busch ’815 at Fig. 1. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems,

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	integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “With reference to FIG. 1 GPS satellites 100 operate to determine the location of a mobile device 140 that has a number of features available based upon the location data. The mobile device 140 provides a user interface 142, GPS receiver 144, CPU and memory 146, and radio 148. Examples of mobile device 140 include cellular phones, personal digital assistants, pagers, laptop computers, automobile navigation systems, among others. Mobile device 140 receives GPS signals and determines its location. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, this may occur solely through using the GPS system, or may occur by using a filter to combine location data from the GPS system and another system such as cell-tower-triangulation in order to obtain a more accurate location. The mobile device 140 is wirelessly coupled to an access point 102 with a built in radio 148. The access point 102 is coupled to the Internet 104 or other network. A number of other systems or services are available to the device over the Internet 104 or other network optionally including but not limited to an inventory system 106, advertisement system 108, search engine 110, mapping, business location, GIS, and routing database 112, user information database 114, advertiser information database 116, payment system 118, and phone system 120.” Busch ’815 at [0334]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

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	 *FIG. 11* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 11. “The present invention relates to providing customized content to users based on their location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:22–23. “FIG. 1 is a flow chart illustrating a process for delivering customized content, or data, based on the location of a requestor according to one embodiment of the present invention.” Svendsen ’073 at 2:61–64. “FIG. 11 illustrates a system 68 for customized content delivery according to one embodiment of the present invention. In general, the system 68 includes a central server 70 and a number of user devices 72-1 through 72-N having associated users 74-1 through 74-N. The central server 70 and the user devices 72-1 through 72-N are enabled to communicate via a network 76. The network 76 may be any type of Wide Area Network (WAN), Local Area Network (LAN), or the like, or any combination thereof. In addition, the network 76 may include wired components, wireless components, or both wired and wireless components. As an example, the network 76 may be the Internet.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:27–38.

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	“The system 68 of FIG. 11 may also be used for embodiments where the content providers are one or more media content providers or include both one or more advertisers and one or more media content providers.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:63–67. “FIG. 14 is a block diagram of the user device 72-1 of FIG. 11 according to one embodiment of the present invention. This discussion is equally applicable to the other user devices 72-2 through 72-N. In general, the user device 72-1 includes a control system 98 having associated memory 100. In this example, the rendering function 86-1 is implemented in software and stored in the memory 100. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. The rendering function 86-1 may be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof. In this example, the location determination function 84-1 is implemented in hardware. For example, the location determination function 84-1 may be a GPS receiver associated with the control system 98. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. The location determination function 84-1 may be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof. The user device 72-1 also includes a communication interface 102 communicatively coupling the user device 72-1 to the network 76 (FIG. 11). Lastly, the user device 72-1 includes a user interface 104, which may include components such as, for example, a display, one or more user input devices, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 15:47–67. “Last week, Steve Jobs announced that 60 million iPhone apps had been downloaded, averaging 2 million per day. While there are questions of whether these stratospheric download numbers translate to equally impressive usage numbers, some wondered how those apps will monetize (particularly the very popular free ones). The overwhelming case for most online applications, whether those featured on Facebook, or those syndicated through widgets throughout the blogosphere, is through ads. So how exactly do ads on iPhone apps work?” Menayan 2008 at 1. “There are already several ad network/platforms available for iPhone apps. Here’s the current list of offerings: • Crisp Wireless - currently creates banners + microsites; used by the New York Times and Washington Post apps • PurpleTalk - allows creation of customizable text banners; features ad exchange “Partner Network” • AppLoop - claims to be the first real-time, location-based mobile advertising network • Pinch Media - widely-used ad network on dozens of iPhone apps • Medialets - offers CPM, CPC and CPA advertising run natively through iPhone apps

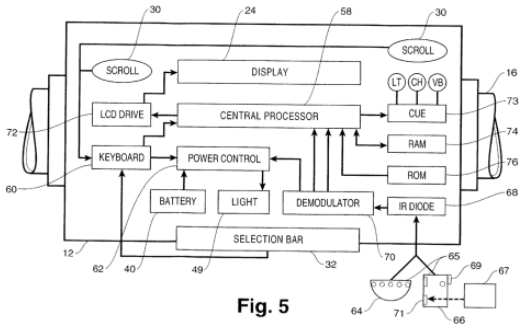
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	• AdMob -offers rich-media (video-, map- and Apple App Store-integrated) banner ads on iPhone apps; also has an impressive list of signed clients” Menayan 2008 at 1. “Here’s an example of Crisp Wireless’s ad for Westin Hotels on the New York Times app: [Image] The banner shows up towards the bottom of the front page of the app, and 1s, at least in this case, visually contrastive.” Menayan 2008 at 1–2.  Menayan 2008 at 2. “About AppLoop AppLoop is an advertising and analytics solution for mobile iPhone applications. Founded by two regular guys in the Silicon Valley, AppLoop provides a rich, analytics-based service for advertisers and developers looking to engage with mobile platforms. AppLoop was founded in June of 2008 by Eric Kerr and Jacob Eiting with one simple goal in mind: Make advertising not suck.

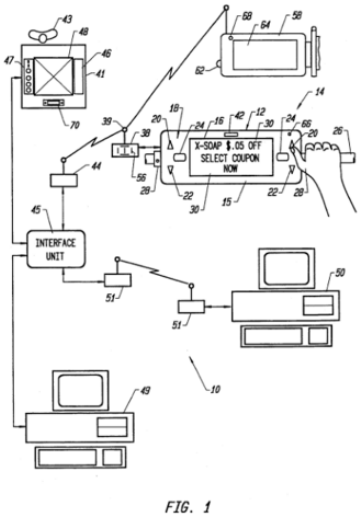
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	Our blog is a great way to keep updated on AppLoop as we continually grow and add new features.” AppLoop.com: About at 1. “• Precisely Target your ads based on location and context. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of all your advertising campaigns. • Engage dedicated, valuable, and near-by users from the palm of their hand. Get Started • Bring your advertising strategy to the next level with location-based mobile advertising, Why spend money advertising to people sitting on their couch or at a computer desk? Mobile application users are active and ready to spend money.” AppLoop.com: Advertisers at 1. “AppLoop. On a phone near you. Posted by eric on Tuesday, July 15, 2008 at 5:39 AM It is with great pleasure that I announce our public launch on the iPhone. We have been hard at work since our announcement on TechCrunch. Today, we’re ready for business:Advertise in iPhone applications today.” AppLoop.com: Blog at 2. “Application Developers AppLoop Analytics The analytics service allows you to to track precisely where, when, and how your applications are being used. Track your earnings, growth, and engagement over time.” AppLoop.com: Developers at 1. “For Advertisers • Precisely Target your ads based on location and context to reach the most relevant users, and maximize click through rates. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of your advertising campaigns, keeping you informed. • Engage dedicated, valuable, near-by customers most relevant to your business.” AppLoop.com: Home at 1.

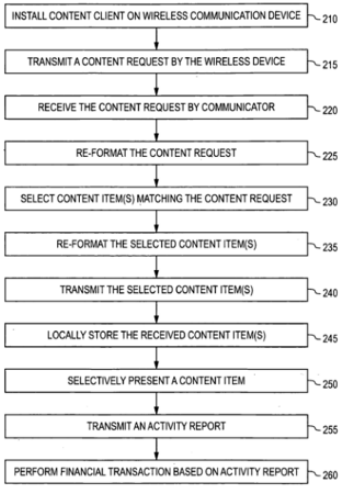
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[1a] registering a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “registering a plurality of application programs for use with a content delivery platform, wherein the plurality of registered application programs are each associated with at least one application program type.” For example: “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, the advertisement may be downloaded to the mobile device over a wireless interface. The wireless communication may include a download of data to the mobile device. The download of data may involve data used by an application running on the mobile device. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “Applications stored on the mobile phone 200, such as the advertising application, may be written in Java code, C/C++ code, in accordance with a Binary Runtime Environment for Wireless (BREW) Software Development Kit (SDK), or some other appropriate format. The storage medium 220 in the mobile phone 200

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	may include a Java virtual machine. Alternatively or in addition, the storage medium 220 may include BREW client software. The BREW platform, which was developed by Qualcomm and is described in greater detail at “www.qualcomm.com/brew,” enables Java and BREW applications to be easily downloaded onto and executed on the mobile phone 200. As another alternative, the storage medium 220 may include software for implementing Motorola's iDEN technology. In general, a Java virtual machine maybe run on top of the BREW client or iDEN technology to support Java applications/applets, and other types of extensions may be run on top of the BREW client to support other types of applications. Applications, such as the advertising application mentioned above, may therefore be easily loaded onto the mobile phone 200.” Macaluso ’238 at [0026]. “A user can download content data from the R/W device 16.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0029]. “Referring to FIG. 2, the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 include, for example, a communication unit 52, a display 54, an operation unit 56, memory 58, and a processing circuit 59. The cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 used in the present embodiment are operated by the processing circuit 59 that executes programs stored in the memory 58. At this time, data used in the execution is read out from or written to the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0031]. “As shown in FIG. 1, the Web server 24 includes, for example, an APL member registration unit 31, an APL downloading unit 32, an APL particular service providing unit 33, an advertisement-member registration unit 34, an advertisement selecting unit 35, and a control unit 36. The APL member registration unit 31 performs member registration before an application program APL is downloaded, which will be described later. The APL downloading unit 32 downloads the above-mentioned application program APL.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0041]. “The advertisement-member registration unit 34 registers members that use digital content data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0042]. “The service device 14 determines whether the cellular phone 12-1 has downloaded a predetermined application program APL through the R/W device 16. If the application program APL has not been downloaded, URL for downloading the application program APL is transferred to the cellular phone 12-1. An application program APL is, for example, provided to each service of the service device 14.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0091]. “The cellular phone 12-1 accesses the Web server 24 by using the URL received in the step ST12 and downloads an application program APL. The cellular phone 12-1 transfers the application program APL to

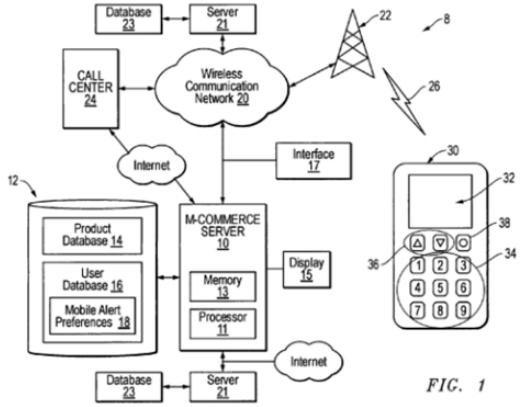
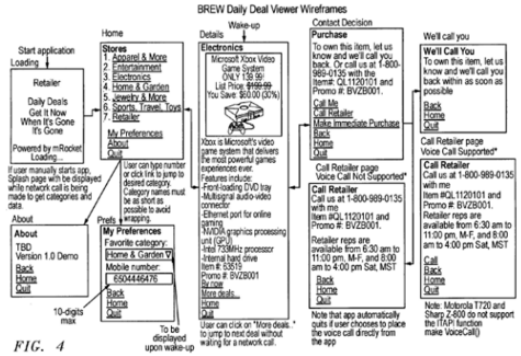
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	the memory 58 of FIG. 2. The application program APL includes a default advertisement video. In the present embodiment, the default advertisement video has no digital content data. In the present embodiment, the number of videos included in the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 is not limited.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0093]. “The cellular phone 12-1 transfers a member registration request to the Web server 24 in order to use digital content data associated with an advertisement video.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0117]. “The Web server 24 performs the member registration of the user or his cellular phone 12-1 according to the member registration request sent from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “In this registration process, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers data such as age, gender, preference, and local information to the Web server 24 to register them.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “A user's friend, who is not in a shop, sends a member registration request to the web server 24 by using his cellular phone 12-2 in order to use an application program APL. If the cellular phone 12-2 has already downloaded the application program APL, the present process is not necessary.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0123]. “The Web server 24 performs member registration according to the above member registration request and uploads the application program APL to the cellular phone 12-2. The cellular phone 12-2 transfers the application program APL to the memory 58 of the FIG. 2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0125]. “A user of the cellular phone 12-2 transfers a member registration request to the Web server 24 in order to use the digital video data received in the step ST 25.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0131]. “The Web server 24 performs member registration of the cellular phone 12-2 or its user according to the request from the cellular phone 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0133]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, [0011], and [0028]. “In a further embodiment, system 100 can facilitate real-time advertising and/or on-line advertising to one or more users based on various criteria including a user location, user preference, user request, advertiser location, advertiser rank, advertiser rating, etc.” Smith ’558 at [0073].

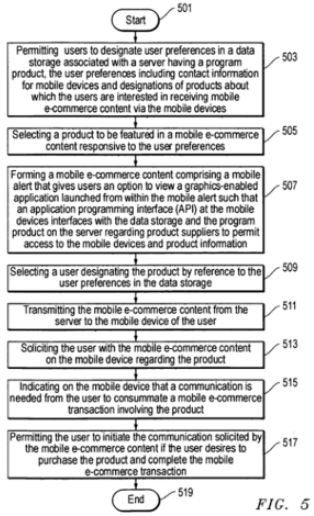
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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “In the simplest embodiment of the invention, the display screen automatically displays periodic promotional items and the user controlled feature is limited to a categorical product directory. The scroll buttons allow a user to scroll up or down the product category list to find the location of selected items in the product directory.” Begum ’880 at 5:65–6:4. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component

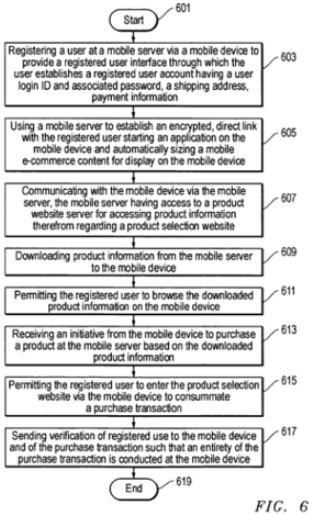
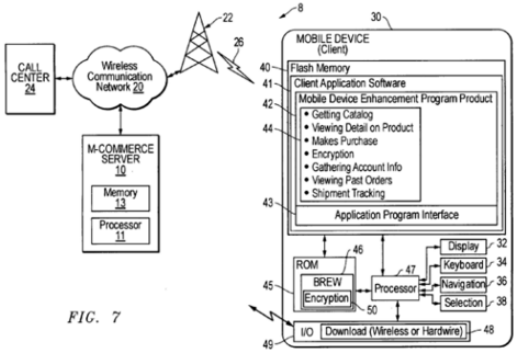
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	66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 9:12–16, and 9:16–29.  FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “In the preferred embodiment, the communication units are primarily portable and communicate with the coupon interface modules via wireless data transmissions. Furthermore, the discount coupons are preferably activated when the shopper is in the market area proximate the location of the discounted items. In this

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	situation, a local message sending unit proximate the location of the item activates the display of the coupon graphic on the display screen of the communication unit carried by the shopper or mounted on the shopper's cart. ” Begum ’606 at 3:4–14. “As electronic coupon interface module 98 also shown in enlarged detail in FIG. 3 provides the chip set and specialty application programming necessary to adapt to the bar code scanner and checkout terminal at the checkout counter, and communicates with the store computer and systems controller. The central processor 71 utilizes a static 256K RAM 100 for random access memory 106 and a 64K EPROM for read only memory 102 under operation of an application program 105.” Begum ’606 at 8:24–33.  FIG. 2 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2. “In some embodiments, previously-prepared applications, e.g., utilities or games for mobile phones, may be configured or adapted to include or embed a content client, e.g., using a Software Development Kit (SDK) or a Close Class.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0006]. “ In some embodiments, for example, the wireless communication device may include a content client running on the wireless communication device to present the one or more user-selectable operation; and/or a

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	content client to present the one or more user-selectable operations in a context of an application running on the wireless communication device” Levkovitz ’852 at [0064]. “ In some embodiments, for example, a wireless communication device may include a wireless communication device to receive an advertisement selected in response to an application-initiated content request, to present the advertisement in a context of an application running on the wireless communication device, and to present one or more user-selectable operations selectively associated with the advertisement. The application may be, for example, a gaming application, a utility application, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0069]. “In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, device 170 may include an application 176 having a content client 174. The application 176 may be; for example, a game or a software application.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “Management server 130 may include one or more modules or components, for example, a traffic manager 131, an account manager 132, an inventory manager 133, a data analyzer 134, an administrator module 135, an optimizer 136, content adapter 137, and a Financial Transactions Module (FTM) 138.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0106]. “As indicated at box 210, the method may optionally include, for example, installing content client 174 on device 170, e.g., as a stand-alone module or as an embedded part, plug-in or component of application 176. The installing operation may optionally include, for example, downloading the content client 174 from an online source.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0179]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1, [0099], [0147], [0148], and [0155].

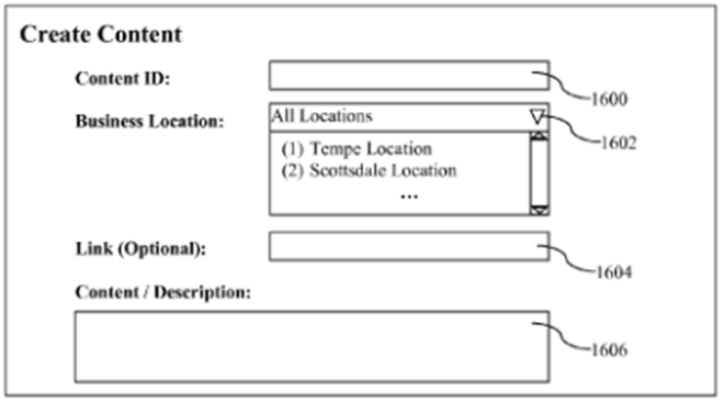
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	 FIG. 1 Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 4 Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 4.

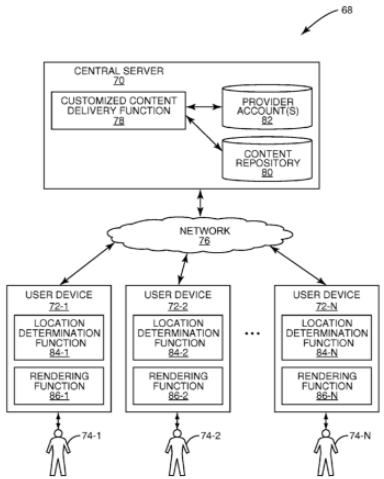
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	 *FIG. 5* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 5.

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	 *FIG. 6* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 6.  *FIG. 7* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 7. “The mobile alert preferences 18 include at least contact information for at least one registered mobile device (e.g., a telephone number or email address of the mobile device) and can further include a designation of at

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	least one individual or group of products or services about which the user is interested in receiving alerts via the registered mobile device. The m-commerce server 10 accordingly preferably provides a subscriber interface through which the user can utilize a mobile device 30 and/or a conventional computer to designate a product or service of interest to that user. The designation can specify a range or group of products or services (e.g., automobiles, golf clubs, or discounted items) or can identify a specific product or service, for example, by catalog number, SKU, model number, or simply by description. The m-commerce server 10 can also store one or more designations individually for each user or can store such designations for groups of users.” Sanctis ’837 at [0028]. “Optionally, the account information stored within the user database 16 for each user can additionally include, for example, a user's login ID and associated password, physical mailing address, e-mail address, and payment information (e.g., bank account or credit card information). In addition, the account information can describe the hardware, software, and/or program products within the user's registered mobile device and a commerce history indicating what products and services have been advertised to the user via the registered mobile device and the user's previous m-commerce purchases.” Sanctis ’837 at [0029]. “Also, as shown in FIG. 7, and as will be understood by those skilled in the art, the mobile devices 30 can download client application software 41 to be stored in memory, e.g., flash memory 40, of the mobile device 30 and can include mobile device enhancement program product 42 or software and application program interface program product or software from an input/output having download 48, e.g., wireless or hardwire, capabilities associated with the mobile device 30 via a communication link 26 with another computer or the server 10, or be provided with client application program product or software upon purchase of the mobile device, to enhance client communication capabilities to the m-server 10, to enhance GUI displays to the user, and to enhance other features 44 for the user as a set of program instruction as understood by those skilled in the art and as described herein, such as mobile alerts, make purchase consummation, gathering account information, viewing detail on product, viewing past orders, shipment tracking, and security encryption.” Sanctis ’837 at [0038]. “Because this embodiment of the invention only transmits mobile alerts to users that have subscribed to the mobile alert service and have indicated a preference for receiving information about the featured product(s), user response to receipt of the mobile alert is likely to be favorable.” Sanctis ’837 at [0039]. “Application programming interfaces (APIs) to existing relational database and mass email sender of product or service suppliers can allow the Mobile Alert system to get subscriber email addresses and product information. Features Consumer Features” Sanctis ’837 at [0058].

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	“After subscribing for mobile alerts, members can be sent the next regularly scheduled alert(s). Subscription cancellations can be processed as quickly as possible. Members, however, can receive that day's alert, depending on the time of the cancellation relative to the when the mailing list is collected.” Sanctis ’837 at [0061]. “The method yet further can include utilizing the server 10 to provide a user interface through which the user can utilize the mobile device 30 to establish a user account having a user login ID and associated password, a shipping address, and payment information, and storing commerce history of the user indicating what products have been solicited to and purchased by the user via the mobile device 30.” Sanctis ’837 at [0116]. “FIG. 6 illustrates another embodiment of a method of facilitating wireless mobile e-commerce. The method, for example, starts as indicated at step 601, and includes registering a user (step 603) at a mobile server 10 via a mobile device 30 to provide a registered user interface through which the user establishes a registered user account having a user login ID and associated password, a shipping address, payment information. As illustrated at step 605, a mobile server 10 is used to establish an encrypted, direct link with the registered user starting an application on the mobile device 30 and automatically sizing a mobile e-commerce content for display on the mobile device 30.” Sanctis ’837 at [0117]. “Step 605 may include utilizing an application programming interface at the mobile device 30 and encrypting the mobile e-commerce content, while step 609 can include browsing images, data, and pricing for products.” Sanctis ’837 at [0118]. “The wireless carrier can further incentivize its customers to subscribe to the Mobile Alert service by offering discounted communication services for subscribers to the Mobile Alert service.” Sanctis ’837 at [0120]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0032] and [0036].

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	 **FIG. 16A** Busch ’815 at Fig. 16A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if the mobile device is interfaced with Starbucks'® payment system or if the mobile device recently visited the Starbucks® website (or a computer operated by the user under an account associated with the mobile device) and subsequently it appears that the mobile device's location may correspond to Starbucks® or one of several stores adjacent to the particular Starbucks® location, it may be determined that the user is currently visiting the Starbucks® near their reported location. Alternatively, the system may provide increased weighting to Starbucks® when determining the location of the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0348].

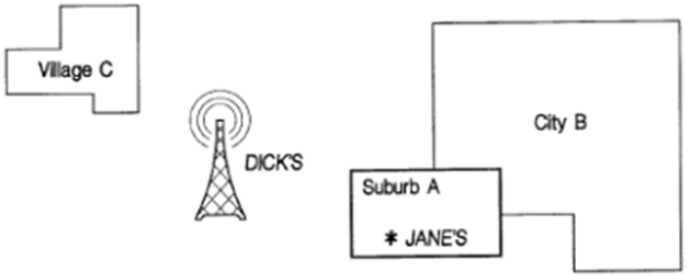
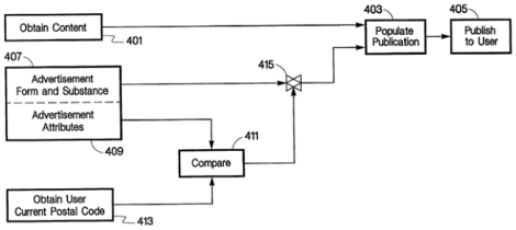
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	 *FIG. 11* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 11. “In another exemplary embodiment, the user device 72-1 may be a set-top box, and the request may be an automatic request by the user device 72-1 for advertisements to late-bind to video content being viewed or requested by the user 74-1. The customized content delivery function 78 may then select one or more advertisements and deliver or cause delivery of the advertisements to the user device 72-1. The rendering function 86-1 may then perform a late-binding process to insert the advertisements into the video content presented to the user 74-1. In this example, the advertisements may be commercials such as those included in traditional television programming. Note that these two exemplary embodiments are illustrative and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. ” Svendsen ’073 at 14:44–57. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 14, 3:64–4:23, 14:10–17, 14:35–39, and 15:47–67. “The Xtify API provides a simple interface for a web content provider to access a user's location. This API uses a REST interface and XML as the message format. The method for querying a user's location requires the content provider to include two parameters, one identifying the application and the other identifying the particular user associated with the location query.” Xtify - API Overview at 1.

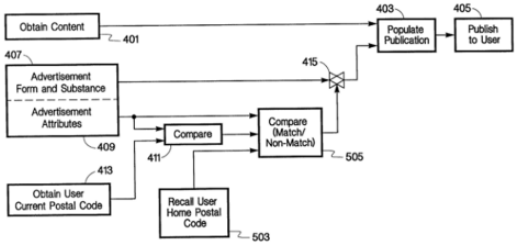
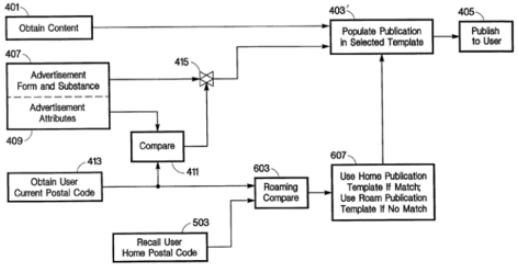
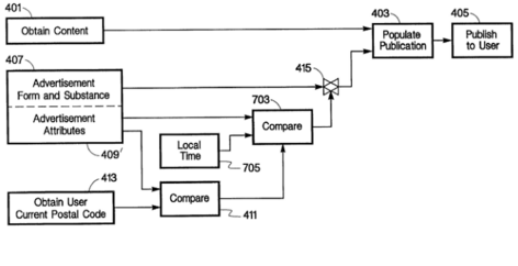
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	“The API allows a web application to query Xtify for a particular user's location. Therefore, there are two preparatory steps to use the API: register an application and add users to that application.” Xtify - API Overview at 1. “Profiles and App Registration The very first step is to provide an email address and create an Xtify account. Doing so activates the fifth link of the top navigation bar: My Profile. This page is the central repository of all your information: any detail you provide about yourself and a list of your registered applications. You can add, delete, edit, or just track any of those applications from within your profile. Of course, the application listing will be empty at the start. So the next step is to register your first web app. We ask for a handful of identifying items of information: the application's name, its URL, the IP range from which all queries will be made, and any description you want to add. Here the fields we require and the reasons for each. As soon as the registration goes through, the application appears in your profile listing with all its info and one more line: the Application Key. This is a string of alphanumeric characters that uniquely identifies your application and is crucial in using the API — our next topic.” Xtify - Xtify Overview at 1. “Xtify is a REST web service, so you can access its functionality with a single URL query. You provide just two identifiers: the Application Key we provided and an ID for the user whose location you need. And in keeping with the goal of simplicity, you get to define every user ID. If your site already maintains unique login names, there is no reason to add another layer of data; just use those.” Xtify - Xtify Overview at 1. “With all their troubles, mobile software has at least one advantage over its web-based brethren: desktop presence. That is, a mobile program has an icon right on each phone's screen, giving it a visual presence far stronger than any web application that depends on a browser. When you register your application for Xtify, though, you can also upload an icon of your own. When your users download the Xtify client (that tracks location), they also receive your icon on their phone's desktop as a mobile bookmark to your web application. The result is that the download appears branded as your application, not ours. We give you the Xtify software, and you get to wrap it as your own.” Xtify - Why Xtify at 1. “Step 2: Register Your Application Once you register your application, you will be given a unique key that you will use to query the Xtify Location API.” Xtify - QuickStart at 1.

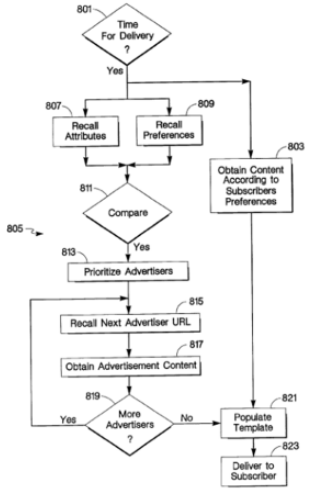
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	“Step 3: Provide a link for users to download the Xtify client. You will place a special download link on your website that includes your Application ID and a UNIQUE identifier you provide for each user download. Be sure not to use the same user key for every download as this will disable all previous users with that key.” Xtify - QuickStart at 1. “Last week, Steve Jobs announced that 60 million iPhone apps had been downloaded, averaging 2 million per day. While there are questions of whether these stratospheric download numbers translate to equally impressive usage numbers, some wondered how those apps will monetize (particularly the very popular free ones). The overwhelming case for most online applications, whether those featured on Facebook, or those syndicated through widgets throughout the blogosphere, is through ads. So how exactly do ads on iPhone apps work?” Menayan 2008 at 1. “There are already several ad network/platforms available for iPhone apps. Here’s the current list of offerings: • Crisp Wireless - currently creates banners + microsites; used by the New York Times and Washington Post apps • PurpleTalk - allows creation of customizable text banners; features ad exchange “Partner Network” • AppLoop - claims to be the first real-time, location-based mobile advertising network • Pinch Media - widely-used ad network on dozens of iPhone apps • Medialets - offers CPM, CPC and CPA advertising run natively through iPhone apps • AdMob -offers rich-media (video-, map- and Apple App Store-integrated) banner ads on iPhone apps; also has an impressive list of signed clients” Menayan 2008 at 1. “Here’s an example of Crisp Wireless’s ad for Westin Hotels on the New York Times app: [Image] The banner shows up towards the bottom of the front page of the app, and 1s, at least in this case, visually contrastive.” Menayan 2008 at 1–2.

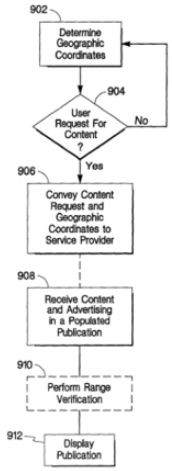
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	 Menayan 2008 at 2. “About AppLoop AppLoop is an advertising and analytics solution for mobile iPhone applications. Founded by two regular guys in the Silicon Valley, AppLoop provides a rich, analytics-based service for advertisers and developers looking to engage with mobile platforms. AppLoop was founded in June of 2008 by Eric Kerr and Jacob Eiting with one simple goal in mind: Make advertising not suck. Our blog is a great way to keep updated on AppLoop as we continually grow and add new features.” AppLoop.com: About at 1. “• Precisely Target your ads based on location and context. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of all your advertising campaigns. • Engage dedicated, valuable, and near-by users from the palm of their hand. Get Started

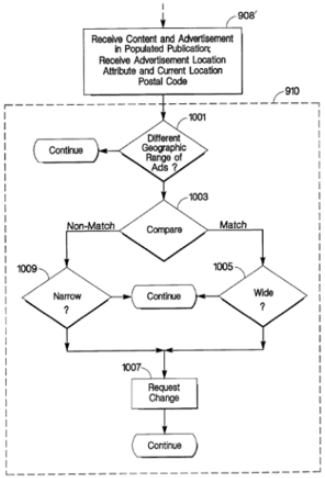
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	• Bring your advertising strategy to the next level with location-based mobile advertising, Why spend money advertising to people sitting on their couch or at a computer desk? Mobile application users are active and ready to spend money.” AppLoop.com: Advertisers at 1. “AppLoop. On a phone near you. Posted by eric on Tuesday, July 15, 2008 at 5:39 AM It is with great pleasure that I announce our public launch on the iPhone. We have been hard at work since our announcement on TechCrunch. Today, we’re ready for business:Advertise in iPhone applications today.” AppLoop.com: Blog at 2. “Application Developers AppLoop Analytics The analytics service allows you to to track precisely where, when, and how your applications are being used. Track your earnings, growth, and engagement over time.” AppLoop.com: Developers at 1. “For Advertisers • Precisely Target your ads based on location and context to reach the most relevant users, and maximize click through rates. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of your advertising campaigns, keeping you informed. • Engage dedicated, valuable, near-by customers most relevant to your business.” AppLoop.com: Home at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.

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[1b] establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “establishing a plurality of perimeters defining a plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 3 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 3.  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

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	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

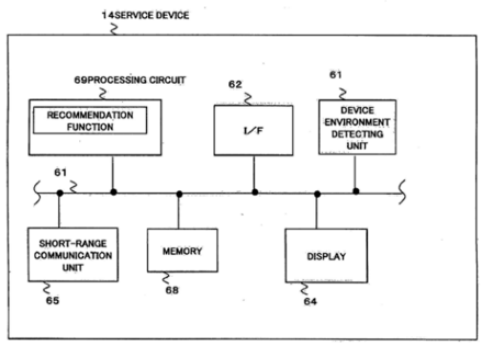
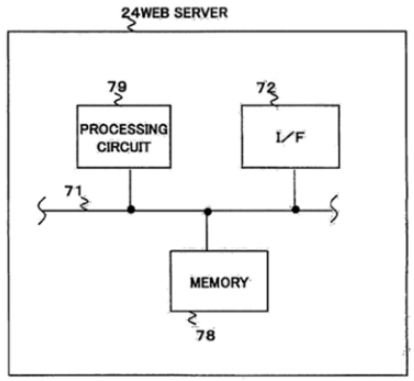
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	 Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

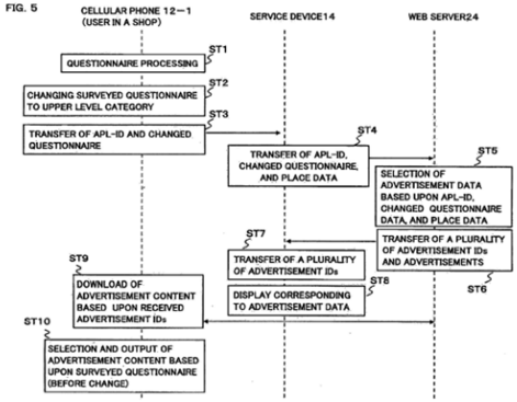
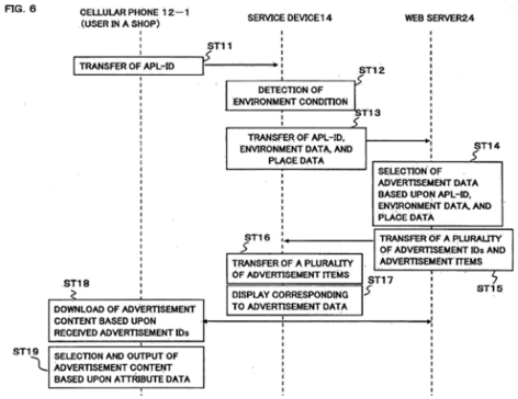
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	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9.

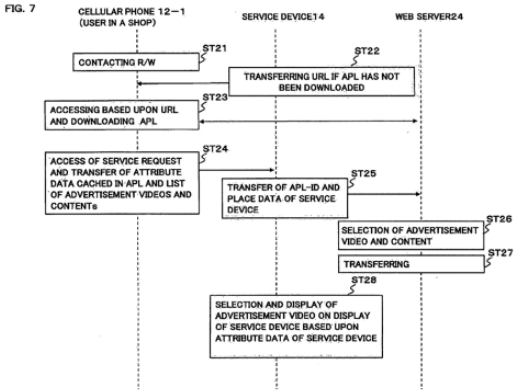
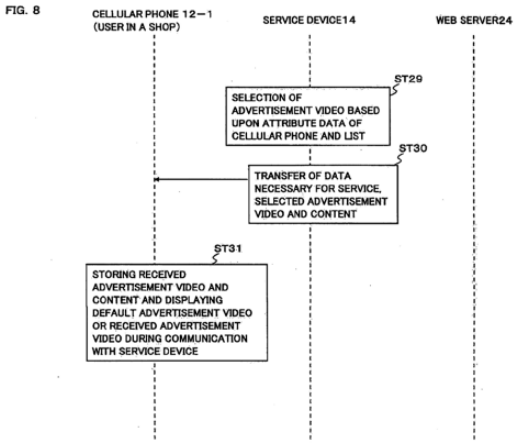
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	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes

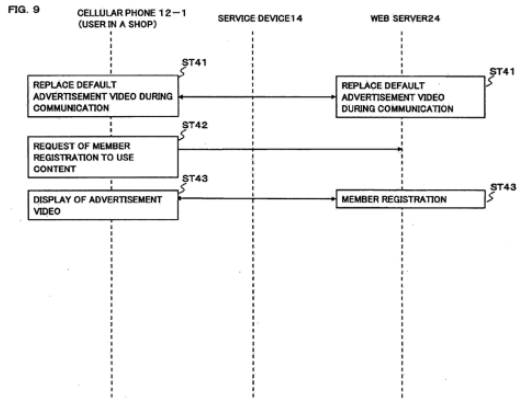
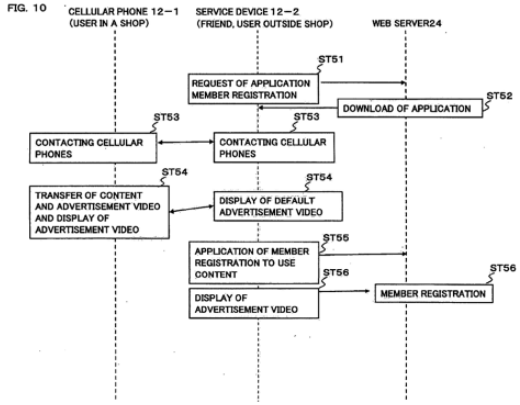
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	covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A, City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content

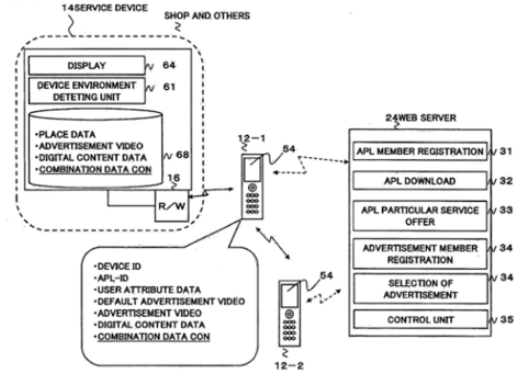
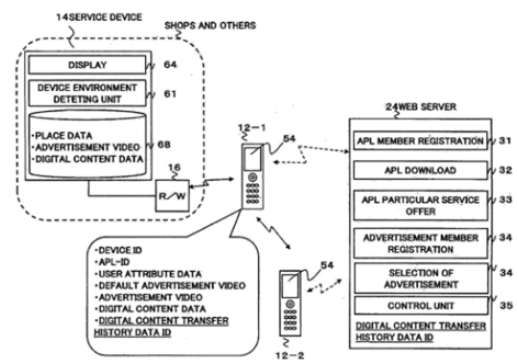
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	preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the

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	current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039]. FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4.

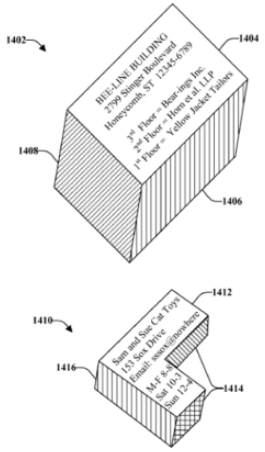
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.

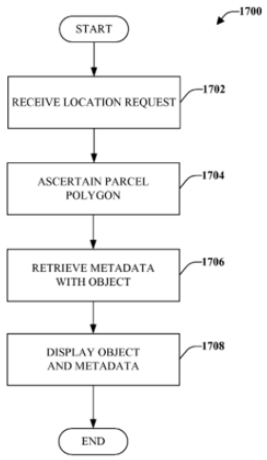
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.

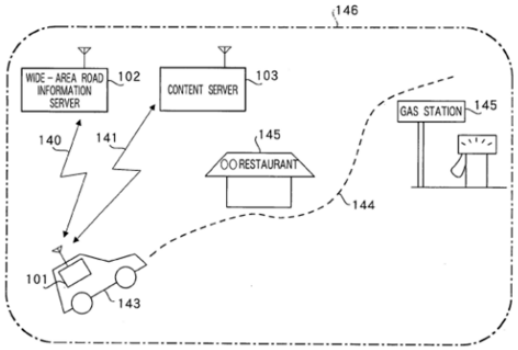
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.

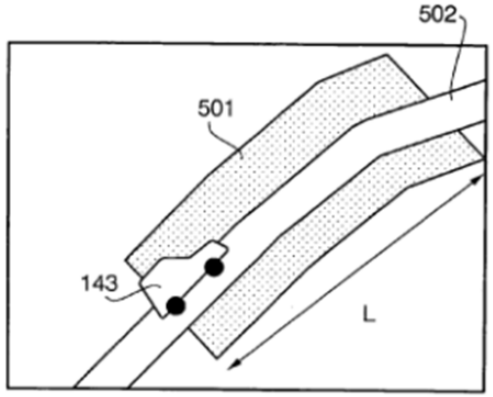
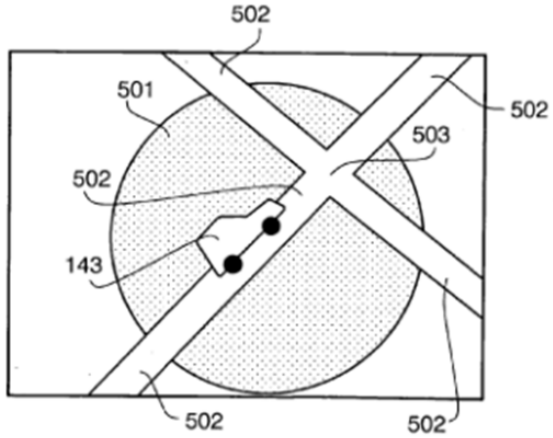
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	FIG. 11  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11. FIG. 12  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The second aspect of the present invention is a service processing device comprising: an interface that performs short-range communication with a mobile communication device directly or indirectly; a memory that stores place data; and a controller that receives attribute data of a user or user's mobile communication device from user's mobile communication device, transfers the attribute data and the place data read out from

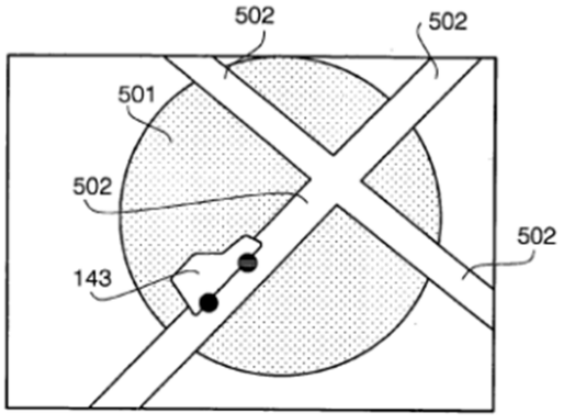
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	the memory to the server, and performs announcement based upon recommendation data corresponding to the place data received from the server.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0010]. “The fourth aspect of the present invention is a server for providing information associated with a mobile communication device that performs short-range communication with a service processing device installed at a predetermined place, the server comprising: an interface that receives attribute data of a user or his mobile communication device and place data of a place where the service processing device is installed from the mobile communication device or the service processing device; a memory that stores recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data and the place data; and a controller that reads out, from the memory, the recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data received by the interface and the place data, and transfers the recommendation data to the mobile communication device or the service processing device through the interface.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0012]. “The cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 can perform short-range communication with the R/W device 16 at shops or venues where the R/W devices are installed if the cellular phone is put near the R/W device.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0029]. “The service device 14 is installed at a place such as a shop, and communicates with the cellular phone 12-1 via the R/W device 16. ” Kinoshita ’866 at [0037]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, [0009], [0043], and [0100].

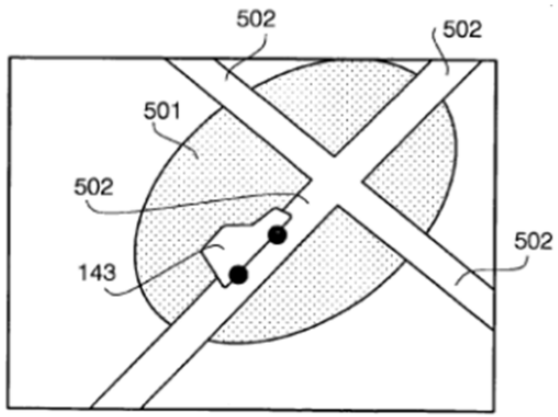
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 **FIG. 14** Smith ’558 at Fig. 14.

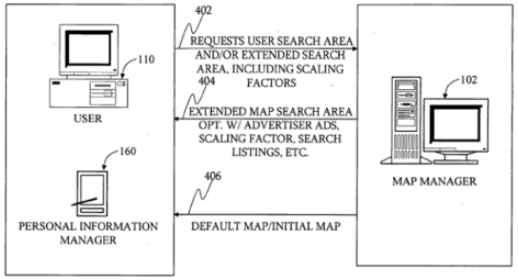
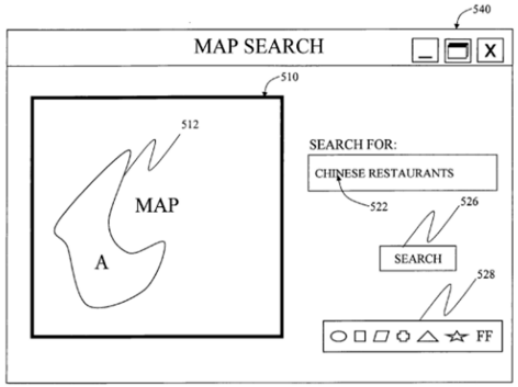
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 **FIG. 17** Smith ’558 at Fig. 17. “The parameter component 304 (or rendering component 302) can present the user configured information and the specific geographic area to a user. In such a manner, the information presented to the user can be selectively configured based on the one or more user parameters.” Smith ’558 at [0097]. “Also included in system 500 can be a boundary component 508 that can be configured to determine a boundary or perimeter of an object or point of interest.” Smith ’558 at [0103]. “Boundary component can also ascertain a boundary or perimeter of the object or area of interest. The perimeter can be, for example, the footprint of the object (e.g. roof, sides of a structure). According to some embodiments, the perimeter or boundary information can be ascertained from an algorithm. For example, a parcel polygon or geometric figure (e.g., circle, rectangle, square, cube, . . .) that defines a rooftop or viewable surface can be received by receiver component 502. Such geometric information can be uploaded by a business, for example, that defines the rooftop. Boundary component 508 can utilize that parcel polygon information and infer that there is potentially only one building (or other area of interest) inside that parcel polygon area. Based on the inference, the edges or perimeters of the area of interest (e.g., structure) can be computed to ascertain a built-up area (e.g., side of a structure) that includes the area of interest. It should be

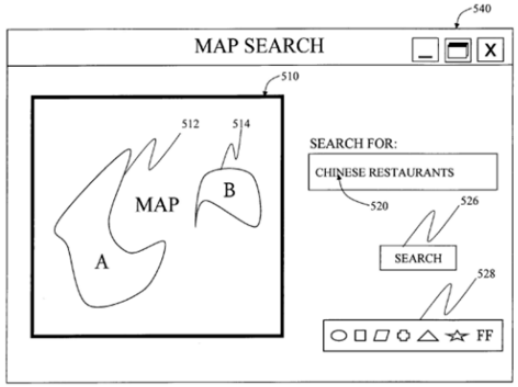
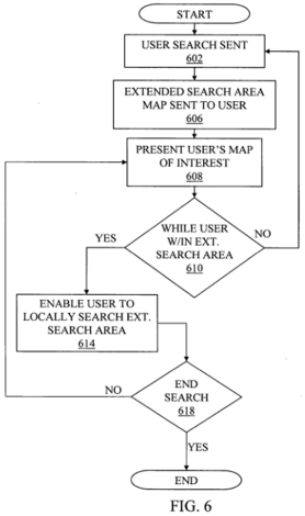
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	understood that various algorithms, methods, and/or techniques can be employed to ascertain the object shape, size, or area.” Smith ’558 at [0105]. “For example, a building owner or other authorized person can submit or upload a polygon that defines the rooftop.” Smith ’558 at [0125]. “ For these areas of interest, the parcel polygon module 810 can ascertain that the area of the object of interest is the perimeter of the parcel (e.g., park, zoo, . . .). The edge detection module 812 can be configured to render the information viewable within the area of the object of interest.” Smith ’558 at [0126]. “FIG. 16 illustrates a methodology 1600 for associating information with an object of interest. Method 1600 begins at 1602 where object information is received from one or more users and/or entities. The object information can include an image or picture depicting an object of interest. The image can be a three-dimensional image of a particular location, place, etc. The object information can include geo-coded information (e.g., longitude, latitude, street information, and the like).” Smith ’558 at [0163].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.

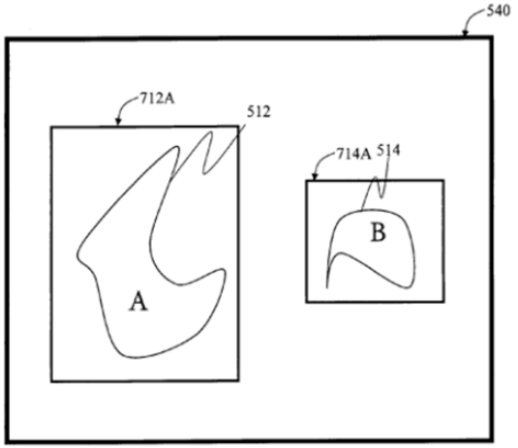
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7 Sato ’965 at Fig. 7.  FIG. 8

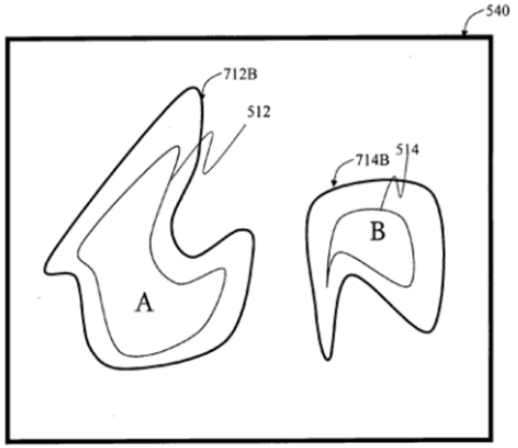
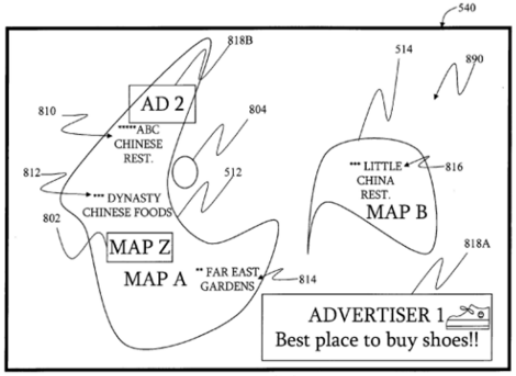
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.  FIG. 9 Sato ’965 at Fig. 9.

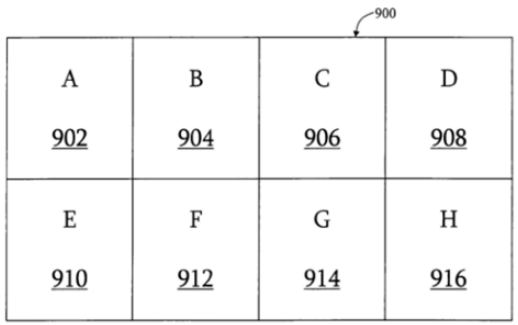
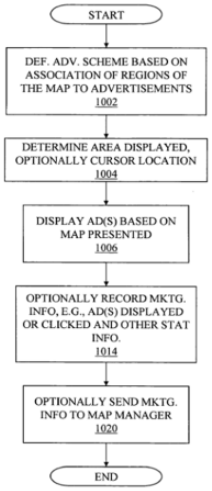
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG.10 Sato ’965 at Fig. 10. “Mobile unit 143 moves inside predetermined region 146. For example, the region 146 is a nation, Kanto area, Kansai are, prefecture, city, town or village. Further, the region 146 may be a specific area determined independently of governmental classification. Furthermore, when path 144 is planned in advance, region 146 may be determined to a region around path 144.” Sato ’965 at [0048]. “In the example as shown in FIG. 8, content data acquisition region 501 is determined as a region in the form of a circle with mobile unit 143 as its center.” Sato ’965 at [0123]. “Content data acquisition region 501 as shown in FIG. 9 is determined as a circular region with the center positioned forward of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0128]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 26, [0054], [0079], [0080], [0119], and [0284].

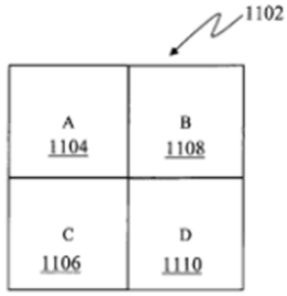
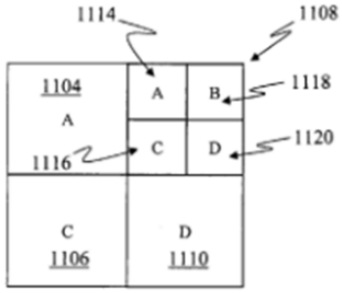
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 4 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 5C Ahn ’281 at Fig. 5C.

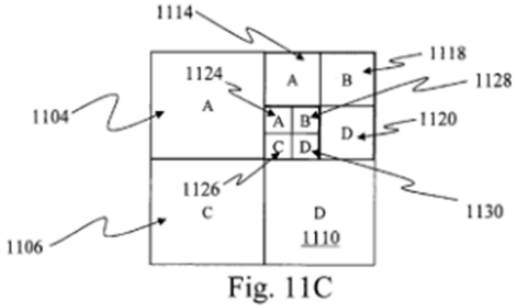
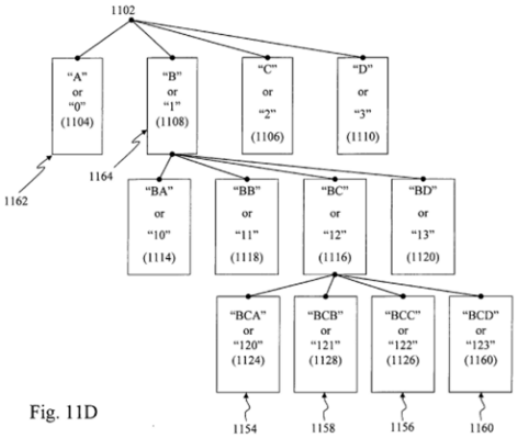
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 5D Ahn ’281 at Fig. 5D.  FIG. 6 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 6.

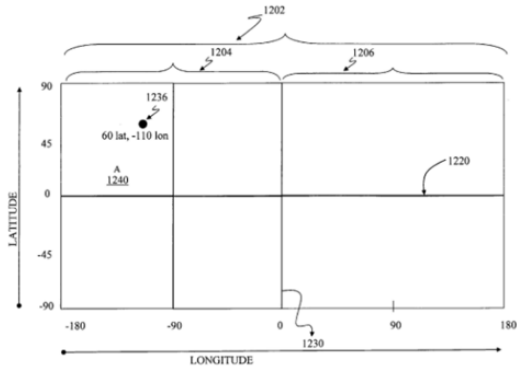
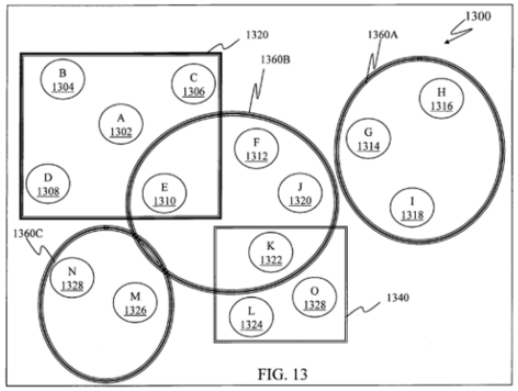
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 7A.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7B Ahn ’281 at Fig, 7B.  FIG. 8A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 8A.

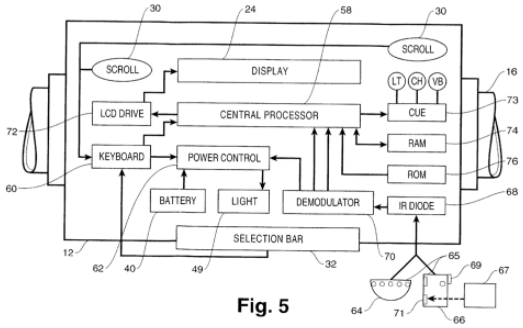
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 9 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 9.  FIG. 10 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 10.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 11A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 11A.  Fig. 11B Ahn ’281 at Fig. 11B.

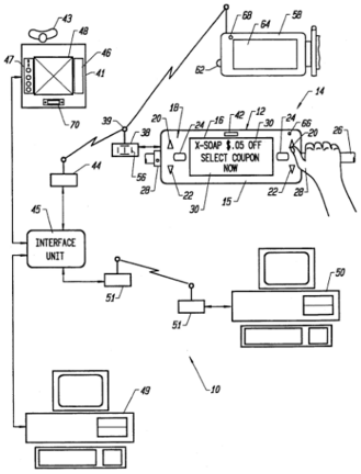
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 11C Ahn ’281 at Fig. 11C.  Fig. 11D Ahn ’281 at Fig. 11D.

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	 Fig. 12 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 12.  FIG. 13 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 13. “In addition to the extended map sent back to the user, map-advertising information is also sent back in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The map-advertising information is a set of information that generally is used by the local map handler 302 to decide which set of advertisements is presented to the user.” Ahn ’281 at [0055].

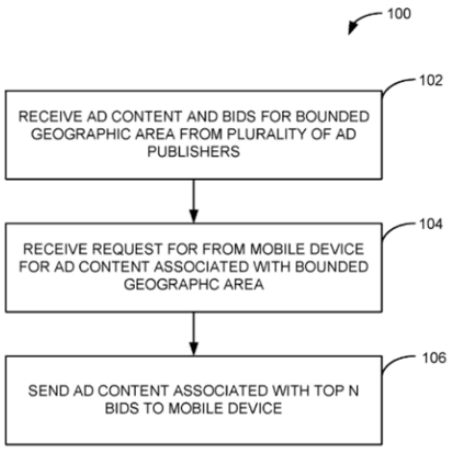
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	“n another embodiment, a user may enter a query by specifying a geographic area, for example, by entering city and state, or zip code 538. Thus, a user may request a search area based on such input information and thus request information entirely or partially outside of the extended search area available. A user may also be conducting searches on the available map information locally available. The searches of an embodiment include for example two box and one box searches, but are not so limited. In a two box search a user inputs “what” and “where”, and “where” can be city, state and/or zip, lat/lon, landmark, airport code, etc. The one box search allows a user to type in a string like “restaurants in Beverly Hills, Calif.” Ahn ’281 at [0062]. “FIG. 10 is an example flowchart of a method by which the advertising feature of the present invention is provided, according to an embodiment of the invention. In the first operation, an advertising scheme is defined which is based on the association of advertising regions of a map to advertisements (step 1002). Next, the map presented to the user and, optionally, the cursor position, (step 1004) is used to determine the one or more advertisements to be displayed or presented to the user (step 1006). Marketing-related information, such as the advertisements presented and whether there was a click through, and other information are captured and stored (step 1014). This is captured on the client device 110 and alternatively also sent to the map manager 102 (step 1020). This marketing-related information may be used to help in soliciting more advertising revenues or to tailor the advertising scheme to obtain a better stream of revenue.” Ahn ’281 at [0095]. “The geographic information knowledge (GIK) systems of an embodiment include a method for managing geographically referenced data (GRD). The method of an embodiment includes receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The method of an embodiment includes providing an extended map based on the search request. The extended map includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The method of an embodiment includes providing the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The method of an embodiment includes providing map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0178]. “The GIK systems of an embodiment include computer readable medium including executable instructions which, when executed in a processing system, manage geographically referenced data (GRD), by receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides an extended map based on the search request. The extended map of an embodiment includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact

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	information, and review information for one or more entities. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0205]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at Fig. 1 and [0077].  **Fig. 5** Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “The display device 12 also includes a radiation window 34 centrally located above display screen 24. The radiation window includes multiple cells 36, which may comprise receivers for receiving microwave, infrared or other air propagated radiation energy for power supplementation or for reception of external data or control signals transmitted by microwave, infrared or radio signals. For example, in the device of FIG. 2, end cells

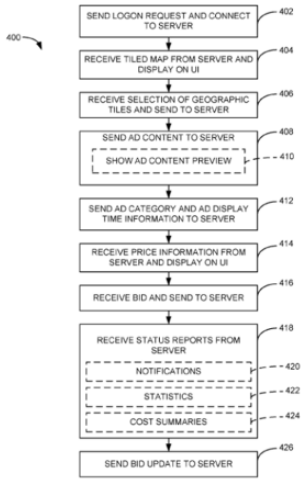
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	36a are utilized for receiving trigger signals emitted from signal transmitters positioned at strategic locations at the perimeter of a shopping establishment to trigger an alarm on the cart and at a central monitoring station in the establishment. Also, the cells 36a may be used to receive trigger or message signals from transmitters positioned strategically along each side of grocery aisles. These signals activate display of select promotional advertisements on the display screen as described in the referenced patent. The cells 36a are preferably used to receive digital message signals from the strategically positioned transmitters as described in greater detail with reference to the operation of the preferred embodiments.” Begum ’880 at 6:18–37. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11.

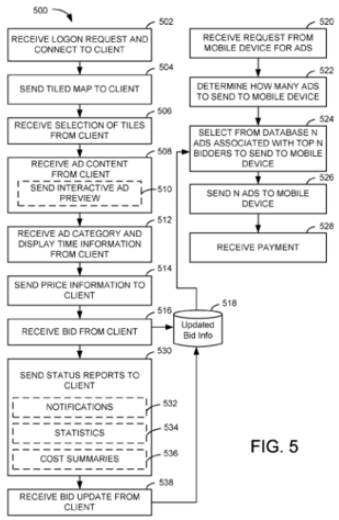
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	“In the preferred embodiment, the transceiver unit 65 upon detection of a proximately located shopping cart transmits a trigger signal to wake-up the display unit on the shopping cart if not already in an activated state, then sends the data signal.” Begum ’880 at 9:12–16. “The trigger and data signals, together with a converted D.C. power potentials are delivered to the power control circuit for system wakeup, and trickle feed of energy to the battery pack 40. The trigger signal is passed to the cue output circuit 73, which may be one or more of an audible chime, a handle vibration or a light. Certain IR triggers 66 at the store perimeter may not only trigger an audible alarm in the display unit 12, but include a sound or ultrasound receiver for activating an alarm in the store office when a select frequency emitted by the display unit is detected.” Begum ’880 at 9:56–65. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 5:65–6:4, and 9:16–29.  FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “ The terminal is connected to a store computer which provides a central location for accessed product data for the many checkout terminals in the store.” Begum ’606 at 2:54–57.

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	“ In some embodiments, for example, the application-initiated content request may include a data item selected, e.g., taking into account the capabilities of the device, from a group consisting of: a data item representing an available memory of the wireless communication device, a data item representing an audio capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a video capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a screen size of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a content item type that the wireless communication device is able to present, and a data item representing a location of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0010]. “In some embodiments, for example, the modifier is to select the advertisement based on a location of the second wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0045]. “A fifth presentation rule may require, for example, that a certain content item, e.g., an advertisement for a certain shop, be presented when device 170 is geographically located within a pre-defined distance (e.g., 300 meters) of the address of that shop.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0159]. “The SMSC 311 may utilize a Home Location Register (HLR) 313 to determine (e.g., using interrogation) whether recipient device 302 is active, and/or to determine the roaming location of recipient device 302; and may deliver the modified SMS message to recipient device 302, e.g., optionally utilizing a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) 312.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0195]. “In some embodiments, user-selectable operations may be associated with an incoming content item based on one or more properties or characteristics, for example, of the device 1070 and/or its user, and/or other data or parameters (e.g., date, time, location, or the like).” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “a fourth user-selectable operation may be available only when the user or the device 1070 meets certain conditions, e.g., if the device 1070 is within a certain location (e.g., in proximity to a certain restaurant)” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “For example, a first user-selectable action associated with a first incoming content item, may be available only during a certain time and/or while the recipient device is within a certain geographical location.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0273]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0026].

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	 FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

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	 FIG. 3 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 3.

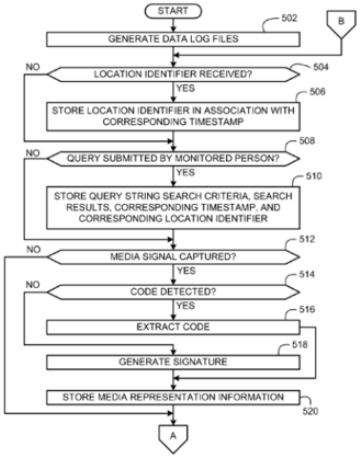
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	 FIG. 4 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 4.

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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

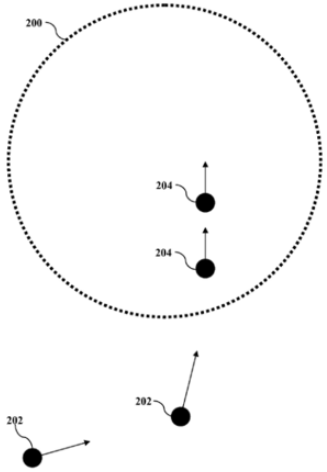
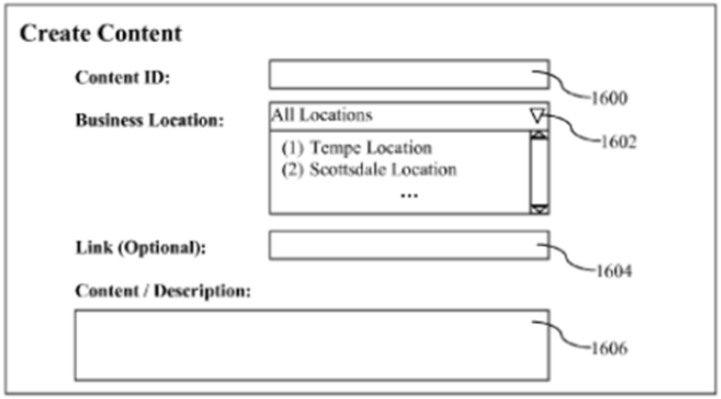
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “As described above, the bids submitted by each advertising publisher related to a specific bounded area or areas in a geographic region of interest. To enable the solicitation and receipt of such bids, the advertising server 202 may be configured to send each advertising publisher computing device 204, 206, 208 a map showing a geographic region of interest divided into one or more bounded areas. Such bounded areas may be referred to herein as “tiles” defined on the map, and a map that is divided into such bounded areas may be referred to as a “tiled map.” FIG. 3 is an example of map 300 showing a geographic region divided into a plurality of tiles 302. The number and size of tiles into which a geographic region is divided may be selected in any suitable manner. For example, dense urban areas with many businesses per map unit area may be divided into smaller tiles, while less dense rural areas may be divided into larger tiles. In this manner, each individual tile may be separately priced depending upon demand for the distribution of location-based advertising content items in that tile. Likewise, the tiles may have any suitable shape. In the depicted embodiment, the tiles are rectangular in shape and are of equal size. However, in other embodiments, the tiles may have any other suitable shape, and may be of unequal size. Furthermore, while the depicted map is shown as a two-dimensional representation of a geographic area, it will be understood that the map may support either fewer or more dimensions. For example, some maps may be tiled along a third physical dimension. An example of such a scenario is a city with high-rise buildings, wherein different advertising content items may be displayed at different elevations within buildings in the area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0015]. “Upon receipt of such a map, an advertising publisher computing device 204 may receive an input of a selection of one or more tiles in which the publisher wishes to have its advertising content distributed, and then send the selection to the advertising server along with the item or items of advertising content the

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	publisher wishes to distribute. The advertising publisher computing device 204 also may send other advertising information, such as advertising category information and desired advertising times, to the advertising server 202. This information is collectively referred to as “ad info” in FIG. 2. Upon receipt of this information, the advertising server 202 may provide pricing information to the advertising publisher computing device 204. In some embodiments, the pricing information may comprise a “future price”, as opposed to the current price reflected by the map, and may be determined by a highest existing bid or bids for each selected tile over the requested time interval in light of the category information provided by the advertising publisher. In some embodiments, the total price for a multi-tile area may be lower than a sum of the highest bids for each requested tile for the requested time interval, while in other embodiments, the price for a multi-tile area may have any other suitable relationship to the sum of the individual tile pricings. As described below, the pricing information may be continuously updated as bids are received from various users and demand for the tiles increases or decreases. Further, where no bids have been made on a selected tile, the pricing information may comprise a preselected minimum price for a tile.” Bussmann ’294 at [0017]. “Next, method 400 comprises, at 404, receiving a tiled map from the server and displaying the tiled map on a graphical user interface, wherein the tiled map shows an N-dimensional view of a geographic region divided into one or more tiles. In this manner, an advertising publisher may select tiles corresponding to geographic areas in which (or in connection with which) the publisher wishes to have an item of advertising content displayed. As described above, each tile may have any suitable shape and size. For example, dense urban areas may be divided into more tiles than less dense rural areas. Further, each tile may have a size and shape similar to the other tiles, or one or more tiles may have different sizes and shapes compared to the other tiles. In some embodiments, the tiles may have arbitrary polygonal (or polycurved, etc.) shapes that do not correspond to geographic features of the region represented by the map. In other embodiments, the tiles may have boundaries that follow geographic features of the region represented by the map. Further, the map may be displayed in colors or other visual indicators of the relative demand and/or cost of each tile displayed.” Bussmann ’294 at [0026]. “Method 400 next comprises, at 406, receiving a selection of tiles from a user via the graphical user interface, and then sending the selection of tiles to the advertising server. In addition to the selection of tiles, advertising content for the selection of tiles also may be sent to the advertising server, as indicated at 408. In some embodiments, as indicated at 410, the advertising content may then be viewed in a preview feature offered by the advertising content server. Such a preview may allow an advertising publisher to view a representation of how advertising content may appear to users of different types of devices, at different levels of zoom and/or

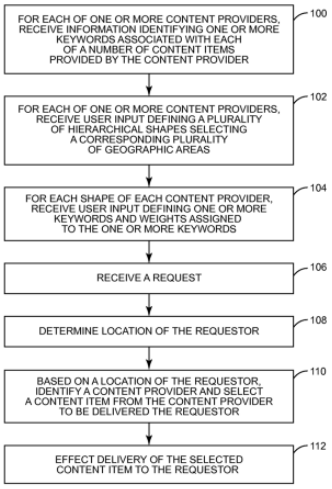
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	panning, etc. In this manner, an advertising publisher may use the preview process as an aid to developing effective advertising content for specific devices, locations, etc.” Bussmann ’294 at [0027]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising

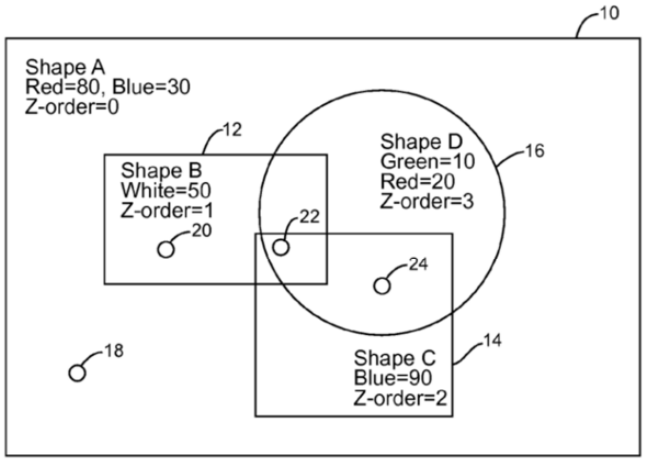
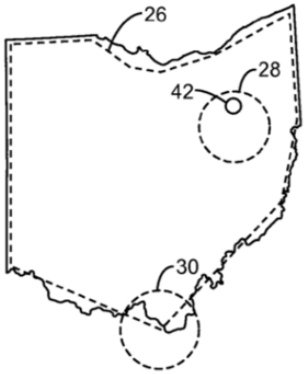
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	content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].  FIG. 5A Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “The example geographic area 10, in which the example methods and apparatus described herein may be implemented, includes an example business 12, which may sell products and/or services. The example geographic area 10 also includes various media that may be used to present advertisements or other information (e.g., product/services information, entertainment audio/video, etc.).” Mello ’479 at [0028]. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG.

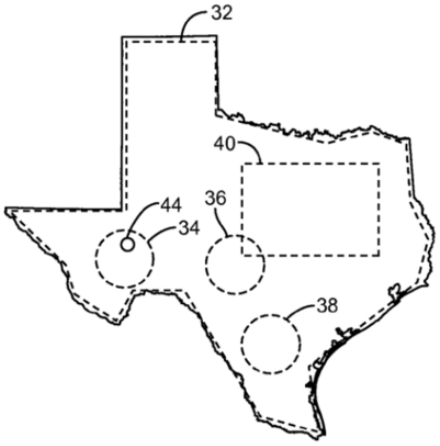
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	1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084].

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	 FIG. 2A Busch ’815 at Fig. 2A.  FIG. 16A

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	Busch ’815 at Fig. 16A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “The location is a specific business locations defined by a coordinate or a perimeter; however, the location may also be a group of businesses defined by a list of different geographic locations.” Busch ’815 at [0286]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

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	 ***FIG. 2A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2A.  ***FIG. 4A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A.

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	 ***FIG. 4B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4B.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
26	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
28	1	job loss = 50, trade deficit
30	2	Iraq = 90, oil prices = 70
32	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
34	1	trade deficit = 80
36	2	Iraq = 90
38	3	job loss = 50
40	4	oil prices = 70

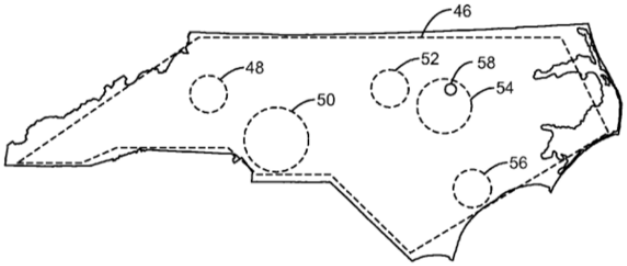
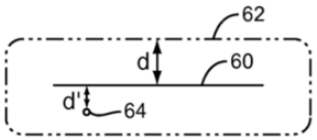
FIG. 4C

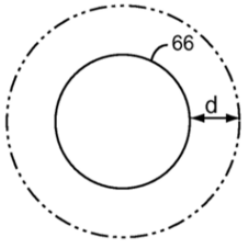
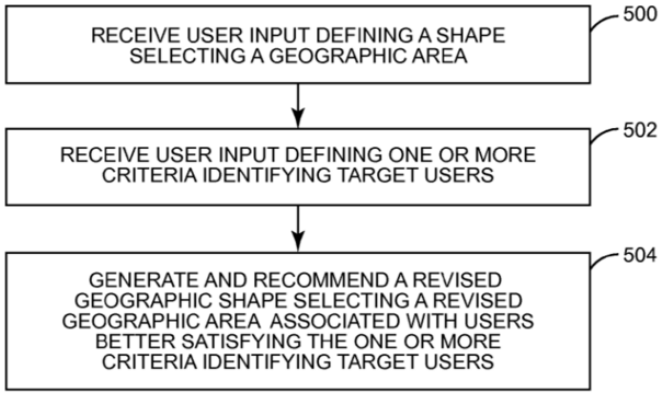
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4C.

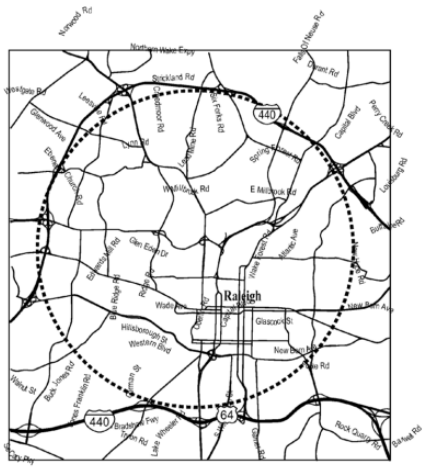
POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS	BID
42	26, 28	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, job loss = 50, trade deficit = 25	305
44	32, 34	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, trade deficit = 80	310

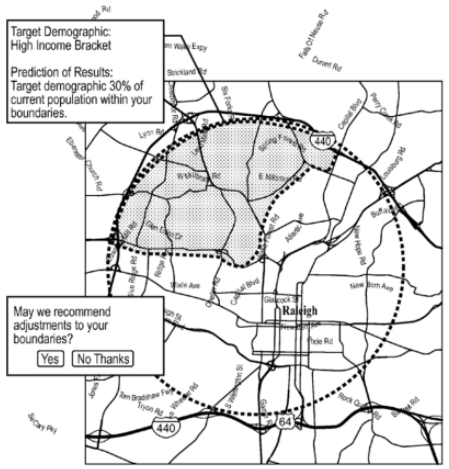
FIG. 4D

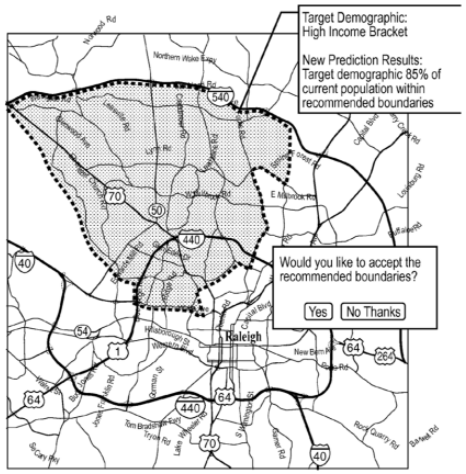
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4D.

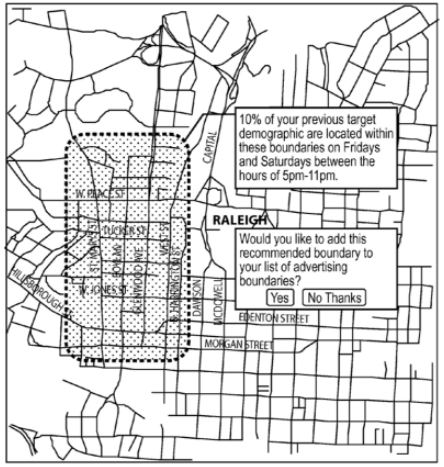
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 ***FIG. 6A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6A. SHAPE / Z-ORDER / KEYWORDS 46 / 0 / Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30 48 / 1 / Alternative = 50 50 / 2 / Polka = 200 52 / 3 / Rap = 80 54 / 4 / Jazz = 10 56 / 5 / Beach = 95 ***FIG. 6B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6B.  ***FIG. 7A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 7A.

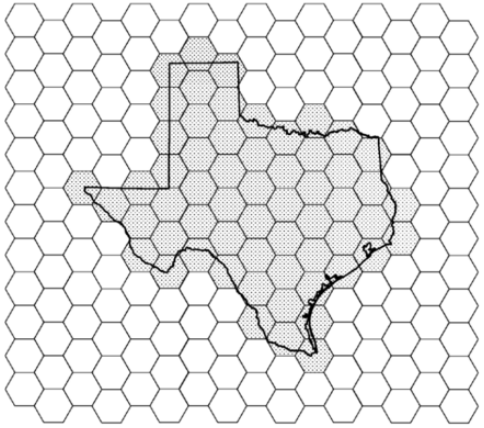
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7B Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 7B.  FIG. 9 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 9.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 10A Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 10A.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 10B Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 10B.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 10C Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 10C.

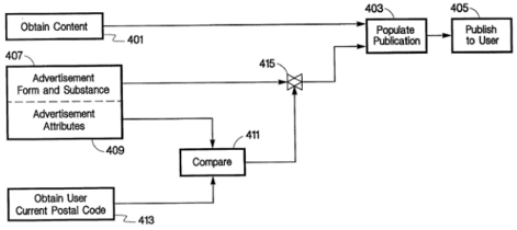
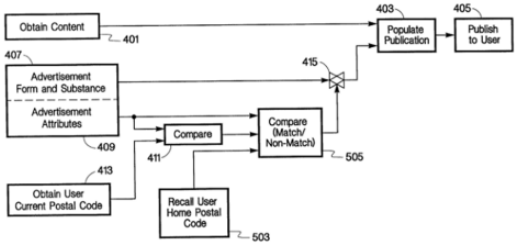
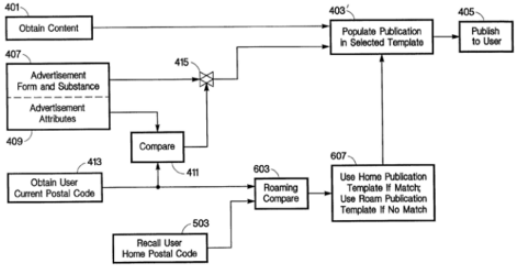
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 *FIG. 10D* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 10D.

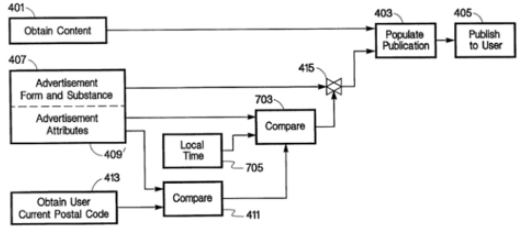
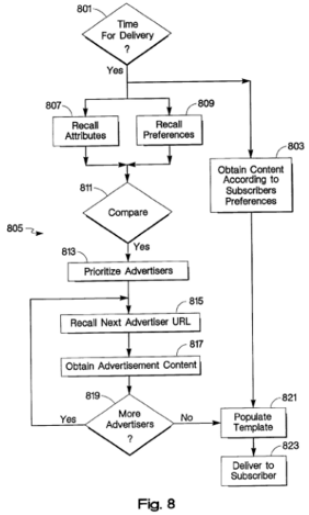
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 12 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 12. “For each content provider, the central custom content delivery function also receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape, or the geographic area selected by the geographic shape, and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Like the tags assigned to the content items of the content provider, the tags assigned to the geographic shapes defined by the content provider may each be, for example, a keyword, a demographic criterion, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:31–41. “In addition, for each content provider, information defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas is received from the content provider (step 102). Preferably, the geographic shapes are user-defined shapes defined by a user associated with the content provider. For example, a user associated with a content provider may provide a center point and radius defining a circle that selects a desired geographic area; four points defining a square or rectangular shape that selects a desired geographic area; a number of points, curves, or lines defining an arbitrary shape that selects a desired geographic area; or the like. As another example, the user may provide a line or curve and a distance (d) defining a shape selecting a geographic area within the distance (d) from the line or curve. Preferably, each of the geographic

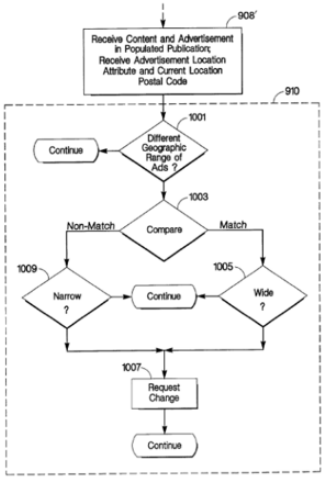
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	shapes defined by a content provider completely or partially overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes. In addition, the geographic shapes defined for a content provider are preferably hierarchical in that the geographic shapes are assigned importance levels, which are referred to herein as z-order values. For each geographic shape of each content provider, information is received from the content provider defining one or more keywords and corresponding weights assigned to the geographic shape (step 104).” Svendsen ’073 at 3:11–34. “As an example, FIG. 2A illustrates exemplary geographic shapes 10 through 16 defined by a content provider according to one embodiment of the present invention. While not shown, the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are combined with or overlaid upon a map or similar data structure to identify the corresponding geographic areas. Each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 overlaps or intersects at least one other one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16, and each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 is assigned an importance level, or z-order value. In this example, the content provider has assigned the keyword Red with a weight of 80 and the keyword Blue with a weight of 30 to the geographic shape 10, which is also referred to as Shape A. In other words, the content provider has tagged the geographic shape 10 with the keywords Red and Blue. The content provider has assigned the geographic shape 10 a z-order value of 0, thereby setting the geographic shape 10 to a lowest importance level. Likewise, the content provider has assigned the keyword White with a weight of 50 to the geographic shape 12, which is also referred to herein as Shape B, and assigned the geographic shape 12 a z-order value of 1. The content provider has assigned the keyword Blue with a weight of 90 to the geographic shape 14, which is also referred to herein as Shape C, and assigned the geographic shape 14 a z-order value of 2. Lastly, the content provider has assigned the keyword Green with a weight of 10 and the keyword Red with a weight of 20 to the geographic shape 16, which is also referred to herein as Shape D, and assigned the geographic shape 16 a z-order value of 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 3:35–63. “IGS. 4A through 4D graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 3 with respect to one advertiser according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate geographic shapes defined by the advertiser to select geographic areas of interest to the advertiser. More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, the advertiser has defined a geographic shape 26 selecting the state of Ohio, a geographic shape 28 selecting a geographic area within the state of Ohio, and a geographic shape 30 selecting a geographic area including part of the state of Ohio as well as part of the states of Kentucky and West Virginia (not shown). In addition, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, the advertiser has defined a geographic shape 32 selecting the state of Texas and geographic shapes 34 through 40 selecting corresponding geographic areas within the state of Texas.” Svendsen ’073 at 7:49–63.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	“FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the audio provider has defined a geographic shape 46 selecting the state of North Carolina and geographic shapes 48 through 56 selecting corresponding geographic areas within the state of North Carolina. FIG. 6B illustrates keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic areas 46 through 56 by the audio provider as well as z-order values, or importance levels, assigned to the geographic shapes 46 through 56 by the audio provider. Note that in this example, the keywords are music genres.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:3–12. “As discussed above, an account of a content provider includes information defining geographic shapes defined by the content provider and, for each content item of the content provider, one or more keywords assigned to the content item. In addition, for each geographic shape defined by the content provider, the account of the content provider includes keywords assigned to the geographic shape as well as weights for those keywords. Lastly, the account may include a z-order, or importance level, for each of the geographic shapes.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:52–60. “Using advertisers as an example, in operation, one or more advertisers register with the customized content delivery function 78. As discussed above, each advertiser defines a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:19–23. “It should be noted that due to the arbitrary nature of the geographic shapes that may be defined by the content providers, it could become computationally expensive to sift through all geographic shapes given a request from a requester located at a specific position. Thus, in one embodiment, an overall geographic area from which the content providers may select may be divided into a number of cells as illustrated in FIG. 12.” Svendsen ’073 at 15:1–8. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67. “There are already several ad network/platforms available for iPhone apps. Here’s the current list of offerings: • Crisp Wireless - currently creates banners + microsites; used by the New York Times and Washington Post apps • PurpleTalk - allows creation of customizable text banners; features ad exchange “Partner Network”

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	• AppLoop - claims to be the first real-time, location-based mobile advertising network • Pinch Media - widely-used ad network on dozens of iPhone apps • Medialets - offers CPM, CPC and CPA advertising run natively through iPhone apps • AdMob -offers rich-media (video-, map- and Apple App Store-integrated) banner ads on iPhone apps; also has an impressive list of signed clients” Menayan 2008 at 1. “• Precisely Target your ads based on location and context. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of all your advertising campaigns. • Engage dedicated, valuable, and near-by users from the palm of their hand. Get Started • Bring your advertising strategy to the next level with location-based mobile advertising, Why spend money advertising to people sitting on their couch or at a computer desk? Mobile application users are active and ready to spend money.” AppLoop.com: Advertisers at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1c] reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors to the plurality of registered application programs on the basis of both a geographic area and an application program type associated with each of the plurality of registered application programs;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “reserving delivery of content from a plurality of sponsors to the plurality of registered application programs on the basis of both a geographic area and an application program type associated with each of the plurality of registered application programs.” For example:

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

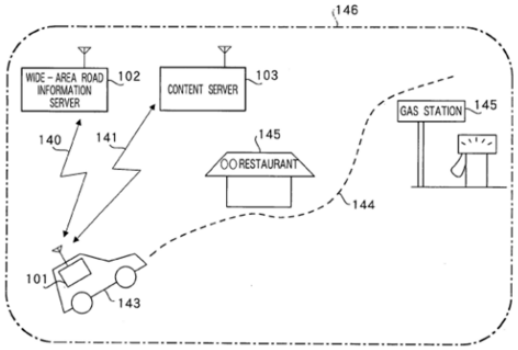
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

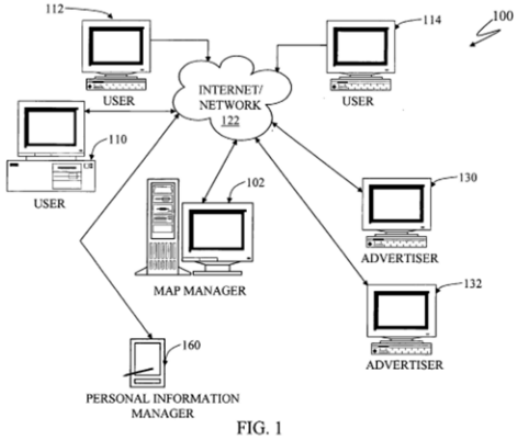
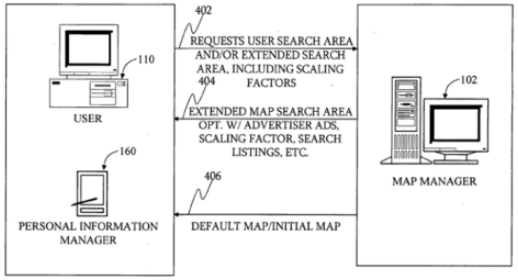
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber

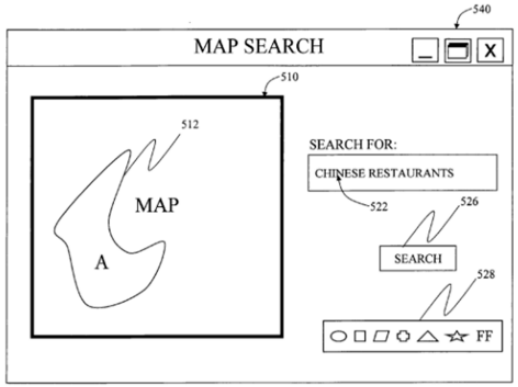
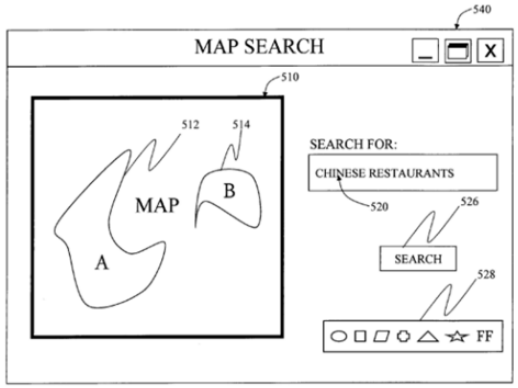
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the

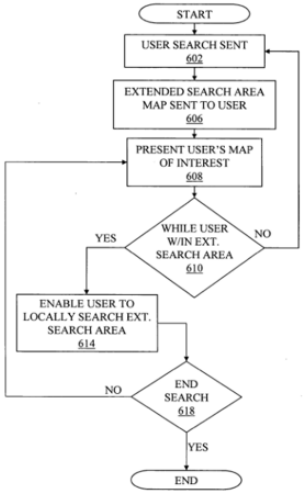
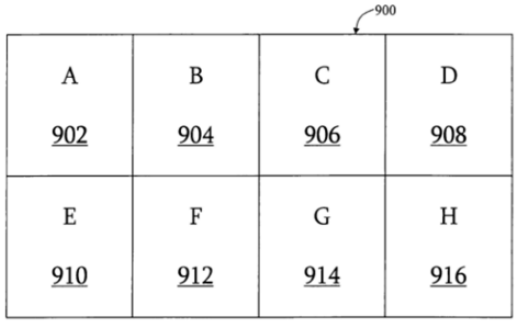
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “As shown in FIG. 1, the Web server 24 includes, for example, an APL member registration unit 31, an APL downloading unit 32, an APL particular service providing unit 33, an advertisement-member registration unit 34, an advertisement selecting unit 35, and a control unit 36. The APL member registration unit 31 performs member registration before an application program APL is downloaded, which will be described later. The APL downloading unit 32 downloads the above-mentioned application program APL.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0041]. “The APL particular-service providing unit 33 provides services such as content selling service, shop searching service, and photo printing service by using the application program APL.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0042]. “The cellular phone 12-1 accesses the Web server 24 by using the URL received in the step ST12 and downloads an application program APL. The cellular phone 12-1 transfers the application program APL to the memory 58 of FIG. 2. The application program APL includes a default advertisement video. In the present embodiment, the default advertisement video has no digital content data. In the present embodiment, the number of videos included in the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 is not limited.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0093]. “When a user receives a particular service from the service device 14 by using the cellular phone 12-1, the processing circuit 59 reads out the application program APL from the memory 58 and starts it. Staring the application program APL, the processing circuit 59 reads out an advertisement video from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0094]. “The cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via the R/W device 16 by using the function of the application program APL. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers attribute data and a list of advertisement videos and digital content data, which are stored in the memory 58 of FIG. 2, to the service device 14, as well as given service requests. The service device 14 transfers the above things received from the cellular phone 12-1 to the memory 68 of FIG. 3. The attribute data includes, for example, user's age, gender, and preferences.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0096]. “The cellular phone 12-1 transfers a member registration request to the Web server 24 in order to use digital content data associated with an advertisement video.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0117].

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	“The Web server 24 performs the member registration of the user or his cellular phone 12-1 according to the member registration request sent from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “In this registration process, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers data such as age, gender, preference, and local information to the Web server 24 to register them.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “A user's friend, who is not in a shop, sends a member registration request to the web server 24 by using his cellular phone 12-2 in order to use an application program APL. If the cellular phone 12-2 has already downloaded the application program APL, the present process is not necessary.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0123]. “The Web server 24 performs member registration according to the above member registration request and uploads the application program APL to the cellular phone 12-2. The cellular phone 12-2 transfers the application program APL to the memory 58 of the FIG. 2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0125]. “A user of the cellular phone 12-2 transfers a member registration request to the Web server 24 in order to use the digital video data received in the step ST 25.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0131]. “The Web server 24 performs member registration of the cellular phone 12-2 or its user according to the request from the cellular phone 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0133]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, [0011], [0043], [0091], and [0109]. “Data communicated to the receiver component 102 from a user generally is associated with a particular entity or object (e.g., building, landscape, house, street corner, landmark, . . .) or a specific geographic location (address, geographic coordinates).” Smith ’558 at [0069]. “Other information can be provided from commercial organizations, such as shopping malls that upload mall layout information and individual stores that provide information about sales or other relevant data. It should be noted that this information can be collected worldwide and the data associated with the disclosed embodiments is not limited to one area or country. Additionally or alternatively, the information relating to the businesses can be presented to the user based on the user's actual location or based on a mapping area viewed by the user. In such a manner, a user can receive business information for a geographic region of interest to the user (e.g., planning a vacation or business trip).” Smith ’558 at [0079]. “Overwrite component 604 might further be configured to modify map features based on advertiser information 610. Advertisers can purchase advertisements in the display space utilizing a per diem scheme, a click through scheme, any other scheme or combination of schemes. Advertisements can also be purchased

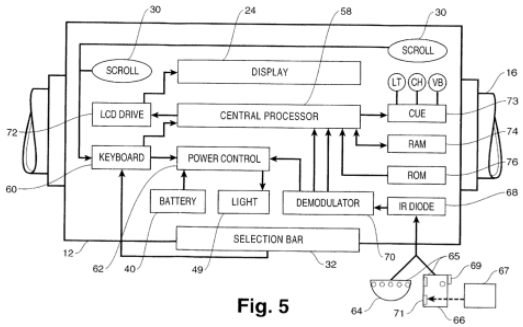
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	based on geographic location. Such geographic location can be the actual physical location of the user or alternatively can be the geographic area that the user is viewing, which may not be the same as the physical location of the user.” Smith ’558 at [0117]. “With reference now to FIG. 36, illustrated is a system 3600 that facilitates on-line or real-time advertising and can also be referred to as geo-diluted advertising. Geo-diluted advertising is geared toward commercial establishments or others that desire to advertise using the map features and associated geographic area(s), which might be at an extreme the entire world or more focused, such as two city blocks.” Smith ’558 at [0236]. “An advertiser may want to advertise in a specific area and is willing to spend a particular amount of money (e.g., $2.00, $4.00, $10.00, . . .) per click-through by a user, for example. A coverage component 3602 can be a tool or wizard that creates a layer for the desired geography. The coverage component 3602 receives information relating to advertisement coverage desired by advertisers for a particular geographic location or area 3604.” Smith ’558 at [0236].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1. ““Position” field 202 stores a position inside region 146 (see FIG. 1) to which is related the content expressed by content data 152.” Sato ’965 at [0079]. “In the example as shown in FIG. 3, the position inside region 146 is represented by the latitude and longitude. In addition, a mode for representing a position inside region 146 is not limited to the foregoing.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	Further, a position inside region 146 to which content is related is called a “content position” in this specification.” Sato ’965 at [0080]. “The content of content data 152 is displayed in region 1108. In the example as shown in FIG. 20, content data 152 is advertising information of a restaurant.” Sato ’965 at [0240]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, [0054], and [0284].  FIG. 1 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 4

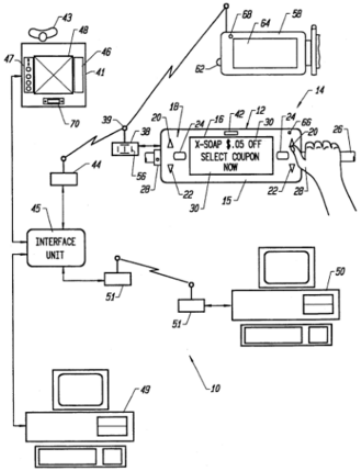
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	Ahn ’281 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 5C Ahn ’281 at Fig. 5C.  FIG. 5D Ahn ’281 at Fig. 5D.

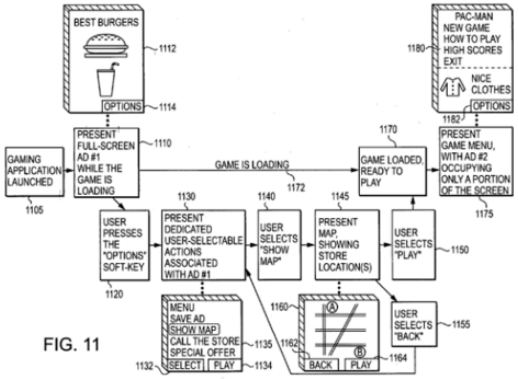
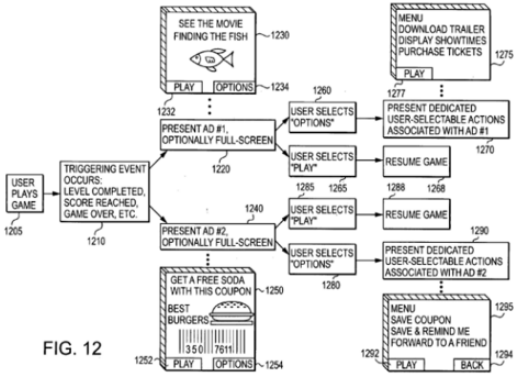
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	 FIG. 6 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 6.  FIG. 9 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 9.

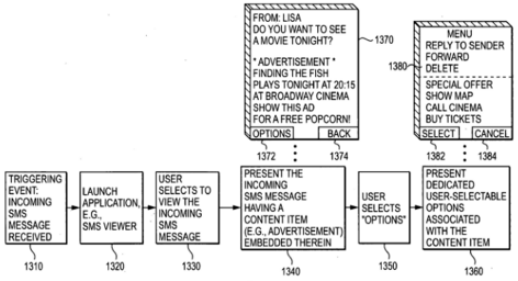
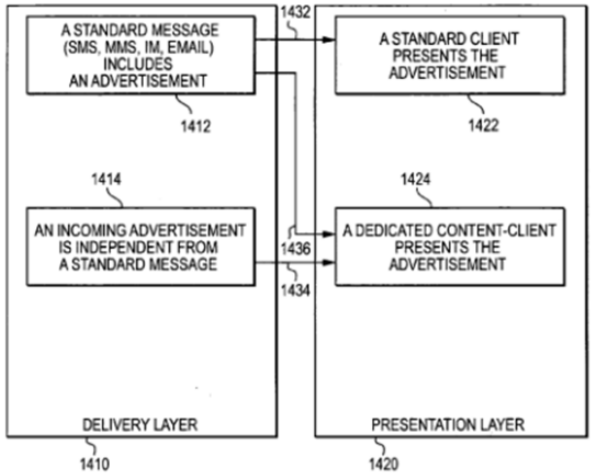
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	“In addition to the extended map sent back to the user, map-advertising information is also sent back in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The map-advertising information is a set of information that generally is used by the local map handler 302 to decide which set of advertisements is presented to the user.” Ahn ’281 at [0055]. “FIG. 10 is an example flowchart of a method by which the advertising feature of the present invention is provided, according to an embodiment of the invention. In the first operation, an advertising scheme is defined which is based on the association of advertising regions of a map to advertisements (step 1002). Next, the map presented to the user and, optionally, the cursor position, (step 1004) is used to determine the one or more advertisements to be displayed or presented to the user (step 1006). Marketing-related information, such as the advertisements presented and whether there was a click through, and other information are captured and stored (step 1014). This is captured on the client device 110 and alternatively also sent to the map manager 102 (step 1020). This marketing-related information may be used to help in soliciting more advertising revenues or to tailor the advertising scheme to obtain a better stream of revenue.” Ahn ’281 at [0095]. “The geographic information knowledge (GIK) systems of an embodiment include a method for managing geographically referenced data (GRD). The method of an embodiment includes receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The method of an embodiment includes providing an extended map based on the search request. The extended map includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The method of an embodiment includes providing the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The method of an embodiment includes providing map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0178]. “The GIK systems of an embodiment include computer readable medium including executable instructions which, when executed in a processing system, manage geographically referenced data (GRD), by receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides an extended map based on the search request. The extended map of an embodiment includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0205].

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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power

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	transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 5:65–6:4, 6:18–37, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, 9:56–65, 10:16–31, and 10:41–51.

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	 FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “In the preferred embodiment, the communication units are primarily portable and communicate with the coupon interface modules via wireless data transmissions. Furthermore, the discount coupons are preferably activated when the shopper is in the market area proximate the location of the discounted items. In this situation, a local message sending unit proximate the location of the item activates the display of the coupon graphic on the display screen of the communication unit carried by the shopper or mounted on the shopper's cart. ” Begum ’606 at 3:4–14. “In addition to the remote loading and discontinuance, the use of a transceiver enables the display of coupons to be generated proximate the store location of the item that is the subject of the coupon. ” Begum ’606 at 5:56–59. “Each message sending unit 58 is locationally identified and loaded with locationally specific data by the storewide systems controller 50 that remotely transmits storewide transmission signals. In this embodiment, the product control data accompanying the coupon display data includes the identity, hence location, of the transmitting message sending unit 58. T” Begum ’606 at 5:63–6:2.

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	 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 11.  Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 12.

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	 FIG. 13 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 13.  FIG. 14 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 14. “In some embodiments, previously-prepared applications, e.g., utilities or games for mobile phones, may be configured or adapted to include or embed a content client, e.g., using a Software Development Kit (SDK) or a Close Class.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0006].

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	“ In some embodiments, for example, the application-initiated content request may include a data item selected, e.g., taking into account the capabilities of the device, from a group consisting of: a data item representing an available memory of the wireless communication device, a data item representing an audio capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a video capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a screen size of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a content item type that the wireless communication device is able to present, and a data item representing a location of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0010]. “In some embodiments, for example, the plurality of content items may include at least a first version of the content item adapted for presentation using a first type of wireless communication device, and a second version of the content item adapted for presentation using a second type of wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0030]. “In some embodiments, for example, the message may include a message selected from a group consisting of: a Short Message Service (SMS) message, a Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) message, an Instant Messaging (IM) message, and an Electronic Mail (Email) message.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0039]. “In some embodiments, for example, the modifier is to select the advertisement based on a location of the second wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0045]. “ In some embodiments, for example, a wireless communication device may include a wireless communication device to receive an advertisement selected in response to an application-initiated content request, to present the advertisement in a context of an application running on the wireless communication device, and to present one or more user-selectable operations selectively associated with the advertisement. The application may be, for example, a gaming application, a utility application, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0069]. “In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, device 170 may include an application 176 having a content client 174. The application 176 may be; for example, a game or a software application.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “The content client 174 may be a module of application 176, a plug-in of application 176, or an external module operatively associated application 176. Content client 174 may be able to send a wireless signal indicating a request (“content request”) to receive one or more content items, e.g., textual content, audio content, video content, advertisement, informational items, or the like. The content request may include, for example, data indicating properties of device 170, e.g., handset manufacturer, handset model, screen

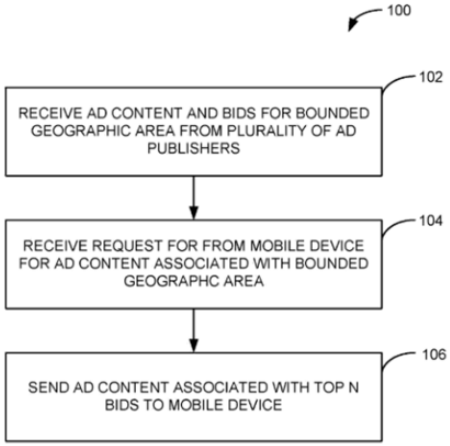
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	resolution, screen color depth, audio capabilities, total memory, available memory, types of content items which the device 170 is capable to present, or the like; data indicating properties of the user of device 170, e.g., age, age group, gender, occupation, profession, areas of interest, income, usage habits, usage patterns, usage time, or the like; and/or other suitable information, e.g., data indicating the type of application associated with application 176, data identifying application 176, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “ In some embodiments, ad servers 150 may include multiple servers which may be shared among multiple campaigns or may be dedicated for a specific campaign or type of operation. For example, in one embodiment, a first ad server. 150 may serve content items directed for presentation using a first application 176 (e.g., a chess game), whereas a second ad server 150 may serve content items directed for presentation using a second application 176 (e.g., a racing game). In another embodiment, a first ad server 150 may serve content items directed for presentation using a first type of applications 176 (e.g., games), whereas a second ad server 150 may serve content items directed for presentation using a second type of applications 176 (e.g., utility applications). In yet another embodiment, a first ad server 150 may serve content items of a first type (e.g., images in JPG format, images having a first file size, or the like), whereas a second ad server 150 may serve content items of a second type (e.g., images in GIF format, images having a second file size, or the like). In still another embodiment, a first ad server 150 may serve content items for SMS-related applications, a second ad server 150 may serve content items for MMS-related applications, a third ad server 150 may serve content items for IM-related applications, a fourth ad server 150 may serve content items for Email-related applications, and a fifth ad server 150 may serve content items for other types of applications. In some embodiments, a single ad server 150 may serve content items to multiple applications (e.g., SMS-related applications and/or MMS-related applications and/or IM-related applications and/or Email-related applications, or a combination of some of these applications). Other suitable combinations and configurations may be used. In another embodiment, a first ad server 150 may be dedicated to serve content items associated with a first advertiser, whereas a second ad server may be dedicated to serve content items associated with a second advertiser or with a group of multiple advertisers. Other suitable configurations may be used.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0099]. “A content adapter 137 of management server 140 may create multiple versions of content item, for example, having various dimensions, various color depth, various sizes in bytes, various file formats (e.g., JPG, GIF, TIF, BMP, AVI, MPG, MOV, TXT, or the like), various codec sets, or differing in other properties. In one embodiment, for example, content items may have multiple versions corresponding to a descriptive property of device 170, e.g., a full-size content item which may fill the entire screen of device 170, a half-screen size content item which may occupy approximately one half of the screen of device 170, a quarter-screen size

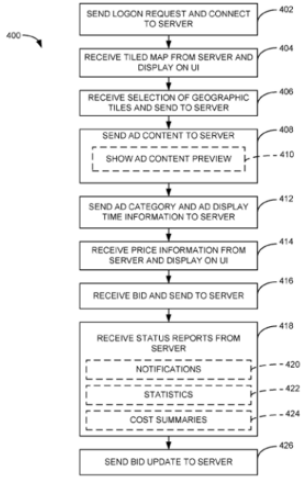
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	content item which may include a square-shaped or rectangular content item which may occupy approximately one quarter of the screen of device 170, or the like. ” Levkovitz ’852 at [0105]. “ Inventory manager 133 may estimate or predict usage of content items inventory, and may be used to categorize inventory content items. For example, a gaming content item may be added to an inventory list, stored in database 140, and categorized according to various criteria, e.g., game type, relevant ad types, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0109]. “ In some embodiments, a first ad server 110 may be assigned to serve a first content item or a first group of content items (e.g., associated with a first advertiser, or having a first type or size), and a second, different ad server 110 may be assigned to serve a second content item or a second group of content items (e.g., associated with a second advertiser, or having a second type or size).” Levkovitz ’852 at [0120]. “For example, ad selector 113 may determine that the content request originates from device 170 associated with user who is a 22 year old male student who lives in London and is interested in sports, and may select content items intended to be presented to such user, e.g., an advertisement of a sporting event in London.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0131]. “In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, device 170 may include application 176 having a content client 174. The application 176 may be, for example, a game or a software application. The content client 174 may be a module of application 170, a plug-in of application 170, or an external module operatively associated application 170. Content client 174 may be able to send a wireless signal indicating a request (“content request”) to receive one or more content items, e.g., textual content, audio content, video content, advertisement, informational items, or the like. The content request may be transmitted to communicator 150, for example, using communication handler 173. In one embodiment, transmission of the content request may be triggered by a user command or a user command, e.g., a signal entered by a user utilizing the input unit 186 and indicating that the user requests one or more content items.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0155]. “A fifth presentation rule may require, for example, that a certain content item, e.g., an advertisement for a certain shop, be presented when device 170 is geographically located within a pre-defined distance (e.g., 300 meters) of the address of that shop.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0159]. “System 100 may optionally include other suitable components, for example, an MMS Center (MMSC) 161, an SMS interceptor 162, an SMS gateway 163, an Instant Messaging (IM) server 166, an Email server 167, and/or other servers or components (e.g., touters, switches, gateways, proxies, or the like) which may be

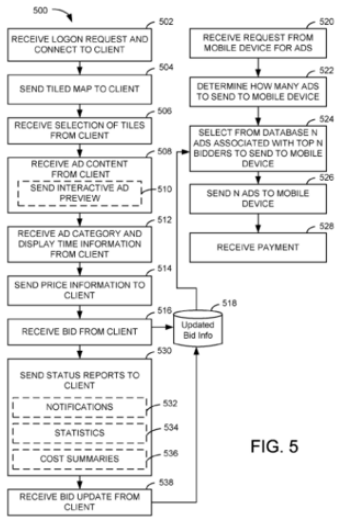
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	operatively associated with communicator 150 and/or ad server 110, and may be used to send and/or receive SMS items and/or MMS items and/or IM items and/or Email items having embedded therein a content item served by ad server 110. For example, in one embodiment, a first wireless communication device 170 may send a SMS or MMS or IM or Email message intended to be received by a second wireless communication device 170; system 100 may intercept the message, and may modify the message, e.g., by adding, inserting, augmenting, appending or embedding into the message a content item stored in ad server 110; and the modified SMS or MMS or IM or Email message may be transmitted to the second wireless communication device 170. In one embodiment, for example, the appended content item may be an selected advertisement which may be added to a user-created SMS or MMS or IM or Email, for example, thereby reducing the cost or price that the sending user and/or the receiving user are required to pay to their service provider(s) in order to send or receive the SMS or MMS or IM or Email message.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0170]. “In some embodiments, optionally, a content item may be selectively inserted into, or appended to, a SMS or MMS or TM or Email message or other message (e.g., textual message, audio clip, video clip, image, or the like) sent by a first user to a second user. The content item may be selected, for example, based on properties of the sending user and/or based on properties of the receiving party. Additionally or alternatively, in one embodiment, the content item may be selected based on an analysis (e.g., textual analysis, keyword analysis, image recognition analysis, sound recognition analysis, or the like) of the content item; for example, if the sending user sends a textual SMS item containing the word “chocolate” or “love”, then a content item having an advertisement for a chocolate product or a flowers delivery service may be selectively added to the SMS item. Other suitable criteria may be used to selectively serve content items.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0171]. “In some embodiments, optionally, local repository 172 may be shared by multiple applications 176 within device 170. For example, a first application 176 may include a first game, and a second application 176 may include a second game. Device 170 may include the first and second applications 176, having embedded therein first and second content clients 174, respectively. Local repository 172 may optionally be shared by the first and second applications 170 and/or by the first and second content clients 174 of device 170. For example, the first application 176 may be executed and may transmit a content request; in response, multiple content items may be received by receiver 192 and may be stored in local repository 171; one or more content items may be presented by the first application 176. Then, the second application 176 may be executed, and may utilize, e.g., may present, one or more content items which may already be stored in local repository 176. In another embodiment, multiple separate caches or multiple separate local repositories 171 may be used by multiple applications 176 of device 170. In some embodiments, optionally, the second application 176 may

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	report to communicator 150 about presentation performed by the second application and/or the first application, or vice versa Other suitable configurations may be used.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0176]. “The SMSC 311 may utilize a Home Location Register (HLR) 313 to determine (e.g., using interrogation) whether recipient device 302 is active, and/or to determine the roaming location of recipient device 302; and may deliver the modified SMS message to recipient device 302, e.g., optionally utilizing a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) 312.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0195]. “In some embodiments, the system may map SMS/MMS/IM/Email context text to keywords. For example, a user may create and send a textual message “How about we see The Last Samurai tonight?”. Based on textual analysis, and/or identification of the phrase “The Last Samurai”, the system may map the textual message to a “movies” category, and/or to an “action movies” sub-category, thereby selecting advertisement that are related to this category or sub-category. Additionally or alternatively, based on identification of the word “tonight”, the advertisement selection process may be further fined-tuned, e.g., to select an advertisement for an action movie which is expected to play tonight (e.g., in the night-time of the current date), optionally in the geographical region in which the user is currently located and/or in the geographical region in which the user resides (e.g., based on subscriber's personal information). For example, the user may be presented with the message, or the original message may be modified to include the message, “See this movie tonight at 19:30 at the Paragon Theater in Times Square”. Optionally, the embedded message may include a reward or an incentive for the user, e.g., to act on the presented message, for example, by adding the message “Get free popcorn”.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0223]. “Device 1070 may further include a content items browser 1098, for example, a software (e.g., embedded or non-embedded) client application allowing the user to selectively browse and/or view (e.g., present) one or more content items that are stored in content repository 1099, for example, to browse and/or view incoming commercial content item/advertisement/SMS/MMS/IM/Email messages (or portions thereof) that are stored in content repository 1099. In some embodiments, the content items browser 1098 may operate while device 1070 is online and/or while device 1070 is offline, e.g., may allow a user to selectively browse and/or view stored content items without dependence on the operational status or location of device 1070. Content items browser 1098 may further allow the user, for example, to selectively delete one or more content items stored in content repository. Content items browser 1098 may further allow the user, for example, to selectively send (e.g., forward) to another wireless communication device one or more content items stored in content repository.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0262].

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	“In some embodiments, user-selectable operations may be associated with an incoming content item based on one or more properties or characteristics, for example, of the device 1070 and/or its user, and/or other data or parameters (e.g., date, time, location, or the like).” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “a fourth user-selectable operation may be available only when the user or the device 1070 meets certain conditions, e.g., if the device 1070 is within a certain location (e.g., in proximity to a certain restaurant)” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “For example, a first user-selectable action associated with a first incoming content item, may be available only during a certain time and/or while the recipient device is within a certain geographical location.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0273]. “As indicated at box 1105, a user may operate the wireless communication device to launch an application, for example, a gaming application. As indicated at box 1110, while the gaming application is loading, the wireless communication device may present a first advertisement, for example, a substantially full-screen advertisement or an advertisement occupying more than 80 percent or more than 90 percent of the available screen size. ” Levkovitz ’852 at [0277]–[0278]. “As indicated at box 1170, the game may be loaded and may be ready for playing by the user. As indicated by arrow 1172, the operations of boxes 1120, 1130, 1140, 1145, 1150 and 1155 may be performed substantially in parallel to the loading process of the gaming application, and may not stop or delay the loading process.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0285]. “ In some embodiments, for example, if the loading of the gaming application is completed while the user views a presented advertisement, or while the user views a menu of options, the gaming application may wait for the user to select that the user wishes to resume the gaming application and play, and the gaming application need not interrupt the user. In other embodiments, for example, if the loading of the gaming application is completed while the user views a presented advertisement, e.g., if the user does not actively select an option associated with the advertisement but rather views the advertisement passively, then the gaming application may automatically begin. In one embodiment, even if the loading of the application is completed, the gaming application may utilize a delay period before it begins, e.g., to allow a minimum viewing time (e.g., five seconds) of the presented advertisement.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0286]. “As indicated at box 1175, once the gaming application begins, for example, a game menu may be presented. For example, box 1180 shows a demonstrative screen-shot of the presented game menu. The game menu may

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	include game-related options (e.g., start a new game, view high scores table, read instructions how to play the game, exit the gaming application, or the like). The screen-shot of box 1180 may optionally include a second advertisement, which may occupy only a portion of the screen of the wireless communication device, e.g., approximately 50 percent of the available screen of the wireless communication device. Optionally, a user-selectable “options” action 1182 may be included, for example, to allow presentation of one or more additional user-selectable actions that the user may perform in relation to or in connection with the second advertisement.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0287]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0026]. “As shown in FIG. 5, one embodiment of a method of facilitating wireless mobile e-commerce constructed in accordance with the present invention starts as indicated at step 501, and permits users to designate user preferences in a data storage (e.g., having one or more databases 14) associated with a server 10 having a program product, as depicted at step 503. ” Sanctis ’837 at [0112]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0040] and [0044].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

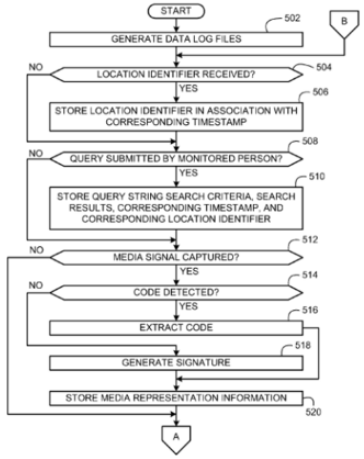
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	 FIG. 4 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 4.

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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

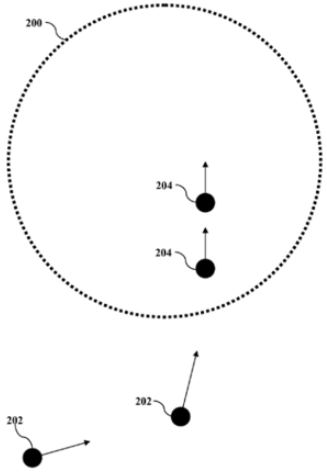
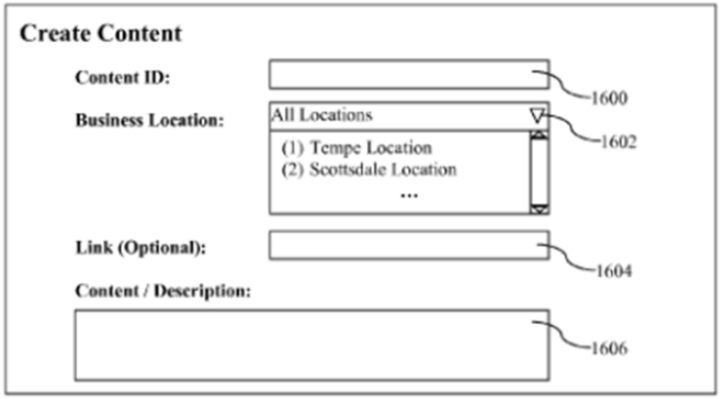
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Upon receipt of such a map, an advertising publisher computing device 204 may receive an input of a selection of one or more tiles in which the publisher wishes to have its advertising content distributed, and then send the selection to the advertising server along with the item or items of advertising content the publisher wishes to distribute. The advertising publisher computing device 204 also may send other advertising information, such as advertising category information and desired advertising times, to the advertising server 202. This information is collectively referred to as “ad info” in FIG. 2. Upon receipt of this information, the advertising server 202 may provide pricing information to the advertising publisher computing device 204. In some embodiments, the pricing information may comprise a “future price”, as opposed to the current price reflected by the map, and may be determined by a highest existing bid or bids for each selected tile over the requested time interval in light of the category information provided by the advertising publisher. In some embodiments, the total price for a multi-tile area may be lower than a sum of the highest bids for each requested tile for the requested time interval, while in other embodiments, the price for a multi-tile area may have any other suitable relationship to the sum of the individual tile pricings. As described below, the pricing information may be continuously updated as bids are received from various users and demand for the tiles increases or decreases. Further, where no bids have been made on a selected tile, the pricing information may comprise a preselected minimum price for a tile.” Bussmann ’294 at [0017]. “Continuing with FIG. 2, the advertising server 202 is also configured to provide advertising content to devices 210, 212, 214 that request content for specified locations. When requesting advertising content, a device (such as device 210) sends information regarding its geographic location to the advertising server 202. The device 210 also may send other information. For example, the device 210 may send information

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	regarding its type, manufacturer and/or model identity. Such information may allow the advertising server 202 to select items of advertising content intended for that type of device. The device 210 also may send information regarding a current zoom level at which the display on the device is currently being viewed. Such information may allow the advertising server to select items of advertising content configured to trigger at the specified level of zoom, and/or to determine how many items of advertising content can be viewed at one time on the device display and therefore to select how many advertising content items to send to the device.” Bussmann ’294 at [0023]. “Next, method 400 comprises, at 404, receiving a tiled map from the server and displaying the tiled map on a graphical user interface, wherein the tiled map shows an N-dimensional view of a geographic region divided into one or more tiles. In this manner, an advertising publisher may select tiles corresponding to geographic areas in which (or in connection with which) the publisher wishes to have an item of advertising content displayed. As described above, each tile may have any suitable shape and size. For example, dense urban areas may be divided into more tiles than less dense rural areas. Further, each tile may have a size and shape similar to the other tiles, or one or more tiles may have different sizes and shapes compared to the other tiles. In some embodiments, the tiles may have arbitrary polygonal (or polycurved, etc.) shapes that do not correspond to geographic features of the region represented by the map. In other embodiments, the tiles may have boundaries that follow geographic features of the region represented by the map. Further, the map may be displayed in colors or other visual indicators of the relative demand and/or cost of each tile displayed.” Bussmann ’294 at [0026]. “Method 400 next comprises, at 406, receiving a selection of tiles from a user via the graphical user interface, and then sending the selection of tiles to the advertising server. In addition to the selection of tiles, advertising content for the selection of tiles also may be sent to the advertising server, as indicated at 408. In some embodiments, as indicated at 410, the advertising content may then be viewed in a preview feature offered by the advertising content server. Such a preview may allow an advertising publisher to view a representation of how advertising content may appear to users of different types of devices, at different levels of zoom and/or panning, etc. In this manner, an advertising publisher may use the preview process as an aid to developing effective advertising content for specific devices, locations, etc.” Bussmann ’294 at [0027]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to

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	the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].

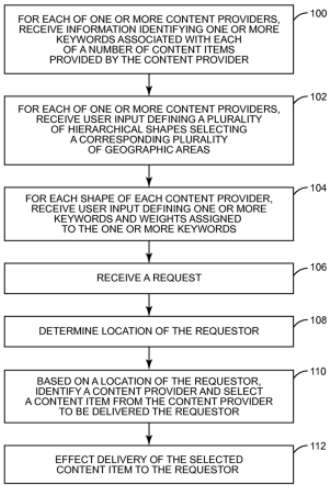
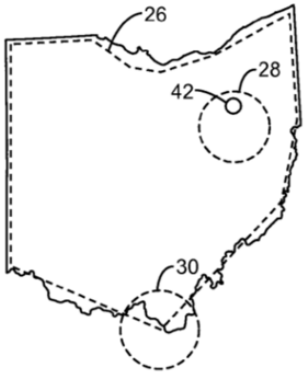
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	 FIG. 5A Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media

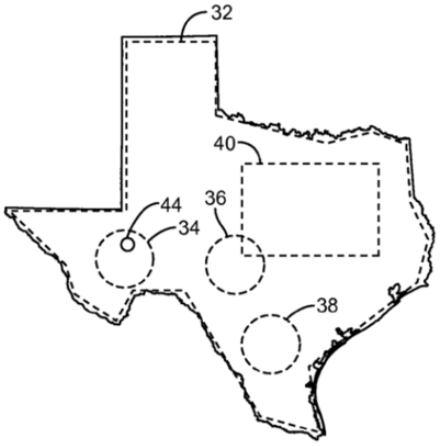
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	capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084].

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	 FIG. 2A Busch ’815 at Fig. 2A.  FIG. 16A

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	Busch ’815 at Fig. 16A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “Then the mobile device may be configured to report the information describing whether or not the user responded to the content by going to the geographic location indicated back to the advertiser associated with corresponding element of the content result set. The system may also report the duration or period of time the geographic location of the mobile device corresponded to the geographic location corresponding to the element of the content result set, or a business location of the advertiser. This allows advertisers to see the different periods of time people spend at their business locations.” Busch ’815 at [0278]. “Alternatively, one or more destinations may be determined and the current geographic location information along with a proposed destination is routed to a routing program to obtain a path of travel. Next, a content result set is obtained that contains one or more elements selected based upon at least the likely course or area of travel, specific destination, or specific destinations so that information pertaining to businesses along the course of travel are available to the user. Any number of these results are displayed on the mobile device at appropriate times (e.g., when the user is approaching a business location along a path, when a user is walking around a shopping area, when the user is driving along a highway, when the user performs a search for content or a business, when a user requests route guidance, not when the user is in a movie theater, not when the user is eating dinner, not when the user is at work, etc.).” Busch ’815 at [0280].

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	“In some forms of the invention, location information describing the perimeters of business locations are sent to the mobile device and the mobile device communicates with the server if the location of the mobile device is located within the perimeter of the business location. In other forms of the invention, the location information of the mobile device is sent to the system and compared with information describing the perimeters of business locations. Alternatively, the business locations may be defined by a point and radius, or mathematical formula. This is exemplary and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. As shown and described, a person having ordinary skill in the art is able to implement the invention in any number of varying forms.” Busch ’815 at [0338]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.  ***FIG. 4A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A.

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	 ***FIG. 4B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4B.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
26	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
28	1	job loss = 50, trade deficit
30	2	Iraq = 90, oil prices = 70
32	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
34	1	trade deficit = 80
36	2	Iraq = 90
38	3	job loss = 50
40	4	oil prices = 70

FIG. 4C

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4C.

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS	BID
42	26, 28	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, job loss = 50, trade deficit = 25	305
44	32, 34	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, trade deficit = 80	310

FIG. 4D

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4D.

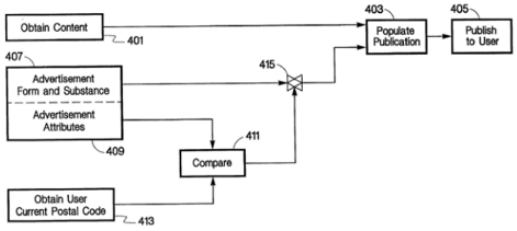
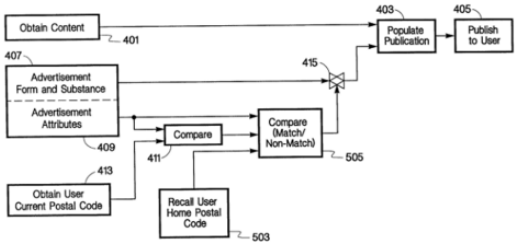
“For each content provider, the central custom content delivery function also receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape, or the geographic area selected by the geographic shape, and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Like the tags

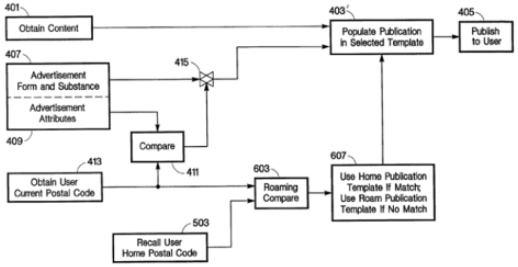
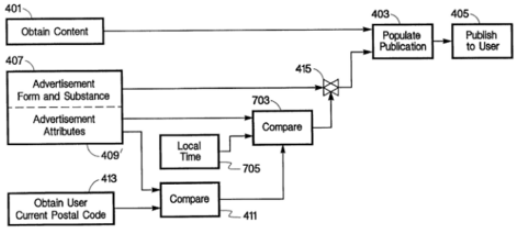
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	assigned to the content items of the content provider, the tags assigned to the geographic shapes defined by the content provider may each be, for example, a keyword, a demographic criterion, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:31–41. “In addition, for each content provider, information defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas is received from the content provider (step 102). Preferably, the geographic shapes are user-defined shapes defined by a user associated with the content provider. For example, a user associated with a content provider may provide a center point and radius defining a circle that selects a desired geographic area; four points defining a square or rectangular shape that selects a desired geographic area; a number of points, curves, or lines defining an arbitrary shape that selects a desired geographic area; or the like. As another example, the user may provide a line or curve and a distance (d) defining a shape selecting a geographic area within the distance (d) from the line or curve. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes defined by a content provider completely or partially overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes. In addition, the geographic shapes defined for a content provider are preferably hierarchical in that the geographic shapes are assigned importance levels, which are referred to herein as z-order values. For each geographic shape of each content provider, information is received from the content provider defining one or more keywords and corresponding weights assigned to the geographic shape (step 104).” Svendsen ’073 at 3:11–34. “As an example, FIG. 2A illustrates exemplary geographic shapes 10 through 16 defined by a content provider according to one embodiment of the present invention. While not shown, the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are combined with or overlaid upon a map or similar data structure to identify the corresponding geographic areas. Each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 overlaps or intersects at least one other one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16, and each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 is assigned an importance level, or z-order value. In this example, the content provider has assigned the keyword Red with a weight of 80 and the keyword Blue with a weight of 30 to the geographic shape 10, which is also referred to as Shape A. In other words, the content provider has tagged the geographic shape 10 with the keywords Red and Blue. The content provider has assigned the geographic shape 10 a z-order value of 0, thereby setting the geographic shape 10 to a lowest importance level. Likewise, the content provider has assigned the keyword White with a weight of 50 to the geographic shape 12, which is also referred to herein as Shape B, and assigned the geographic shape 12 a z-order value of 1. The content provider has assigned the keyword Blue with a weight of 90 to the geographic shape 14, which is also referred to herein as Shape C, and assigned the geographic shape 14 a z-order value of 2. Lastly, the content provider has assigned the keyword Green with a weight of 10 and the keyword Red with a weight of 20 to the geographic shape 16,

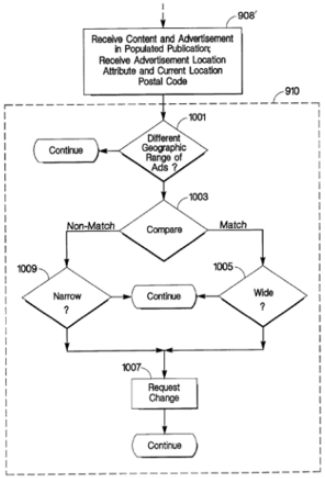
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	which is also referred to herein as Shape D, and assigned the geographic shape 16 a z-order value of 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 3:35–63. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the audio provider has defined a geographic shape 46 selecting the state of North Carolina and geographic shapes 48 through 56 selecting corresponding geographic areas within the state of North Carolina. FIG. 6B illustrates keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic areas 46 through 56 by the audio provider as well as z-order values, or importance levels, assigned to the geographic shapes 46 through 56 by the audio provider. Note that in this example, the keywords are music genres.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:3–12. “As discussed above, an account of a content provider includes information defining geographic shapes defined by the content provider and, for each content item of the content provider, one or more keywords assigned to the content item. In addition, for each geographic shape defined by the content provider, the account of the content provider includes keywords assigned to the geographic shape as well as weights for those keywords. Lastly, the account may include a z-order, or importance level, for each of the geographic shapes.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:52–60. “Using advertisers as an example, in operation, one or more advertisers register with the customized content delivery function 78. As discussed above, each advertiser defines a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:19–23. “In another exemplary embodiment, the user device 72-1 may be a set-top box, and the request may be an automatic request by the user device 72-1 for advertisements to late-bind to video content being viewed or requested by the user 74-1. The customized content delivery function 78 may then select one or more advertisements and deliver or cause delivery of the advertisements to the user device 72-1. The rendering function 86-1 may then perform a late-binding process to insert the advertisements into the video content presented to the user 74-1. In this example, the advertisements may be commercials such as those included in traditional television programming. Note that these two exemplary embodiments are illustrative and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. ” Svendsen ’073 at 14:44–57. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 14, 2:64–3:10, 3:64–4:23, 4:48–67, 7:63–8:4, 13:41–52, 14:10–17, 14:35–39, and 15:47–67.

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	“There are already several ad network/platforms available for iPhone apps. Here’s the current list of offerings: • Crisp Wireless - currently creates banners + microsites; used by the New York Times and Washington Post apps • PurpleTalk - allows creation of customizable text banners; features ad exchange “Partner Network” • AppLoop - claims to be the first real-time, location-based mobile advertising network • Pinch Media - widely-used ad network on dozens of iPhone apps • Medialets - offers CPM, CPC and CPA advertising run natively through iPhone apps • AdMob -offers rich-media (video-, map- and Apple App Store-integrated) banner ads on iPhone apps; also has an impressive list of signed clients” Menayan 2008 at 1. “Here’s an example of Crisp Wireless’s ad for Westin Hotels on the New York Times app: [Image] The banner shows up towards the bottom of the front page of the app, and 1s, at least in this case, visually contrastive.” Menayan 2008 at 1–2.

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	 Menayan 2008 at 2. “• Precisely Target your ads based on location and context. • Advanced Statistics report the performance of all your advertising campaigns. • Engage dedicated, valuable, and near-by users from the palm of their hand. Get Started • Bring your advertising strategy to the next level with location-based mobile advertising, Why spend money advertising to people sitting on their couch or at a computer desk? Mobile application users are active and ready to spend money.” AppLoop.com: Advertisers at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art,

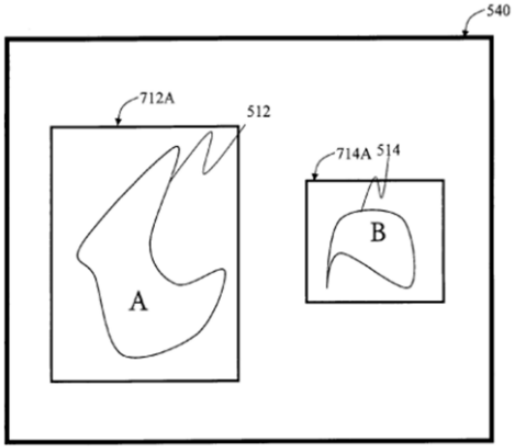
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	would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1d] receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from a sponsor, a request to obtain an interest in a selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.

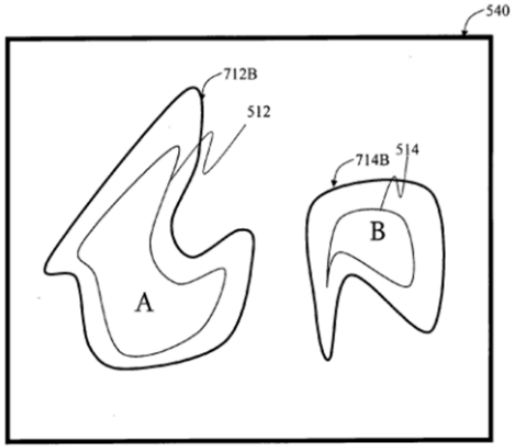
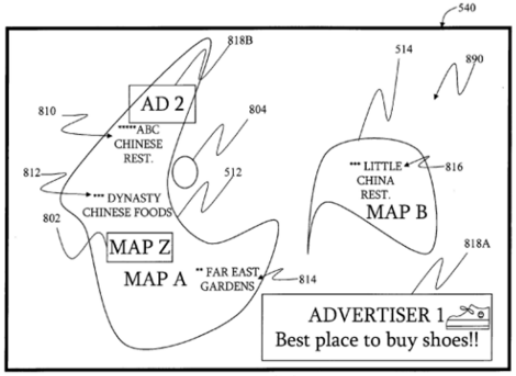
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	 Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

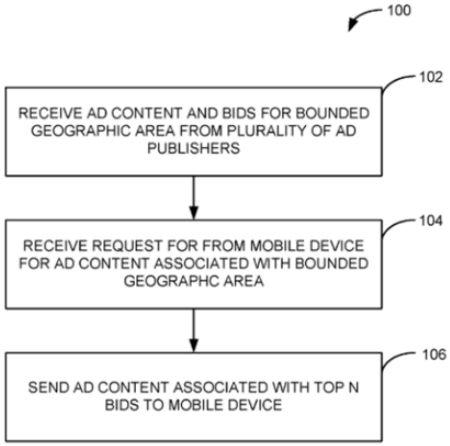
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	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A,

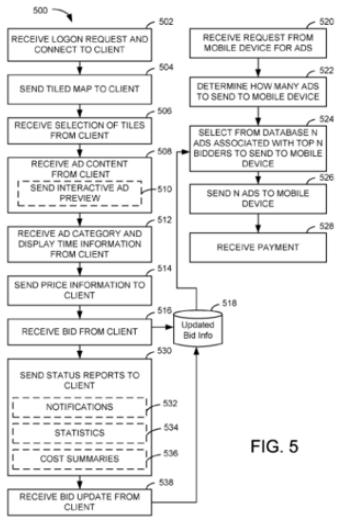
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	City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement

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	location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, and [0043]. “Other information can be provided from commercial organizations, such as shopping malls that upload mall layout information and individual stores that provide information about sales or other relevant data. It should be noted that this information can be collected worldwide and the data associated with the disclosed embodiments is not limited to one area or country. Additionally or alternatively, the information relating to the businesses can be presented to the user based on the user's actual location or based on a mapping area viewed by the user. In such a manner, a user can receive business information for a geographic region of interest to the user (e.g., planning a vacation or business trip).” Smith ’558 at [0079]. “In some embodiments, an advertisement can overlay various objects (e.g., buildings, houses, streets, parks, vacant land, vehicles) in the mapping application. The various objects with the overlaid advertisement need not have previously been overlaid with an advertisement. However, based on the user preferences and the desires of the advertiser, the objects might have the advertisement overlaid based on the user preferences.” Smith ’558 at [0115]. “An advertiser may want to advertise in a specific area and is willing to spend a particular amount of money (e.g., $2.00, $4.00, $10.00, . . .) per click-through by a user, for example. A coverage component 3602 can be a tool or wizard that creates a layer for the desired geography. The coverage component 3602 receives information relating to advertisement coverage desired by advertisers for a particular geographic location or area 3604.” Smith ’558 at [0236]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 26, [0079], [0080], [0240], and [0284].

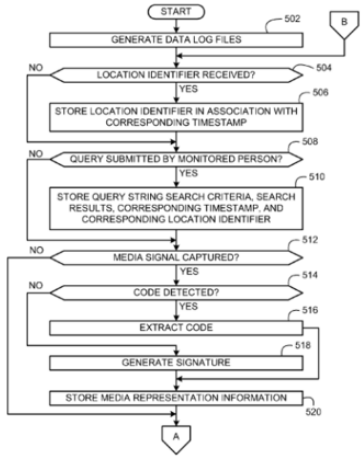
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	 FIG. 7A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 7A.

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	 FIG. 7B Ahn ’281 at Fig, 7B.  FIG. 8A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 8A. *See also* Ahn ’281 at [0095].

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	“The system of this invention utilizes similar components with the locationally specific transmitting unit transmitting a digitized message signal representing the screen graphic together with other product control signals related to the promoted item such as the universal product identification number, bar code, date or iteration of the promotional graphic, and the identity of the transmitting unit. The transmitted screen graphic signal is compared with a memory file of stored screen graphics and if a match is found, the stored memory graphic or the signal transmitted graphic is displayed. Often, using the standard checksum procedure, the stored memory graphic can be validated and displayed before completion of transmission of the message signal.” Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. *See also* Begum ’880 at Fig. 5, 2:6–12, 2:13–22, 4:59–63, 4:65–5:4, 6:18–37, 8:36–47, 8:56–9:1, 9:1–7, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, 9:56–65, and 10:16–31. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0026], [0045], [0159], [0195], [0272], and [0273].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

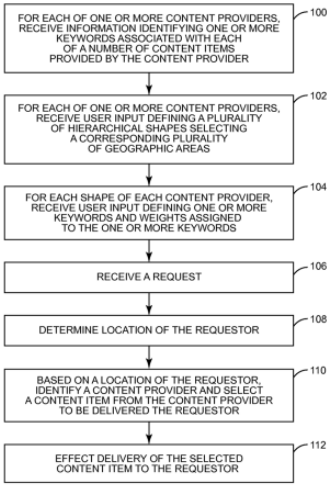
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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

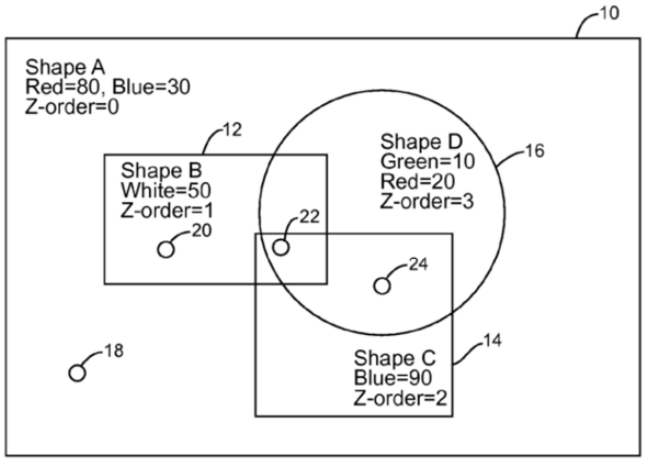
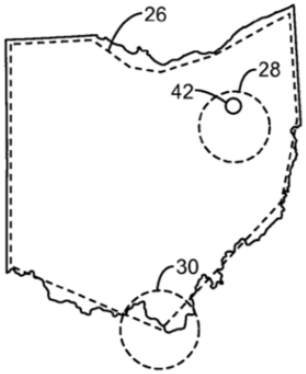
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the

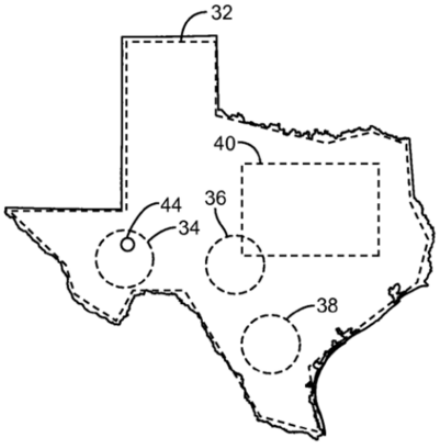
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	depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].  FIG. 5A

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	Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association

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	with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084]. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The act of processing the data involves first comparing the data set to a collection of other data sets associated with the user and then determining a set of previously traveled courses including at least a most likely course of travel. Alternatively, the act of processing may involve comparing the data set to a database of businesses and their locations, and then determining a set of likely locations that have previously been visited by the user of the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0272]. “Then the mobile device may be configured to report the information describing whether or not the user responded to the content by going to the geographic location indicated back to the advertiser associated with corresponding element of the content result set. The system may also report the duration or period of time the geographic location of the mobile device corresponded to the geographic location corresponding to the element of the content result set, or a business location of the advertiser. This allows advertisers to see the different periods of time people spend at their business locations.” Busch ’815 at [0278]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

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	 ***FIG. 2A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2A.  ***FIG. 4A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A.

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	 ***FIG. 4B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4B.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
26	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
28	1	job loss = 50, trade deficit
30	2	Iraq = 90, oil prices = 70
32	0	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20
34	1	trade deficit = 80
36	2	Iraq = 90
38	3	job loss = 50
40	4	oil prices = 70

FIG. 4C

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4C.

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS	BID
42	26, 28	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, job loss = 50, trade deficit = 25	305
44	32, 34	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, trade deficit = 80	310

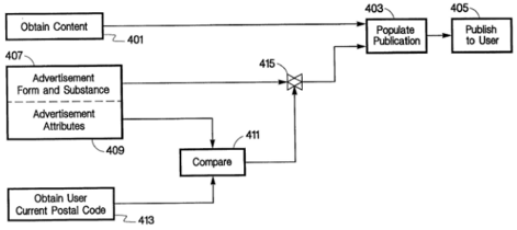
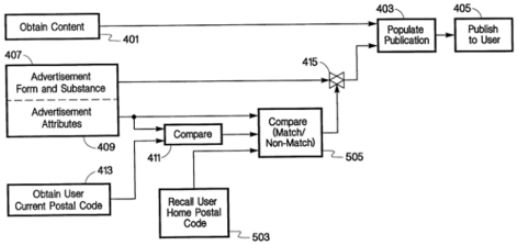
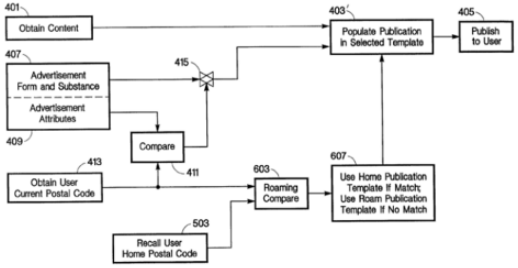
FIG. 4D

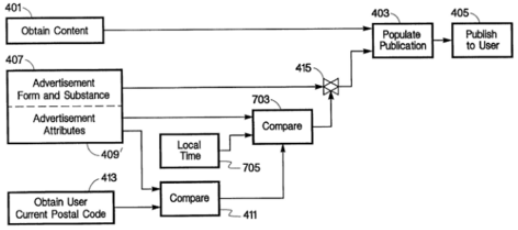
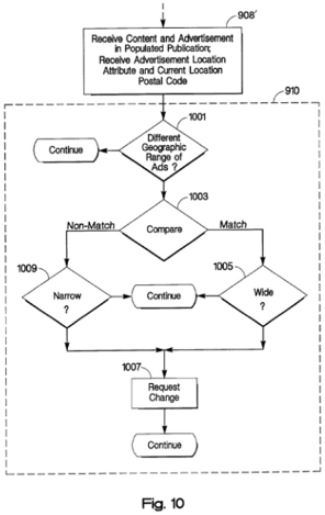
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4D.

“For each content provider, the central custom content delivery function also receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape, or the geographic area selected by the geographic shape, and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Like the tags

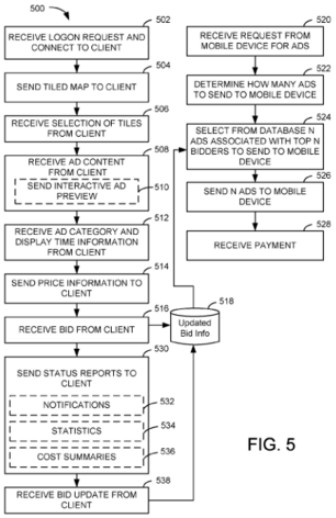
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	assigned to the content items of the content provider, the tags assigned to the geographic shapes defined by the content provider may each be, for example, a keyword, a demographic criterion, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:31–41. “In addition, for each content provider, information defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas is received from the content provider (step 102). Preferably, the geographic shapes are user-defined shapes defined by a user associated with the content provider. For example, a user associated with a content provider may provide a center point and radius defining a circle that selects a desired geographic area; four points defining a square or rectangular shape that selects a desired geographic area; a number of points, curves, or lines defining an arbitrary shape that selects a desired geographic area; or the like. As another example, the user may provide a line or curve and a distance (d) defining a shape selecting a geographic area within the distance (d) from the line or curve. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes defined by a content provider completely or partially overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes. In addition, the geographic shapes defined for a content provider are preferably hierarchical in that the geographic shapes are assigned importance levels, which are referred to herein as z-order values. For each geographic shape of each content provider, information is received from the content provider defining one or more keywords and corresponding weights assigned to the geographic shape (step 104).” Svendsen ’073 at 3:11–34. “As an example, FIG. 2A illustrates exemplary geographic shapes 10 through 16 defined by a content provider according to one embodiment of the present invention. While not shown, the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are combined with or overlaid upon a map or similar data structure to identify the corresponding geographic areas. Each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 overlaps or intersects at least one other one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16, and each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 is assigned an importance level, or z-order value. In this example, the content provider has assigned the keyword Red with a weight of 80 and the keyword Blue with a weight of 30 to the geographic shape 10, which is also referred to as Shape A. In other words, the content provider has tagged the geographic shape 10 with the keywords Red and Blue. The content provider has assigned the geographic shape 10 a z-order value of 0, thereby setting the geographic shape 10 to a lowest importance level. Likewise, the content provider has assigned the keyword White with a weight of 50 to the geographic shape 12, which is also referred to herein as Shape B, and assigned the geographic shape 12 a z-order value of 1. The content provider has assigned the keyword Blue with a weight of 90 to the geographic shape 14, which is also referred to herein as Shape C, and assigned the geographic shape 14 a z-order value of 2. Lastly, the content provider has assigned the keyword Green with a weight of 10 and the keyword Red with a weight of 20 to the geographic shape 16,

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	which is also referred to herein as Shape D, and assigned the geographic shape 16 a z-order value of 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 3:35–63. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the audio provider has defined a geographic shape 46 selecting the state of North Carolina and geographic shapes 48 through 56 selecting corresponding geographic areas within the state of North Carolina. FIG. 6B illustrates keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic areas 46 through 56 by the audio provider as well as z-order values, or importance levels, assigned to the geographic shapes 46 through 56 by the audio provider. Note that in this example, the keywords are music genres.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:3–12. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67, 7:63–8:4, 13:41–52, and 13:52–60. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1e] providing the sponsor a response to the request;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the sponsor a response to the request.” For example:

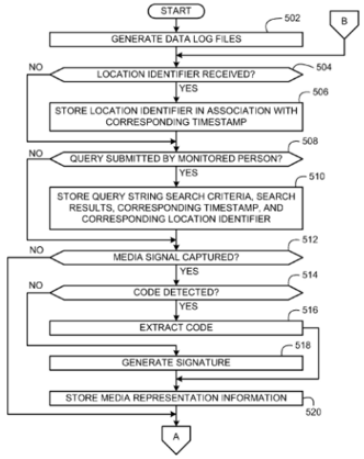
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	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

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	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's

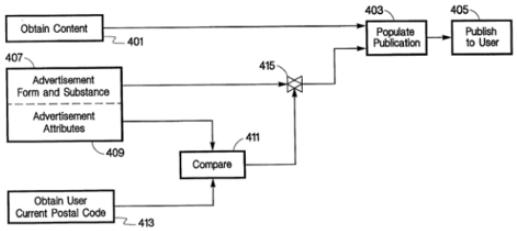
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	Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A, City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, and [0043]. “Other information can be provided from commercial organizations, such as shopping malls that upload mall layout information and individual stores that provide information about sales or other relevant data. It should be noted that this information can be collected worldwide and the data associated with the disclosed embodiments is not limited to one area or country. Additionally or alternatively, the information relating to the businesses can be presented to the user based on the user's actual location or based on a mapping area viewed by the user. In such a manner, a user can receive business information for a geographic region of interest to the user (e.g., planning a vacation or business trip).” Smith ’558 at [0079]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 6, [0240], and [0284]. “The system of this invention utilizes similar components with the locationally specific transmitting unit transmitting a digitized message signal representing the screen graphic together with other product control signals related to the promoted item such as the universal product identification number, bar code, date or iteration of the promotional graphic, and the identity of the transmitting unit. The transmitted screen graphic signal is compared with a memory file of stored screen graphics and if a match is found, the stored memory graphic or the signal transmitted graphic is displayed. Often, using the standard checksum procedure, the stored memory graphic can be validated and displayed before completion of transmission of the message signal.” Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5.

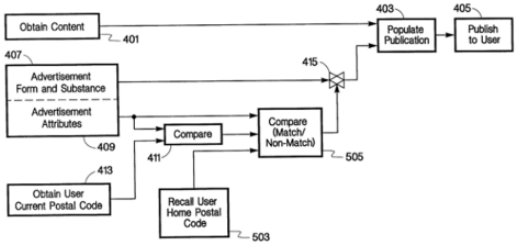
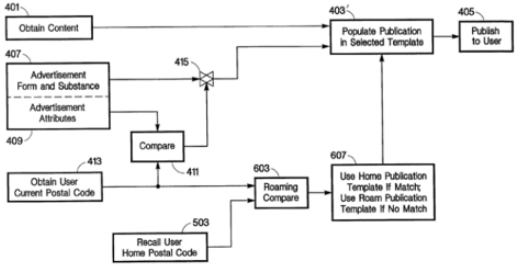
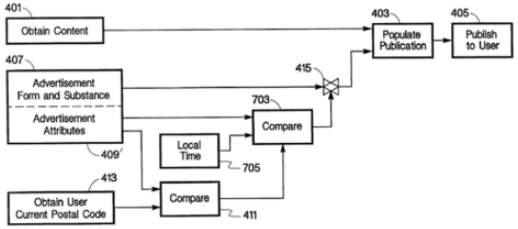
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	See also Begum ’880 at Fig. 5, 2:13–22, 6:18–37, 8:36–47, 8:56–9:1, 9:1–7, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, and 9:52–55. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0045], [0159], [0195], [0272], and [0273].  FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive

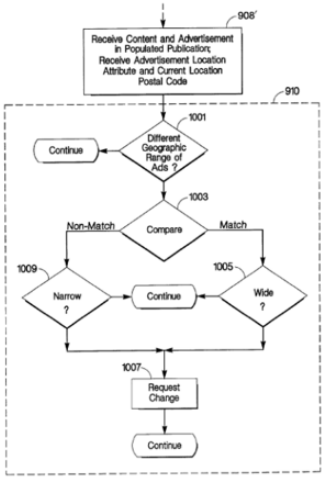
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	preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].

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	 FIG. 5A Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media

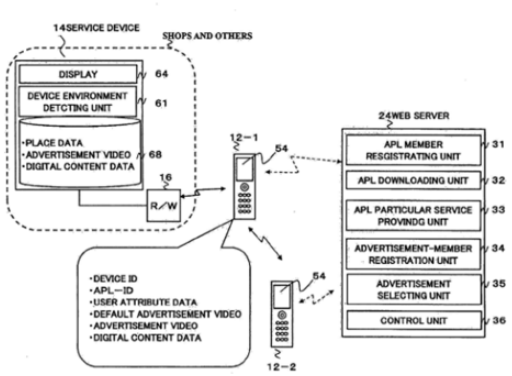
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66.

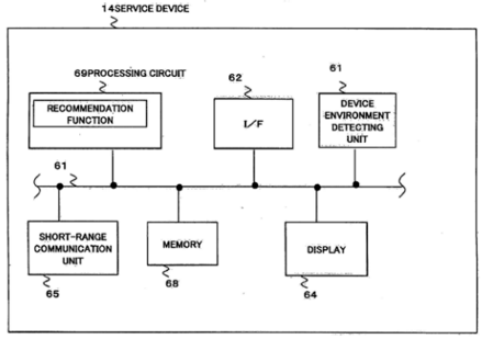
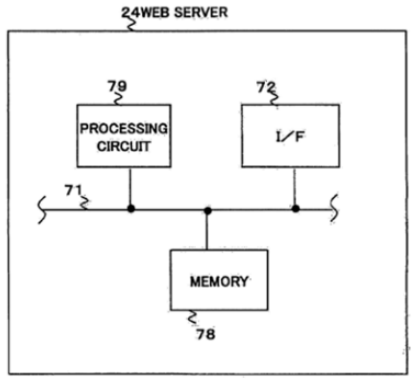
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	See also Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1, Fig. 4A, Fig. 4B, Fig. 4C, 1:31–41, 3:11–34, 3:35–63, 4:48–67, 7:63–8:4, 10:3–12, 13:41–52, and 13:52–60. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1f] storing a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “storing a record of the interest in the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.

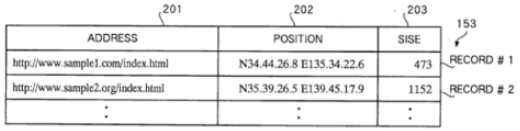
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	 Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

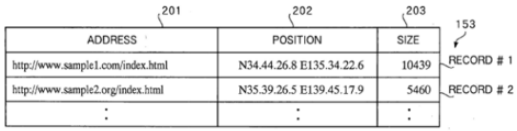
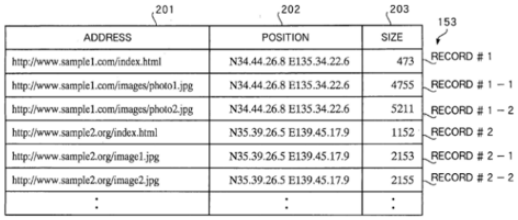
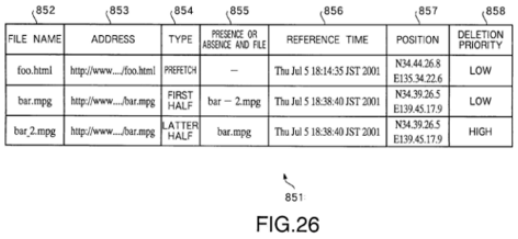
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “For example, let us consider one advertiser, 119, to be Jane's Pancake House and another advertiser, 121, to be Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. In coordination with the service provider 123, Jane's identifies the following attributes for her pancake house: 1) restaurant and 2) local address and ZIP code(s) (i.e., local market). Likewise Dick's identifies the attributes: 1) entertainment, 2) television, and 3) regional market. As depicted in the map representation of FIG. 3, Jane's Pancake House is located in suburb A while Dick's Television Broadcasting Company provides a television signal that covers suburb A, city B, and village C. Jane believes that the most effective use of her Internet advertising budget is to target moveable communication units that are located essentially within the three ZIP codes that designate the postal zones in suburb A. On holidays like Mother's Day, however, Jane has discovered that many people in City B are looking for a good restaurant, so Jane expands her advertising geographic reach to the thirteen ZIP codes covering City B during the time preceding the holiday. Jane does not advertise in Village C. Of course, the service provider will charge an advertising premium for this service—not only does Jane's get a geographic focus for her advertising, but Jane's gets her message delivered during the time she believes most important to those wanting to know where Mother's Day breakfast is being served. Dick's Television Broadcasting Company wants to advertise to those users on the move throughout the geographic area include Suburb A,

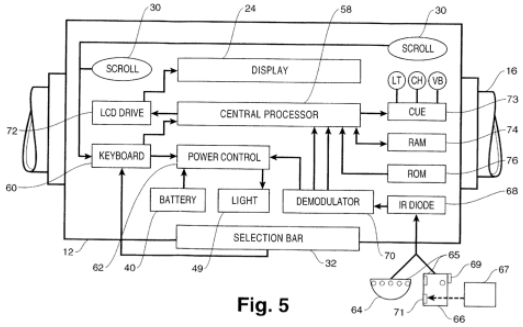
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	City B, and Village C and includes those ZIP codes for those areas in the advertising attributes stored by the service provider.” Jacob ’633 at [0028]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement

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	location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. FIG. 1  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.

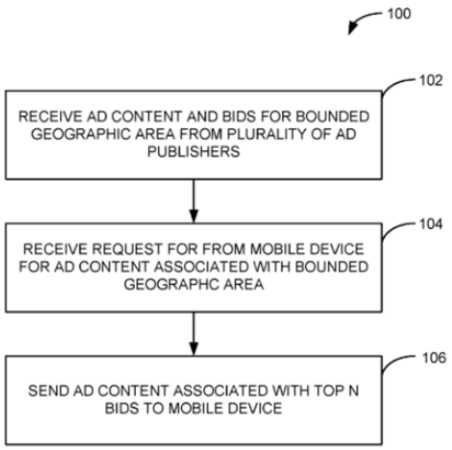
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4. “The advertisement selecting unit 35 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon both the changed questionnaire data and place data that are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1. Specifically, the advertisement selecting unit 35 designates a tag corresponding to user's preference based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with user's

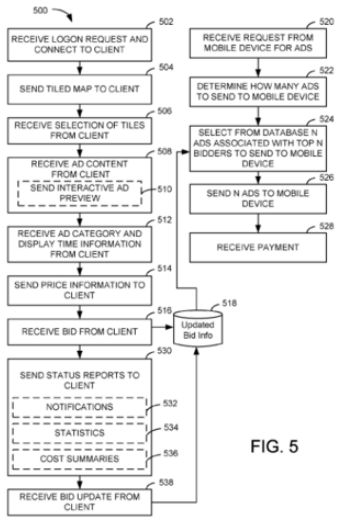
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	preferences based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the advertisement selecting unit 35 also designates a tag corresponding to the above place based upon the prepared correspondence table. Then the advertisement selecting unit 35 selects a plurality of advertisement items having the above tags by searching advertisement data stored in the memory 78. The advertisement selecting unit 35 also selects advertisement data based upon both the place data and the environment data around the service device 14, as will be described later.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0043]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, and [0100]. “Other information can be provided from commercial organizations, such as shopping malls that upload mall layout information and individual stores that provide information about sales or other relevant data. It should be noted that this information can be collected worldwide and the data associated with the disclosed embodiments is not limited to one area or country. Additionally or alternatively, the information relating to the businesses can be presented to the user based on the user's actual location or based on a mapping area viewed by the user. In such a manner, a user can receive business information for a geographic region of interest to the user (e.g., planning a vacation or business trip).” Smith ’558 at [0079]. “In some embodiments, an advertisement can overlay various objects (e.g., buildings, houses, streets, parks, vacant land, vehicles) in the mapping application. The various objects with the overlaid advertisement need not have previously been overlaid with an advertisement. However, based on the user preferences and the desires of the advertiser, the objects might have the advertisement overlaid based on the user preferences.” Smith ’558 at [0115]. “Overwrite component 604 might further be configured to modify map features based on advertiser information 610. Advertisers can purchase advertisements in the display space utilizing a per diem scheme, a click through scheme, any other scheme or combination of schemes. Advertisements can also be purchased based on geographic location. Such geographic location can be the actual physical location of the user or alternatively can be the geographic area that the user is viewing, which may not be the same as the physical location of the user.” Smith ’558 at [0117].  FIG. 3

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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 3.  FIG. 4 Sato ’965 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 5 Sato ’965 at Fig. 5.  FIG.26 Sato ’965 at Fig. 26. ““Position” field 202 stores a position inside region 146 (see FIG. 1) to which is related the content expressed by content data 152.” Sato ’965 at [0079]. “In the example as shown in FIG. 3, the position inside region 146 is represented by the latitude and longitude. In addition, a mode for representing a position inside region 146 is not limited to the foregoing. Further, a position inside region 146 to which content is related is called a “content position” in this specification.” Sato ’965 at [0080].

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	“Content data 152 is first stored in content server 103 (stage 1000)” Sato ’965 at [0284]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, [0172], and [0240].  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47.

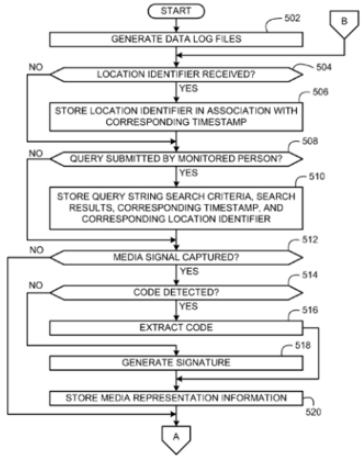
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	“Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. *See also* Begum ’880 at Fig. 9, 1:60–2:5, 2:6–12, 4:33–38, 4:65–5:4, 5:65–6:4, 6:18–37, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, 9:56–65, 10:16–31, 10:41–51, and 10:52–11:3. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0045], [0159], [0195], [0272], and [0273].

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

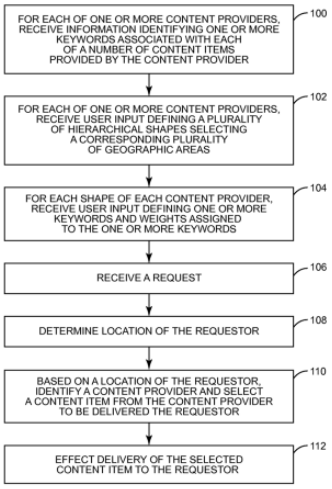
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with FIG. 2, the advertising server 202 is also configured to provide advertising content to devices 210, 212, 214 that request content for specified locations. When requesting advertising content, a device (such as device 210) sends information regarding its geographic location to the advertising server 202. The device 210 also may send other information. For example, the device 210 may send information regarding its type, manufacturer and/or model identity. Such information may allow the advertising server 202 to select items of advertising content intended for that type of device. The device 210 also may send information regarding a current zoom level at which the display on the device is currently being viewed. Such information may allow the advertising server to select items of advertising content configured to trigger at the specified level of zoom, and/or to determine how many items of advertising content can be viewed at one time on the device display and therefore to select how many advertising content items to send to the device.” Bussmann ’294 at [0023]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server

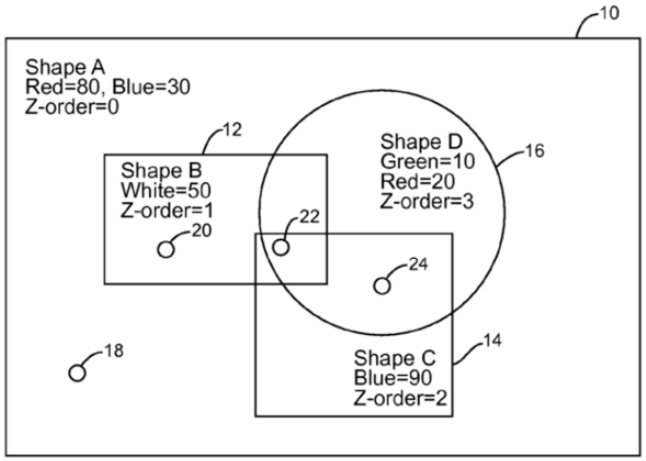
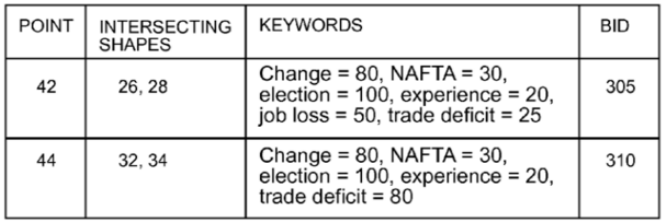
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	may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].

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	 FIG. 5A Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media

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	capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084]. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail

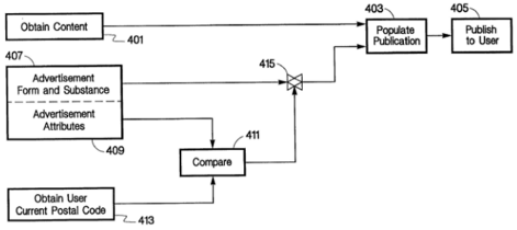
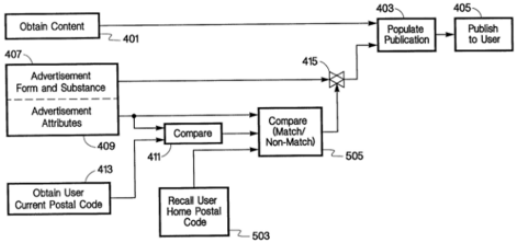
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	business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “Then the mobile device may be configured to report the information describing whether or not the user responded to the content by going to the geographic location indicated back to the advertiser associated with corresponding element of the content result set. The system may also report the duration or period of time the geographic location of the mobile device corresponded to the geographic location corresponding to the element of the content result set, or a business location of the advertiser. This allows advertisers to see the different periods of time people spend at their business locations.” Busch ’815 at [0278]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

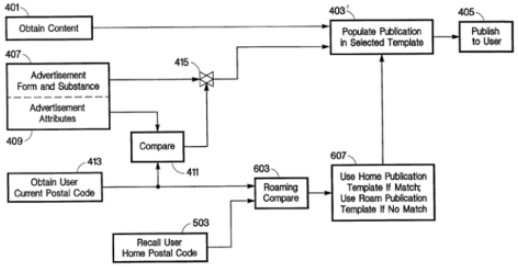
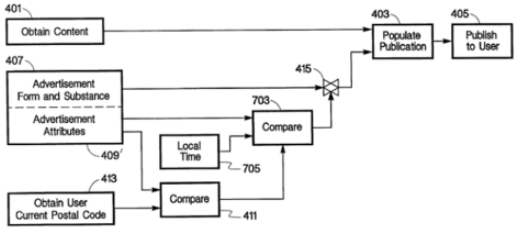
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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

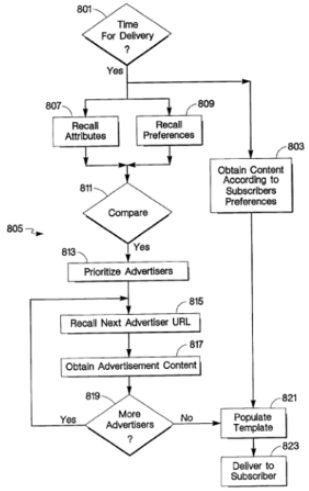
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	 ***FIG. 2A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2A.  ***FIG. 4D*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4D. “As an example, FIG. 2A illustrates exemplary geographic shapes 10 through 16 defined by a content provider according to one embodiment of the present invention. While not shown, the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are combined with or overlaid upon a map or similar data structure to identify the corresponding geographic areas. Each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 overlaps or intersects at least one other

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS	BID
42	26, 28	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, job loss = 50, trade deficit = 25	305
44	32, 34	Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, trade deficit = 80	310

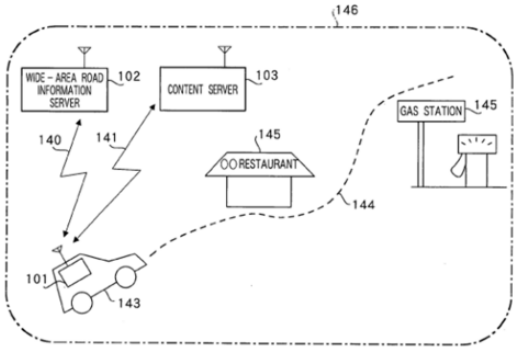
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	one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16, and each one of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 is assigned an importance level, or z-order value. In this example, the content provider has assigned the keyword Red with a weight of 80 and the keyword Blue with a weight of 30 to the geographic shape 10, which is also referred to as Shape A. In other words, the content provider has tagged the geographic shape 10 with the keywords Red and Blue. The content provider has assigned the geographic shape 10 a z-order value of 0, thereby setting the geographic shape 10 to a lowest importance level. Likewise, the content provider has assigned the keyword White with a weight of 50 to the geographic shape 12, which is also referred to herein as Shape B, and assigned the geographic shape 12 a z-order value of 1. The content provider has assigned the keyword Blue with a weight of 90 to the geographic shape 14, which is also referred to herein as Shape C, and assigned the geographic shape 14 a z-order value of 2. Lastly, the content provider has assigned the keyword Green with a weight of 10 and the keyword Red with a weight of 20 to the geographic shape 16, which is also referred to herein as Shape D, and assigned the geographic shape 16 a z-order value of 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 3:35–63. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “As discussed above, an account of a content provider includes information defining geographic shapes defined by the content provider and, for each content item of the content provider, one or more keywords assigned to the content item. In addition, for each geographic shape defined by the content provider, the account of the content provider includes keywords assigned to the geographic shape as well as weights for those keywords. Lastly, the account may include a z-order, or importance level, for each of the geographic shapes.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:52–60. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A, Fig. 4B, Fig. 4C, 3:11–34, 4:48–67, 7:63–8:4, 10:3–12, 13:41–52, and 14:19–23. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art,

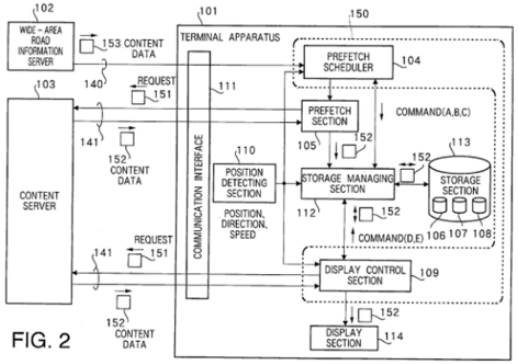
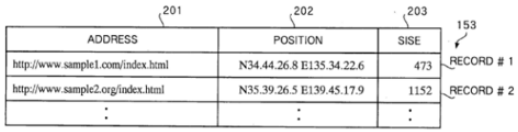
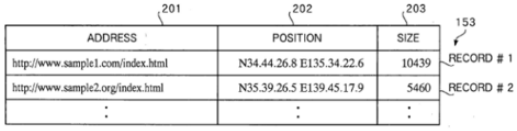
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	would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1g] receiving, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from the sponsor, content to be delivered to registered application programs having target locations contained within the selected one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.

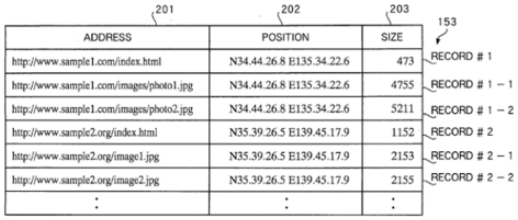
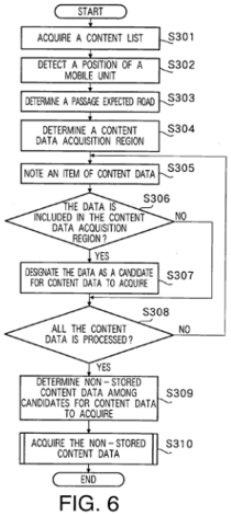
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	 Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

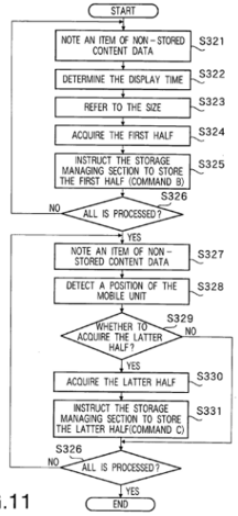
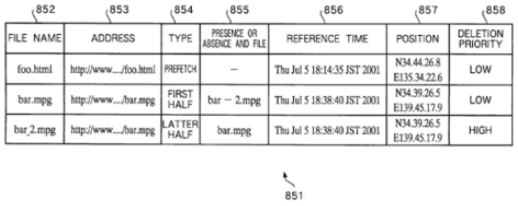
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	 Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105,

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	are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, [0043], and [0100]. “Other information can be provided from commercial organizations, such as shopping malls that upload mall layout information and individual stores that provide information about sales or other relevant data. It should be noted that this information can be collected worldwide and the data associated with the disclosed embodiments is not limited to one area or country. Additionally or alternatively, the information relating to

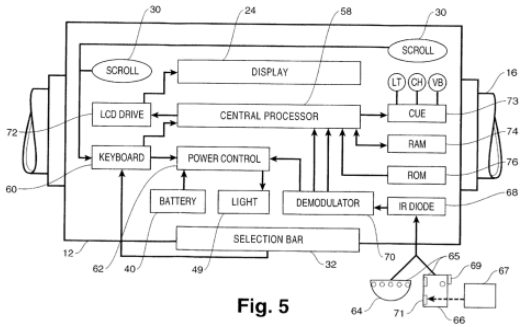
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	the businesses can be presented to the user based on the user's actual location or based on a mapping area viewed by the user. In such a manner, a user can receive business information for a geographic region of interest to the user (e.g., planning a vacation or business trip).” Smith ’558 at [0079]. “Overwrite component 604 might further be configured to modify map features based on advertiser information 610. Advertisers can purchase advertisements in the display space utilizing a per diem scheme, a click through scheme, any other scheme or combination of schemes. Advertisements can also be purchased based on geographic location. Such geographic location can be the actual physical location of the user or alternatively can be the geographic area that the user is viewing, which may not be the same as the physical location of the user.” Smith ’558 at [0117].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.

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	 FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2.  201 202 203 153 ADDRESS | POSITION | SISE http://www.sample1.com/index.html | N34.44.26.8 E135.34.22.6 | 473 RECORD # 1 http://www.sample2.org/index.html | N35.39.26.5 E139.45.17.9 | 1152 RECORD # 2 FIG. 3 Sato ’965 at Fig. 3.  201 202 203 153 ADDRESS | POSITION | SIZE http://www.sample1.com/index.html | N34.44.26.8 E135.34.22.6 | 10439 RECORD # 1 http://www.sample2.org/index.html | N35.39.26.5 E139.45.17.9 | 5460 RECORD # 2 FIG. 4 Sato ’965 at Fig. 4.

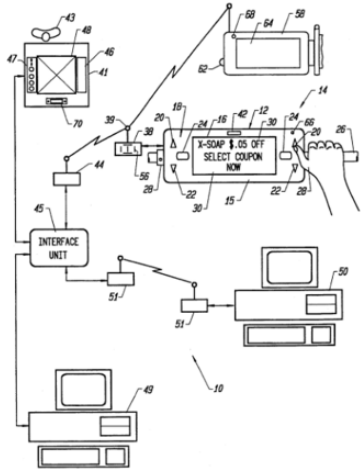
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	 FIG. 5 Sato ’965 at Fig. 5.  FIG. 6 Sato ’965 at Fig. 6.

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	 FIG.11 Sato ’965 at Fig. 11.  852 853 854 855 856 857 858 FILE NAME / ADDRESS / TYPE / PRESENCE OR ABSENCE AND FILE / REFERENCE TIME / POSITION / DELETION PRIORITY foo.html / http://www..../foo.html / PREFETCH / – / Thu Jul 5 18:14:35 JST 2001 / N34.44.26.8 E135.34.22.6 / LOW bar.mpg / http://www..../bar.mpg / FIRST HALF / bar – 2.mpg / Thu Jul 5 18:38:40 JST 2001 / N34.39.26.5 E139.45.17.9 / LOW bar_2.mpg / http://www..../bar.mpg / LATTER HALF / bar.mpg / Thu Jul 5 18:38:40 JST 2001 / N34.39.26.5 E139.45.17.9 / HIGH 851 FIG.26 Sato ’965 at Fig. 26. “Content server 103 transmits content data (see FIG. 2) to terminal apparatus 101. The content data expresses content related to positions of facilities 145. For example, such content may be advertising information of facilities 145. Content may be road information or sightseeing information that is not related to facilities 145. In other words, the content is in relation to a position (for example, position in which each of facilities 145 is present) inside predetermined region 146.” Sato ’965 at [0054].

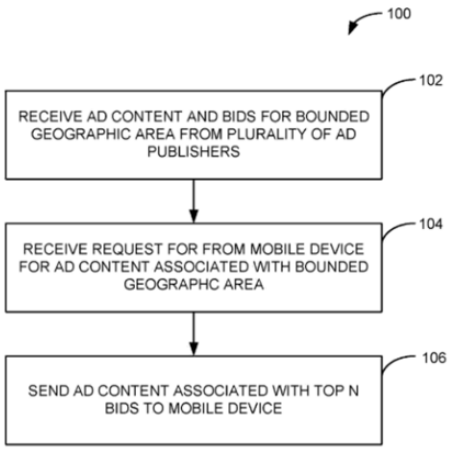
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	“Terminal apparatus 101 receives the content data that expresses such content to display.” Sato ’965 at [0055]. “A plurality of records is described in content list 153. Each of the records corresponds to an item of content data.” Sato ’965 at [0074]. ““Address” field 201 stores an address of content data 152. The address of the content indicates, for example, a storage location of the content in content server 103 (FIG. 1). Otherwise, when a network such as the Internet exists between terminal apparatus 101 and content server 103, an address of content data 152 is an address for uniquely specifying a storage location of content data 152 on the network, for example, a URL address.” Sato ’965 at [0076]. “In the example as shown in FIG. 3, an address of a top page is described in “address” field 201. When content data 152 includes part of images or the like, prefetch scheduler 104 (see FIG. 2) acquires content list 153, and obtains an address of the part by analyzing the top page.” Sato ’965 at [0078]. ““Position” field 202 stores a position inside region 146 (see FIG. 1) to which is related the content expressed by content data 152.” Sato ’965 at [0079]. “In the example as shown in FIG. 3, the position inside region 146 is represented by the latitude and longitude. In addition, a mode for representing a position inside region 146 is not limited to the foregoing. Further, a position inside region 146 to which content is related is called a “content position” in this specification.” Sato ’965 at [0080]. “Prefetch section 105 in terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0114]. “The content of content data 152 is displayed in region 1108. In the example as shown in FIG. 20, content data 152 is advertising information of a restaurant.” Sato ’965 at [0240]. “Content data 152 is first stored in content server 103 (stage 1000)” Sato ’965 at [0284]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 10, and [0172]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at [0095].

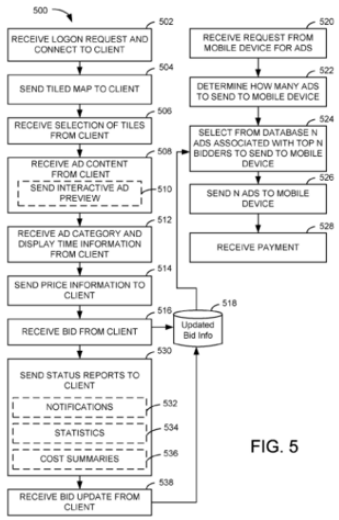
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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “The trigger and data signals are demodulated in a converter circuit 70 and passed to the central processor 58 for reprogramming the memory or activating retrieval of memory packets for display of advertising information in the display screen 24 under control of the LCD driver and controller circuit 72.” Begum ’880 at 8:48–53. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of

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	transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. *See also* Begum ’880 at Fig. 9, 1:60–2:5, 2:6–12, 4:33–38, 4:65–5:4, 5:65–6:4, 6:18–37, 9:8–11, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, 9:46–51, 9:56–65, 10:16–31, 10:32–35, 10:41–51, and 10:52–11:3.

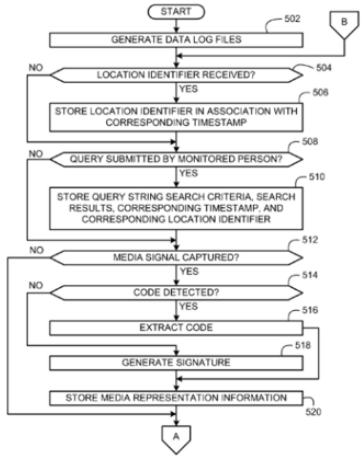
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	 FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “Traffic manager 131 may receive, for example, data representing definitions of a campaign of serving content items, and may generate campaign-related data. Traffic manager 131 may control and manage one or more campaigns of serving content items, including content items (“creatives”) provided by one or more users, e.g., advertisers, advertising agencies, customers, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0107]. “As indicated at box 220, the method may optionally include, for example, receiving the content request by communicator 150. This may include, for example, storing the content request in volatile memory 159 of communicator 150. Optionally, multiple content requests may be stored and/or processed using one or more queues.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0181]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0159], [0272], and [0273]. “Operator Features Create Text Alerts Operator enters Daily Deal information for each product category. A single template for text messages is used for all carrier/device/category combinations.

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	Save Alert Once the Operator has created a text alert, the data can be saved as a draft. For example, only one draft can be saved for each category. Preview Text Alerts The Operator is required to preview the text message before publishing it for distribution. The Operator can preview each text alert on a web page. The Operator shall be able to preview both newly created alerts and saved alerts. Edit Text Alerts Operators shall be able to view saved alerts and edit them prior to the preview/publish process. Publish Text Alerts By clicking a “Publish” button for each text alert, the Operator indicates that content has been finalized and is ready for distribution to subscribers. The system automatically suppresses old alerts from the Operator user interface, so only a single alert can be saved for each category at one time. Operators, for example, may not be able to set publish dates. The system will not notify the Operator if they forget to publish saved alerts or if they forget to publish all categories.” Sanctis ’837 at [0086]–[0099]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 1.

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	 FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

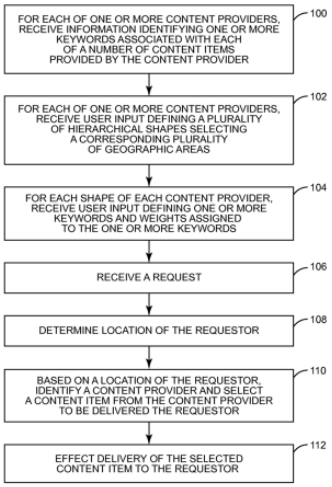
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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

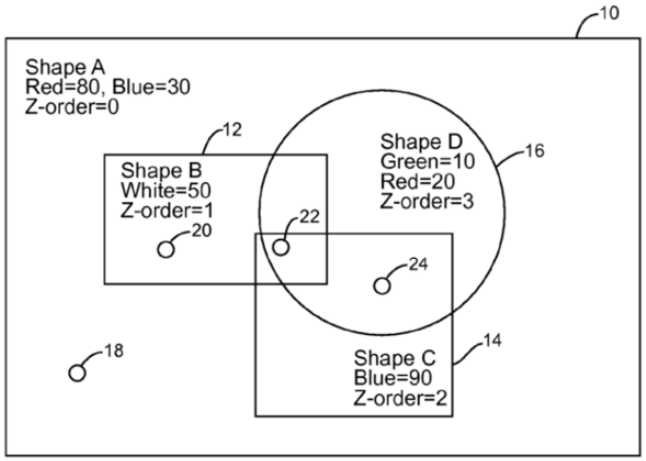
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the

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	depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].  FIG. 5A

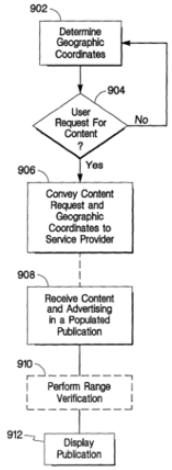
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	Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association

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	with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084]. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “Then the mobile device may be configured to report the information describing whether or not the user responded to the content by going to the geographic location indicated back to the advertiser associated with corresponding element of the content result set. The system may also report the duration or period of time the geographic location of the mobile device corresponded to the geographic location corresponding to the element of the content result set, or a business location of the advertiser. This allows advertisers to see the different periods of time people spend at their business locations.” Busch ’815 at [0278]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based

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	on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.  *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

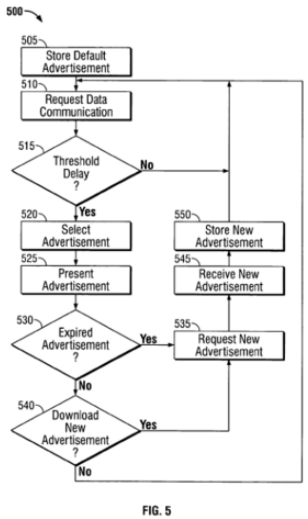
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	 ***FIG. 2A*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2A. POINT / INTERSECTING SHAPES / KEYWORDS / BID 42 / 26, 28 / Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, job loss = 50, trade deficit = 25 / 305 44 / 32, 34 / Change = 80, NAFTA = 30, election = 100, experience = 20, trade deficit = 80 / 310 ***FIG. 4D*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4D. “In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a central custom content delivery function obtains information defining one or more tags assigned to each of a number of content items provided by the content provider. Each content item may be an advertisement such as a text-based or video advertisement, a

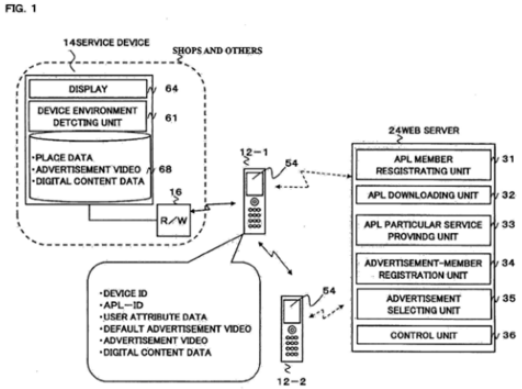
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	media item such as an audio item or video item, or the like. Each tag may be, for example, a keyword, a demographic criterion, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:23–31. “First, for each of one or more content providers, information identifying one or more keywords associated with each of a number of content items provided by the content provider is received or otherwise obtained (step 100). Thus, for each content item for each content provider, one or more keywords associated with that content item are defined. As used herein, a content provider may be an advertiser or a media content provider. Similarly, as used herein, a content item may be an advertisement such as, but not limited to, a text-based advertisement, an audio advertisement, or a video advertisement; a media item such as, but not limited to, an audio item such as a song, audio book, or audio clip or a video item such as a movie, television program, or video clip; or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 2:64–3:10. “FIG. 4C illustrates keywords and corresponding weights assigned by the advertiser to each of the geographic areas 26 through 40 shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B. Note that keywords, such as the keyword “trade deficit” assigned to the geographic shape 28, that have not been assigned a weight by the advertiser may be assigned a default weight. The default weight may be a user-defined value or a system-defined value. In this example, the default weight is 25.” Svendsen ’073 at 7:63–8:4. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “In addition, the central server 70 may include a content repository 80. For each of a number of content providers, the content repository 80 may store the content items or references to the content items provided by each of the content providers. As discussed above, the content providers may be advertisers, media content providers, or the like. As such, the content items provided by the content providers may be advertisements, media items, or the like. Lastly, the central server 70 hosts or otherwise has access to a provider accounts repository 82, which includes a provider account, or account, for each of the content providers.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:41–52. “As discussed above, an account of a content provider includes information defining geographic shapes defined by the content provider and, for each content item of the content provider, one or more keywords assigned to the content item. In addition, for each geographic shape defined by the content provider, the account of the content provider includes keywords assigned to the geographic shape as well as weights for

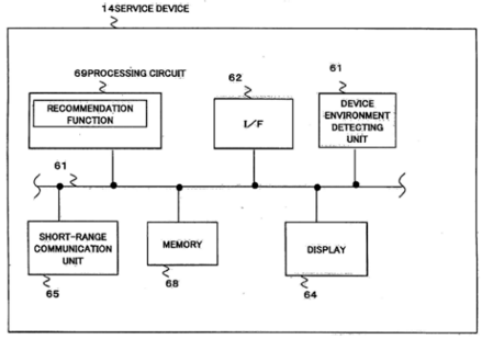
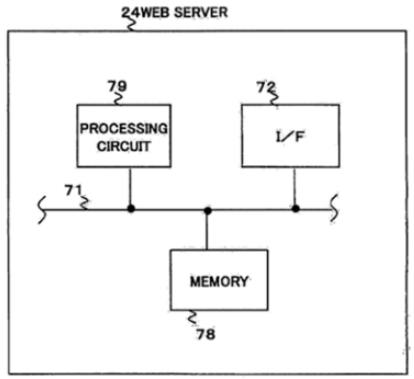
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	those keywords. Lastly, the account may include a z-order, or importance level, for each of the geographic shapes.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:52–60. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A, Fig. 4B, Fig. 4C, 3:35–63, 4:48–67, 10:3–12, and 14:19–23. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1h] receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving, from a registered application program, a request for content to be used within the registered application program.” For example:  Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9.

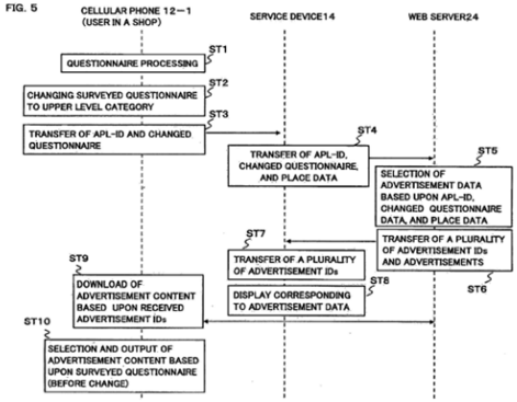
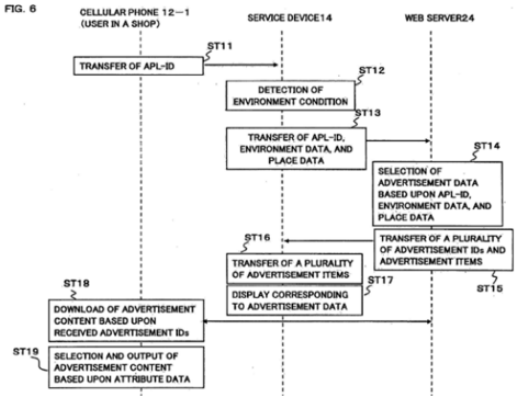
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	“FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In certain alternatives of a preferred embodiment previously described, users sign-up or register with the service provider for the information delivery service. A user, in a fashion well known to those who browse the Internet, accesses the web page of the service provider. Located thereon is a link to the instruction set, the software, that mediates operative interaction between the soon-to-become subscriber and the service provider. Clicking on or otherwise accessing the link results in the download of the software to the memory 111 of the subscriber's communications unit. The nature of the downloaded software is such that the subscriber must perform an operation commonly known as an install to place the software in a condition for use by the subscriber's communications unit. As part of the install process or upon first initiating the installed delivery program, the subscriber is asked to define individual profiles to describe the type of content the subscriber wants to have delivered and the format in which the content is to be placed for delivery to the human

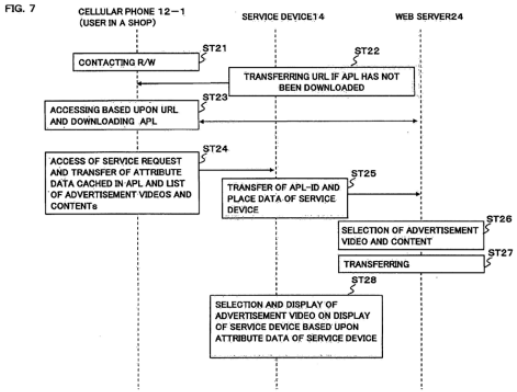
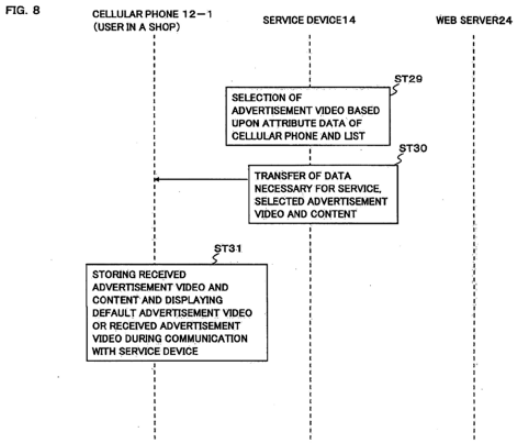
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	interfaces 113 of the communications unit. The subscriber is requested to provide other information such as name, physical address and ZIP code, e-mail address, interests and hobbies, and other similar characterizing information. Further, for the preferred embodiment, the subscriber is requested to establish delivery characteristics including a schedule of delivery times and days for the formatted content and a preferred template for the content and advertising. A subscriber advertising profile (a collection of one or more preferences of the subscriber) is generated for each subscriber and saved in the memory 131 of the service provider. Once the subscriber content and advertising profile are stored, the actual delivery service can begin. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is utilized in a content delivery service similar to that used in the Instant Delivery service available at www.instant-delivery.com, although content delivery service providers with different operating characteristics can also advantageously employ the present invention. In order to prepare delivery to a subscriber, a determination of the time the delivery is to occur is extracted from the subscriber's profile or, by a request from the subscriber.” Jacob ’633 at [0035]. “In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates for the communications unit, as identified at 902 in FIG. 9. Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information. When the user requests content, at 904, or when the communications unit in accordance with its programmed instructions requests content, the communications unit conveys the content request and the geographic coordinates to the service provider, at 906, preferably by way of an electromagnetic radiation transmission. Conversion of the geographic coordinates to a ZIP code area is performed by the service provider. The service provider obtains the content, sorts one or more subsidizing advertisements by location attribute, populates a publication, and transmits (publishes) the publication to the communications unit, as described previously. The communications unit receives the publication, at 908, populated by the desired content and the advertisement form and substance and selected by location attribute. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the communications unit performs a range verification, at 910, before displaying the publication, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0037].

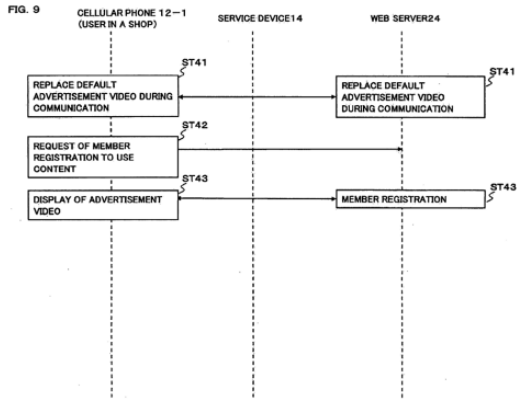
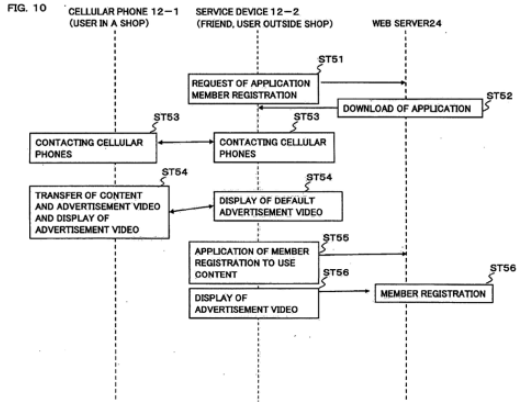
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	 FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, the advertisement may be downloaded to the mobile device over a wireless interface. The wireless communication may include a download of data to the mobile device. The download of data may involve data used by an application running on the mobile device. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “Rather than simply displaying a status dialogue, an application that is running on the mobile device may send a function call to the advertising application or extension. The advertising application may then display an advertisement and possibly other information. For example, a display screen on the mobile device may display two bitmap sections and a text section. One bitmap section may display the advertisement, while the second bitmap section and the text section may be specified by the calling application.” Macaluso ’238 at [0030]. “The process 500 is illustrated and described as performing a check for expired advertisements, determining whether to download a new advertisement, and requesting a new advertisement after displaying a selected advertisement. In some implementations, however, it may be desirable to download the new advertisement before selecting and displaying an advertisement. Accordingly, the new advertisement may be downloaded at

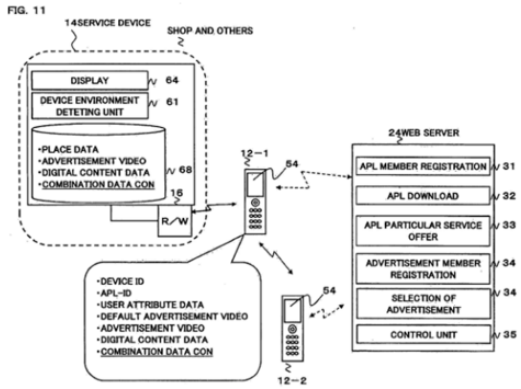
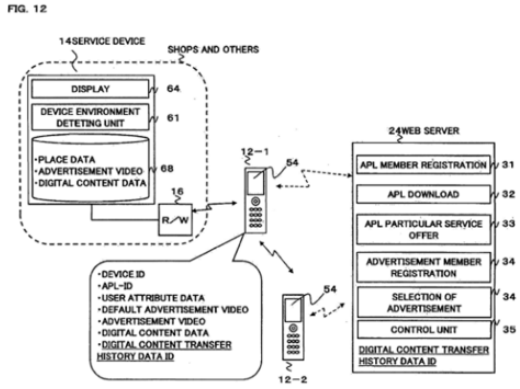
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	the beginning of the underlying data communication. The process 500 may also be rearranged and performed in a number of different sequences.” Macaluso ’238 at [0037]. “A service providing method, wherein a mobile communication device changes surveyed questionnaire data to upper level category data and transfers the changed data to service processing device and Web server, the service processing device transfers place data around the service processing device to the Web server, the Web server selects advertisement data that matches user's attitudes and the place, based upon the surveyed questionnaire data and the place data, and the service processing device and the mobile communication device displays advertisement images corresponding to the advertisement data received from the Web server on a display.” Kinoshita ’866 at Abstract.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.

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	FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4.

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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.

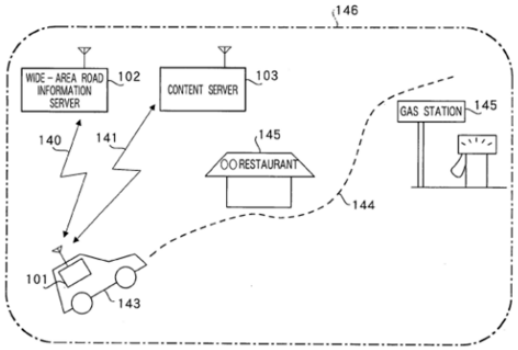
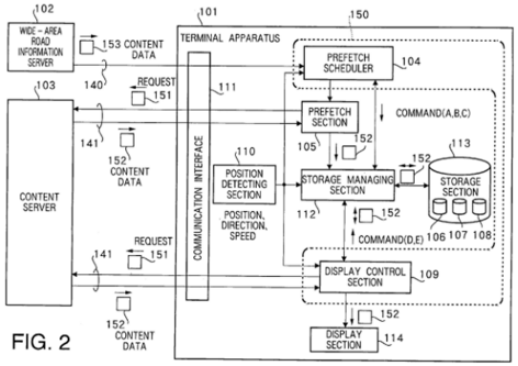
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.

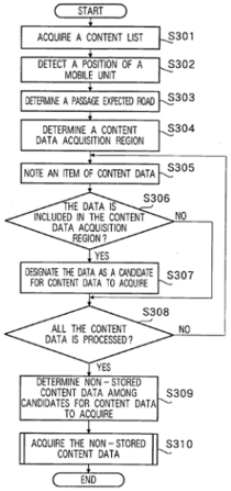
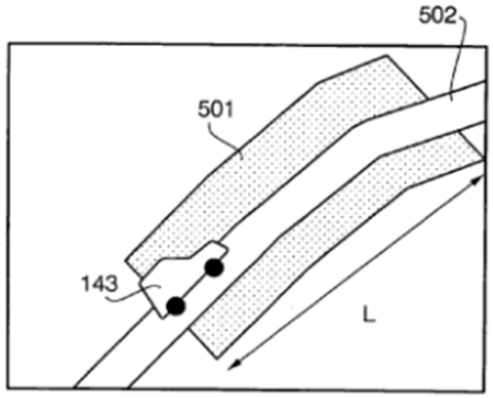
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.

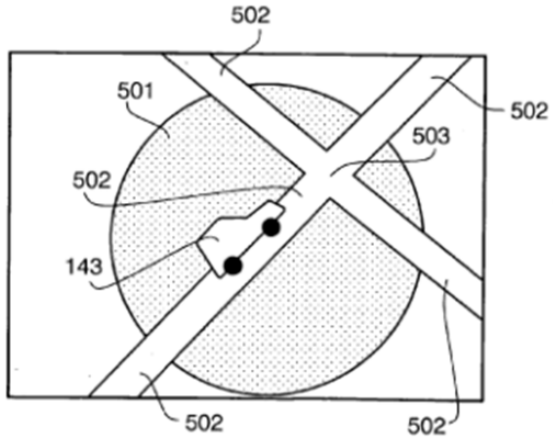
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The first aspect of the present invention is a service providing method using a mobile communication device having a short-range communication function, comprising the steps of: a first step in which the mobile communication device transfers user's or the mobile communication device's attribute data stored in the mobile communication device to a service processing device by performing short-range communication with the service processing device installed at a predetermined place.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0009].

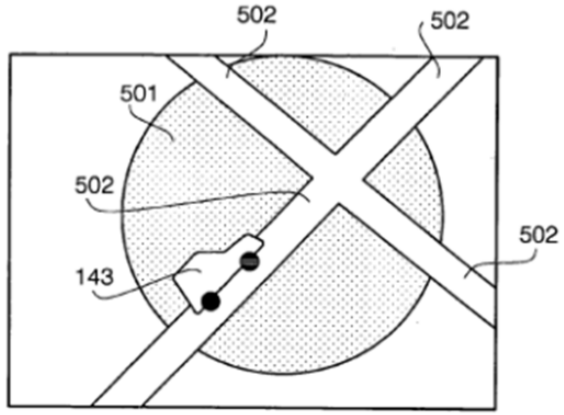
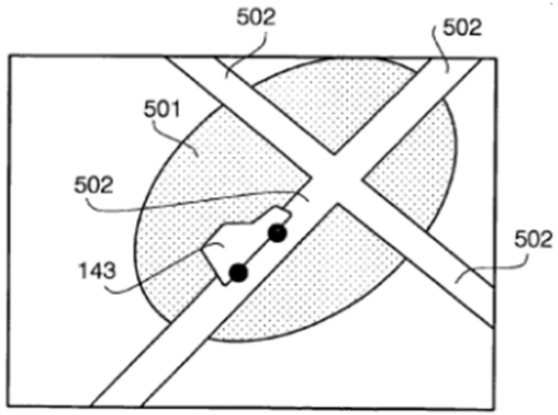
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	“The second aspect of the present invention is a service processing device comprising: an interface that performs short-range communication with a mobile communication device directly or indirectly; a memory that stores place data; and a controller that receives attribute data of a user or user's mobile communication device from user's mobile communication device, transfers the attribute data and the place data read out from the memory to the server, and performs announcement based upon recommendation data corresponding to the place data received from the server.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0010]. “The third aspect of the present invention is a mobile communication device for performing short-range-communication with a service processing device installed at predetermined place, the mobile communication device comprising: a short-range communication interface that performs short-range-communication with the service processing device; a memory that stores attribute data of a user or his mobile communication device; and a controller that transfers the attribute data read out from the memory to the service processing device, receives recommendation data associated with the attribute data and a place of the service processing device, and performs announcement according to the recommendation data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0011]. “The fourth aspect of the present invention is a server for providing information associated with a mobile communication device that performs short-range communication with a service processing device installed at a predetermined place, the server comprising: an interface that receives attribute data of a user or his mobile communication device and place data of a place where the service processing device is installed from the mobile communication device or the service processing device; a memory that stores recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data and the place data; and a controller that reads out, from the memory, the recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data received by the interface and the place data, and transfers the recommendation data to the mobile communication device or the service processing device through the interface.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0012]. “The cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 include an IC chip 55 that performs short-range communication by using a non-contact method, and the IC chip is given ICID that is unique identification information. In the present embodiment, for example, the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 perform short-range communication by using the IC chip 55. The IC chip 55 is a short-wave-resistant module. The IC chip 55 is removably or fixedly built in the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0032]. “The R/W device 16 performs short-range communication with the cellular phone 12-1. Standards of protocol used in short-range communication include, for example, NFC (Near Field Communication), ISO/IEC 14443, Bluetooth, UWB (Ultra Wide Band), and IEEE802.11b. A method of the short-range communication in the

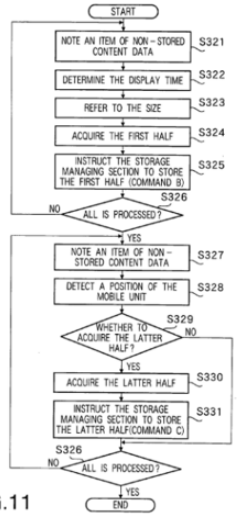
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	present embodiment may be a contact method, or a non-contact method. The R/W device 16 is installed at a shop and other places.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0039]. “When a user goes to a shop or a station, he can approach the R/W device 16 installed there and make the cellular phone 12-1 contact with the R/W device 16. By doing this, the R/W device 16 can communicate with the cellular phone 12-1 through short-range communication.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0089]. “The cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via the R/W device 16 by using the function of the application program APL. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers attribute data and a list of advertisement videos and digital content data, which are stored in the memory 58 of FIG. 2, to the service device 14, as well as given service requests. The service device 14 transfers the above things received from the cellular phone 12-1 to the memory 68 of FIG. 3. The attribute data includes, for example, user's age, gender, and preferences.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0096]. “If digital content data that a user of the cellular phone 12-2 is interested in is stored in the cellular phone 12-1, short-range communication is performed by contacting the cellular phone 12-1 and the cellular phone 12-2. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 designates the advertisement video and digital content data to send them to the cellular phone 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0127]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 2, [0028], [0037], and [0100]. “In some embodiments, system 600 can be configured to provide advertising content in a tool tip (or mouse hover). Thus, rather than having the advertisement or other text automatically displayed, system 600 can display such information when the user hovers over a particular area of the map. This can be utilized in a top-view, a ground level view, or other views. When the user hovers over a particular area of the map, such as a clothing store, system 600 can display different information based in part on user preferences 608. For example, if a store is displayed, system 600 can provide a link to the store allowing the user to automatically be presented with a website or other information relating to that particular store. If the user is a woman, the system 600 may display items that are on sale in the store such as perfumes or dresses. However, if the user is a male, the system 600 can display different sale items, such as ties. In such a manner, the user is navigating through virtual space and system 600 is automatically annotating the map area with individual preferences as related to advertising.” Smith ’558 at [0113]. “In some embodiments, an advertisement can overlay various objects (e.g., buildings, houses, streets, parks, vacant land, vehicles) in the mapping application. The various objects with the overlaid advertisement need not have previously been overlaid with an advertisement. However, based on the user preferences and the

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	desires of the advertiser, the objects might have the advertisement overlaid based on the user preferences.” Smith ’558 at [0115].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2.

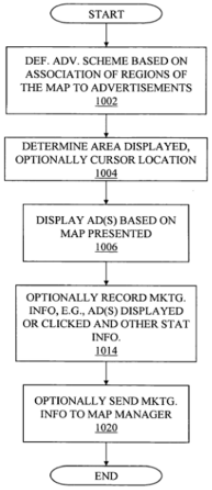
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	 FIG. 6 Sato ’965 at Fig. 6.  FIG. 7

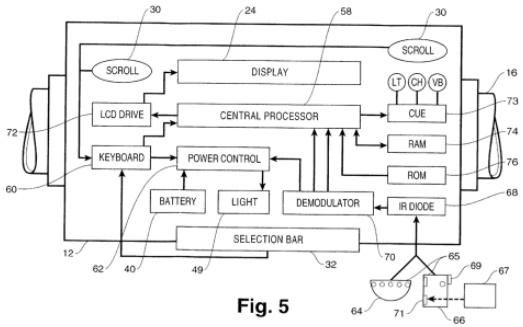
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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 7.  FIG. 8 Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.

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	 FIG. 9 Sato ’965 at Fig. 9.  FIG.10

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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 10.  FIG.11 Sato ’965 at Fig. 11. “Display control section 109 acquires contend data 152 from content server 103 via communication interface 111.” Sato ’965 at [0063]. “In terminal apparatus 101, prefetch scheduler 104 determines whether the position (content position) to which is related the content data 152 noted in step S305 is included in the content data acquisition region determined in step S304 (step S306).” Sato ’965 at [0106]. “In step 307, prefetch scheduler 104 in terminal apparatus 101 designates the noted content data 152 as a candidate for content data to acquire.” Sato ’965 at [0108]. “Prefetch section 105 in terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0114]. “Content data acquisition region 501 is determined as a region, along passage expected road 502, with a predetermined length L forward of mobile unit 143. The length L may be measured along passage expected

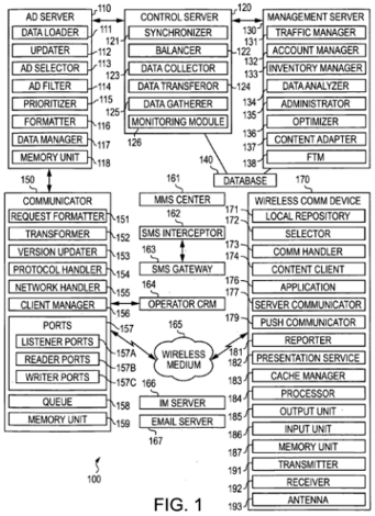
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	road 502, or may be the direct distance between opposite ends of content data acquisition region 501.” Sato ’965 at [0119]. “Referring to FIG. 11, processing will be described below where terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103 (step S310 in FIG. 6). FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating processing procedures for acquiring non-stored content data from the content server according to the above embodiment.” Sato ’965 at [0134]. “Specifically, prefetch section 105 transmits request 151 (see FIG. 2) to request the first half of the noted content data 152 to content server 103. In response to request 151, content server 103 transmits the first half of the content data 152 to terminal apparatus 101. In this way, prefetch section 105 (acquiring section) acquires part (first half) of the content data 152 via wireless communication path 141.” Sato ’965 at [0144]. “Position detecting section 110 in terminal apparatus 101 detects the position of mobile unit 143 (step S323). In step S323, position detecting section 110 detects the moving direction and moving speed of mobile unit 143, in addition to the position of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0153]. “In step S330, using prefetch section 105, terminal apparatus 101 acquires the latter half of the noted non-stored content data (content data 152) from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0162]. “As described above, terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0169]. “Referring to FIG. 13, request 151 will be described below that terminal apparatus 101 transmits to content server 103 in step S324 (FIG. 11). Request 151 as shown in FIG. 13 is a request in the case of using the HTTP protocol. Request 151 is generated in prefetch section 105 (FIG. 2), and is transmitted to content server 103 via wireless communication path 141. In response to request 151, content server 103 transmits content data 152 to terminal apparatus 101. Row 481 in request 151 indicates that terminal apparatus 101 requests content server 103 to transmit 1 MB: 0th byte to 949999th byte of content data 152.” Sato ’965 at [0174]–[0176]. “As described above, in step S309 (FIG. 6), prefetch scheduler 104 issues command A to determine non-stored content data among candidates for content data to acquire to storage managing section 112.” Sato ’965 at [0181].

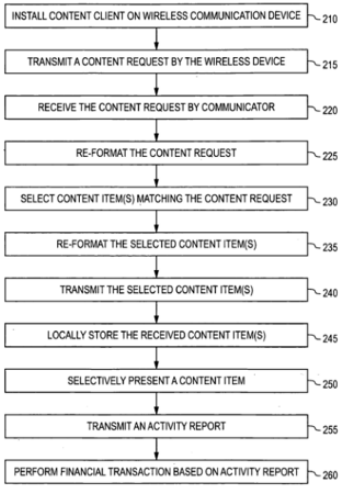
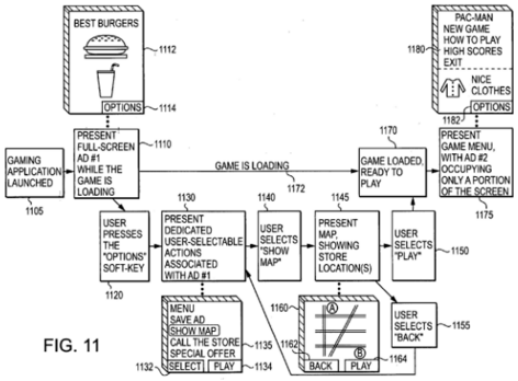
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	“Storage managing section 112 designates content data that is not stored in storage section 113 as non-stored content data among candidates for content data to acquire described in the list of the candidates for content data to acquire (step S602).” Sato ’965 at [0183]. *See also* Sato ’965 at [0054], [0059]–[0060], and [0100].  FIG. 10 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 10. “FIG. 10 is an example flowchart of a method by which the advertising feature of the present invention is provided, according to an embodiment of the invention. In the first operation, an advertising scheme is defined which is based on the association of advertising regions of a map to advertisements (step 1002). Next, the map presented to the user and, optionally, the cursor position, (step 1004) is used to determine the one or more advertisements to be displayed or presented to the user (step 1006). Marketing-related information, such as the advertisements presented and whether there was a click through, and other information are captured and stored (step 1014). This is captured on the client device 110 and alternatively also sent to the map manager 102 (step 1020). This marketing-related information may be used to help in soliciting more advertising revenues or to tailor the advertising scheme to obtain a better stream of revenue.” Ahn ’281 at [0095].

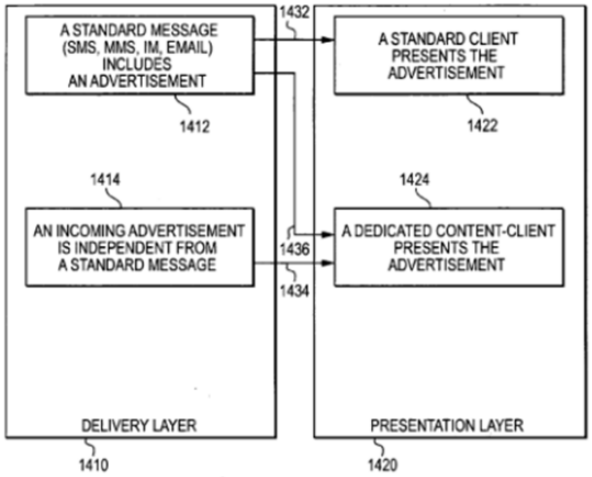
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	“The GIK systems of an embodiment include computer readable medium including executable instructions which, when executed in a processing system, manage geographically referenced data (GRD), by receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides an extended map based on the search request. The extended map of an embodiment includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0205].  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “If there is no match, the signal transmitted graphic is stored into the memory of the display unit and the signal transmitted graphic is simultaneously displayed on the screen of the display unit. Similarly, if there is a match but the transmitted graphic is an updated version, then the stored memory graphic is dated and replaced with the updated signal transmitted graphic.” Begum ’880 at 2:6–12. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22.

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	“Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11.

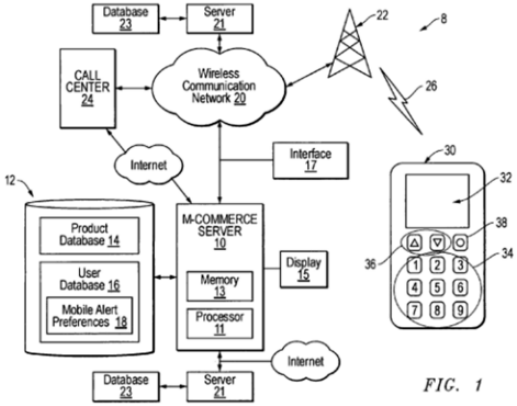
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	“In the preferred embodiment, the transceiver unit 65 upon detection of a proximately located shopping cart transmits a trigger signal to wake-up the display unit on the shopping cart if not already in an activated state, then sends the data signal.” Begum ’880 at 9:12–16. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “The trigger and data signals, together with a converted D.C. power potentials are delivered to the power control circuit for system wakeup, and trickle feed of energy to the battery pack 40. The trigger signal is passed to the cue output circuit 73, which may be one or more of an audible chime, a handle vibration or a light. Certain IR triggers 66 at the store perimeter may not only trigger an audible alarm in the display unit 12, but include a sound or ultrasound receiver for activating an alarm in the store office when a select frequency emitted by the display unit is detected.” Begum ’880 at 9:56–65. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “The product control signals may be utilized in this compare process for rapidly locating the presence or absence of a particular promotional screen graphic in memory and initiating display of either the screen

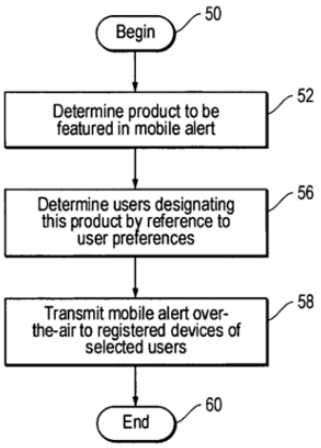
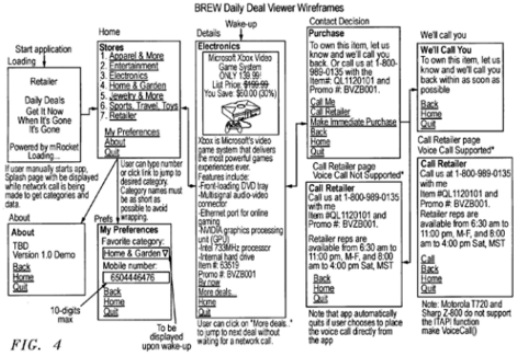
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	graphic in memory or the screen graphic formatted from the screen graphic signal transmitted by the transceiver unit 65. In this manner, the shopping carts that are in use, are continually updated as they pass a transceiver unit 65, such that even if an outdated ad is stored in memory, the updated ad will be presented once the shopper has arrived at the location of the promoted item. Although this system has the minor drawback of potentially storing an outdated promotional graphic in memory that is accessible by a shopper during review of the product promotion file using the display unit in an interactive mode, the system is self-correcting at the promoted product location.” Begum ’880 at 10:16–31. *See also* Begum ’880 at Fig. 9, 1:60–2:5, 5:65–6:4, 6:18–37, 9:46–51, 10:41–51, and 10:52–11:3.  FIG. 1 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1.

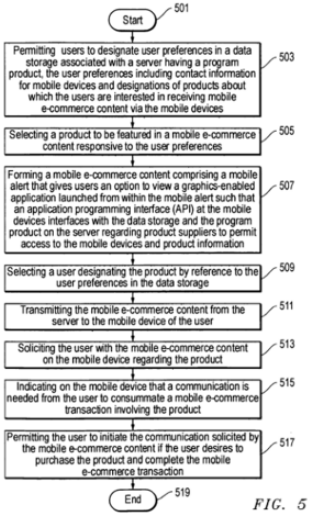
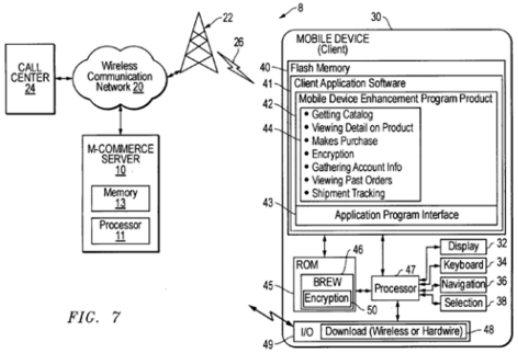
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	 FIG. 2 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2.  FIG. 11 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 11.

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	 FIG. 14 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 14. “In some embodiments, for example, a method may include receiving an application-initiated content request from a wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0025]. “In some embodiments, for example, the application-initiated content request may include a data item selected from a group consisting of: a data item representing an available memory of the wireless communication device, a data item representing an audio capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a video capability of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a screen size of the wireless communication device, a data item representing a content item type that the wireless communication device is able to present, and a data item representing a location of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0026]. “Some embodiments may include, for example, a machine-readable medium having stored thereon a set of instructions that, if executed by a machine, result in: receiving an application-initiated content request from a

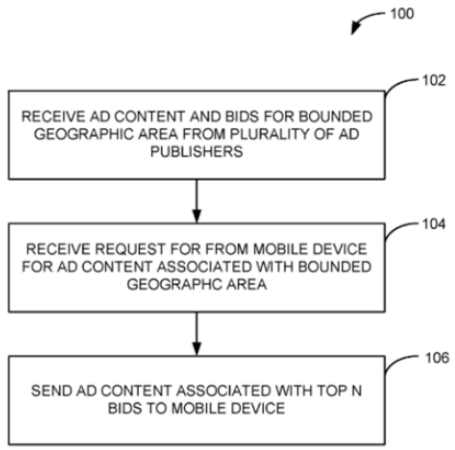
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	wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0036]. “The content client 174 may be a module of application 176, a plug-in of application 176, or an external module operatively associated application 176. Content client 174 may be able to send a wireless signal indicating a request (“content request”) to receive one or more content items, e.g., textual content, audio content, video content, advertisement, informational items, or the like. The content request may include, for example, data indicating properties of device 170, e.g., handset manufacturer, handset model, screen resolution, screen color depth, audio capabilities, total memory, available memory, types of content items which the device 170 is capable to present, or the like; data indicating properties of the user of device 170, e.g., age, age group, gender, occupation, profession, areas of interest, income, usage habits, usage patterns, usage time, or the like; and/or other suitable information, e.g., data indicating the type of application associated with application 176, data identifying application 176, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “In some embodiments, the content request may be application-initiated, automatically-initiated, computer-initiated, periodically-initiated, user-initiated, non-user-initiated, or the like. ” Levkovitz ’852 at [0096]. “Device 170 may receive from communicator 150 one or more content items (“content response”), e.g., in response to the content request. The content response may be received from communicator 150, for example, using communication handler 173.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0156]. “In some embodiments, optionally, one or more components of system 100 may remotely, directly or indirectly trigger device 170 to transmit a content request. For example, in one embodiment, device 170 may be remotely triggered using a “ping” or a ping-like message or packet, a “wake up” message or packet, or the like. In some embodiments, for example, communicator 150, SMS gateway 163, or other component of system 100 may send to device 170 a data item or a message, e.g., having a link or a shortcut which may trigger a content request by device 170. In some embodiments, device 170 may transmit a content request in response to an incoming signal or message, a background incoming signal or message, a user-transparent incoming signal or message, a remote signal or message, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0175]. “As indicated at box 215, the method may optionally include, for example, transmitting a content request from device 170 to communicator 150. This may include, for example, creating a content request having data

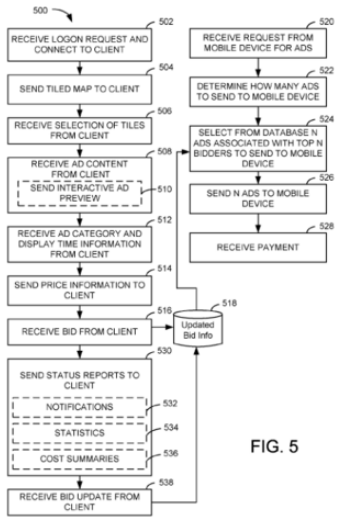
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	representing, for example, properties of device 170, properties of the user of device 170, properties of prior usage of device 170, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0180]. “a fourth user-selectable operation may be available only when the user or the device 1070 meets certain conditions, e.g., if the device 1070 is within a certain location (e.g., in proximity to a certain restaurant)” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “For example, a first user-selectable action associated with a first incoming content item, may be available only during a certain time and/or while the recipient device is within a certain geographical location.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0273]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0147], [0148], and [0159]. “Product or service information in the form of selected wireless e-commerce content is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as mobile telephone or personal digital assistant. The e-commerce content is transmitted either in response to an explicit user request for communication of the e-commerce content, or, in the alternative, is “pushed” to the mobile device as permitted by a user but in the absence of a specific request. The e-commerce content received at the mobile device is presented to a user by the mobile device in textual or graphical format in conjunction with an indication of a communication needed to consummate an e-commerce transaction. If the user desires to purchase the good or service represented by the e-commerce content, the user initiates the communication indicated by the e-commerce content.” Sanctis ’837 at Abstract.  *FIG. 1*

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	Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 1.  *FIG. 2* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 2.  *FIG. 4* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 4.

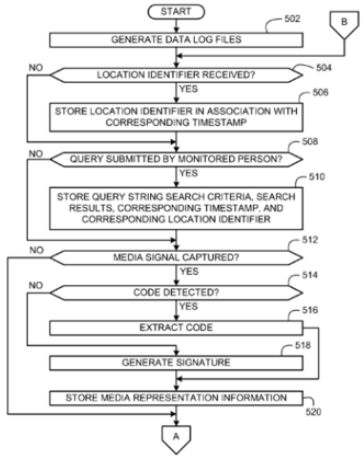
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	 *FIG. 5* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 5.  *FIG. 7* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 7. “ In view of the foregoing and in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention, selected wireless mobile e-commerce (hereinafter, “m-commerce”) content, such as product or service information, is

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	transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as a mobile telephone or personal digital assistant (“PDA”). In one embodiment, for example, the m-commerce content is transmitted in response to an explicit user request for communication of the m-commerce content. The user is permitted to view an item on his or her mobile device and prompted to make a purchase (e.g., via a “buy” key or selecting an icon or toolbar on the mobile device). In another embodiment, the m-commerce content is “pushed” to the mobile device in the absence of a specific request. For example, such solicitations may occur multiple times per day, prompt the user to browse various “departments” or categories of goods or services, walk a user through a form for shopping, or combinations thereof.” Sanctis ’837 at [0008]. “In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the e-commerce content can be transmitted either in response to an explicit user request for communication of the e-commerce content or, in the alternative, can be “pushed” to the mobile device in the absence of a specific request.” Sanctis ’837 at [0033]. “The process then passes from block 56 to block 58, which illustrates the m-commerce server 10 transmitting an advertisement for the featured product to the mobile devices 30 selected at block 56. The mobile alert preferably includes a description of the product, the price of the product and, optionally, an image or picture of the product and/or the quantity in stock. The mobile alert preferably also includes an indication of a communication that the user can initiate from the mobile device 30 in order to facilitate purchase of the featured product. The mobile alert can be transmitted in a variety of different formats depending upon the bandwidth of the communication technology and the capabilities of the target mobile devices. For example, if the target mobile devices 30 are conventional mobile telephones, the mobile alert can include a Short Message Service (SMS) message. If, however, the target mobile devices are third generation (3G) binary runtime environment for wireless-enabled (BREW-enabled) 46 (such as store in read only memory (ROM) 45 in communication with a processor 47) mobile telephones, as understood by those skilled in the art, the mobile alert can include a graphics-rich “page” in the product database 14 that describes the featured product(s). Following the transmission of the mobile alert to the selected users, the process depicted in FIG. 2 terminates at block 60.” Sanctis ’837 at [0040].

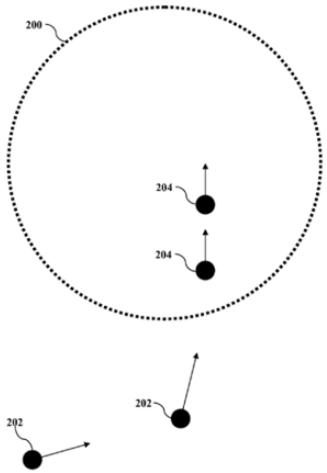
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	 FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the

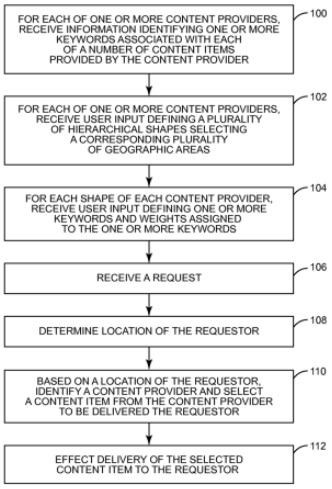
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	depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].  FIG. 5A

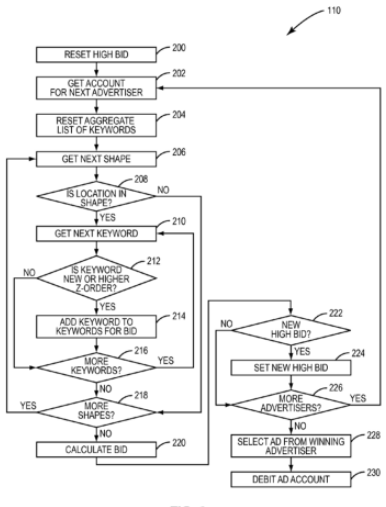
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	Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “The central facility 60 may obtain media exposure data, consumption data, media monitoring data, location data, motion data, and/or any other monitoring data that are collected by the media monitoring devices such as, for example, the PPM 30. In the illustrated example, the PPM 30 may transmit data to a local relay device 64 which, in turn, transmits data to the central facility 60 to extend the range of the examined or monitored geographic area. The example system 10 may be provided with multiple local relay devices 64 that serve as access points for the PPM 30 and other devices to the network 62 and the central facility 60.” Mello ’479 at [0032]. “The RF location interface 148 may also be configured to broadcast location-related information such as, for example, time-stamped PPM identification codes. The time-stamped PPM identification codes may be received by, for example, three or more of the relay devices such as the relay device 64, which may process the codes cooperatively using triangulation techniques to determine the location of the PPM 30. The relay devices 64 may communicate the received time-stamped PPM identification codes to the central facility 60 along with information relating to the times at which the codes were received by each of the relay devices 64. The central facility 60 may then determine the location of the PPM 30 based on this information.” Mello ’479 at [0048]. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3).

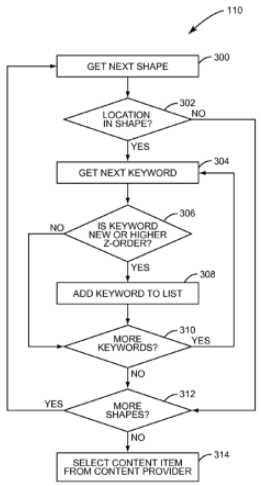
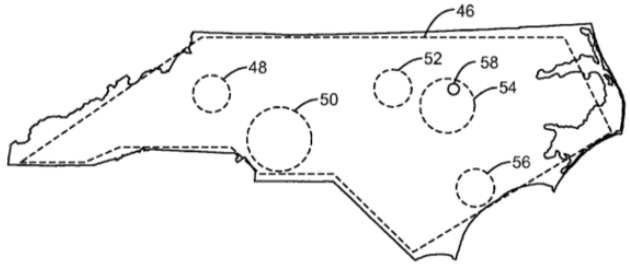
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	After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084].  FIG. 2A

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	Busch ’815 at Fig. 2A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “In alternative forms of the invention, information is sent to the mobile device describing the location and a radius, or a perimeter, of businesses in a certain geographic area. When the user is within the areas defined by the data sent to the mobile device, then the mobile device reports the location of the device to a remote portion of the system or records the location of the device to a local portion of the system. Alternatively, the mobile device only reports that it is located at the particular business. The mobile device may also report other information such as the time spent at the business location.” Busch ’815 at [0346]. “In some forms of the invention, the anticipated route 402 or destination information is referenced against a database of targeted content that includes business locations and information in order to determine if there is any content of interest to the user of the mobile device along the anticipated route 402. If there is appropriate targeted content, this information is sent to the mobile device in order to inform the user of the mobile device of business and events of interest that are easily accessible from their current route. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, referring again to FIG. 5, if the user frequents office supply stores, an advertisement indicating that Office Max 510 on the West side of Hayden Road 500 may be sent to the mobile device to be displayed at an appropriate time.” Busch ’815 at [0355].

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	“The likely or anticipated route that the user of the mobile device is currently taking may be based upon their current location information and the historical location information. Based upon this information, targeted content is sent to the user. The targeted content is any type of information including but not limited to advertisements, traffic information, danger warnings, or any other type of information that pertains to a geographic location.” Busch ’815 at [0357]. “The user of the mobile device is not limited to receiving only the targeted content received unsolicited at the mobile device; the user of the mobile device may also initiate searches for terms of interest.” Busch ’815 at [0378]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1. | POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
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18	A	RED=80, BLUE=30
20	A,B	RED=80, BLUE=30, WHITE=50
22	A,B,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, WHITE=50, GREEN=10
24	A,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, GREEN=10	 ***FIG. 2B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2B.

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	 FIG. 3 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 3.

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	 FIG. 5 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 5.  FIG. 6A Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6A.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
46	0	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30
48	1	Alternative = 50
50	2	Polka = 200
52	3	Rap = 80
54	4	Jazz = 10
56	5	Beach = 95

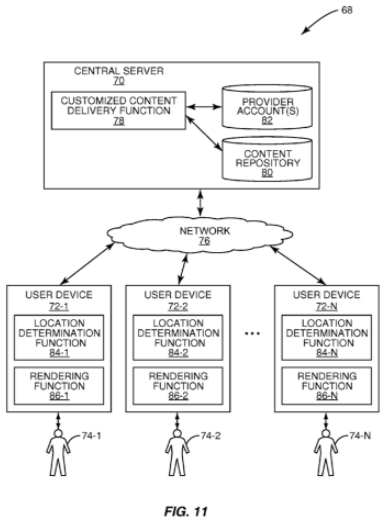
FIG. 6B

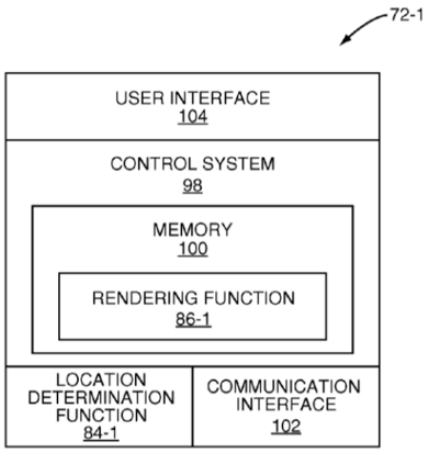
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6B.

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
58	46, 54	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30, Jazz = 10

FIG. 6C

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6C.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 *FIG. 11* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 11.

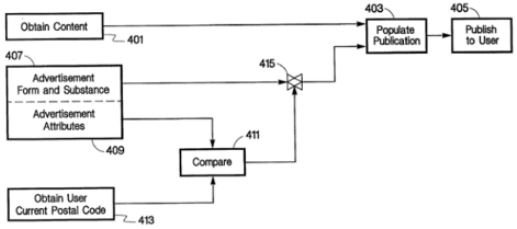
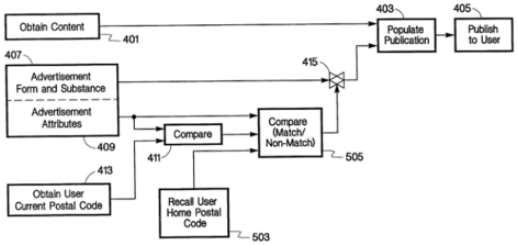
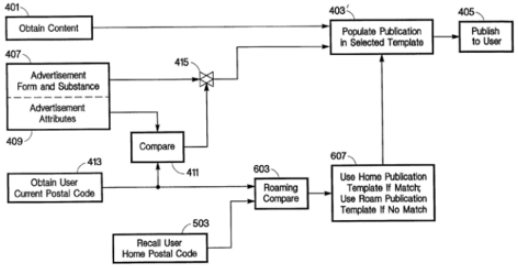
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 ***FIG. 14*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 14. “The present invention relates to customized content delivery based on location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:7–8. “The present invention relates to providing customized content to users based on their location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:22–23. “Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more of the content items of one or more of the content providers are selected for delivery to the requester based on the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:42–48. “Returning to FIG. 1, at some point in time after the content providers have defined their geographic shapes and assigned keywords and corresponding weights to their geographic shapes, a request is received from a requestor (step 106). The requestor may be a requesting user such as, for example, a user associated with a user device such as a personal computer, set-top box, mobile smart phone, or the like. Alternatively, the requester may be a device or system such as, for example, a personal computer, set-top box, mobile smart phone, cable television headend, or the like. The request may be a specific request for content or a request that triggers the selection and delivery of content to the requestor. For example, in one embodiment, the

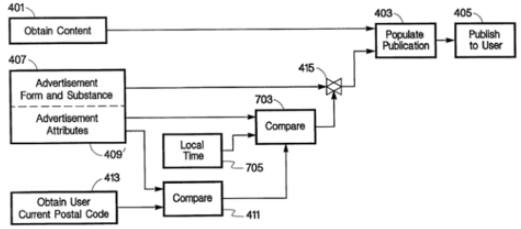
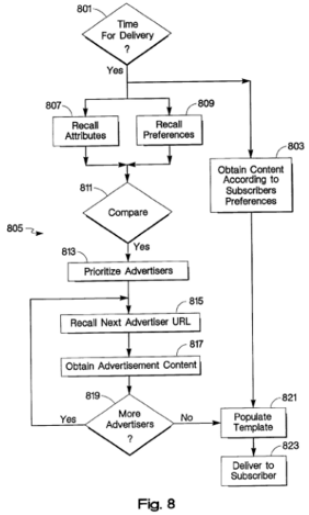
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	request is an Internet search request including a number of keywords entered by a requesting user as search terms. In another embodiment, the request is a specific request for content. For example, the request may be a request for one or more advertisements issued by a cable television headend, a set-top box associated with a customer of a cable television service, or the like, where the advertisement(s) delivered in response to the request may be inserted to television content at the cable television headend or set-top box in a late-binding process. Note that these two examples are for illustrative purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Numerous variations will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art upon reading this disclosure and are to be considered within the scope of the present invention.” Svendsen ’073 at 3:64–4:23. “In response to the request, a location of the requestor is determined (step 108). Numerous schemes may be used to determine the location of the requestor. For example, the request may be issued from a location-aware device such as, but not limited to, a mobile smart phone. The mobile smart phone may obtain its location from an associated Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, from the mobile telecommunications network which determines the location of the mobile smart phone using a technique such as triangulation, or the like. Then, whether the requester is the user of the location-aware device or the location-aware device itself, the location of the location-aware device may be provided in association with the request and utilized as the location of the requestor. As another example, the request may include an Internet Protocol (IP) address of a device issuing the request. Using known techniques, the location of the requestor may then be determined based on the IP address of the device issuing the request. Again, these examples are for illustrative purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Numerous techniques for determining the location of the requestor will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art upon reading this disclosure and are to be considered within the scope of the present invention.” Svendsen ’073 at 4:25–47. “Then, based on the location of the requestor and the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, a content provider is selected if necessary, and one or more content items of the content provider are selected for delivery to the requestor (step 110). Once selected, the one or more content items are delivered or caused to be delivered to the requester (step 112). As an example, returning to FIG. 2A, if the requestor is located at point 18, then, as shown in FIG. 2B, the requestor is located within the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) of this particular content provider. As such, the keywords and corresponding weights for the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) may then be utilized to select one or more content items of the corresponding content provider to deliver to the requestor. Note that if there are multiple content providers and the requester is located within geographic shapes of two or more content providers, one of the content providers is preferably selected as the content provider for which content is to be delivered to the requestor.

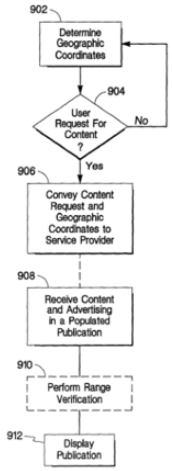
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	An exemplary scheme for selecting the content provider from multiple content providers is discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67. “If instead requestor is located at point 22, then the requestor is located within the geographic shapes 10 through 16 (Shapes A, B, C, and D). As such, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the keywords and weights for the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are aggregated according to the z-order values of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 to provide an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights to be used to select one or more content items to be delivered to the requester. Note that, in this case, the keyword Red is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Red is 80 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 20 in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Similarly, the keyword Blue is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Blue is 30 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 90 in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Thus, the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the requestor located at point 22 is Red with a weight of 20, Blue with a weight of 90, White with a weight of 50, and Green with a weight of 10. This aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights may then be utilized to select content items of the corresponding content provider to be delivered to the requester.” Svendsen ’073 at 5:14–48. “FIG. 3 is a more detailed illustration of step 110 of FIG. 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the one or more content providers are advertisers. However, again, the present invention is not limited thereto. First, a high bid is reset (step 200). Then, an account is obtained for a next advertiser (step 202). For the first iteration, the next advertiser is the first advertiser. The account of the advertiser includes information identifying the geographic shapes defined by the advertiser, the keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic shapes, and the keywords assigned to the content items of the advertiser, which in this example are advertisements. Next, an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the advertiser is reset (step 204).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:16–29. “At this point whether proceeding from step 306 or step 308, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 310). If so, steps 304 through 310 are repeated until all

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the content provider (step 312). If so, steps 300 through 312 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the content provider have been processed. At that point, one or more content items of the content provider are selected based on the aggregate list of the keywords (step 314). More specifically, in one embodiment, each of the content items of the content provider may be scored as a function of the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the content items of the content provider. One or more content items having the highest score(s) may then be selected as content items to be delivered to the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:42–61. “FIG. 6C illustrates an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights generated using the process of FIG. 5 in response to a request from a requestor located at a point 58 (FIG. 6A). The point 58, and thus the requestor, is located within the geographic shapes 46 and 54. Therefore, using the process of FIG. 5, the keywords assigned to the geographic shapes 46 and 54 are aggregated to provide the following aggregate list of keywords: Rock with a weight of 80, Country with a weight of 30, Pop with a weight of 30, and Jazz with a weight of 10. Based on the aggregate list of keywords, a number of songs provided by the audio provider are selected and utilized to provide a customized audio stream for the requestor. More specifically, in one embodiment, songs made available by the audio provider may be scored based on the aggregate list of keywords including the weights assigned to the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the songs of the content provider. Then, one or more songs having the highest score(s) are selected as songs for the customized audio stream for the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:13–32. “Each of the user devices 72-1 through 72-N may be, for example, a personal computer, a set-top box, a mobile smart phone, a gaming console, or the like. The user device 72-1 optionally includes a location determination function 84-1. The location determination function 84-1 may be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof and generally operates to determine or otherwise obtain a geographic location of the user device 72-1. For example, the location determination function 84-1 may be a GPS receiver. As another example, the user device 72-1 may be a mobile smart phone or similar mobile telecommunications device where the location of the user device 72-1 is determined using mobile base station triangulation. As a final example, the location determination function 84-1 may enable the user 74-1 to manually enter the location of the user device 72-1 by, for example, entering a street address, zip code, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:61–14:9.

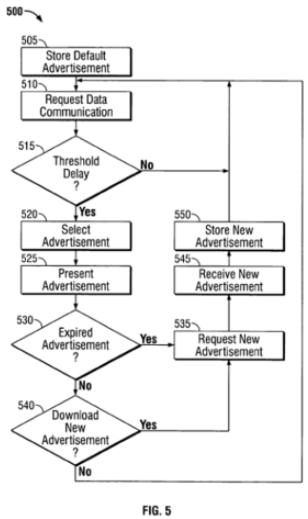
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	“Thereafter, a request is sent to the central server 70 from, for example, the user device 72-1. The request may be initiated by the user device 72-1 or the user 74-1. In one exemplary embodiment, the request is an Internet search request initiated by the user 74-1.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:35–39. “As such, in response to the request and a location of the user 74-1, the customized content delivery function 78 selects one or more advertisements for the user 74-1 in the manner discussed above.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:39–42. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 15:47–67. “http://query.xtify.com/api/1.0/xml/location?cpid=XXX&userkey;=XXX cpid = The Application ID for the application that is making the query. userkey = The unique identifier for the user to query location for.” Xtify - API Overview at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1i] in response to receiving the request:	See claim limitations [1j]–[1k] below.
[1j] selecting content from at least one sponsor to be delivered to the registered application program, subject to the reserving; and	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “selecting content from at least one sponsor to be delivered to the registered application program, subject to the reserving.” For example:

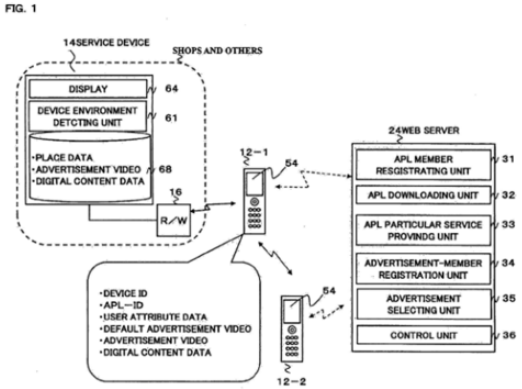
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

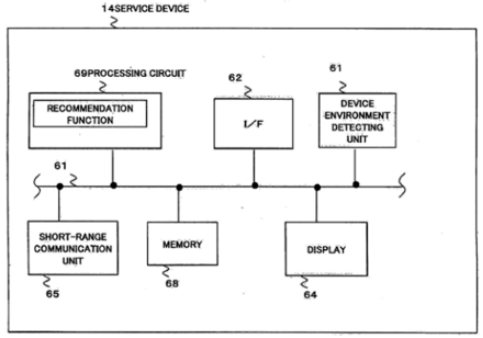
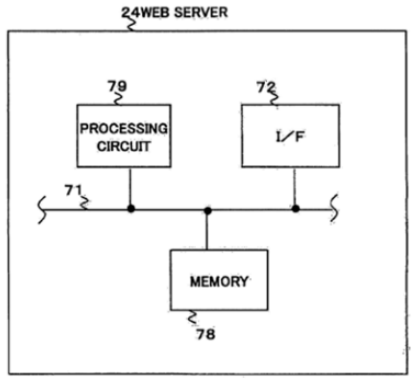
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

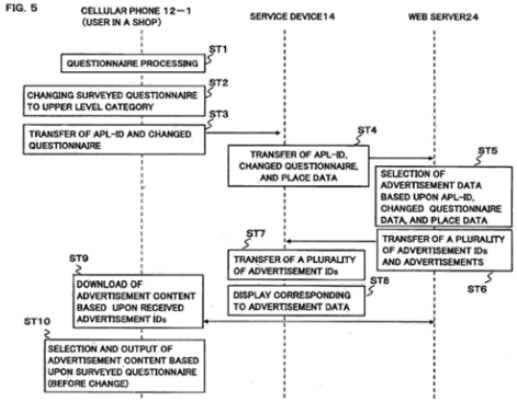
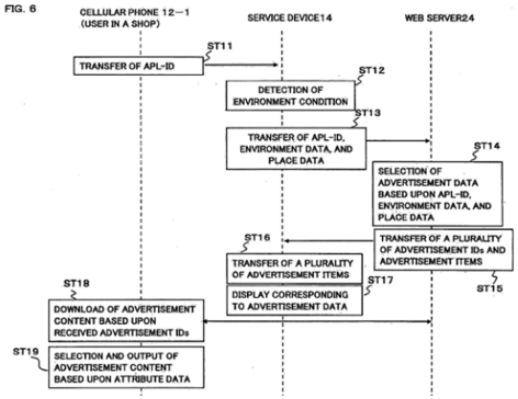
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each

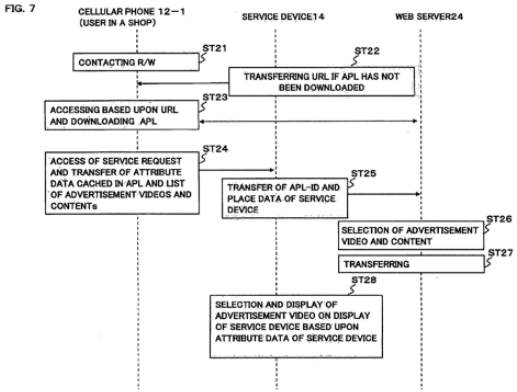
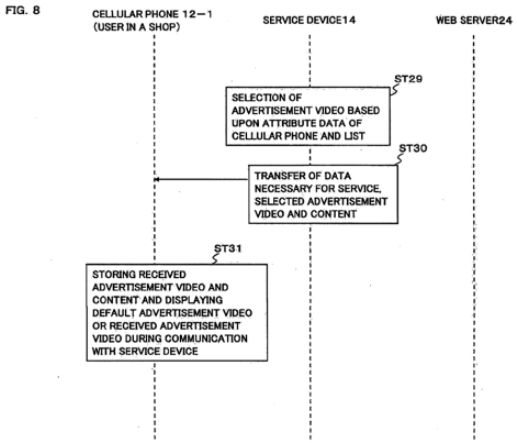
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates for the communications unit, as identified at 902 in FIG. 9. Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information. When the user requests content, at 904, or when the communications unit in accordance with its programmed instructions requests content, the communications unit conveys the content request and the geographic coordinates to the service provider, at 906, preferably by way of an electromagnetic radiation transmission. Conversion of the geographic coordinates to a ZIP code area is performed by the service provider. The service provider obtains the content, sorts one or more subsidizing advertisements by location attribute, populates a publication, and transmits (publishes) the publication to the communications unit, as described previously. The communications unit receives the publication, at 908, populated by the desired content and the advertisement form and substance and selected by location attribute. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the communications unit performs a range verification, at 910, before displaying the publication, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0037].

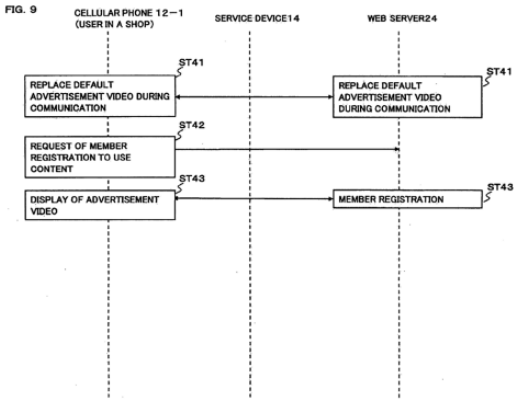
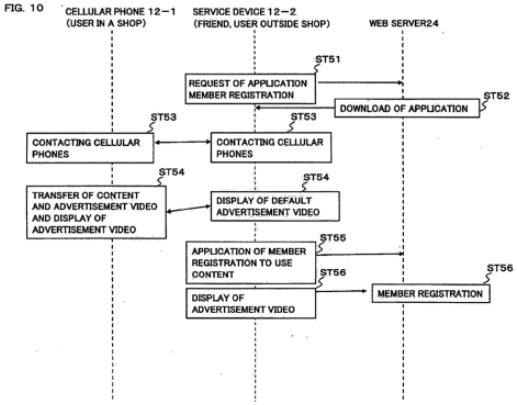
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, the advertisement may be downloaded to the mobile device over a wireless interface. The wireless communication may include a download of data to the mobile device. The download of data may involve data used by an application running on the mobile device. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “Rather than simply displaying a status dialogue, an application that is running on the mobile device may send a function call to the advertising application or extension. The advertising application may then display an advertisement and possibly other information. For example, a display screen on the mobile device may display two bitmap sections and a text section. One bitmap section may display the advertisement, while the second bitmap section and the text section may be specified by the calling application.” Macaluso ’238 at [0030]. “The process 500 is illustrated and described as performing a check for expired advertisements, determining whether to download a new advertisement, and requesting a new advertisement after displaying a selected advertisement. In some implementations, however, it may be desirable to download the new advertisement before selecting and displaying an advertisement. Accordingly, the new advertisement may be downloaded at

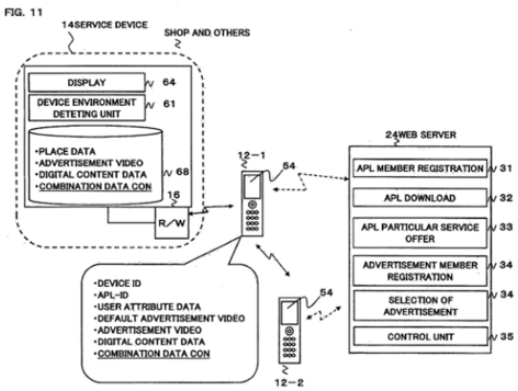
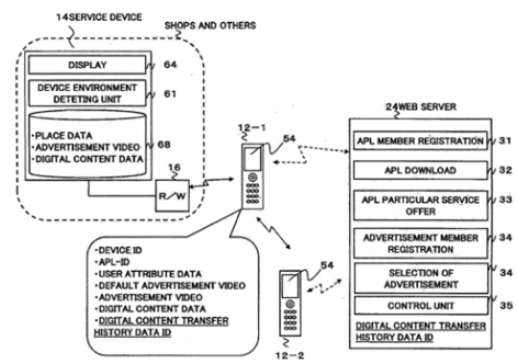
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	the beginning of the underlying data communication. The process 500 may also be rearranged and performed in a number of different sequences.” Macaluso ’238 at [0037]. “A service providing method, wherein a mobile communication device changes surveyed questionnaire data to upper level category data and transfers the changed data to service processing device and Web server, the service processing device transfers place data around the service processing device to the Web server, the Web server selects advertisement data that matches user's attitudes and the place, based upon the surveyed questionnaire data and the place data, and the service processing device and the mobile communication device displays advertisement images corresponding to the advertisement data received from the Web server on a display.” Kinoshita ’866 at Abstract.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4.

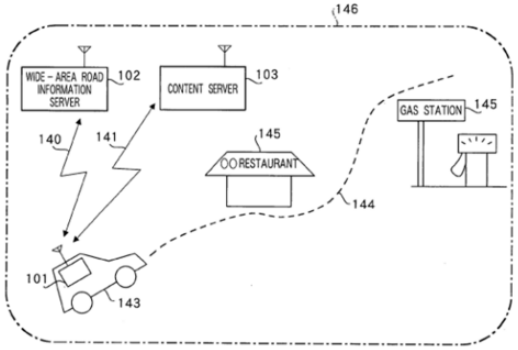
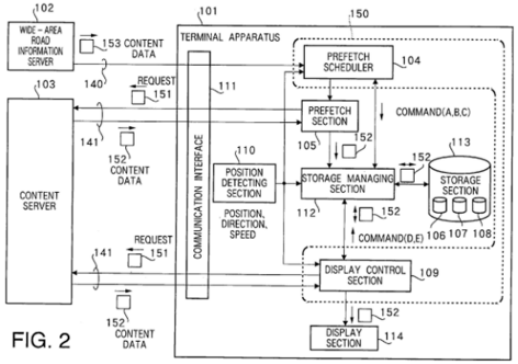
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.

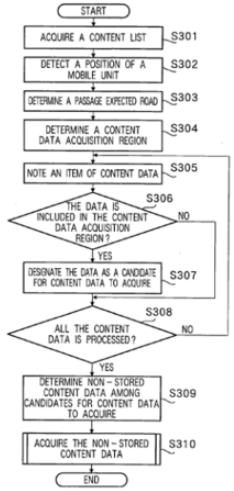
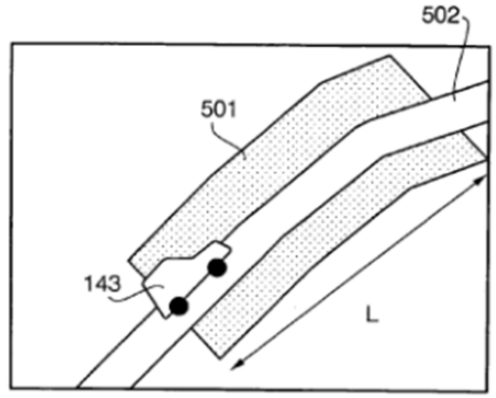
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.

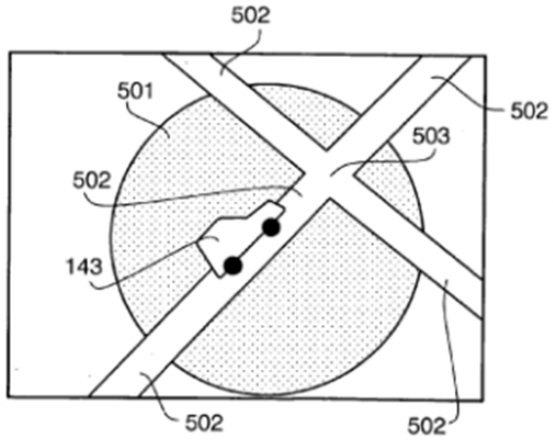
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.

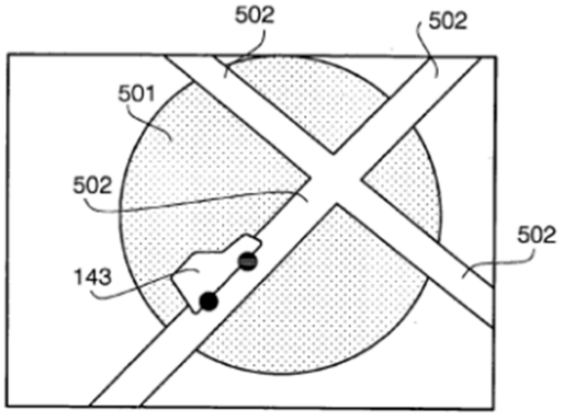
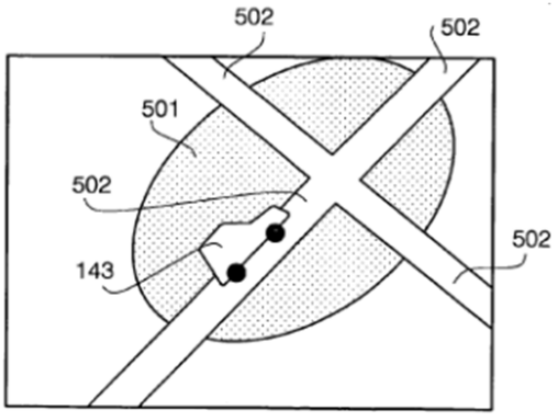
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	FIG. 11  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11. FIG. 12  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The advertisement selecting unit 35 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon both the changed questionnaire data and place data that are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1. Specifically, the advertisement selecting unit 35 designates a tag corresponding to user's preference based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with user's preferences based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the advertisement selecting unit 35 also designates a tag corresponding to the above place based upon the prepared correspondence table. Then the

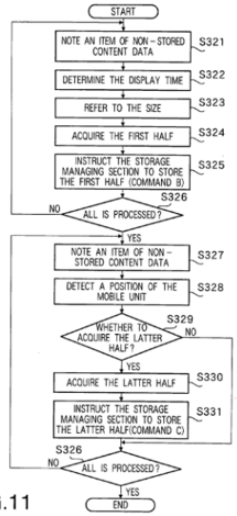
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	advertisement selecting unit 35 selects a plurality of advertisement items having the above tags by searching advertisement data stored in the memory 78. The advertisement selecting unit 35 also selects advertisement data based upon both the place data and the environment data around the service device 14, as will be described later.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0043]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78, based upon the changed questionnaire data and the place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0058]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon the APL-IDs, environment data, and the place data, which are read out from the memory 78. Specifically, the processing circuit 79 designates the corresponding tags based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with kinds of application program being implemented in the cellular phone 12-1, environments around the service device 14, and place data. And the processing circuit 79 selects a plurality of advertisements with the above tags by searching advertisement items stored in the memory 78.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0080]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 78, and based upon both of them the processing circuit 79 selects suitable advertisement from the advertisement stored in the memory 78. That is, the processing circuit 79, based upon both of a type of application program being implemented by the cellular phone 12-1 and a place of the service device 14, searches the corresponding advertisement videos and digital content data in the memory 78. The advertisement video is associated with the digital content data in a one-to-one correspondence, and both are assigned a type of application program and place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0100]. “If digital content data that a user of the cellular phone 12-2 is interested in is stored in the cellular phone 12-1, short-range communication is performed by contacting the cellular phone 12-1 and the cellular phone 12-2. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 designates the advertisement video and digital content data to send them to the cellular phone 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0127]. “In some embodiments, system 600 can be configured to provide advertising content in a tool tip (or mouse hover). Thus, rather than having the advertisement or other text automatically displayed, system 600 can display such information when the user hovers over a particular area of the map. This can be utilized in a top-view, a ground level view, or other views. When the user hovers over a particular area of the map, such as a clothing store, system 600 can display different information based in part on user preferences 608. For example, if a store is displayed, system 600 can provide a link to the store allowing the user to automatically

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	be presented with a website or other information relating to that particular store. If the user is a woman, the system 600 may display items that are on sale in the store such as perfumes or dresses. However, if the user is a male, the system 600 can display different sale items, such as ties. In such a manner, the user is navigating through virtual space and system 600 is automatically annotating the map area with individual preferences as related to advertising.” Smith ’558 at [0113].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2.

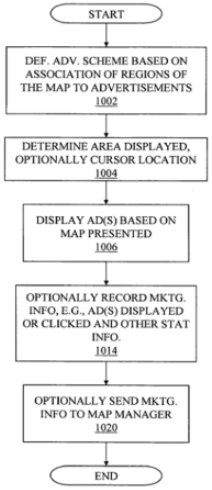
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	 FIG. 6 Sato ’965 at Fig. 6.  FIG. 7

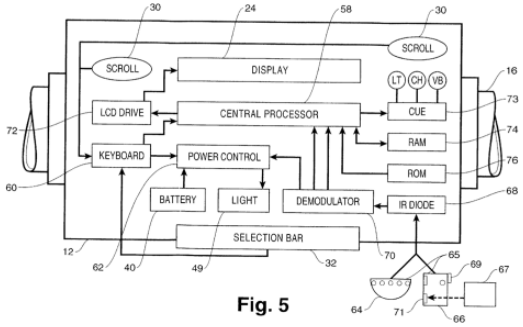
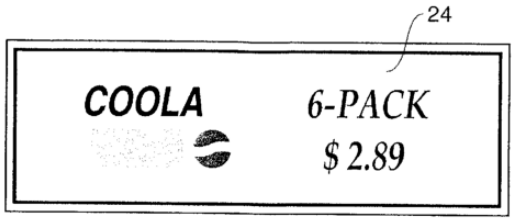
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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 7.  FIG. 8 Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.

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	 FIG. 9 Sato ’965 at Fig. 9.  FIG.10

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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 10.  FIG.11 Sato ’965 at Fig. 11. “Display control section 109 acquires contend data 152 from content server 103 via communication interface 111.” Sato ’965 at [0063]. “In step 307, prefetch scheduler 104 in terminal apparatus 101 designates the noted content data 152 as a candidate for content data to acquire.” Sato ’965 at [0108]. “Prefetch section 105 in terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0114]. “Content data acquisition region 501 determined in the processing of step S304 as shown in FIG. 6 will be described next with reference to FIG. 7. FIG. 7 is a view showing an example of content acquisition region 501.” Sato ’965 at [0117]. “Content data acquisition region 501 is determined as a region, along passage expected road 502, with a predetermined length L forward of mobile unit 143. The length L may be measured along passage expected

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	road 502, or may be the direct distance between opposite ends of content data acquisition region 501.” Sato ’965 at [0119]. “Referring to FIG. 11, processing will be described below where terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103 (step S310 in FIG. 6). FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating processing procedures for acquiring non-stored content data from the content server according to the above embodiment.” Sato ’965 at [0134]. “Specifically, prefetch section 105 transmits request 151 (see FIG. 2) to request the first half of the noted content data 152 to content server 103. In response to request 151, content server 103 transmits the first half of the content data 152 to terminal apparatus 101. In this way, prefetch section 105 (acquiring section) acquires part (first half) of the content data 152 via wireless communication path 141.” Sato ’965 at [0144]. “A situation where it is determined that the latter half of non-stored content data should not be acquired occurs, for example, in cases that it has taken a long time to acquire the first half of the non-stored content data in step S324 due to deterioration of communication state of the wireless communication path, etc. and that the speed of mobile unit 143 is high.” Sato ’965 at [0160]. “In step S330, using prefetch section 105, terminal apparatus 101 acquires the latter half of the noted non-stored content data (content data 152) from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0162]. “As described above, terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0169]. “A command as shown in FIG. 12 is a command to acquire content of WWW according to the HTTP protocol. The HTTP protocol is described in a web page of http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt provided by the Internet Engineering Task Force.” Sato ’965 at [0172]. “The content of content data 152 is displayed in region 1108. In the example as shown in FIG. 20, content data 152 is advertising information of a restaurant.” Sato ’965 at [0240]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 26, [0054], [0064], and [0163].

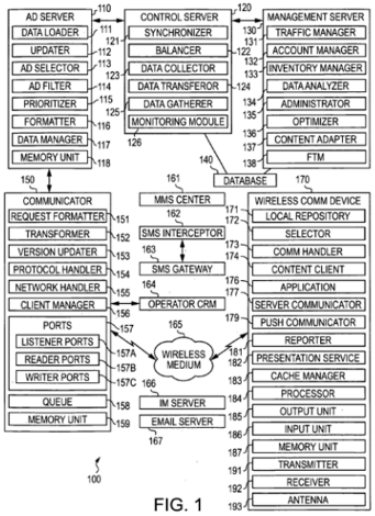
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	 FIG. 10 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 10. “FIG. 10 is an example flowchart of a method by which the advertising feature of the present invention is provided, according to an embodiment of the invention. In the first operation, an advertising scheme is defined which is based on the association of advertising regions of a map to advertisements (step 1002). Next, the map presented to the user and, optionally, the cursor position, (step 1004) is used to determine the one or more advertisements to be displayed or presented to the user (step 1006). Marketing-related information, such as the advertisements presented and whether there was a click through, and other information are captured and stored (step 1014). This is captured on the client device 110 and alternatively also sent to the map manager 102 (step 1020). This marketing-related information may be used to help in soliciting more advertising revenues or to tailor the advertising scheme to obtain a better stream of revenue.” Ahn ’281 at [0095]. “The GIK systems of an embodiment include computer readable medium including executable instructions which, when executed in a processing system, manage geographically referenced data (GRD), by receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides an extended map based on the search request. The extended map of an embodiment includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The computer readable

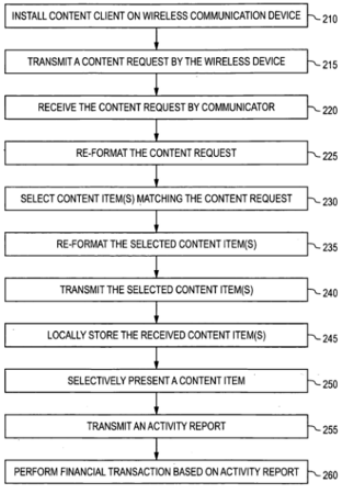
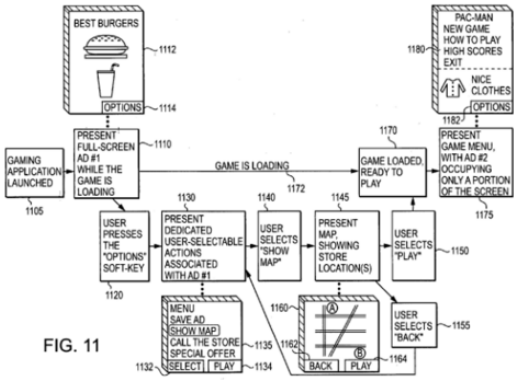
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	medium of an embodiment provides the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0205].  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5.  Fig. 9 Begum ’880 at Fig. 9. “If there is no match, the signal transmitted graphic is stored into the memory of the display unit and the signal transmitted graphic is simultaneously displayed on the screen of the display unit. Similarly, if there is a match but the transmitted graphic is an updated version, then the stored memory graphic is dated and replaced with the updated signal transmitted graphic.” Begum ’880 at 2:6–12. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the

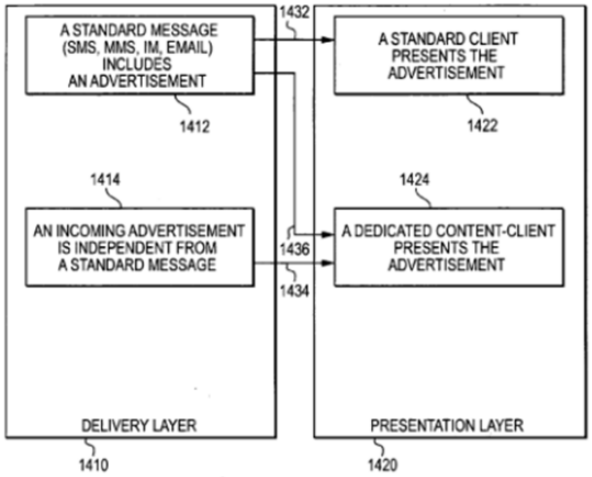
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	advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “In the simplest embodiment of the invention, the display screen automatically displays periodic promotional items and the user controlled feature is limited to a categorical product directory. The scroll buttons allow a user to scroll up or down the product category list to find the location of selected items in the product directory.” Begum ’880 at 5:65–6:4. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of

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	data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11. “In the preferred embodiment, the transceiver unit 65 upon detection of a proximately located shopping cart transmits a trigger signal to wake-up the display unit on the shopping cart if not already in an activated state, then sends the data signal.” Begum ’880 at 9:12–16. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The screen graphic is preferably promotional information that is related to the promotional item located proximate the transceiver unit that is transmitting the screen graphic signal. A typical screen graphic displayed in the display screen 24 is shown in FIG. 9.” Begum ’880 at 9:46–51. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “The trigger and data signals, together with a converted D.C. power potentials are delivered to the power control circuit for system wakeup, and trickle feed of energy to the battery pack 40. The trigger signal is passed to the cue output circuit 73, which may be one or more of an audible chime, a handle vibration or a light. Certain IR triggers 66 at the store perimeter may not only trigger an audible alarm in the display unit 12,

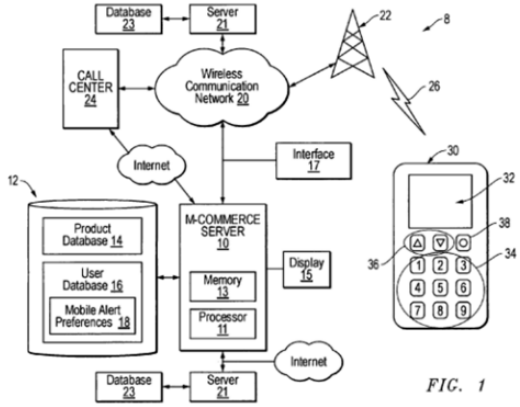
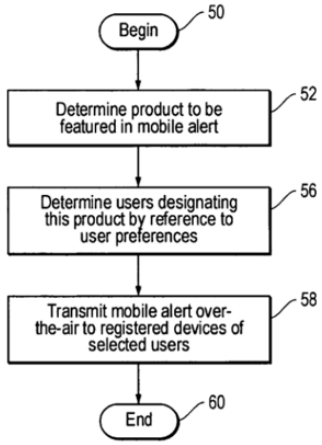
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	but include a sound or ultrasound receiver for activating an alarm in the store office when a select frequency emitted by the display unit is detected.” Begum ’880 at 9:56–65. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “The product control signals may be utilized in this compare process for rapidly locating the presence or absence of a particular promotional screen graphic in memory and initiating display of either the screen graphic in memory or the screen graphic formatted from the screen graphic signal transmitted by the transceiver unit 65. In this manner, the shopping carts that are in use, are continually updated as they pass a transceiver unit 65, such that even if an outdated ad is stored in memory, the updated ad will be presented once the shopper has arrived at the location of the promoted item. Although this system has the minor drawback of potentially storing an outdated promotional graphic in memory that is accessible by a shopper during review of the product promotion file using the display unit in an interactive mode, the system is self-correcting at the promoted product location.” Begum ’880 at 10:16–31. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 6:18–37, 9:38–44, 10:32–35, 10:41–51, and 10:52–11:3.

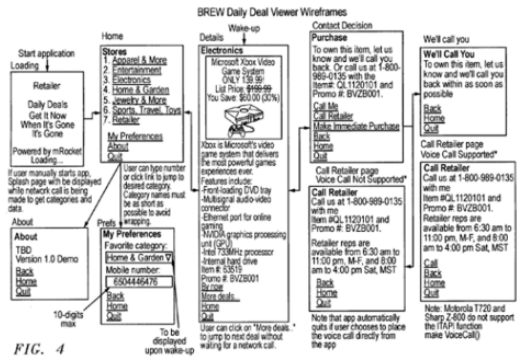
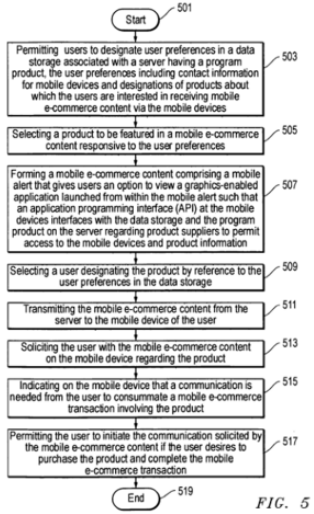
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	 FIG. 1 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1.

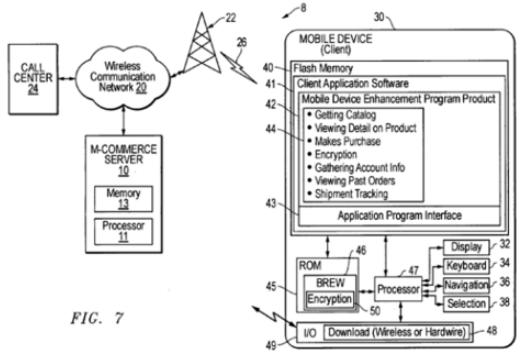
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	 FIG. 2 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2.  FIG. 11 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 11.

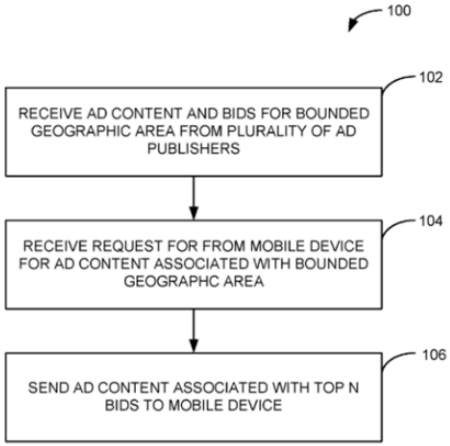
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	 FIG. 14 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 14. “In some embodiments, for example, a method may include receiving an application-initiated content request from a wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0025]. “Some embodiments may include, for example, a machine-readable medium having stored thereon a set of instructions that, if executed by a machine, result in: receiving an application-initiated content request from a wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0036]. “The content client 174 may be a module of application 176, a plug-in of application 176, or an external module operatively associated application 176. Content client 174 may be able to send a wireless signal indicating a request (“content request”) to receive one or more content items, e.g., textual content, audio

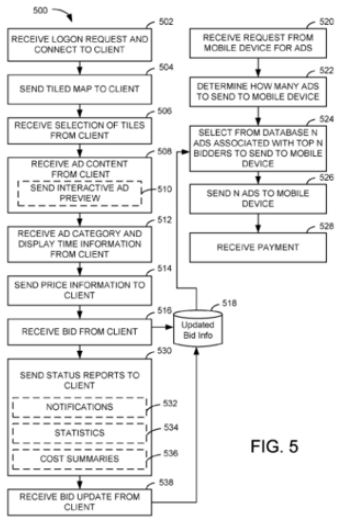
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	content, video content, advertisement, informational items, or the like. The content request may include, for example, data indicating properties of device 170, e.g., handset manufacturer, handset model, screen resolution, screen color depth, audio capabilities, total memory, available memory, types of content items which the device 170 is capable to present, or the like; data indicating properties of the user of device 170, e.g., age, age group, gender, occupation, profession, areas of interest, income, usage habits, usage patterns, usage time, or the like; and/or other suitable information, e.g., data indicating the type of application associated with application 176, data identifying application 176, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “Device 170 may receive from communicator 150 one or more content items (“content response”), e.g., in response to the content request. The content response may be received from communicator 150, for example, using communication handler 173.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0156]. “As indicated at box 230, the method may optionally include, for example, selecting one or more content items matching the content request, e.g., by ad server 110. In one embodiment, this may include selecting from a volatile repository of content items within ad server 110. The selection may include, for example, filtering-in or filtering-out content items based on pre-defined rules or criteria, e.g., capping or quota rules, campaign-related definitions, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0183]. “a fourth user-selectable operation may be available only when the user or the device 1070 meets certain conditions, e.g., if the device 1070 is within a certain location (e.g., in proximity to a certain restaurant)” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272]. “For example, a first user-selectable action associated with a first incoming content item, may be available only during a certain time and/or while the recipient device is within a certain geographical location.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0273]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0159]. “Product or service information in the form of selected wireless e-commerce content is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as mobile telephone or personal digital assistant. The e-commerce content is transmitted either in response to an explicit user request for communication of the e-commerce content, or, in the alternative, is “pushed” to the mobile device as permitted by a user but in the absence of a specific request. The e-commerce content received at the mobile device is presented to a user by the mobile device in textual or graphical format in conjunction with an indication of a communication needed to consummate an e-commerce transaction. If the user desires to purchase the good or service represented by the e-commerce content, the user initiates the communication indicated by the e-commerce content.” Sanctis ’837 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 1.  *FIG. 2* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 2.

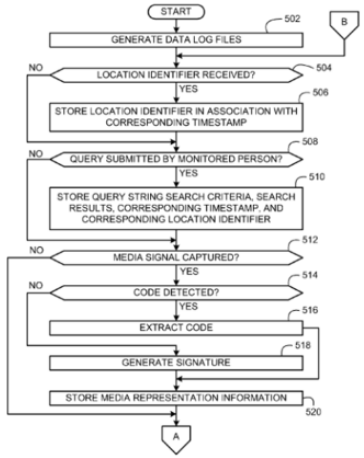
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	 FIG. 4 Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 5 Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 5.

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	 FIG. 7 Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 7. “ In view of the foregoing and in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention, selected wireless mobile e-commerce (hereinafter, “m-commerce”) content, such as product or service information, is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as a mobile telephone or personal digital assistant (“PDA”). In one embodiment, for example, the m-commerce content is transmitted in response to an explicit user request for communication of the m-commerce content. The user is permitted to view an item on his or her mobile device and prompted to make a purchase (e.g., via a “buy” key or selecting an icon or toolbar on the mobile device). In another embodiment, the m-commerce content is “pushed” to the mobile device in the absence of a specific request. For example, such solicitations may occur multiple times per day, prompt the user to browse various “departments” or categories of goods or services, walk a user through a form for shopping, or combinations thereof.” Sanctis ’837 at [0008]. “FIG. 2 illustrates a high level logical flowchart of a process by which the m-commerce server 10 transmits e-commerce content to mobile devices in a mobile alert in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The illustrated process can be executed by the m-commerce server 10 with or without administrative intervention, and can further be executed periodically, for example, daily or weekly. Hereafter, for ease of description, it will be assumed that the mobile alerts feature products rather than services. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, however, that the present invention is also applicable to mobile alerts featuring services.” Sanctis ’837 at [0037]. “The process then passes from block 56 to block 58, which illustrates the m-commerce server 10 transmitting an advertisement for the featured product to the mobile devices 30 selected at block 56. The mobile alert

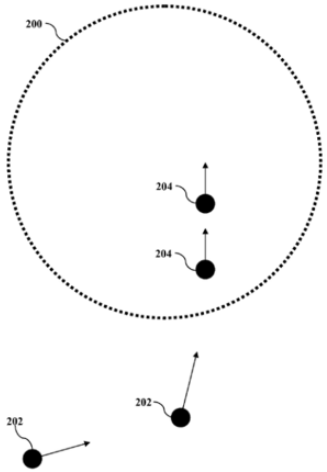
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	preferably includes a description of the product, the price of the product and, optionally, an image or picture of the product and/or the quantity in stock. The mobile alert preferably also includes an indication of a communication that the user can initiate from the mobile device 30 in order to facilitate purchase of the featured product. The mobile alert can be transmitted in a variety of different formats depending upon the bandwidth of the communication technology and the capabilities of the target mobile devices. For example, if the target mobile devices 30 are conventional mobile telephones, the mobile alert can include a Short Message Service (SMS) message. If, however, the target mobile devices are third generation (3G) binary runtime environment for wireless-enabled (BREW-enabled) 46 (such as store in read only memory (ROM) 45 in communication with a processor 47) mobile telephones, as understood by those skilled in the art, the mobile alert can include a graphics-rich “page” in the product database 14 that describes the featured product(s). Following the transmission of the mobile alert to the selected users, the process depicted in FIG. 2 terminates at block 60.” Sanctis ’837 at [0040].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the

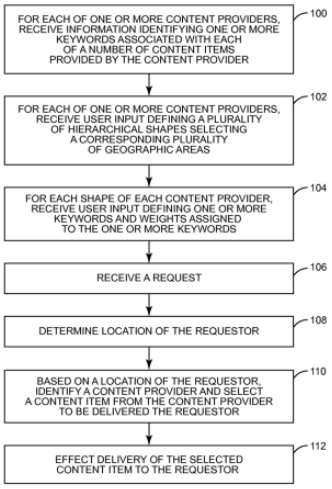
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	depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038].  FIG. 5A

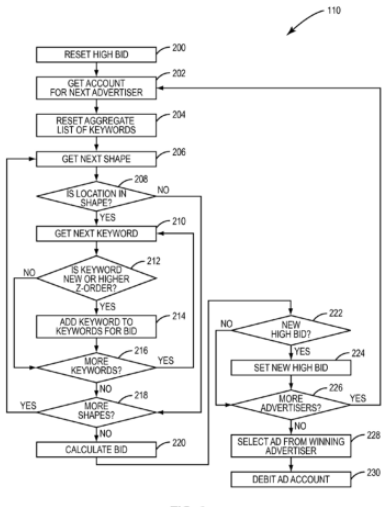
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	Mello ’479 at FIG. 5A. “The central facility 60 may obtain media exposure data, consumption data, media monitoring data, location data, motion data, and/or any other monitoring data that are collected by the media monitoring devices such as, for example, the PPM 30. In the illustrated example, the PPM 30 may transmit data to a local relay device 64 which, in turn, transmits data to the central facility 60 to extend the range of the examined or monitored geographic area. The example system 10 may be provided with multiple local relay devices 64 that serve as access points for the PPM 30 and other devices to the network 62 and the central facility 60.” Mello ’479 at [0032]. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines

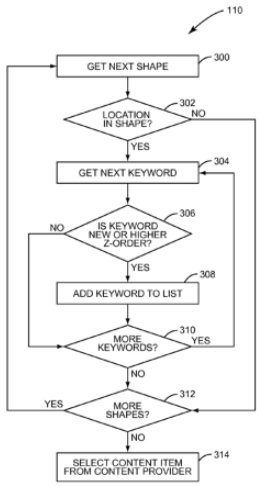
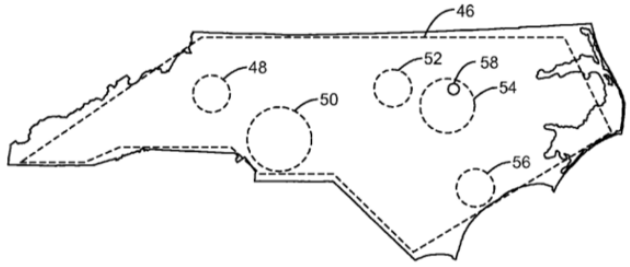
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	whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084].  FIG. 2A Busch ’815 at Fig. 2A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that

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	user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “The act of processing the data involves first comparing the data set to a collection of other data sets associated with the user and then determining a set of previously traveled courses including at least a most likely course of travel. Alternatively, the act of processing may involve comparing the data set to a database of businesses and their locations, and then determining a set of likely locations that have previously been visited by the user of the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0272]. “Alternatively, one or more destinations may be determined and the current geographic location information along with a proposed destination is routed to a routing program to obtain a path of travel. Next, a content result set is obtained that contains one or more elements selected based upon at least the likely course or area of travel, specific destination, or specific destinations so that information pertaining to businesses along the course of travel are available to the user. Any number of these results are displayed on the mobile device at appropriate times (e.g., when the user is approaching a business location along a path, when a user is walking around a shopping area, when the user is driving along a highway, when the user performs a search for content or a business, when a user requests route guidance, not when the user is in a movie theater, not when the user is eating dinner, not when the user is at work, etc.).” Busch ’815 at [0280]. “In some forms of the invention, the anticipated route 402 or destination information is referenced against a database of targeted content that includes business locations and information in order to determine if there is any content of interest to the user of the mobile device along the anticipated route 402. If there is appropriate targeted content, this information is sent to the mobile device in order to inform the user of the mobile device of business and events of interest that are easily accessible from their current route. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, referring again to FIG. 5, if the user frequents office supply stores, an advertisement indicating that Office Max 510 on the West side of Hayden Road 500 may be sent to the mobile device to be displayed at an appropriate time.” Busch ’815 at [0355].

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	“The likely or anticipated route that the user of the mobile device is currently taking may be based upon their current location information and the historical location information. Based upon this information, targeted content is sent to the user. The targeted content is any type of information including but not limited to advertisements, traffic information, danger warnings, or any other type of information that pertains to a geographic location.” Busch ’815 at [0357]. “ If the user is moving slowly, many elements of targeted content associated with the nearby area are sent to the mobile device or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. If the user is moving faster (For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if they are in a car, on a motorcycle, on a high speed train, etc.) then targeted content associated with businesses in a wider area are sent to the user or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. This allows the mobile device to display the most relevant content to the user of the mobile device while allowing the content to be displayed a sufficient amount of time so that the user is able to see and react to the content before the content is replaced with more relevant information based upon updated location information available to the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0363]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.

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	 *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1. | POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
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18	A	RED=80, BLUE=30
20	A,B	RED=80, BLUE=30, WHITE=50
22	A,B,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, WHITE=50, GREEN=10
24	A,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, GREEN=10	 ***FIG. 2B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2B.

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	 FIG. 3 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 3.

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	 FIG. 5 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 5.  FIG. 6A Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6A.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
46	0	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30
48	1	Alternative = 50
50	2	Polka = 200
52	3	Rap = 80
54	4	Jazz = 10
56	5	Beach = 95

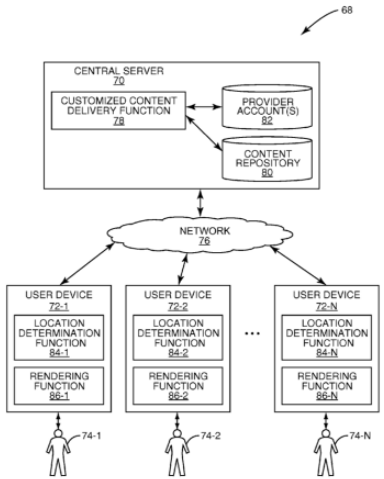
FIG. 6B

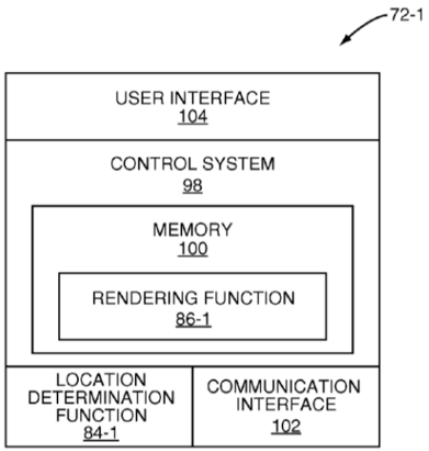
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6B.

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
58	46, 54	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30, Jazz = 10

FIG. 6C

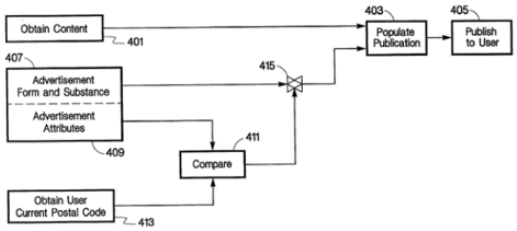
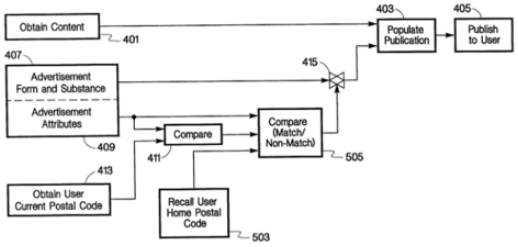
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6C.

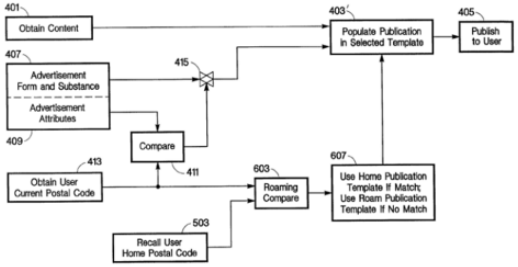
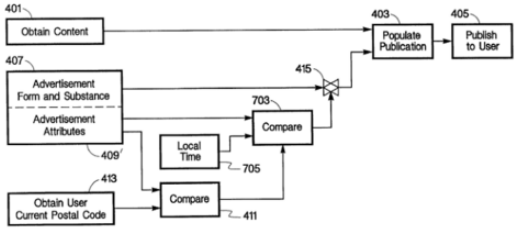
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	 *FIG. 11* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 11.

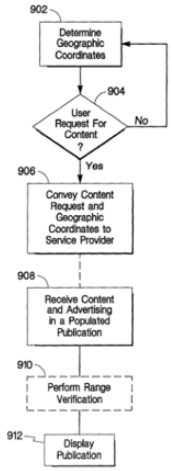
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	 ***FIG. 14*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 14. “The present invention relates to customized content delivery based on location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:7–8. “The present invention relates to providing customized content to users based on their location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:22–23. “Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more of the content items of one or more of the content providers are selected for delivery to the requester based on the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:42–48. “Then, based on the location of the requestor and the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, a content provider is selected if necessary, and one or more content items of the content provider are selected for delivery to the requestor (step 110). Once selected, the one or more content items are delivered or caused to be delivered to the requester (step 112). As an example, returning to FIG. 2A, if the requestor is located at point 18, then, as shown in FIG. 2B, the requestor is located within the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) of this particular content provider. As such, the keywords and corresponding weights for the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) may then be utilized to select one or more content items of the

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	corresponding content provider to deliver to the requestor. Note that if there are multiple content providers and the requester is located within geographic shapes of two or more content providers, one of the content providers is preferably selected as the content provider for which content is to be delivered to the requestor. An exemplary scheme for selecting the content provider from multiple content providers is discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67. “If instead requestor is located at point 22, then the requestor is located within the geographic shapes 10 through 16 (Shapes A, B, C, and D). As such, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the keywords and weights for the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are aggregated according to the z-order values of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 to provide an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights to be used to select one or more content items to be delivered to the requester. Note that, in this case, the keyword Red is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Red is 80 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 20 in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Similarly, the keyword Blue is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Blue is 30 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 90 in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Thus, the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the requestor located at point 22 is Red with a weight of 20, Blue with a weight of 90, White with a weight of 50, and Green with a weight of 10. This aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights may then be utilized to select content items of the corresponding content provider to be delivered to the requester.” Svendsen ’073 at 5:14–48. “FIG. 3 is a more detailed illustration of step 110 of FIG. 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the one or more content providers are advertisers. However, again, the present invention is not limited thereto. First, a high bid is reset (step 200). Then, an account is obtained for a next advertiser (step 202). For the first iteration, the next advertiser is the first advertiser. The account of the advertiser includes information identifying the geographic shapes defined by the advertiser, the keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic shapes, and the keywords assigned to the content

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	items of the advertiser, which in this example are advertisements. Next, an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the advertiser is reset (step 204).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:16–29. “At this point whether proceeding from step 306 or step 308, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 310). If so, steps 304 through 310 are repeated until all of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the content provider (step 312). If so, steps 300 through 312 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the content provider have been processed. At that point, one or more content items of the content provider are selected based on the aggregate list of the keywords (step 314). More specifically, in one embodiment, each of the content items of the content provider may be scored as a function of the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the content items of the content provider. One or more content items having the highest score(s) may then be selected as content items to be delivered to the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:42–61. “FIG. 6C illustrates an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights generated using the process of FIG. 5 in response to a request from a requestor located at a point 58 (FIG. 6A). The point 58, and thus the requestor, is located within the geographic shapes 46 and 54. Therefore, using the process of FIG. 5, the keywords assigned to the geographic shapes 46 and 54 are aggregated to provide the following aggregate list of keywords: Rock with a weight of 80, Country with a weight of 30, Pop with a weight of 30, and Jazz with a weight of 10. Based on the aggregate list of keywords, a number of songs provided by the audio provider are selected and utilized to provide a customized audio stream for the requestor. More specifically, in one embodiment, songs made available by the audio provider may be scored based on the aggregate list of keywords including the weights assigned to the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the songs of the content provider. Then, one or more songs having the highest score(s) are selected as songs for the customized audio stream for the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:13–32. “As such, in response to the request and a location of the user 74-1, the customized content delivery function 78 selects one or more advertisements for the user 74-1 in the manner discussed above.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:39–42. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity

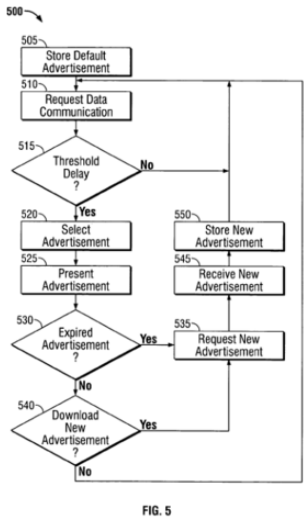
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	contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[1k] providing the content from the at least one sponsor to the registered application program.	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the content from the at least one sponsor to the registered application program.” For example:  Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.

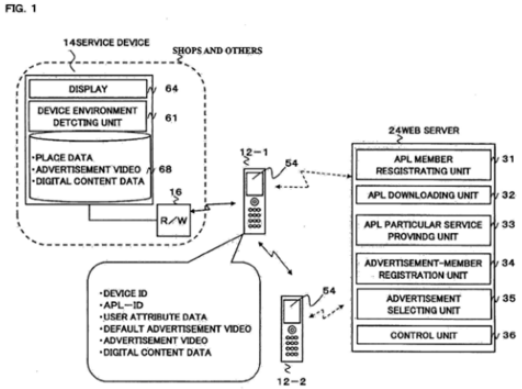
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	 Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.  Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.

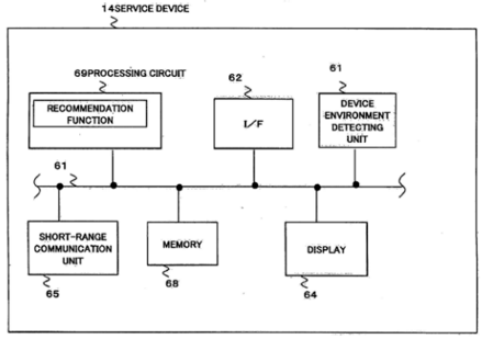
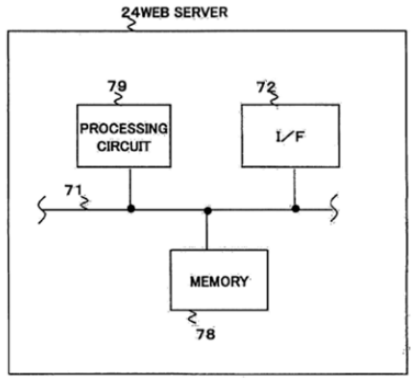
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	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9. “A content delivery service delivers user selected content and content-subsidizing advertisements to a communications unit. An advertisement includes a location attribute assocaited with the advertisement. A communications unit location detector obtains a current location of the communications unit and a comparison is made between the advertisement location attribute and the current location of the communications unit. A delivery interface publishes the selection of content and a content-subsidizing advertisement based upon a location match by the comparator.” Jacob ’633 at [0005]. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105,

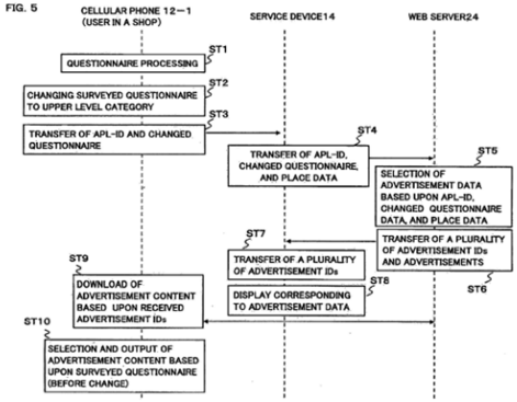
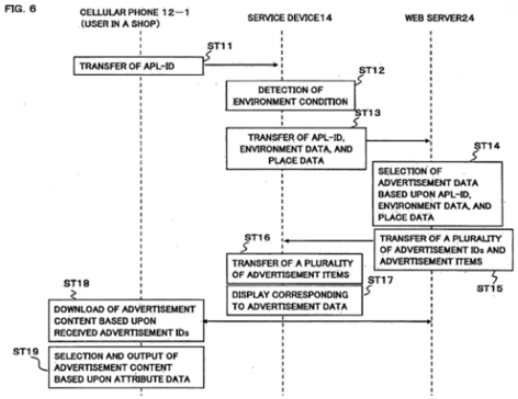
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	are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative

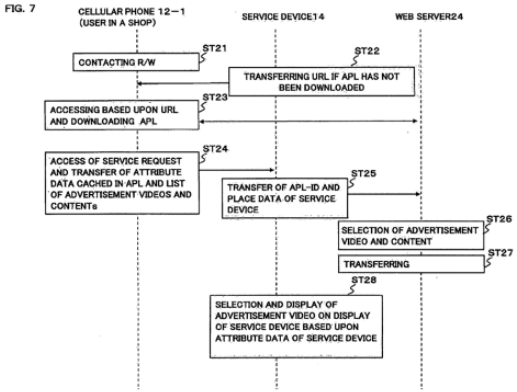
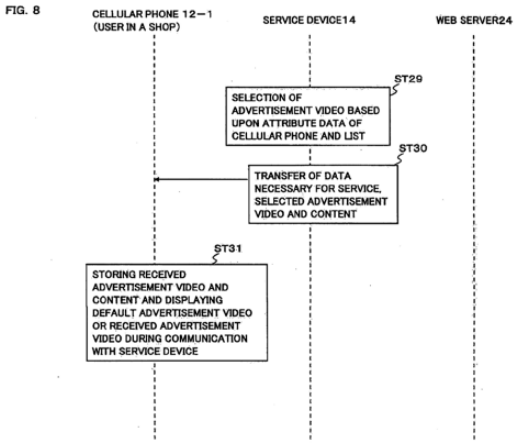
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	embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029]. “In a preferred embodiment, the user communications unit derives its location information from an integral global positioning receiver that receives signals from GPS satellites and conventionally calculates the position coordinates for the communications unit, as identified at 902 in FIG. 9. Other location techniques may alternatively be employed, for example, the use of cellular radiotelephone base site location information. When the user requests content, at 904, or when the communications unit in accordance with its programmed instructions requests content, the communications unit conveys the content request and the geographic coordinates to the service provider, at 906, preferably by way of an electromagnetic radiation transmission. Conversion of the geographic coordinates to a ZIP code area is performed by the service provider. The service provider obtains the content, sorts one or more subsidizing advertisements by location attribute, populates a publication, and transmits (publishes) the publication to the communications unit, as described previously. The communications unit receives the publication, at 908, populated by the desired content and the advertisement form and substance and selected by location attribute. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the communications unit performs a range verification, at 910, before displaying the publication, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0037].

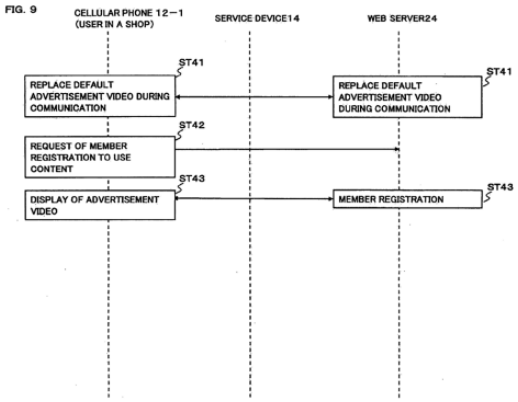
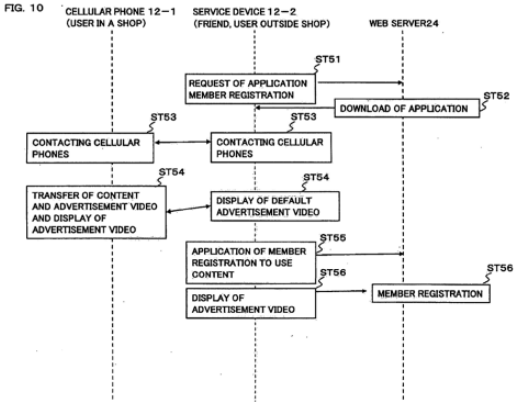
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, the advertisement may be downloaded to the mobile device over a wireless interface. The wireless communication may include a download of data to the mobile device. The download of data may involve data used by an application running on the mobile device. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “Rather than simply displaying a status dialogue, an application that is running on the mobile device may send a function call to the advertising application or extension. The advertising application may then display an advertisement and possibly other information. For example, a display screen on the mobile device may display two bitmap sections and a text section. One bitmap section may display the advertisement, while the second bitmap section and the text section may be specified by the calling application.” Macaluso ’238 at [0030]. “The process 500 is illustrated and described as performing a check for expired advertisements, determining whether to download a new advertisement, and requesting a new advertisement after displaying a selected advertisement. In some implementations, however, it may be desirable to download the new advertisement before selecting and displaying an advertisement. Accordingly, the new advertisement may be downloaded at

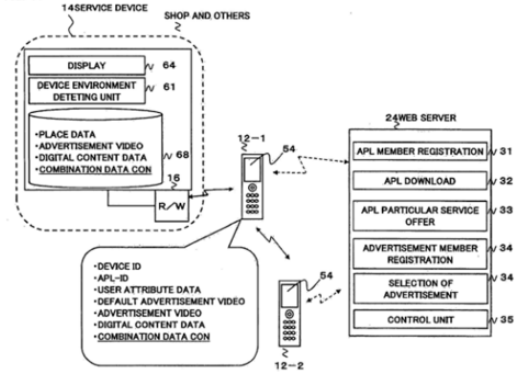
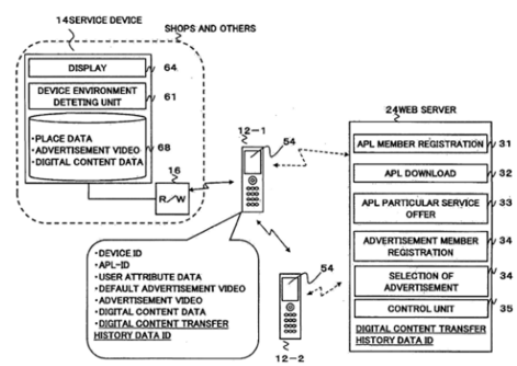
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	the beginning of the underlying data communication. The process 500 may also be rearranged and performed in a number of different sequences.” Macaluso ’238 at [0037]. “A service providing method, wherein a mobile communication device changes surveyed questionnaire data to upper level category data and transfers the changed data to service processing device and Web server, the service processing device transfers place data around the service processing device to the Web server, the Web server selects advertisement data that matches user's attitudes and the place, based upon the surveyed questionnaire data and the place data, and the service processing device and the mobile communication device displays advertisement images corresponding to the advertisement data received from the Web server on a display.” Kinoshita ’866 at Abstract.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.

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	FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4.

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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.

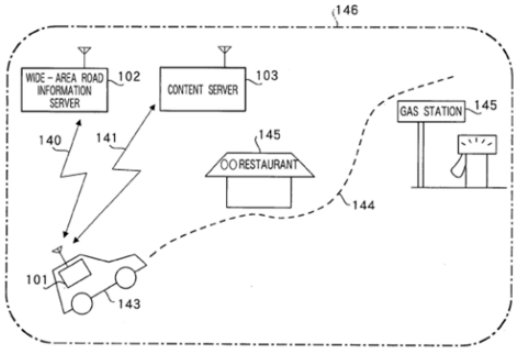
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.

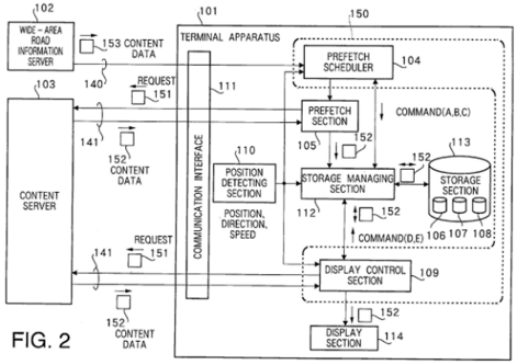
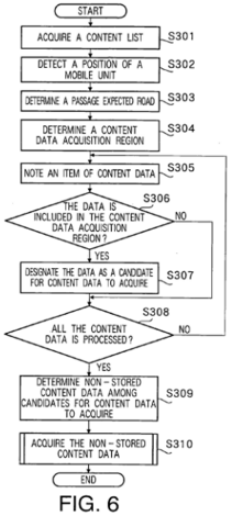
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.

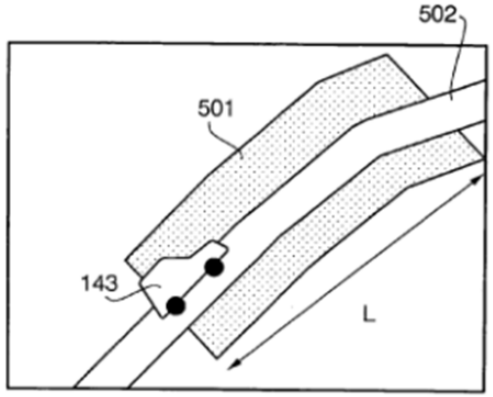
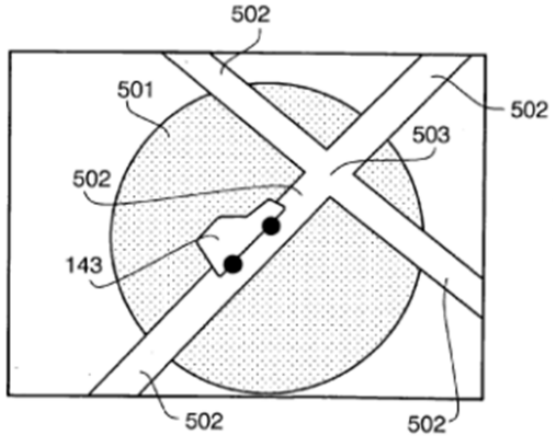
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	FIG. 11  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11. FIG. 12  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out the advertisement data recorded in the step ST6 and displays the corresponding images on the display 64.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0064]. “Based upon user's personal information, user's preference information, and the pre-changed questionnaire data stored in the memory 58, the processing circuit 59 selects advertisement data suitable for the present user

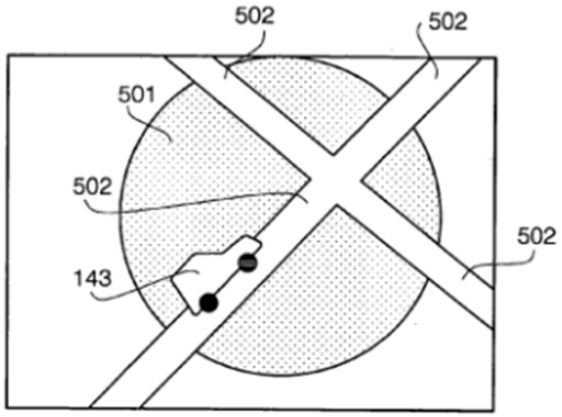
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	from the advertisement data downloaded in the step ST9. The processing circuit 59 displays images corresponding to the selected advertisement data on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0068]. “When a user receives a particular service from the service device 14 by using the cellular phone 12-1, the processing circuit 59 reads out the application program APL from the memory 58 and starts it. Staring the application program APL, the processing circuit 59 reads out an advertisement video from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0094]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 transfers the advertisement videos and the digital content data selected in the step ST26 to the service device 14 via the interface 72. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers the received advertisement videos and the digital content data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0102]. “The service device 14 selects advertisement videos and digital content data to be transferred to the cellular phone 12 based upon the attribute data and the list of advertisement videos and digital content data received in the step ST24. Specifically, the processing circuit 69 of the service device 14, based upon the attribute data received from the cellular phone 12-1, makes a list satisfying preferences of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1 by searching the list of the advertisement videos and digital content data that are stored in the memory 68. Then, from the list made in this step, the processing circuit 69 selects advertisement videos and digital content data that are not found in the list received from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0106]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out, from the memory 68, data necessary for answering the service requests received in the step ST24. Then the service device 14 transfers the data necessary for the service requests and both the advertisement videos and digital content data selected in the step ST29 to the cellular phone 12-1 via the R/W device 16. At this time the advertisement videos are associated with the digital content data in one-to-one correspondence. The digital content data includes, for example, live videos, animation videos, ring tones, and standby screens. The digital video data is available on condition that users of the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 are registered as a member in the Web server 24. Transferring data to the cellular phone 12-1, the service device 14 displays an advertisement video on the display 64.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0108]. “The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 displays the default advertisement video on the display 54 until the processing circuit 59 completes the reception of advertisement videos from the service device 14.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0111].

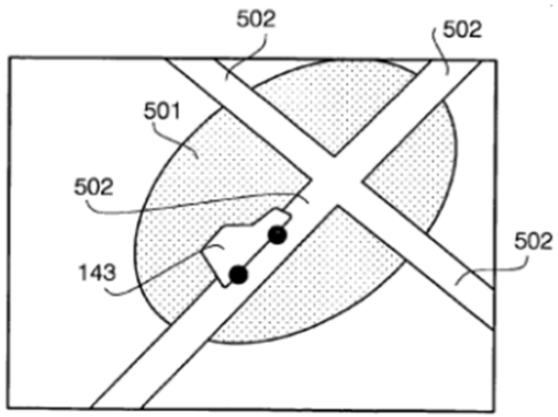
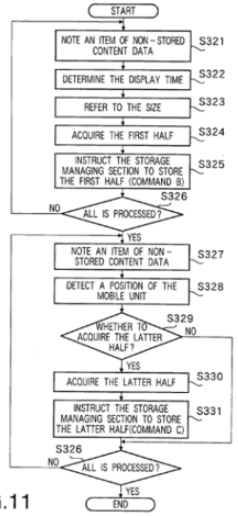
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	“The processing circuit 59 displays the received advertisement video on the display 54 when the reception of the advertisement video completes. The processing circuit 59 displays a plurality of advertisement videos in predetermined order when a plurality of advertisement videos are stored in the memory 58. In this case the processing circuit 59 may display a plurality of advertisement videos in priority order that is based upon the attribute data of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0111]. “The cellular phone 12-1 accesses, for example, the Web server 24 according to user's operation of the operation unit 56. This access makes the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 read out the default video from the memory 78 and transfer it to the cellular phone 12-1. In the default video, an advertising area on the screen is located at, for example, the top of a page. At this time, the Web server 24 receives the attribute data from the cellular phone 12-1 and selects a default video that matches user's preference based upon the attribute data, and transfers the default video to the cellular phone 12-1. The cellular phone 12-1 transfers the default video, which is received from the Web server 24, to the memory 58 of FIG. 2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0115]. “During this registration process, the processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 reads out the advertisement video from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “If digital content data that a user of the cellular phone 12-2 is interested in is stored in the cellular phone 12-1, short-range communication is performed by contacting the cellular phone 12-1 and the cellular phone 12-2. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 designates the advertisement video and digital content data to send them to the cellular phone 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0127]. “The cellular phone 12-1 reads out the designated advertisement video and digital content data from the memory 58 of FIG. 2 and transfers them to the cellular phone 12-2 via short-range communication. The cellular phone 12-2 transfers the received advertisement video and digital content data to the memory 58 of FIG. 2. During this communication, the cellular phone 12-1 reads out an advertisement video from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54. Also during this communication, the cellular phone 12-2 reads out default images from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0129]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at [0031]. “Information received by receiver component 502 can include identification of the object (e.g., name, address, . . .) and/or geo-coded information 514 (e.g., geographic coordinates, latitude, longitude, street location, and the like).” Smith ’558 at [0104].

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	“In some embodiments, system 600 can be configured to provide advertising content in a tool tip (or mouse hover). Thus, rather than having the advertisement or other text automatically displayed, system 600 can display such information when the user hovers over a particular area of the map. This can be utilized in a top-view, a ground level view, or other views. When the user hovers over a particular area of the map, such as a clothing store, system 600 can display different information based in part on user preferences 608. For example, if a store is displayed, system 600 can provide a link to the store allowing the user to automatically be presented with a website or other information relating to that particular store. If the user is a woman, the system 600 may display items that are on sale in the store such as perfumes or dresses. However, if the user is a male, the system 600 can display different sale items, such as ties. In such a manner, the user is navigating through virtual space and system 600 is automatically annotating the map area with individual preferences as related to advertising.” Smith ’558 at [0113].  FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.

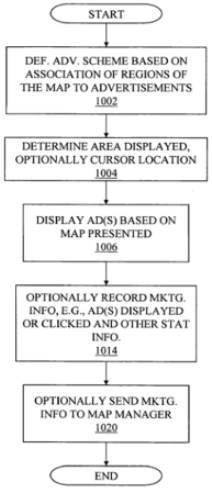
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	 FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2.  FIG. 6 Sato ’965 at Fig. 6.

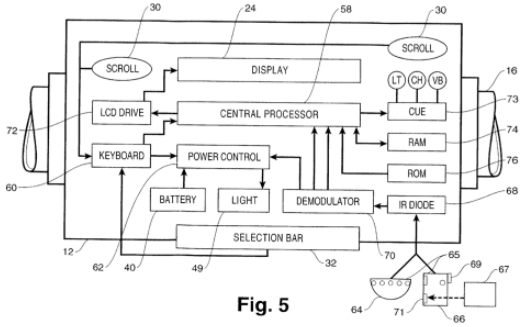
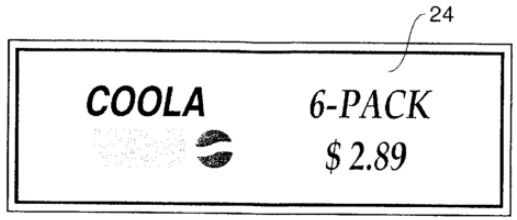
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7 Sato ’965 at Fig. 7.  FIG. 8

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.  FIG. 9 Sato ’965 at Fig. 9.

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	 FIG.10 Sato ’965 at Fig. 10.  FIG.11

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	Sato ’965 at Fig. 11. “Content server 103 transmits content data (see FIG. 2) to terminal apparatus 101. The content data expresses content related to positions of facilities 145. For example, such content may be advertising information of facilities 145. Content may be road information or sightseeing information that is not related to facilities 145. In other words, the content is in relation to a position (for example, position in which each of facilities 145 is present) inside predetermined region 146.” Sato ’965 at [0054]. “Display control section 109 acquires contend data 152 from content server 103 via communication interface 111.” Sato ’965 at [0063]. “Prefetch section 105 in terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0114]. “Referring to FIG. 11, processing will be described below where terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103 (step S310 in FIG. 6). FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating processing procedures for acquiring non-stored content data from the content server according to the above embodiment.” Sato ’965 at [0134]. “Prefetch section 105 transmits request 151 (FIG. 2) to request the latter half of the noted content data 152 to content server 103. In response to request 151, content server 103 transmits the latter half of the content data 152 to terminal apparatus 101.” Sato ’965 at [0163]. “Prefetch scheduler 104 in terminal apparatus 101 determines whether or not the processing of steps S327 to S331 is completed on all the items of non-stored content data (step S332). When a result of the determination in step S332 is “Yes”, terminal apparatus 101 finishes the processing. Meanwhile, when a result of the determination in step S332 is “No”, terminal apparatus 101 returns to the processing of step S327.” Sato ’965 at [0168]. “As described above, terminal apparatus 101 acquires non-stored content data from content server 103.” Sato ’965 at [0169]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 26, [0064], and [0144].

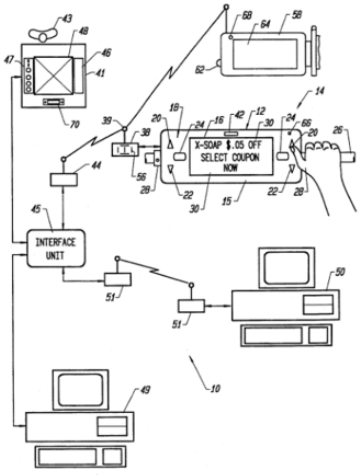
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	 FIG. 10 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 10. “FIG. 10 is an example flowchart of a method by which the advertising feature of the present invention is provided, according to an embodiment of the invention. In the first operation, an advertising scheme is defined which is based on the association of advertising regions of a map to advertisements (step 1002). Next, the map presented to the user and, optionally, the cursor position, (step 1004) is used to determine the one or more advertisements to be displayed or presented to the user (step 1006). Marketing-related information, such as the advertisements presented and whether there was a click through, and other information are captured and stored (step 1014). This is captured on the client device 110 and alternatively also sent to the map manager 102 (step 1020). This marketing-related information may be used to help in soliciting more advertising revenues or to tailor the advertising scheme to obtain a better stream of revenue.” Ahn ’281 at [0095]. “The GIK systems of an embodiment include computer readable medium including executable instructions which, when executed in a processing system, manage geographically referenced data (GRD), by receiving a search request that includes a defined search area. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides an extended map based on the search request. The extended map of an embodiment includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The computer readable

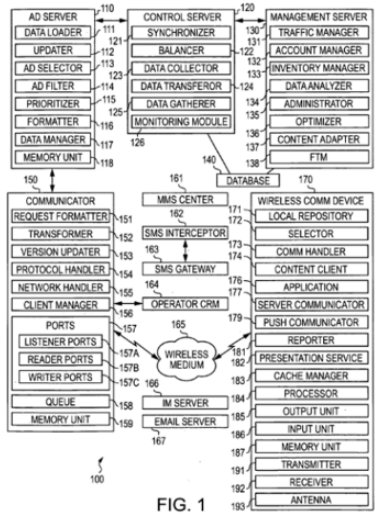
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	medium of an embodiment provides the GRD. The GRD includes one or more of advertisements, contact information, and review information for one or more entities. The computer readable medium of an embodiment provides map reference information of the GRD on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0205].  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5.  Fig. 9 Begum ’880 at Fig. 9. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22.

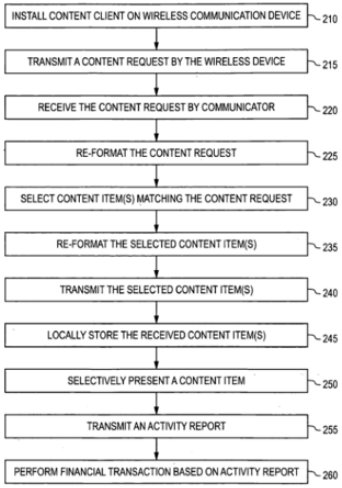
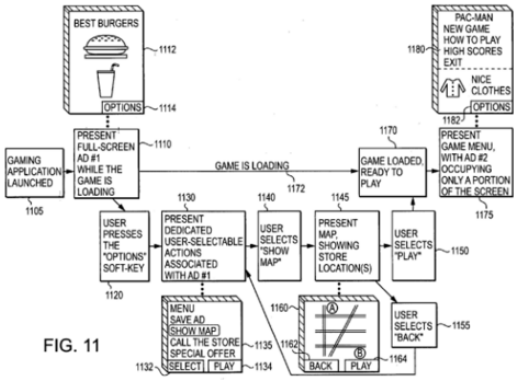
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	“Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “In the simplest embodiment of the invention, the display screen automatically displays periodic promotional items and the user controlled feature is limited to a categorical product directory. The scroll buttons allow a user to scroll up or down the product category list to find the location of selected items in the product directory.” Begum ’880 at 5:65–6:4. “The display device 12 also includes a radiation window 34 centrally located above display screen 24. The radiation window includes multiple cells 36, which may comprise receivers for receiving microwave, infrared or other air propagated radiation energy for power supplementation or for reception of external data or control signals transmitted by microwave, infrared or radio signals. For example, in the device of FIG. 2, end cells 36a are utilized for receiving trigger signals emitted from signal transmitters positioned at strategic locations at the perimeter of a shopping establishment to trigger an alarm on the cart and at a central monitoring station in the establishment. Also, the cells 36a may be used to receive trigger or message signals from transmitters positioned strategically along each side of grocery aisles. These signals activate display of select promotional advertisements on the display screen as described in the referenced patent. The cells 36a are preferably used to receive digital message signals from the strategically positioned transmitters as described in greater detail with reference to the operation of the preferred embodiments.” Begum ’880 at 6:18–37. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component

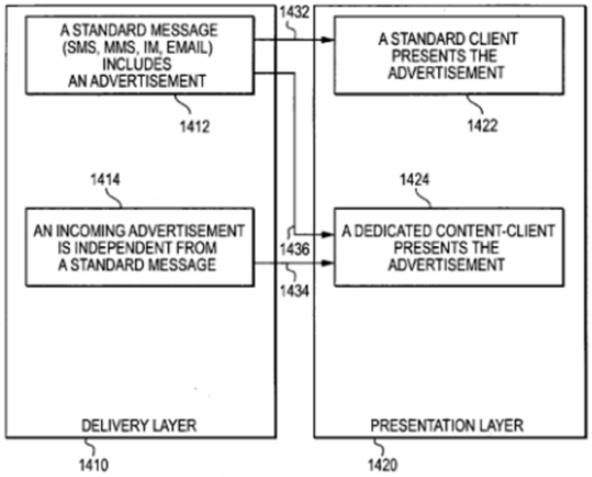
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	66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11. “In the preferred embodiment, the transceiver unit 65 upon detection of a proximately located shopping cart transmits a trigger signal to wake-up the display unit on the shopping cart if not already in an activated state, then sends the data signal.” Begum ’880 at 9:12–16. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The product control data is a short alphanumeric string which in seven bit ASCHII code can be transmitted in a small fraction of a second. Using standard compression algorithms for the bit-mapped screen graphic, the

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	product control data and the promotional screen graphic can be transmitted well within the two second permissible time frame.” Begum ’880 at 9:38–44. “The screen graphic is preferably promotional information that is related to the promotional item located proximate the transceiver unit that is transmitting the screen graphic signal. A typical screen graphic displayed in the display screen 24 is shown in FIG. 9.” Begum ’880 at 9:46–51. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “The trigger and data signals, together with a converted D.C. power potentials are delivered to the power control circuit for system wakeup, and trickle feed of energy to the battery pack 40. The trigger signal is passed to the cue output circuit 73, which may be one or more of an audible chime, a handle vibration or a light. Certain IR triggers 66 at the store perimeter may not only trigger an audible alarm in the display unit 12, but include a sound or ultrasound receiver for activating an alarm in the store office when a select frequency emitted by the display unit is detected.” Begum ’880 at 9:56–65. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “The product control signals may be utilized in this compare process for rapidly locating the presence or absence of a particular promotional screen graphic in memory and initiating display of either the screen graphic in memory or the screen graphic formatted from the screen graphic signal transmitted by the transceiver unit 65. In this manner, the shopping carts that are in use, are continually updated as they pass a transceiver unit 65, such that even if an outdated ad is stored in memory, the updated ad will be presented once the shopper has arrived at the location of the promoted item. Although this system has the minor drawback of potentially storing an outdated promotional graphic in memory that is accessible by a shopper

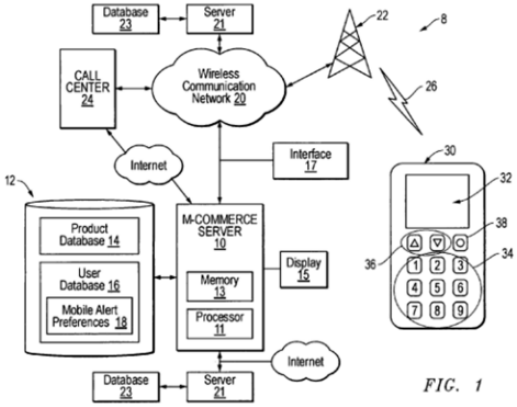
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	during review of the product promotion file using the display unit in an interactive mode, the system is self-correcting at the promoted product location.” Begum ’880 at 10:16–31. “Referring now to FIG. 6, on activation the display screen 24 first displays a directory menu allowing selection of a directory listing to be reviewed. Selection is accomplished using the selection bar 32, which highlights the heading in some manner, as by the box 80 enclosing the “BRAND NAME ITEMS” indicia in FIG. 6. On touching a scroll button 30, an alphabetical listing of items by brand name will be displayed for the user to scroll through to locate a particular item. Items 82 are shown with size and price for convenience as illustrated in FIG. 7.” Begum ’880 at 10:41–51. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 10:32–35, and 10:52–11:3.  FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1.

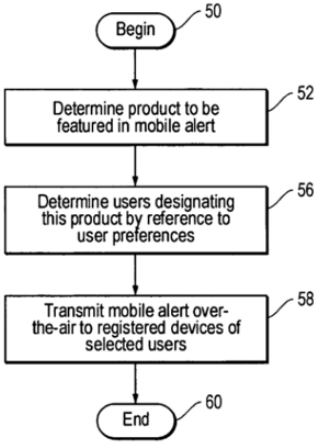
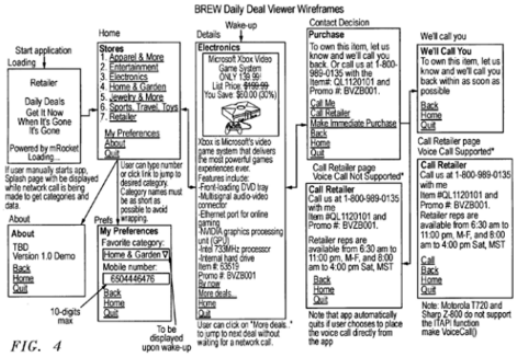
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	 FIG. 1 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1.

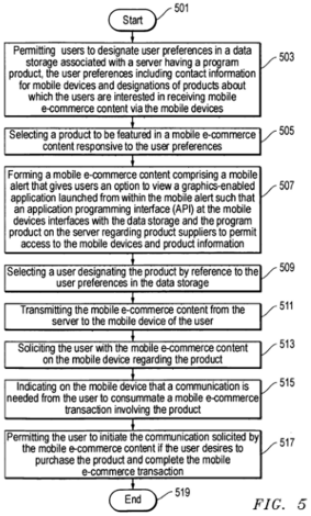
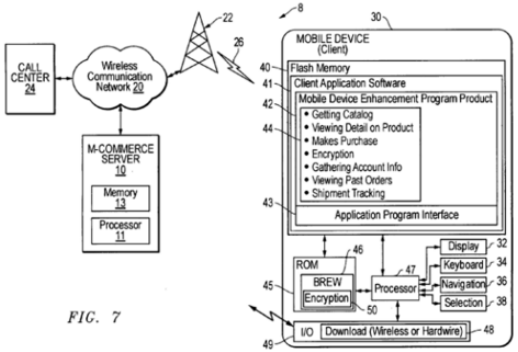
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	 FIG. 2 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2.  FIG. 11 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 11.

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	 FIG. 14 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 14. “Some embodiments may provide, for example, contextual and/or non-contextual placement of content, e.g., advertisements or banners, within an application executed by a cellular phone, a mobile phone, or other wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0005]. “In some embodiments, for example, a method may include receiving an application-initiated content request from a wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0025]. “Some embodiments may include, for example, a machine-readable medium having stored thereon a set of instructions that, if executed by a machine, result in: receiving an application-initiated content request from a wireless communication device; and selectively serving to the wireless communication device a content item based on data included in the application-initiated content request, wherein the application-initiated content request may include data identifying at least a manufacturer of the wireless communication device and a model of the wireless communication device.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0036].

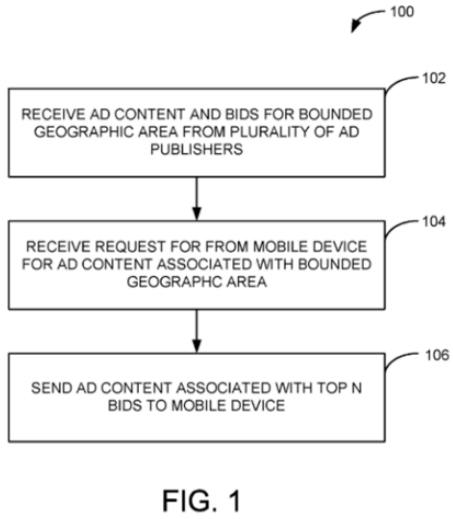
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	“The content client 174 may be a module of application 176, a plug-in of application 176, or an external module operatively associated application 176. Content client 174 may be able to send a wireless signal indicating a request (“content request”) to receive one or more content items, e.g., textual content, audio content, video content, advertisement, informational items, or the like. The content request may include, for example, data indicating properties of device 170, e.g., handset manufacturer, handset model, screen resolution, screen color depth, audio capabilities, total memory, available memory, types of content items which the device 170 is capable to present, or the like; data indicating properties of the user of device 170, e.g., age, age group, gender, occupation, profession, areas of interest, income, usage habits, usage patterns, usage time, or the like; and/or other suitable information, e.g., data indicating the type of application associated with application 176, data identifying application 176, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0095]. “Device 170 may receive from communicator 150 one or more content items (“content response”), e.g., in response to the content request. The content response may be received from communicator 150, for example, using communication handler 173.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0156]. “As indicated at box 240, the method may optionally include, for example, transmitting the selected content item(s) to device 170.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0185]. “In some embodiments, device 1070 may operate as a recipient device and may receive, for example, a commercial content item, an advertisement, or an incoming SMS/MMS/IM/Email message having embedded therein a commercial content item or an advertisement (“incoming SMS/MMS/IM/Email message”). Device 1070 may present (e.g., display, show, play, playback, or the like) the incoming commercial content item/advertisement/SMS/MMS/IM/Email message, for example, using output unit 185. Device 1070 may include, for example, a content repository 1099 allowing the device 1070 to store, or allowing the user of device 1070 to selectively store, incoming commercial content item/advertisement/SMS/MMS/IM/Email messages in their entirety, or portions or a selected portion of incoming commercial content item/advertisement/SMS/MMS/IM/Email message (e.g., a coupon, a discount coupon, a code, a barcode, or the like).” Levkovitz ’852 at [0260]. “a fourth user-selectable operation may be available only when the user or the device 1070 meets certain conditions, e.g., if the device 1070 is within a certain location (e.g., in proximity to a certain restaurant)” Levkovitz ’852 at [0272].

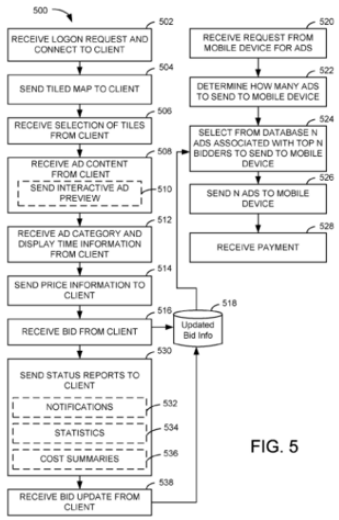
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	“For example, a first user-selectable action associated with a first incoming content item, may be available only during a certain time and/or while the recipient device is within a certain geographical location.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0273]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at [0159]. “Product or service information in the form of selected wireless e-commerce content is transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as mobile telephone or personal digital assistant. The e-commerce content is transmitted either in response to an explicit user request for communication of the e-commerce content, or, in the alternative, is “pushed” to the mobile device as permitted by a user but in the absence of a specific request. The e-commerce content received at the mobile device is presented to a user by the mobile device in textual or graphical format in conjunction with an indication of a communication needed to consummate an e-commerce transaction. If the user desires to purchase the good or service represented by the e-commerce content, the user initiates the communication indicated by the e-commerce content.” Sanctis ’837 at Abstract.  *FIG. 1* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 1.

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	 *FIG. 2* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 2.  *FIG. 4* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 4.

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	 *FIG. 5* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 5.  *FIG. 7* Sanctis ’837 at Fig. 7. “ In view of the foregoing and in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention, selected wireless mobile e-commerce (hereinafter, “m-commerce”) content, such as product or service information, is

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	transmitted from a server to a mobile device, such as a mobile telephone or personal digital assistant (“PDA”). In one embodiment, for example, the m-commerce content is transmitted in response to an explicit user request for communication of the m-commerce content. The user is permitted to view an item on his or her mobile device and prompted to make a purchase (e.g., via a “buy” key or selecting an icon or toolbar on the mobile device). In another embodiment, the m-commerce content is “pushed” to the mobile device in the absence of a specific request. For example, such solicitations may occur multiple times per day, prompt the user to browse various “departments” or categories of goods or services, walk a user through a form for shopping, or combinations thereof.” Sanctis ’837 at [0008]. “The e-commerce content received at the mobile device 30 is preferably presented within display 32 in textual or graphical format in conjunction with an indication of a communication need to consummate an e-commerce transaction.” Sanctis ’837 at [0033]. “FIG. 2 illustrates a high level logical flowchart of a process by which the m-commerce server 10 transmits e-commerce content to mobile devices in a mobile alert in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The illustrated process can be executed by the m-commerce server 10 with or without administrative intervention, and can further be executed periodically, for example, daily or weekly. Hereafter, for ease of description, it will be assumed that the mobile alerts feature products rather than services. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, however, that the present invention is also applicable to mobile alerts featuring services.” Sanctis ’837 at [0037]. “The process then passes from block 56 to block 58, which illustrates the m-commerce server 10 transmitting an advertisement for the featured product to the mobile devices 30 selected at block 56. The mobile alert preferably includes a description of the product, the price of the product and, optionally, an image or picture of the product and/or the quantity in stock. The mobile alert preferably also includes an indication of a communication that the user can initiate from the mobile device 30 in order to facilitate purchase of the featured product. The mobile alert can be transmitted in a variety of different formats depending upon the bandwidth of the communication technology and the capabilities of the target mobile devices. For example, if the target mobile devices 30 are conventional mobile telephones, the mobile alert can include a Short Message Service (SMS) message. If, however, the target mobile devices are third generation (3G) binary runtime environment for wireless-enabled (BREW-enabled) 46 (such as store in read only memory (ROM) 45 in communication with a processor 47) mobile telephones, as understood by those skilled in the art, the mobile alert can include a graphics-rich “page” in the product database 14 that describes the featured

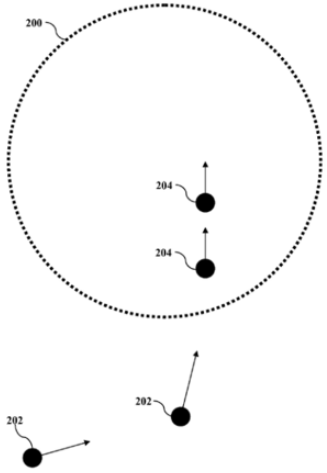
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	product(s). Following the transmission of the mobile alert to the selected users, the process depicted in FIG. 2 terminates at block 60.” Sanctis ’837 at [0040].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1.

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	 FIG. 5 Bussmann ’294 at FIG 5. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time.

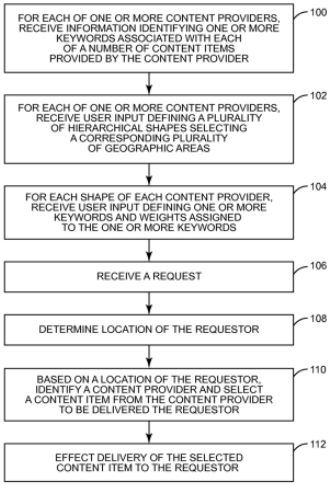
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	Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “Continuing with the figures, FIG. 5 shows a method 500 of operating an advertising server. Method 500 illustrates various details of method 400 from the advertising server's point of view, where communications with an advertising publisher client are shown in a left-hand side of the figure and communications with a device are shown in a right-hand side of the figure. Method 500 first comprises, at 502, receiving a logon request from an advertising publisher client, and connecting to the client. Next, at 504, a tiled map is sent to the client to allow the advertising publisher to select tiles in which it is interested in having its advertising content distributed. After sending the tiled map, a selection of tiles on the map is received from the client at 506, and advertising content is received from the client at 508. As described above, in some embodiments, an advertising server may be configured to allow an advertising publisher to view a preview of advertising content in the tiles selected by the advertising publisher. Therefore, method 500 comprises, at 510, sending an advertising content preview to the client. In some embodiments, the advertising content preview may be an interactive preview configured to allow an advertising publisher to view an item of advertising content on different types of devices, at different levels of zoom, panning, etc. to see how the item of advertising content will appear to a user in various specific geographic locations. In this manner, an advertising publisher may be able to tailor an appearance of an item of advertising content to a desired appearance in a specific device and/or location. Method 500 next comprises, at 512, receiving advertising category and advertising display time information from the client. Examples of category and display time information are discussed in detail above. While the

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	depicted embodiment shows the category and time information appearing in a later step than the receipt of the ad content and selection of tiles, it will be understood that these items may be received in any suitable order. Upon receipt of the selection of tiles, ad content, and category and time information, method 500 comprises, at 514, sending price information to the client, and then at 516, receiving a bid from a client. The bid is then stored in an updated bid information database, as indicated at 518. It will be understood that processes 502-518 may be performed by a plurality of different publishers on a continuous, rolling basis as clients wish to submit bid information. Further, the advertising server also may interact with requesting devices on a continuous, rolling basis to provide items of advertising content to the devices. An example of a transaction with a device such as a PND or the like is shown in FIG. 5 at 520-526. First, at 520, method 500 comprises receiving from a device a request for advertising content. Upon receipt of this request, it is determined, at 522, a number N of items of advertising content to send to the device. The number N of items of advertising content may vary depending upon a number of factors, including but not limited to, a type/brand/model of device that sent the request, a current level of zoom currently shown on the device display, and/or whether any advertising publishers have paid for exclusive advertising rights to a tile that is within the relevant geographic area.” Bussmann ’294 at [0035]–[0038]. “The central facility 60 may obtain media exposure data, consumption data, media monitoring data, location data, motion data, and/or any other monitoring data that are collected by the media monitoring devices such as, for example, the PPM 30. In the illustrated example, the PPM 30 may transmit data to a local relay device 64 which, in turn, transmits data to the central facility 60 to extend the range of the examined or monitored geographic area. The example system 10 may be provided with multiple local relay devices 64 that serve as access points for the PPM 30 and other devices to the network 62 and the central facility 60.” Mello ’479 at [0032]. “After the web event data collector 166 stores the query string search criteria and associated information (block 510) or if the web event data collector 166 determines that a query has not been submitted (block 508), the media capture data collector 168 (FIG. 3) determines whether a media signal (e.g., an audio signal, a video signal, an RF signal, etc.) has been captured (block 512). For example, the media signal may be an audio signal associated with an advertisement presented by the audio device 16 or the video device 18 (FIG. 1), a video signal presented by the video device 18 (FIG. 1), or an RF signal emitted by the RF transceiver 22 of the billboard 20 (FIG. 1). The media capture data collector 168 then determines whether the captured media signal includes a code (block 514). If the captured media signal includes a code, the media capture data collector 168 extracts (or

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	creates a copy of) the code (block 516). If the captured media signal does not include a code (block 514), the media capture data collector 168 generates a signature of the captured media signal (block 518). Alternatively, a signature can always be collected regardless of whether a code was collected. After the media capture data collector 168 extracts a code (block 516) and/or generates a signature (block 518), the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (e.g., the code and/or the signature) (block 520) in the media data log file 184 (FIG. 3). After the media capture data collector 168 stores the media representation information (block 520) or if the media capture data collector 168 determines that a media signal has not been captured (block 512), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether any input data relating to potential purchases have been received (block 522) (FIG. 5B). In the illustrated example, the potential purchase data is data indicative of a product or a service such as, for example, bar code information read using the bar code reader 136 (FIG. 2) or RFID information received via the RF transceiver 134 (FIG. 2) in response to the monitored person 32 scanning a product or a service document. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that potential purchase data has been received (block 522), the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines whether the monitored person 32 purchased the product or service corresponding to the received potential purchase data (block 524). For example, the consumer purchase data collector 170 may receive subsequent information or the potential purchase information received at block 522 may have a corresponding purchase confirmation flag indicating that the monitored person 32 purchased the related product or service. If the consumer purchase data collector 170 determines that the monitored person 32 made the purchase (block 524), the consumer purchase data collector 170 stores the purchase information (block 526) in association with a corresponding timestamp and location identifier in the purchase data log file 186 (FIG. 3).” Mello ’479 at [0082]–[0084].

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	 FIG. 2A Busch ’815 at Fig. 2A. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “The present invention provides among other things methods and systems to obtain data relating to location from mobile devices, processing this data, sending content to a mobile device based at least in part on location data, integration of location data associated with a mobile device with web based applications accessed with a standard computer or laptop, integration of location data with conversion tracking systems, integration of location data with customer relationship management systems and systems to determining retail

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	business location performance, integration with social uses of location data of mobile devices, and integration with navigation uses of location data associated with mobile devices.” Busch ’815 at [0159]. “The act of processing the data involves first comparing the data set to a collection of other data sets associated with the user and then determining a set of previously traveled courses including at least a most likely course of travel. Alternatively, the act of processing may involve comparing the data set to a database of businesses and their locations, and then determining a set of likely locations that have previously been visited by the user of the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0272]. “In some forms of the invention, the anticipated route 402 or destination information is referenced against a database of targeted content that includes business locations and information in order to determine if there is any content of interest to the user of the mobile device along the anticipated route 402. If there is appropriate targeted content, this information is sent to the mobile device in order to inform the user of the mobile device of business and events of interest that are easily accessible from their current route. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, referring again to FIG. 5, if the user frequents office supply stores, an advertisement indicating that Office Max 510 on the West side of Hayden Road 500 may be sent to the mobile device to be displayed at an appropriate time.” Busch ’815 at [0355]. “The likely or anticipated route that the user of the mobile device is currently taking may be based upon their current location information and the historical location information. Based upon this information, targeted content is sent to the user. The targeted content is any type of information including but not limited to advertisements, traffic information, danger warnings, or any other type of information that pertains to a geographic location.” Busch ’815 at [0357]. “ If the user is moving slowly, many elements of targeted content associated with the nearby area are sent to the mobile device or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. If the user is moving faster (For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if they are in a car, on a motorcycle, on a high speed train, etc.) then targeted content associated with businesses in a wider area are sent to the user or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. This allows the mobile device to display the most relevant content to the user of the mobile device while allowing the content to be displayed a sufficient amount of time so that the user is able to see and react to the content before the content is replaced with more relevant information based upon updated location information available to the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0363]. “Methods and systems are disclosed for providing customized content to users based on their location. In one embodiment, for each of one or more content providers, a customized content delivery function receives information from the content provider defining a number of geographic shapes selecting corresponding

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	geographic areas. Preferably, each of the geographic shapes overlaps at least one other of the geographic shapes and is assigned an importance level. For each geographic shape, the content provider defines one or more tags for the geographic shape and assigns a weight to each of the one or more tags. Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more content items are selected for delivery to the requestor based on the geographic shapes, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at Abstract.  *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

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POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
18	A	RED=80, BLUE=30
20	A,B	RED=80, BLUE=30, WHITE=50
22	A,B,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, WHITE=50, GREEN=10
24	A,C,D	RED=20, BLUE=90, GREEN=10

FIG. 2B

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 2B.

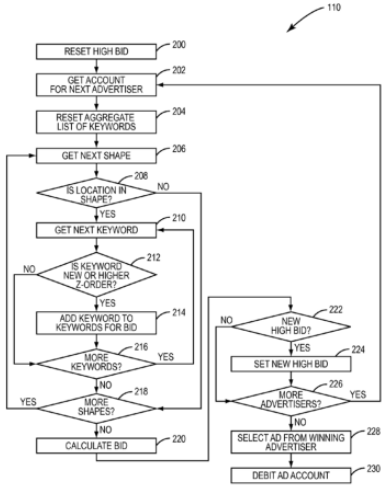
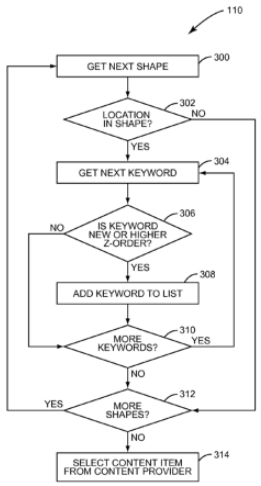
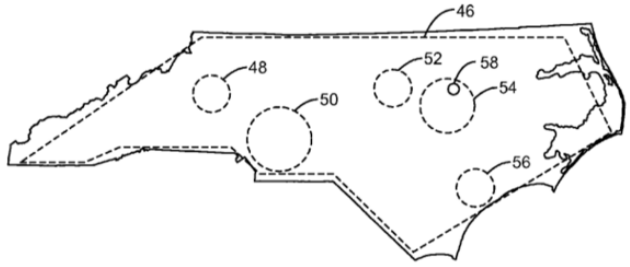


FIG. 3

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 3.

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	 FIG. 5 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 5.  FIG. 6A Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6A.

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SHAPE	Z-ORDER	KEYWORDS
46	0	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30
48	1	Alternative = 50
50	2	Polka = 200
52	3	Rap = 80
54	4	Jazz = 10
56	5	Beach = 95

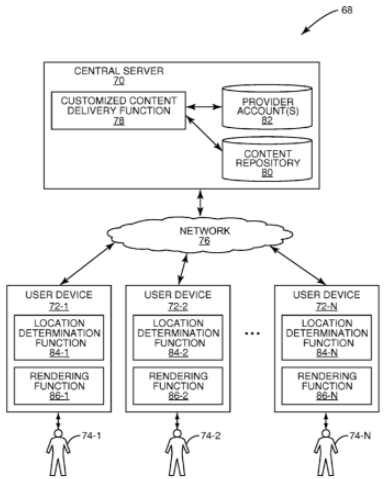
FIG. 6B

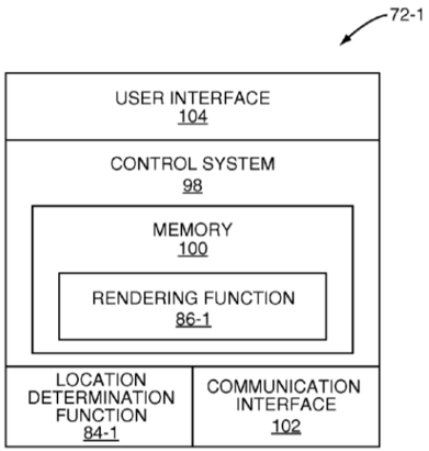
Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6B.

POINT	INTERSECTING SHAPES	KEYWORDS
58	46, 54	Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30, Jazz = 10

FIG. 6C

Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6C.

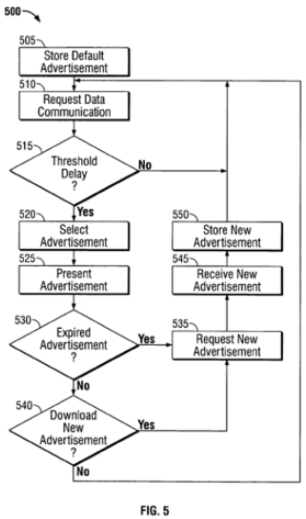
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	 *FIG. 11* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 11.

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	 ***FIG. 14*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 14. “The present invention relates to customized content delivery based on location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:7–8. “The present invention relates to providing customized content to users based on their location.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:22–23. “Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more of the content items of one or more of the content providers are selected for delivery to the requester based on the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:42–48. “Then, based on the location of the requestor and the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, a content provider is selected if necessary, and one or more content items of the content provider are selected for delivery to the requestor (step 110). Once selected, the one or more content items are delivered or caused to be delivered to the requester (step 112). As an example, returning to FIG. 2A, if the requestor is located at point 18, then, as shown in FIG. 2B, the requestor is located within the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) of this particular content provider. As such, the keywords and corresponding weights for the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) may then be utilized to select one or more content items of the

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	corresponding content provider to deliver to the requestor. Note that if there are multiple content providers and the requester is located within geographic shapes of two or more content providers, one of the content providers is preferably selected as the content provider for which content is to be delivered to the requestor. An exemplary scheme for selecting the content provider from multiple content providers is discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67. “If instead requestor is located at point 22, then the requestor is located within the geographic shapes 10 through 16 (Shapes A, B, C, and D). As such, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the keywords and weights for the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are aggregated according to the z-order values of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 to provide an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights to be used to select one or more content items to be delivered to the requester. Note that, in this case, the keyword Red is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Red is 80 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 20 in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Similarly, the keyword Blue is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Blue is 30 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 90 in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Thus, the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the requestor located at point 22 is Red with a weight of 20, Blue with a weight of 90, White with a weight of 50, and Green with a weight of 10. This aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights may then be utilized to select content items of the corresponding content provider to be delivered to the requester.” Svendsen ’073 at 5:14–48. “FIG. 3 is a more detailed illustration of step 110 of FIG. 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the one or more content providers are advertisers. However, again, the present invention is not limited thereto. First, a high bid is reset (step 200). Then, an account is obtained for a next advertiser (step 202). For the first iteration, the next advertiser is the first advertiser. The account of the advertiser includes information identifying the geographic shapes defined by the advertiser, the keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic shapes, and the keywords assigned to the content

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	items of the advertiser, which in this example are advertisements. Next, an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the advertiser is reset (step 204).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:16–29. “At this point whether proceeding from step 306 or step 308, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 310). If so, steps 304 through 310 are repeated until all of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the content provider (step 312). If so, steps 300 through 312 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the content provider have been processed. At that point, one or more content items of the content provider are selected based on the aggregate list of the keywords (step 314). More specifically, in one embodiment, each of the content items of the content provider may be scored as a function of the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the content items of the content provider. One or more content items having the highest score(s) may then be selected as content items to be delivered to the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:42–61. “FIG. 6C illustrates an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights generated using the process of FIG. 5 in response to a request from a requestor located at a point 58 (FIG. 6A). The point 58, and thus the requestor, is located within the geographic shapes 46 and 54. Therefore, using the process of FIG. 5, the keywords assigned to the geographic shapes 46 and 54 are aggregated to provide the following aggregate list of keywords: Rock with a weight of 80, Country with a weight of 30, Pop with a weight of 30, and Jazz with a weight of 10. Based on the aggregate list of keywords, a number of songs provided by the audio provider are selected and utilized to provide a customized audio stream for the requestor. More specifically, in one embodiment, songs made available by the audio provider may be scored based on the aggregate list of keywords including the weights assigned to the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords as compared to the keywords assigned to the songs of the content provider. Then, one or more songs having the highest score(s) are selected as songs for the customized audio stream for the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:13–32. “As such, in response to the request and a location of the user 74-1, the customized content delivery function 78 selects one or more advertisements for the user 74-1 in the manner discussed above.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:39–42. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity

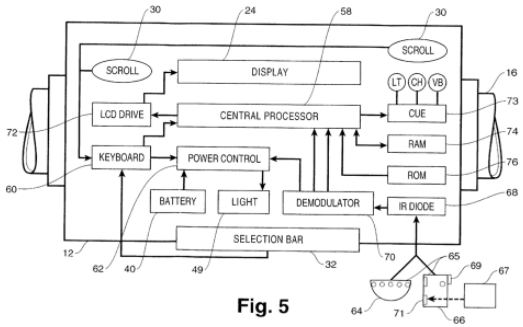
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	contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
2[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre]. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[2a] recording a request identifier associated with the request; and	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “recording a request identifier associated with the request.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039].

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	 FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “The notification may represent a request for a new advertisement or a request for new expiration data and may be sent to a remote server. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “The advertising application may also manage and maintain a cache of one or more advertisements. In addition to a cache of downloadable advertisements, the advertising application may include a default advertisement that is never deleted. The advertising application may track the respective advertisements' lifetimes. For example, it may be desirable for advertisements to have a specified expiration date and time and/or a specified number of times to be displayed. The advertising application may also keep track of statistics relating to the advertisement, such as the number of times displayed and frequency of display” Macaluso ’238 at [0032]. “Each advertisement may have an associated expiration date and time that is assigned to and downloaded with the advertisement. If the date and time have passed, the advertisement may be considered to have expired. If the advertisement has expired, a new advertisement may be requested (step 535) by, for example, sending a request to a remote server that stores a library of advertisements.” Macaluso ’238 at [0035].

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	“When a new advertisement is downloaded, an AdCounter value representing the number of times the advertisement is to be displayed may also be sent with the advertisement. The use of expiration data and a counter value are not necessarily mutually exclusive. In some implementations, it may be desirable to use both techniques for determining whether a new advertisement should be downloaded. For example, a new advertisement may be downloaded in connection with the earlier of the expiration date or the advertisement having been displayed a specified number of times.” Macaluso ’238 at [0038]. “The advertising extension 802 maintains status information relating to the advertisements stored on the mobile device. This status information includes an update flag and an indication of whether an advertisement is stored in an advertisement cache of the mobile device, which are set to respective initial values (step 810). ” Macaluso ’238 at [0045]. “The client request may use an HTTP POST method. The HTTP header of the request may contain HTTP header tags along with specially defined header tags for communicating data relevant to the described advertising techniques. The data specifying the necessary format of the requested advertisement may be set forth in request tags, which may be sent in the body of the request. The request tags may HTML format tags. Accordingly, each tag may be separated from its value by an equal sign (‘=’) and each tag/value pair may be separated by an ampersand (‘&’). The response from the server may use the HTTP status technique along with specially defined header tags. The response tags may be in the HTML header, each may appear on its own line and may be separated from its value by a colon (‘:’).” Macaluso ’238 at [0051]. “The response tags of the above illustrative response include an “AW-Title” tag, which allows the server to inform the client of the advertisement that is sent. An “AW-Frames” tag allows the server to indicate how many frames are in the animated bitmap. Using the information about the number of frames, the client may compute the width of each frame by dividing the width of the received bitmap by the number of frames. An “AW-Expiration” tag indicates that the advertisement is valid only until the time specified in the “AW-Expiration” tag.” Macaluso ’238 at [0057]. “The server may also store a database table for each mobile device. The mobile device database table may include a phone number or other unique identifier for the mobile device, a number of views for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device as reported by the mobile device (e.g., a “Views” field), a time period in which the views occurred, the title of the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a “Last_assignment_title” field), the number of views assigned for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a “Last_assignment_views” field), and the time period in which the mobile device is requested to perform the assigned number of views for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a

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	“Last_assignment_time” field). In some implementations, the mobile device database table may store additional historical information regarding advertisements that were previously assigned to the mobile device to allow the server to more efficiently determine which advertisements should be assigned to the mobile device” Macaluso ’238 at [0061]. “The cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 include an IC chip 55 that performs short-range communication by using a non-contact method, and the IC chip is given ICID that is unique identification information. In the present embodiment, for example, the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 perform short-range communication by using the IC chip 55. The IC chip 55 is a short-wave-resistant module. The IC chip 55 is removably or fixedly built in the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0032]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 designates IDs of a plurality of advertisement items which are selected in step ST5, and transfers these IDs to the service device 14 via the interface 72. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers a plurality of received IDs to the memory 68. In addition to the ID data, the processing circuit 79 reads out the advertisement data associated with the place data and transfers it to the service device 14. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers received advertisement data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0060]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out the plurality of IDs and transfers them to the cellular phone 12-1 via the short-range communication unit 65. The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 transfers the plurality of received IDs to the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0062]. “By using the plurality of IDs received in step ST7, the processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 downloads all the corresponding advertisement data from the Web server 24. It is possible to download them from servers other than the Web server 24.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0066]. “Further according to the first process, while the cellular phone 12-1 has not so much communication capacity, it is merely necessary to communicate only small-capacity ID data between the cellular phone 12-1 and the service device 14. Therefore communication time becomes shorter. According to the first process, the cellular phone 12-1 receives the advertisement data from the Web server 24 via large-capacity transmission according to the received IDs from the service device 14, and the cellular phone 12-1 selects the advertisement data suitable for the user from the received advertisement data. Therefore, the Web server 24 does not accumulate information regarding treated advertisement data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0069].

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	“The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 of FIG. 3 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 68 and transfers them to the Web server 24 via the interface 62. The processing 79 of the Web server 24 of FIG. 4 receives APL-IDs and transfers them to the memory 78.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0098]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 78, and based upon both of them the processing circuit 79 selects suitable advertisement from the advertisement stored in the memory 78. That is, the processing circuit 79, based upon both of a type of application program being implemented by the cellular phone 12-1 and a place of the service device 14, searches the corresponding advertisement videos and digital content data in the memory 78. The advertisement video is associated with the digital content data in a one-to-one correspondence, and both are assigned a type of application program and place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0100]. “In the present embedment, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 generates and stores content-transfer history data TD in which a history of digital content data transferred between the above two cellular phones and other cellular phones is recorded. The content-transfer history data TD is finally stored in the Web server 24.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0145]. “Specifically, when the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 transfers digital content data to other cellular phone, and vice versa, its transfer history is added to the content-transfer history data TD stored in the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0146]. “When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 accesses the Web server 24, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 reads out the content-transfer history data TD and transfers it to the Web server 24. This transfer is performed, for example, at the time when an application program APL is downloaded, or when advertisement member registration is performed. When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 transfers the content-transfer history data TD to the Web server 24, this transfer may be implemented after the original content-transfer history data has been changed to the upper-level category data. When the change to the upper-level category data is performed, for example, each ID of cellular phone is changed to classified ID that is classified to a given ID, or each due date is changed to a given period of the due date that covers a certain period of due data. Here, the classified ID is, for example, an ID assigned to a type of cellular phone.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0147]. “Information received by receiver component 502 can include identification of the object (e.g., name, address, . . .) and/or geo-coded information 514 (e.g., geographic coordinates, latitude, longitude, street location, and the like).” Smith ’558 at [0104].

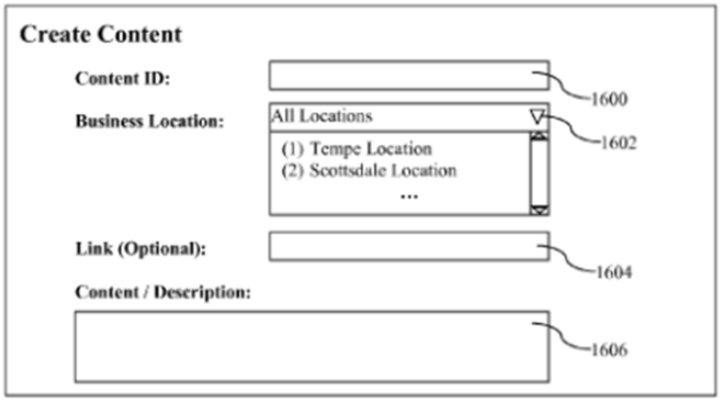
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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The system of this invention utilizes similar components with the locationally specific transmitting unit transmitting a digitized message signal representing the screen graphic together with other product control signals related to the promoted item such as the universal product identification number, bar code, date or iteration of the promotional graphic, and the identity of the transmitting unit. The transmitted screen graphic signal is compared with a memory file of stored screen graphics and if a match is found, the stored memory graphic or the signal transmitted graphic is displayed. Often, using the standard checksum procedure, the stored memory graphic can be validated and displayed before completion of transmission of the message signal.” Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5. “If there is no match, the signal transmitted graphic is stored into the memory of the display unit and the signal transmitted graphic is simultaneously displayed on the screen of the display unit. Similarly, if there is a match but the transmitted graphic is an updated version, then the stored memory graphic is dated and replaced with the updated signal transmitted graphic.” Begum ’880 at 2:6–12. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does

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	not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. *See also* Begum ’880 at 8:36–47 and 10:16–31. “The content client may periodically connect to a content server or ad server and request content: The ad server may selectively serve content items to the content client, based on parameters related to the mobile phone, e.g., manufacturer identifier, model identifier, available memory, presentation capabilities, or the like, and/or based on parameters related to a user of the mobile phone, e.g., age, age group, gender, marital status, profession, occupation, geographical location, proximity to geographical places, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0006]. “Data loader 111 may obtain one or more parameters to allow ad server 110 to process the content request from communicator 150. Such parameters may include, for example, parameters representing properties of various content items, e.g., a content item identifier, a group identifier (e.g., identifying a group to which the content item belongs), an update time, priority data, a time period during which the content item may be served, a presentation template associated with the content item, an alternate text associated with the content item, a broadcast mode associated with the content item (e.g., “live broadcast” mode, “test” mode, “stop”

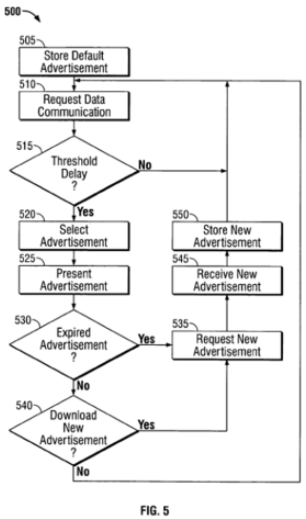
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	mode, or the like), a cost or a price associated with a serving of the content item, capping or quota data, attribute data, data representing a target user or a group of target users to which the content item is intended to be presented (e.g., defined by age, by age range, by location, by gender, by occupation, by profession, or the like), or other parameters. In one embodiment, for example, data loader 111 may have a relatively fast access to data, and/or a read-only authorization.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0129]. “A content request created by content client 174 may include data representing one or more properties of device 170 and/or one or more properties of the user of device 170, for example, a version identifier of content client 174, an identifier of application 176, an identifier of device 170 (e.g., manufacturer, model, or the like), local time, installation time, last connection time, Operating System (OS) type and version, total memory size of device 170, free or available memory of device 170, free or available memory in local repository 171, screen dimensions (e.g., height and width, by pixels), color depth (e.g., as a number of bits available to represent color information), user information, user name, cache content (e.g., list of previous-stored content items within local repository 171), previous presentations data, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0165]. “In some embodiments, optionally, a “cookie” or a cookie-like mechanism may be used by system 100, for example, to identify device 170, to store in device 170 data which may be unique to device 170, to store in device 170 data related to prior communications between device 170 and other components of system 100, to store in device 170 personal information about a user of device 170, or the like. The cookie may be stored, for example, in memory unit 187, and may be periodically read or updated.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0177]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2, [0007], [0008], [0104], [0161], and [0162]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0063] and [0067]. “Media monitoring information may be generated based on, for example, audio codes, signatures (e.g., a representation of any characteristic of monitored audio such as, for example, a characteristic of a program signal), radio frequency (RF) codes, and/or any other codes, information, or identifiers that may be extracted from and/or otherwise associated with a media presentation to which a monitored person is exposed. ” Mello ’479 at [0027]. “The RF location interface 148 may also be configured to broadcast location-related information such as, for example, time-stamped PPM identification codes. The time-stamped PPM identification codes may be received by, for example, three or more of the relay devices such as the relay device 64, which may process the codes cooperatively using triangulation techniques to determine the location of the PPM 30. The relay

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	devices 64 may communicate the received time-stamped PPM identification codes to the central facility 60 along with information relating to the times at which the codes were received by each of the relay devices 64. The central facility 60 may then determine the location of the PPM 30 based on this information.” Mello ’479 at [0048]. “The PPM 30 may collect/generate and store media monitoring information (e.g., audience measurement codes (e.g., codes inserted to identify media, sometimes referred to as “ancillary codes”), signatures, etc.) associated with any media (e.g., video, audio, movies, music, still pictures, advertising, etc.) to which the monitored person 32 is exposed. For example, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain codes (e.g., audio codes), generate or collect signatures, etc. that may be used to identify video programs (e.g., DVD movies, television programming, etc.), audio programs (e.g., CD audio, radio programming, etc.), and/or any other media. Using one or more media detection devices described above in connection with FIG. 2, the PPM 30 may collect media monitoring information associated with presented or delivered media to which the monitored person 32 may be exposed. Additionally, the PPM 30 may be configured to receive codes (e.g., audio codes and/or RF codes) associated with other forms of media such as, for example, billboards or any other form of publicly viewable advertising or media. For example, each billboard (e.g., the billboard 20) may include an audio broadcasting device and/or an RF broadcasting device such as, for example, the transceiver 22 of FIG. 1, configured to emit a billboard code that uniquely identifies that billboard. If the PPM 30 is proximate to a billboard, the PPM 30 may obtain the billboard code as media monitoring information, thereby indicating that the monitored person 32 was exposed to the billboard. In addition, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain direction information via, for example, the compass 150, and log the direction in which the monitored person 32 is facing or traveling so that subsequent data analyses may determine if the monitored person 32 was likely facing the billboard.” Mello ’479 at [0060]–[0061]. “The reference media codes/signatures database 211 is configured to store advertisement identifiers in association with respective media representation information such as codes or signatures that are known to be associated with, correspond to, or that otherwise identify those advertisements. For example, the reference media codes/signatures database 211 can store reference audio codes or signatures that identify respective audio advertisements, reference video codes, or signatures that identify respective video advertisements, and/or RF codes or signatures that identify respective advertisements (e.g., the billboard 20 of FIG. 1) having RF transmitters (e.g., the RF transmitter 22 of FIG. 1) that emit codes or unique RF signals. The data analyzer 208 can compare codes or signatures collected by the PPM's 30, 34, and 36 (FIG. 1) to the known codes or signatures in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 to determine audio, video, or other stationary

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	advertisements to which the monitored persons 32, 38, and 40 were exposed. In addition, the data analyzer 208 can use the advertisement identifier information in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 in connection with the geo-coded advertisement database 210 to determine the locations at which the advertisements were presented. In the illustrated example, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve information from the database 72 to perform analyses and can store analysis results in the database 72 for subsequent retrieval by a metering entity or a business interested in receiving the analysis results. In the illustrated example, the database 72 includes a storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 and a consumer behavior knowledgebase 214. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 stores retail establishment identifiers and product/service identifiers in association with respective location identifiers indicative of the locations of those retail establishments and products/services. In some example implementations, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve the associated identifiers from the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 to determine whether a user visited a particular retail establishment and/or purchased a product or service at a particular retail establishment. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can be setup and configured by a metering entity (e.g., a metering business implementing the example methods and apparatus described herein) upon initial system setup to associate location identifiers with respective retail establishments and/or products/services. The knowledgebase 212 is maintained thereafter to keep location identifier associations up to date. In some example implementations, the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 is updated based on data collected by the PPM 30. For example, purchase data stored by the PPM 30 in association with location information may include a retail establishment name or identifier that the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can use to update location identifier associations and/or add new location identifier associations.” Mello ’479 at [0076]–[0077].

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	 **FIG. 16A** Busch ’815 at Fig. 16A. “ For purposes of illustration and without limitation, a list of RFID numbers associated with merchant ID numbers is maintained and coupon identification number or value for coupons that have been sent to the mobile phone with the particular RFID number. When the merchant ID scans the RFID chip and obtains the RFID number then the merchant submits a query with the RFID number and their merchant ID number and the coupon identification number or value is returned. This invention may also be used with any other wireless identification number such as the Media Access Control (MAC) address of a Bluetooth or Wi-Fi radio, or any unique identification number.” Busch ’815 at [0374]. “Content producers may also look at various statistics associated with their various advertisement campaigns. With reference to FIG. 16B, the user interface includes an identification of the content ID 1620 and a table of data 1622.” Busch ’815 at [0424]. “The user is associated with an identifier on a website that hosts the video content, the identifier is either associated with the user's mobile device or the identifier is coupled to a second identifier in another system that is associated with the user's mobile device. When the video advertisement is played, an indication that the advertisement was displayed to the user is recorded.” Busch ’815 at [0426]. “The advertisement 1700 is associated with a particular advertiser through the identification number on the near field identification tag 1702. The near field identification tag 1702 may contain an identification number

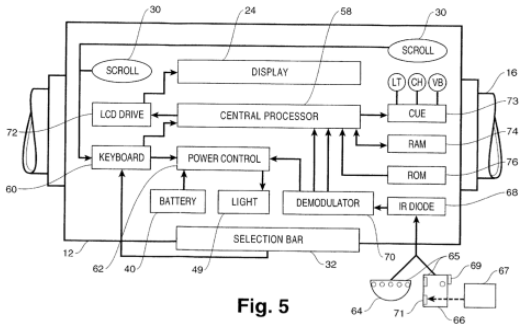
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	unique to the advertiser or one that is unique for each advertisement. Instead of near field identification, a barcode or other coded image may be used. A user may use the camera on their mobile device to take a picture of the coded image. The picture of the coded image is processed to obtain the encoded identifying information which is then reported to system 1704.” Busch ’815 at [0428]. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 11:17–32. “The Xtify API provides a simple interface for a web content provider to access a user's location. This API uses a REST interface and XML as the message format. The method for querying a user's location requires the content provider to include two parameters, one identifying the application and the other identifying the particular user associated with the location query.” Xtify - API Overview at 1. “Step 3: Provide a link for users to download the Xtify client. You will place a special download link on your website that includes your Application ID and a UNIQUE identifier you provide for each user download. Be sure not to use the same user key for every download as this will disable all previous users with that key.” Xtify - QuickStart at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[2b] providing the request identifier to the registered application program.	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing the request identifier to the registered application program.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039].

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	 FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “The notification may represent a request for a new advertisement or a request for new expiration data and may be sent to a remote server. ” Macaluso ’238 at [0006]. “The advertising application may also manage and maintain a cache of one or more advertisements. In addition to a cache of downloadable advertisements, the advertising application may include a default advertisement that is never deleted. The advertising application may track the respective advertisements' lifetimes. For example, it may be desirable for advertisements to have a specified expiration date and time and/or a specified number of times to be displayed. The advertising application may also keep track of statistics relating to the advertisement, such as the number of times displayed and frequency of display” Macaluso ’238 at [0032]. “Each advertisement may have an associated expiration date and time that is assigned to and downloaded with the advertisement. If the date and time have passed, the advertisement may be considered to have expired. If the advertisement has expired, a new advertisement may be requested (step 535) by, for example, sending a request to a remote server that stores a library of advertisements.” Macaluso ’238 at [0035].

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	“When a new advertisement is downloaded, an AdCounter value representing the number of times the advertisement is to be displayed may also be sent with the advertisement. The use of expiration data and a counter value are not necessarily mutually exclusive. In some implementations, it may be desirable to use both techniques for determining whether a new advertisement should be downloaded. For example, a new advertisement may be downloaded in connection with the earlier of the expiration date or the advertisement having been displayed a specified number of times.” Macaluso ’238 at [0038]. “The advertising extension 802 maintains status information relating to the advertisements stored on the mobile device. This status information includes an update flag and an indication of whether an advertisement is stored in an advertisement cache of the mobile device, which are set to respective initial values (step 810). ” Macaluso ’238 at [0045]. “The client request may use an HTTP POST method. The HTTP header of the request may contain HTTP header tags along with specially defined header tags for communicating data relevant to the described advertising techniques. The data specifying the necessary format of the requested advertisement may be set forth in request tags, which may be sent in the body of the request. The request tags may HTML format tags. Accordingly, each tag may be separated from its value by an equal sign (‘=’) and each tag/value pair may be separated by an ampersand (‘&’). The response from the server may use the HTTP status technique along with specially defined header tags. The response tags may be in the HTML header, each may appear on its own line and may be separated from its value by a colon (‘:’).” Macaluso ’238 at [0051]. “The response tags of the above illustrative response include an “AW-Title” tag, which allows the server to inform the client of the advertisement that is sent. An “AW-Frames” tag allows the server to indicate how many frames are in the animated bitmap. Using the information about the number of frames, the client may compute the width of each frame by dividing the width of the received bitmap by the number of frames. An “AW-Expiration” tag indicates that the advertisement is valid only until the time specified in the “AW-Expiration” tag.” Macaluso ’238 at [0057]. “The server may also store a database table for each mobile device. The mobile device database table may include a phone number or other unique identifier for the mobile device, a number of views for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device as reported by the mobile device (e.g., a “Views” field), a time period in which the views occurred, the title of the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a “Last_assignment_title” field), the number of views assigned for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a “Last_assignment_views” field), and the time period in which the mobile device is requested to perform the assigned number of views for the last advertisement assigned to the mobile device (e.g., a

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	“Last_assignment_time” field). In some implementations, the mobile device database table may store additional historical information regarding advertisements that were previously assigned to the mobile device to allow the server to more efficiently determine which advertisements should be assigned to the mobile device” Macaluso ’238 at [0061]. “The cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 include an IC chip 55 that performs short-range communication by using a non-contact method, and the IC chip is given ICID that is unique identification information. In the present embodiment, for example, the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 perform short-range communication by using the IC chip 55. The IC chip 55 is a short-wave-resistant module. The IC chip 55 is removably or fixedly built in the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0032]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 designates IDs of a plurality of advertisement items which are selected in step ST5, and transfers these IDs to the service device 14 via the interface 72. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers a plurality of received IDs to the memory 68. In addition to the ID data, the processing circuit 79 reads out the advertisement data associated with the place data and transfers it to the service device 14. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers received advertisement data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0060]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out the plurality of IDs and transfers them to the cellular phone 12-1 via the short-range communication unit 65. The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 transfers the plurality of received IDs to the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0062]. “By using the plurality of IDs received in step ST7, the processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 downloads all the corresponding advertisement data from the Web server 24. It is possible to download them from servers other than the Web server 24.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0066]. “Further according to the first process, while the cellular phone 12-1 has not so much communication capacity, it is merely necessary to communicate only small-capacity ID data between the cellular phone 12-1 and the service device 14. Therefore communication time becomes shorter. According to the first process, the cellular phone 12-1 receives the advertisement data from the Web server 24 via large-capacity transmission according to the received IDs from the service device 14, and the cellular phone 12-1 selects the advertisement data suitable for the user from the received advertisement data. Therefore, the Web server 24 does not accumulate information regarding treated advertisement data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0069]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 78, and based upon both of them the processing circuit 79 selects suitable advertisement from the advertisement

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	stored in the memory 78. That is, the processing circuit 79, based upon both of a type of application program being implemented by the cellular phone 12-1 and a place of the service device 14, searches the corresponding advertisement videos and digital content data in the memory 78. The advertisement video is associated with the digital content data in a one-to-one correspondence, and both are assigned a type of application program and place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0100]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out, from the memory 68, data necessary for answering the service requests received in the step ST24. Then the service device 14 transfers the data necessary for the service requests and both the advertisement videos and digital content data selected in the step ST29 to the cellular phone 12-1 via the R/W device 16. At this time the advertisement videos are associated with the digital content data in one-to-one correspondence. The digital content data includes, for example, live videos, animation videos, ring tones, and standby screens. The digital video data is available on condition that users of the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 are registered as a member in the Web server 24. Transferring data to the cellular phone 12-1, the service device 14 displays an advertisement video on the display 64.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0108]. “When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 accesses the Web server 24, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 reads out the content-transfer history data TD and transfers it to the Web server 24. This transfer is performed, for example, at the time when an application program APL is downloaded, or when advertisement member registration is performed. When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 transfers the content-transfer history data TD to the Web server 24, this transfer may be implemented after the original content-transfer history data has been changed to the upper-level category data. When the change to the upper-level category data is performed, for example, each ID of cellular phone is changed to classified ID that is classified to a given ID, or each due date is changed to a given period of the due date that covers a certain period of due data. Here, the classified ID is, for example, an ID assigned to a type of cellular phone.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0147].

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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The system of this invention utilizes similar components with the locationally specific transmitting unit transmitting a digitized message signal representing the screen graphic together with other product control signals related to the promoted item such as the universal product identification number, bar code, date or iteration of the promotional graphic, and the identity of the transmitting unit. The transmitted screen graphic signal is compared with a memory file of stored screen graphics and if a match is found, the stored memory graphic or the signal transmitted graphic is displayed. Often, using the standard checksum procedure, the stored memory graphic can be validated and displayed before completion of transmission of the message signal.” Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5. “If there is no match, the signal transmitted graphic is stored into the memory of the display unit and the signal transmitted graphic is simultaneously displayed on the screen of the display unit. Similarly, if there is a match but the transmitted graphic is an updated version, then the stored memory graphic is dated and replaced with the updated signal transmitted graphic.” Begum ’880 at 2:6–12. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does

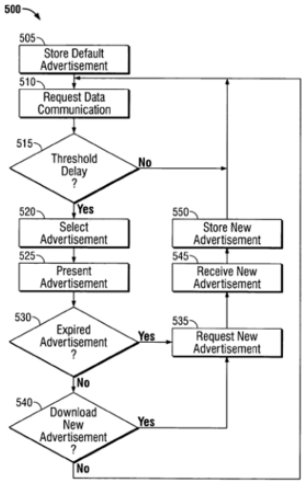
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	not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The product control data is a short alphanumeric string which in seven bit ASCHII code can be transmitted in a small fraction of a second. Using standard compression algorithms for the bit-mapped screen graphic, the product control data and the promotional screen graphic can be transmitted well within the two second permissible time frame.” Begum ’880 at 9:38–44. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. *See also* Begum ’880 at 8:36–47 and 10:16–31. “After viewing the coupon, the shopper may elect to select the displayed coupon by pressing one of the select buttons 24 on the control panel 15 of the portable communication unit 14, while the coupon is being displayed, or within an additional short period of time after display. The relevant product control data relating to the selected coupon and the related product, such as the coupon identification number, product identification number, bar code number, and savings amount, are then stored in a coupon exception file 36 in the memory 34 of the communication unit 14. The product identification number will customarily correspond to the universal product code (UPC).

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	The portable communication unit 14 has an internal wireless communicator 38, in the form of an infrared or radio frequency transmitter 39, schematically represented in FIG. 1. When the communication unit 14 is prompted at a checkout counter 41, for example, manually by the checkout person 43 manipulating a reset switch 42 on the communication unit 14, the coupon exception file 36 is transmitted by the transmitter 39 to a receiver 44 in an electronic coupon interface unit 45 at the checkout counter, and the file in the communication unit 14 is cleared for reuse” Begum ’606 at 4:50–5:5. “Data loader 111 may obtain one or more parameters to allow ad server 110 to process the content request from communicator 150. Such parameters may include, for example, parameters representing properties of various content items, e.g., a content item identifier, a group identifier (e.g., identifying a group to which the content item belongs), an update time, priority data, a time period during which the content item may be served, a presentation template associated with the content item, an alternate text associated with the content item, a broadcast mode associated with the content item (e.g., “live broadcast” mode, “test” mode, “stop” mode, or the like), a cost or a price associated with a serving of the content item, capping or quota data, attribute data, data representing a target user or a group of target users to which the content item is intended to be presented (e.g., defined by age, by age range, by location, by gender, by occupation, by profession, or the like), or other parameters. In one embodiment, for example, data loader 111 may have a relatively fast access to data, and/or a read-only authorization.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0129]. “A content request created by content client 174 may include data representing one or more properties of device 170 and/or one or more properties of the user of device 170, for example, a version identifier of content client 174, an identifier of application 176, an identifier of device 170 (e.g., manufacturer, model, or the like), local time, installation time, last connection time, Operating System (OS) type and version, total memory size of device 170, free or available memory of device 170, free or available memory in local repository 171, screen dimensions (e.g., height and width, by pixels), color depth (e.g., as a number of bits available to represent color information), user information, user name, cache content (e.g., list of previous-stored content items within local repository 171), previous presentations data, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0165]. “In some embodiments, optionally, a “cookie” or a cookie-like mechanism may be used by system 100, for example, to identify device 170, to store in device 170 data which may be unique to device 170, to store in device 170 data related to prior communications between device 170 and other components of system 100, to store in device 170 personal information about a user of device 170, or the like. The cookie may be stored, for example, in memory unit 187, and may be periodically read or updated.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0177].

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	See also Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2, [0007], [0008], [0104], [0161], and [0162]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0063] and [0067]. “Media monitoring information may be generated based on, for example, audio codes, signatures (e.g., a representation of any characteristic of monitored audio such as, for example, a characteristic of a program signal), radio frequency (RF) codes, and/or any other codes, information, or identifiers that may be extracted from and/or otherwise associated with a media presentation to which a monitored person is exposed. ” Mello ’479 at [0027]. “The RF location interface 148 may also be configured to broadcast location-related information such as, for example, time-stamped PPM identification codes. The time-stamped PPM identification codes may be received by, for example, three or more of the relay devices such as the relay device 64, which may process the codes cooperatively using triangulation techniques to determine the location of the PPM 30. The relay devices 64 may communicate the received time-stamped PPM identification codes to the central facility 60 along with information relating to the times at which the codes were received by each of the relay devices 64. The central facility 60 may then determine the location of the PPM 30 based on this information.” Mello ’479 at [0048]. “The PPM 30 may collect/generate and store media monitoring information (e.g., audience measurement codes (e.g., codes inserted to identify media, sometimes referred to as “ancillary codes”), signatures, etc.) associated with any media (e.g., video, audio, movies, music, still pictures, advertising, etc.) to which the monitored person 32 is exposed. For example, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain codes (e.g., audio codes), generate or collect signatures, etc. that may be used to identify video programs (e.g., DVD movies, television programming, etc.), audio programs (e.g., CD audio, radio programming, etc.), and/or any other media. Using one or more media detection devices described above in connection with FIG. 2, the PPM 30 may collect media monitoring information associated with presented or delivered media to which the monitored person 32 may be exposed. Additionally, the PPM 30 may be configured to receive codes (e.g., audio codes and/or RF codes) associated with other forms of media such as, for example, billboards or any other form of publicly viewable advertising or media. For example, each billboard (e.g., the billboard 20) may include an audio broadcasting device and/or an RF broadcasting device such as, for example, the transceiver 22 of FIG. 1, configured to emit a billboard code that uniquely identifies that billboard. If the PPM 30 is proximate to a billboard, the PPM 30 may obtain the billboard code as media monitoring information, thereby indicating that the monitored person 32 was exposed to the billboard. In addition, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain direction information

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	via, for example, the compass 150, and log the direction in which the monitored person 32 is facing or traveling so that subsequent data analyses may determine if the monitored person 32 was likely facing the billboard.” Mello ’479 at [0060]–[0061]. “The reference media codes/signatures database 211 is configured to store advertisement identifiers in association with respective media representation information such as codes or signatures that are known to be associated with, correspond to, or that otherwise identify those advertisements. For example, the reference media codes/signatures database 211 can store reference audio codes or signatures that identify respective audio advertisements, reference video codes, or signatures that identify respective video advertisements, and/or RF codes or signatures that identify respective advertisements (e.g., the billboard 20 of FIG. 1) having RF transmitters (e.g., the RF transmitter 22 of FIG. 1) that emit codes or unique RF signals. The data analyzer 208 can compare codes or signatures collected by the PPM's 30, 34, and 36 (FIG. 1) to the known codes or signatures in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 to determine audio, video, or other stationary advertisements to which the monitored persons 32, 38, and 40 were exposed. In addition, the data analyzer 208 can use the advertisement identifier information in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 in connection with the geo-coded advertisement database 210 to determine the locations at which the advertisements were presented. In the illustrated example, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve information from the database 72 to perform analyses and can store analysis results in the database 72 for subsequent retrieval by a metering entity or a business interested in receiving the analysis results. In the illustrated example, the database 72 includes a storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 and a consumer behavior knowledgebase 214. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 stores retail establishment identifiers and product/service identifiers in association with respective location identifiers indicative of the locations of those retail establishments and products/services. In some example implementations, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve the associated identifiers from the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 to determine whether a user visited a particular retail establishment and/or purchased a product or service at a particular retail establishment. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can be setup and configured by a metering entity (e.g., a metering business implementing the example methods and apparatus described herein) upon initial system setup to associate location identifiers with respective retail establishments and/or products/services. The knowledgebase 212 is maintained thereafter to keep location identifier associations up to date. In some example implementations, the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 is updated based on data collected by the PPM 30. For example, purchase data stored by the PPM 30 in association with location information may include a retail establishment name or identifier that

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	the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can use to update location identifier associations and/or add new location identifier associations.” Mello ’479 at [0076]–[0077]. “ For purposes of illustration and without limitation, a list of RFID numbers associated with merchant ID numbers is maintained and coupon identification number or value for coupons that have been sent to the mobile phone with the particular RFID number. When the merchant ID scans the RFID chip and obtains the RFID number then the merchant submits a query with the RFID number and their merchant ID number and the coupon identification number or value is returned. This invention may also be used with any other wireless identification number such as the Media Access Control (MAC) address of a Bluetooth or Wi-Fi radio, or any unique identification number.” Busch ’815 at [0374]. “The user is associated with an identifier on a website that hosts the video content, the identifier is either associated with the user's mobile device or the identifier is coupled to a second identifier in another system that is associated with the user's mobile device. When the video advertisement is played, an indication that the advertisement was displayed to the user is recorded.” Busch ’815 at [0426]. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 11:17–32. “The Xtify API provides a simple interface for a web content provider to access a user's location. This API uses a REST interface and XML as the message format. The method for querying a user's location requires the content provider to include two parameters, one identifying the application and the other identifying the particular user associated with the location query.” Xtify - API Overview at 1. “Step 3: Provide a link for users to download the Xtify client. You will place a special download link on your website that includes your Application ID and a UNIQUE identifier you provide for each user download. Be sure not to use the same user key for every download as this will disable all previous users with that key.” Xtify - QuickStart at 1. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.

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3[pre]. The method of claim 2, further comprising:	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 2.” *See* claim 2 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[3a] receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier; and	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “receiving information related to user interaction with the provided content, the information including the request identifier.” For example: *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039].  FIG. 5 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 5. “When a new advertisement is downloaded, an AdCounter value representing the number of times the advertisement is to be displayed may also be sent with the advertisement. The use of expiration data and a counter value are not necessarily mutually exclusive. In some implementations, it may be desirable to use both techniques for determining whether a new advertisement should be downloaded. For example, a new advertisement may be downloaded in connection with the earlier of the expiration date or the advertisement having been displayed a specified number of times.” Macaluso ’238 at [0038].

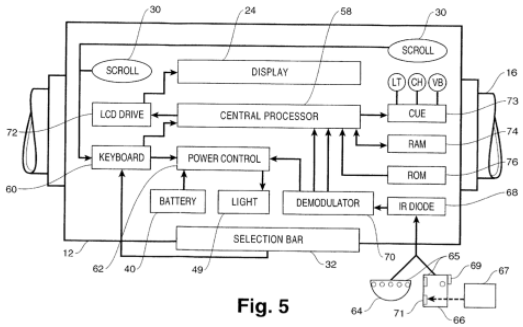
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	“The second aspect of the present invention is a service processing device comprising: an interface that performs short-range communication with a mobile communication device directly or indirectly; a memory that stores place data; and a controller that receives attribute data of a user or user's mobile communication device from user's mobile communication device, transfers the attribute data and the place data read out from the memory to the server, and performs announcement based upon recommendation data corresponding to the place data received from the server.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0010]. “The processing circuit 59 displays a questionnaire page on the display 54 when a user operates the operation unit 56. The processing circuit 59 updates the questionnaire page according to user's filling of the questionnaire. The questionnaire contents include items useful for judging user's emotions.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0033]. “The processing circuit 59 performs the process of changing the surveyed questionnaire data to upper level category data. Specifically, the processing circuit 59 changes the current-level data into upper level category data for the surveyed questionnaire data. For example, if the surveyed data is “address: Los Angels, favorite singer: Japanese rock singer, and favorite food: sushi”, then it is changed to upper level category data like this, “address: west coast, favorite singer: rock singer, and favorite food: Japanese food”. The above-mentioned category-level change, which is made by the processing circuit 59, uses a prepared correspondence table in which each word is associated with its upper level category word. The processing circuit 59, if desired, may also use one of a plurality of correspondence tables wherein each table has a different category level data. Thus a user can select a category level when he changes the present category level into an upper category level. Instead of using the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2, mobile information devices such as mobile game machines and PDAs may also be used.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0035]. “The advertisement selecting unit 35 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon both the changed questionnaire data and place data that are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1. Specifically, the advertisement selecting unit 35 designates a tag corresponding to user's preference based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with user's preferences based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the advertisement selecting unit 35 also designates a tag corresponding to the above place based upon the prepared correspondence table. Then the advertisement selecting unit 35 selects a plurality of advertisement items having the above tags by searching advertisement data stored in the memory 78. The advertisement selecting unit 35 also selects advertisement data based upon both the place data and the environment data around the service device 14, as will be described later.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0043].

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	“The first process is a process in which the communication system 1 of FIG. 1 performs delivery of advertisement content based upon the changed questionnaire data. FIG. 5 is a flowchart of the first process of the communication system 1 of FIG. 1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0048]. “The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 of FIG. 2 displays a questionnaire page on the display 54 when a user operates the operation unit 56. The processing circuit 59 updates the questionnaire page according to the progress of user's entry operation. The processing circuit 59 stores the entered questionnaire data in the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0050]. “The processing circuit 59 reads out the surveyed questionnaire data from the memory 58 and changes the words to upper level category words, as described above.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0052]. “The processing circuit 59 transfers the changed questionnaire data produced in the step ST2 to the service device 14 through short-range communication operated by the IC chip 55. Then the service device 14 in FIG. 3 transfers the received changed-questionnaire data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0054]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 of FIG. 3 reads out the changed questionnaire data and the place data from the memory 68, and transfers them to the Web server 24 via the interface 62. Then the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 of FIG. 4 transfers the received changed-questionnaire data and the place data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0056]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78, based upon the changed questionnaire data and the place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0058]. “Based upon user's personal information, user's preference information, and the pre-changed questionnaire data stored in the memory 58, the processing circuit 59 selects advertisement data suitable for the present user from the advertisement data downloaded in the step ST9. The processing circuit 59 displays images corresponding to the selected advertisement data on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0068]. “According to the above-mentioned first process, since the questionnaire data is sent to the service device 14 and the Web server 24 after the questionnaire data stored in the cellular phone 12-1 has been changed to the upper level category data, the selected advertisement data is not necessarily known to others, so that users can protect their privacy. Users also can get suitable advertisement data which reflects the surveyed questionnaire.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0069].

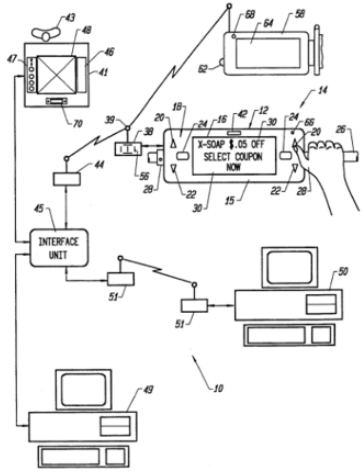
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	“The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon the APL-IDs, environment data, and the place data, which are read out from the memory 78. Specifically, the processing circuit 79 designates the corresponding tags based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with kinds of application program being implemented in the cellular phone 12-1, environments around the service device 14, and place data. And the processing circuit 79 selects a plurality of advertisements with the above tags by searching advertisement items stored in the memory 78.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0080]. “In the first process and the second process, though the advertisement data is used as recommendation data, the following data may be used as recommendation data. For example, the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 designates degree of fatigue, or kinds of emotions such as delight, anger, sorrow, and pleasure based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the processing circuit 79 selects various recommendation data based upon a kind of application program, the designated degree of fatigue, the designated kind of the emotion, and place data. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing a karaoke application, if user's feeling is designated as “pleasure”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a pleasurable music. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding transportation, if user's feeling is designated as “fatigue”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a transportation route that probably provides a train seat on the way to home. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding a theme park, if user's feeling is designated as “anger”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a ride on which a user can blow off anger. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding DVD rental, if user's feeling is designated as “fatigue”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend an easy movie. And if user's feeling is designated as “anger”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a violent movie. Further, in addition to the emotions such as delight, anger, sorrow, and pleasure, atmosphere may be used when the processing circuit 79 recommends something. The processing circuit 79 may also recommend a thing suitable for going-home time based upon the place data and the time data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0082]. “The cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via the R/W device 16 by using the function of the application program APL. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers attribute data and a list of advertisement videos and digital content data, which are stored in the memory 58 of FIG. 2, to the service device 14, as well as given service requests. The service device 14 transfers the above things received from the cellular phone 12-1 to the memory 68 of FIG. 3. The attribute data includes, for example, user's age, gender, and preferences.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0096].

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	“The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 of FIG. 3 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 68 and transfers them to the Web server 24 via the interface 62. The processing 79 of the Web server 24 of FIG. 4 receives APL-IDs and transfers them to the memory 78.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0098]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 78, and based upon both of them the processing circuit 79 selects suitable advertisement from the advertisement stored in the memory 78. That is, the processing circuit 79, based upon both of a type of application program being implemented by the cellular phone 12-1 and a place of the service device 14, searches the corresponding advertisement videos and digital content data in the memory 78. The advertisement video is associated with the digital content data in a one-to-one correspondence, and both are assigned a type of application program and place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0100]. “The service device 14 selects advertisement videos and digital content data to be transferred to the cellular phone 12 based upon the attribute data and the list of advertisement videos and digital content data received in the step ST24. Specifically, the processing circuit 69 of the service device 14, based upon the attribute data received from the cellular phone 12-1, makes a list satisfying preferences of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1 by searching the list of the advertisement videos and digital content data that are stored in the memory 68. Then, from the list made in this step, the processing circuit 69 selects advertisement videos and digital content data that are not found in the list received from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0106]. “The processing circuit 59 displays the received advertisement video on the display 54 when the reception of the advertisement video completes. The processing circuit 59 displays a plurality of advertisement videos in predetermined order when a plurality of advertisement videos are stored in the memory 58. In this case the processing circuit 59 may display a plurality of advertisement videos in priority order that is based upon the attribute data of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0111]. “The cellular phone 12-1 accesses, for example, the Web server 24 according to user's operation of the operation unit 56. This access makes the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 read out the default video from the memory 78 and transfer it to the cellular phone 12-1. In the default video, an advertising area on the screen is located at, for example, the top of a page. At this time, the Web server 24 receives the attribute data from the cellular phone 12-1 and selects a default video that matches user's preference based upon the attribute data, and transfers the default video to the cellular phone 12-1. The cellular phone 12-1 transfers the default video, which is received from the Web server 24, to the memory 58 of FIG. 2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0115].

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	“In this registration process, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers data such as age, gender, preference, and local information to the Web server 24 to register them.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “Further, in accordance with the communication system 1 of the present invention, the advertisement videos are selected based upon attributes of the cellular phone 12-1 and are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1 to the service device 14 in order to store them. Therefore, it is possible to display advertisement videos matching the preference of the user of the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0135]. “Further, when the cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via R/W device 16, the service device 14 transfers optimum-timing combination data to the cellular phone 12-1. The cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 displays an advertisement video based upon the default combination data for the first time. However, next time, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 displays advertisement data based upon a new combination data received through communication with the service device 14.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0142]. “In the present embedment, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 generates and stores content-transfer history data TD in which a history of digital content data transferred between the above two cellular phones and other cellular phones is recorded. The content-transfer history data TD is finally stored in the Web server 24.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0145]. “Specifically, when the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 transfers digital content data to other cellular phone, and vice versa, its transfer history is added to the content-transfer history data TD stored in the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0146]. “When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 accesses the Web server 24, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 reads out the content-transfer history data TD and transfers it to the Web server 24. This transfer is performed, for example, at the time when an application program APL is downloaded, or when advertisement member registration is performed. When the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 transfers the content-transfer history data TD to the Web server 24, this transfer may be implemented after the original content-transfer history data has been changed to the upper-level category data. When the change to the upper-level category data is performed, for example, each ID of cellular phone is changed to classified ID that is classified to a given ID, or each due date is changed to a given period of the due date that covers a certain period of due data. Here, the classified ID is, for example, an ID assigned to a type of cellular phone.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0147].

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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “If there is no match, the signal transmitted graphic is stored into the memory of the display unit and the signal transmitted graphic is simultaneously displayed on the screen of the display unit. Similarly, if there is a match but the transmitted graphic is an updated version, then the stored memory graphic is dated and replaced with the updated signal transmitted graphic.” Begum ’880 at 2:6–12. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55.

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	“With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “To assist a user in locating items, the generic names are listed with an aisle directory listing for each category as shown in FIG. 8. In one embodiment of operation, an updatable series of advertisements, particularly select sales items for which the product producers or distributors have paid advertisement fees to the system operator, is retained in memory. Periodically, during a state of activation of the display device when the shopper is not using the display unit, the display screen is activated for a set time, for example ten seconds, and a select product advertisement is displayed as shown in FIG. 9. Preferably, the advertisement contains a sale price, as shoppers prefer not to refer to simple product name advertisements. To alert the shopper that a promotional message is being displayed, a cue signal, such as a pleasant chime, light or handle vibration is generated at the beginning of the message. The cue signal is also generated when the promotional message is activated by the transceiver units 65 located proximate the promoted product.” Begum ’880 at 10:52–11:3. “To improve the likelihood that the shopper will look at the display screen when cued, a prize code is intermittently flashed on the screen instead of a scheduled advertisement. This code may be in the form of an automatically reprogrammable four digit number as shown in FIG. 10. When the number is related to the check-out clerk, a monetary coupon or reduction in the check-out tally is granted.” Begum ’880 at 11:11–17. *See also* Begum ’880 at 8:36–47 and 10:16–31.

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	 FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “After viewing the coupon, the shopper may elect to select the displayed coupon by pressing one of the select buttons 24 on the control panel 15 of the portable communication unit 14, while the coupon is being displayed, or within an additional short period of time after display. The relevant product control data relating to the selected coupon and the related product, such as the coupon identification number, product identification number, bar code number, and savings amount, are then stored in a coupon exception file 36 in the memory 34 of the communication unit 14. The product identification number will customarily correspond to the universal product code (UPC). The portable communication unit 14 has an internal wireless communicator 38, in the form of an infrared or radio frequency transmitter 39, schematically represented in FIG. 1. When the communication unit 14 is prompted at a checkout counter 41, for example, manually by the checkout person 43 manipulating a reset switch 42 on the communication unit 14, the coupon exception file 36 is transmitted by the transmitter 39 to a receiver 44 in an electronic coupon interface unit 45 at the checkout counter, and the file in the communication unit 14 is cleared for reuse” Begum ’606 at 4:50–5:5.

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	“In some embodiments, for example, the method may include selectively serving the content item based on a personal data item representing a property of a user of said wireless communication device. In some embodiments, for example, the data item is selected from a group consisting of: a data item representing an age of the user, a data item representing an age group of the user, a data item representing a gender of the user, a data item representing an occupation of the user, a data item representing a profession of the user, and a data item representing usage pattern associated with the user.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0027]. “Device 170 may store or otherwise log information related to presentations performed by device 170, e.g., data indicating the content item(s) presented, data the starting time and/or ending time of the presentations, data indicating operations performed by device 170 and/or the user of device 170 during or after the presentation (e.g., pressing a button, dialing, sending a SMS or MMS message, placing a call, or the like). Device 170 may periodically upload the logged data, e.g., to communicator 150, which may aggregate such data from multiple wireless communication devices.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0104]. “Data analyzer 134 may analyze inventory data and campaign-related data and may produce reports, e.g., statistical reports for advertisers and/or an administrator of system 100, market research reports, data mining reports, On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) reports, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0110]. “Together with or upon presentation of a content item, device 170 may register or log, for example, in memory unit 187, properties related to that presentation, e.g., an identifier of application 176, a location identifier, a presentation starting time, a presentation ending time, the total presentation time, a user's response to the presentation (e.g., user viewed the presentation, user aborted or interrupted or paused the presentation, user pressed a button, user initiated a call or sent a SMS item, user interacted with the presented content item, or the like), and other data. Presentation-related data may be reported by reporter 181 to communicator 150, e.g., periodically, upon demand, together with a subsequent content request, when a pre-defined condition is met, upon presenting a certain number of content items, or the like. In one embodiment, reporter 181 may be triggered or activated by content client 174, presentation service 182, server communicator 177, or other components of device 170.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0161]. “In some embodiments, for example, a presentation report or presentation-related data may be transmitted by device 170 substantially together with a subsequent content request; for example, a second content request may include a presentation report related to content items presented since a previous report was transmitted, since a previous content request was transmitted, or the like. This may, for example, allow utilizing a single communication session to transmit both a content request and a presentation report. This may, for example, obviate the need to open a first communication session to transmit the content request and a second

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	communication session to transmit the presentation report, or reduce the number of communication transactions required.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0162]. “A content request created by content client 174 may include data representing one or more properties of device 170 and/or one or more properties of the user of device 170, for example, a version identifier of content client 174, an identifier of application 176, an identifier of device 170 (e.g., manufacturer, model, or the like), local time, installation time, last connection time, Operating System (OS) type and version, total memory size of device 170, free or available memory of device 170, free or available memory in local repository 171, screen dimensions (e.g., height and width, by pixels), color depth (e.g., as a number of bits available to represent color information), user information, user name, cache content (e.g., list of previous-stored content items within local repository 171), previous presentations data, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0165]. “As indicated at box 255, the method may optionally include, for example, transmitting by device 170 to communicator 150 an activity report indicating properties of, or data related to, presentations presented by device 170.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0188]. “Some embodiments may utilize a taxonomy, for example, a pre-defined classification into categories, e.g., in a tree structure having “branches”, or other hierarchical structure. For example, a branch may be “games”, having sub-branches of “sports” and “arcade”; and the “sports” sub-branch may have sub-sub-branches of “basketball”, “football” and “tennis”. In some embodiments, an advertisement presented to a user, or inserted into a SMS/MMS/IM/Email message, may be selected based on taxonomy-based analysis. For example, if a user played a football game on his mobile phone, and further played a basketball game on his mobile phone, the system may present to this user, or insert into SMS/MMS/IM/Email messages that this user sends and/or receives, advertisements or content items which may be sports-related.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0221]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2, [0007], and [0008]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0063] and [0067]. “Media monitoring information may be generated based on, for example, audio codes, signatures (e.g., a representation of any characteristic of monitored audio such as, for example, a characteristic of a program signal), radio frequency (RF) codes, and/or any other codes, information, or identifiers that may be extracted from and/or otherwise associated with a media presentation to which a monitored person is exposed. ” Mello ’479 at [0027].

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	“The RF location interface 148 may also be configured to broadcast location-related information such as, for example, time-stamped PPM identification codes. The time-stamped PPM identification codes may be received by, for example, three or more of the relay devices such as the relay device 64, which may process the codes cooperatively using triangulation techniques to determine the location of the PPM 30. The relay devices 64 may communicate the received time-stamped PPM identification codes to the central facility 60 along with information relating to the times at which the codes were received by each of the relay devices 64. The central facility 60 may then determine the location of the PPM 30 based on this information.” Mello ’479 at [0048]. “The PPM 30 may collect/generate and store media monitoring information (e.g., audience measurement codes (e.g., codes inserted to identify media, sometimes referred to as “ancillary codes”), signatures, etc.) associated with any media (e.g., video, audio, movies, music, still pictures, advertising, etc.) to which the monitored person 32 is exposed. For example, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain codes (e.g., audio codes), generate or collect signatures, etc. that may be used to identify video programs (e.g., DVD movies, television programming, etc.), audio programs (e.g., CD audio, radio programming, etc.), and/or any other media. Using one or more media detection devices described above in connection with FIG. 2, the PPM 30 may collect media monitoring information associated with presented or delivered media to which the monitored person 32 may be exposed. Additionally, the PPM 30 may be configured to receive codes (e.g., audio codes and/or RF codes) associated with other forms of media such as, for example, billboards or any other form of publicly viewable advertising or media. For example, each billboard (e.g., the billboard 20) may include an audio broadcasting device and/or an RF broadcasting device such as, for example, the transceiver 22 of FIG. 1, configured to emit a billboard code that uniquely identifies that billboard. If the PPM 30 is proximate to a billboard, the PPM 30 may obtain the billboard code as media monitoring information, thereby indicating that the monitored person 32 was exposed to the billboard. In addition, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain direction information via, for example, the compass 150, and log the direction in which the monitored person 32 is facing or traveling so that subsequent data analyses may determine if the monitored person 32 was likely facing the billboard.” Mello ’479 at [0060]–[0061]. “The reference media codes/signatures database 211 is configured to store advertisement identifiers in association with respective media representation information such as codes or signatures that are known to be associated with, correspond to, or that otherwise identify those advertisements. For example, the reference media codes/signatures database 211 can store reference audio codes or signatures that identify respective audio advertisements, reference video codes, or signatures that identify respective video advertisements,

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	and/or RF codes or signatures that identify respective advertisements (e.g., the billboard 20 of FIG. 1) having RF transmitters (e.g., the RF transmitter 22 of FIG. 1) that emit codes or unique RF signals. The data analyzer 208 can compare codes or signatures collected by the PPM's 30, 34, and 36 (FIG. 1) to the known codes or signatures in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 to determine audio, video, or other stationary advertisements to which the monitored persons 32, 38, and 40 were exposed. In addition, the data analyzer 208 can use the advertisement identifier information in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 in connection with the geo-coded advertisement database 210 to determine the locations at which the advertisements were presented. In the illustrated example, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve information from the database 72 to perform analyses and can store analysis results in the database 72 for subsequent retrieval by a metering entity or a business interested in receiving the analysis results. In the illustrated example, the database 72 includes a storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 and a consumer behavior knowledgebase 214. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 stores retail establishment identifiers and product/service identifiers in association with respective location identifiers indicative of the locations of those retail establishments and products/services. In some example implementations, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve the associated identifiers from the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 to determine whether a user visited a particular retail establishment and/or purchased a product or service at a particular retail establishment. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can be setup and configured by a metering entity (e.g., a metering business implementing the example methods and apparatus described herein) upon initial system setup to associate location identifiers with respective retail establishments and/or products/services. The knowledgebase 212 is maintained thereafter to keep location identifier associations up to date. In some example implementations, the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 is updated based on data collected by the PPM 30. For example, purchase data stored by the PPM 30 in association with location information may include a retail establishment name or identifier that the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can use to update location identifier associations and/or add new location identifier associations.” Mello ’479 at [0076]–[0077]. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that

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	user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008]. “In some forms of the invention, a user's favorite businesses and attractions are determined. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, these locations may be determined by analyzing the location information to determine the frequency with which the user of the mobile device visits particular businesses or particular types of businesses; the amount of time spent at the business location; by reference to positive or negative or numerical ratings the user associates with particular businesses or business types (such ratings can be entered via a menu on a mobile device or through an application or webpage associated with the user's profile). The ratings are positive or negative such as thumbs up and thumb down but may also be numerical such as a rating one through five.” Busch ’815 at [0364]. “For purposes of illustration and without limitation, information is sent to the mobile device containing points that correspond to locations where if the user is in proximity to the point, the mobile device takes an action, or manifests an intent to take an action. The action is displaying targeted content but it may also be responding with additional information, changing the behavior of the mobile device (e.g., location reporting frequency, content display settings, etc.), or any other action desired or combination of actions desired.” Busch ’815 at [0372]. “As such, in response to the request and a location of the user 74-1, the customized content delivery function 78 selects one or more advertisements for the user 74-1 in the manner discussed above.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:39–42. “The selected advertisements may then be delivered to the user 74-1 in association with results of the Internet search request.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:42–44. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 11:17–32. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.

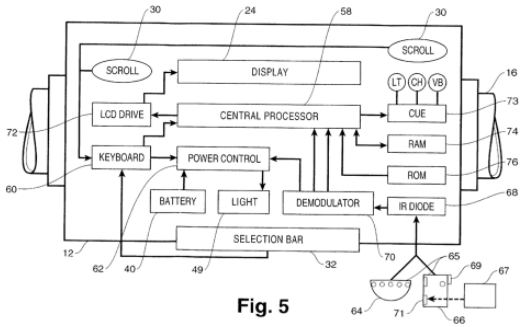
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[3b] providing additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “providing additional content to the registered application in response to the received information.” For example: “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0039]. “The processing circuit 59 displays a questionnaire page on the display 54 when a user operates the operation unit 56. The processing circuit 59 updates the questionnaire page according to user's filling of the questionnaire. The questionnaire contents include items useful for judging user's emotions.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0033]. “The advertisement selecting unit 35 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon both the changed questionnaire data and place data that are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1. Specifically, the advertisement selecting unit 35 designates a tag corresponding to user's preference based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with user's

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	preferences based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the advertisement selecting unit 35 also designates a tag corresponding to the above place based upon the prepared correspondence table. Then the advertisement selecting unit 35 selects a plurality of advertisement items having the above tags by searching advertisement data stored in the memory 78. The advertisement selecting unit 35 also selects advertisement data based upon both the place data and the environment data around the service device 14, as will be described later.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0043]. “The first process is a process in which the communication system 1 of FIG. 1 performs delivery of advertisement content based upon the changed questionnaire data. FIG. 5 is a flowchart of the first process of the communication system 1 of FIG. 1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0048]. “The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 of FIG. 2 displays a questionnaire page on the display 54 when a user operates the operation unit 56. The processing circuit 59 updates the questionnaire page according to the progress of user's entry operation. The processing circuit 59 stores the entered questionnaire data in the memory 58.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0050]. “The processing circuit 59 reads out the surveyed questionnaire data from the memory 58 and changes the words to upper level category words, as described above.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0052]. “The processing circuit 59 transfers the changed questionnaire data produced in the step ST2 to the service device 14 through short-range communication operated by the IC chip 55. Then the service device 14 in FIG. 3 transfers the received changed-questionnaire data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0054]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 of FIG. 3 reads out the changed questionnaire data and the place data from the memory 68, and transfers them to the Web server 24 via the interface 62. Then the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 of FIG. 4 transfers the received changed-questionnaire data and the place data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0056]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78, based upon the changed questionnaire data and the place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0058]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out the advertisement data recorded in the step ST6 and displays the corresponding images on the display 64.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0064]. “Based upon user's personal information, user's preference information, and the pre-changed questionnaire data stored in the memory 58, the processing circuit 59 selects advertisement data suitable for the present user

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	from the advertisement data downloaded in the step ST9. The processing circuit 59 displays images corresponding to the selected advertisement data on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0068]. “According to the above-mentioned first process, since the questionnaire data is sent to the service device 14 and the Web server 24 after the questionnaire data stored in the cellular phone 12-1 has been changed to the upper level category data, the selected advertisement data is not necessarily known to others, so that users can protect their privacy. Users also can get suitable advertisement data which reflects the surveyed questionnaire.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0069]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 selects suitable advertisement data from the advertisement data stored in the memory 78 based upon the APL-IDs, environment data, and the place data, which are read out from the memory 78. Specifically, the processing circuit 79 designates the corresponding tags based upon the prepared correspondence table, in which tags are beforehand associated with kinds of application program being implemented in the cellular phone 12-1, environments around the service device 14, and place data. And the processing circuit 79 selects a plurality of advertisements with the above tags by searching advertisement items stored in the memory 78.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0080]. “In the first process and the second process, though the advertisement data is used as recommendation data, the following data may be used as recommendation data. For example, the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 designates degree of fatigue, or kinds of emotions such as delight, anger, sorrow, and pleasure based upon the changed questionnaire data. And the processing circuit 79 selects various recommendation data based upon a kind of application program, the designated degree of fatigue, the designated kind of the emotion, and place data. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing a karaoke application, if user's feeling is designated as “pleasure”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a pleasurable music. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding transportation, if user's feeling is designated as “fatigue”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a transportation route that probably provides a train seat on the way to home. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding a theme park, if user's feeling is designated as “anger”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a ride on which a user can blow off anger. Further, in the case where the cellular phone 12-1 is implementing an application regarding DVD rental, if user's feeling is designated as “fatigue”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend an easy movie. And if user's feeling is designated as “anger”, the processing circuit 79 may recommend a violent movie. Further, in addition to the emotions such as delight, anger, sorrow, and pleasure, atmosphere may be used when the processing circuit

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	79 recommends something. The processing circuit 79 may also recommend a thing suitable for going-home time based upon the place data and the time data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0082]. “The cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via the R/W device 16 by using the function of the application program APL. At this time, the cellular phone 12-1 transfers attribute data and a list of advertisement videos and digital content data, which are stored in the memory 58 of FIG. 2, to the service device 14, as well as given service requests. The service device 14 transfers the above things received from the cellular phone 12-1 to the memory 68 of FIG. 3. The attribute data includes, for example, user's age, gender, and preferences.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0096]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 reads out APL-IDs and the place data from the memory 78, and based upon both of them the processing circuit 79 selects suitable advertisement from the advertisement stored in the memory 78. That is, the processing circuit 79, based upon both of a type of application program being implemented by the cellular phone 12-1 and a place of the service device 14, searches the corresponding advertisement videos and digital content data in the memory 78. The advertisement video is associated with the digital content data in a one-to-one correspondence, and both are assigned a type of application program and place data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0100]. “The processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 transfers the advertisement videos and the digital content data selected in the step ST26 to the service device 14 via the interface 72. The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 transfers the received advertisement videos and the digital content data to the memory 68.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0102]. “The service device 14 selects advertisement videos and digital content data to be transferred to the cellular phone 12 based upon the attribute data and the list of advertisement videos and digital content data received in the step ST24. Specifically, the processing circuit 69 of the service device 14, based upon the attribute data received from the cellular phone 12-1, makes a list satisfying preferences of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1 by searching the list of the advertisement videos and digital content data that are stored in the memory 68. Then, from the list made in this step, the processing circuit 69 selects advertisement videos and digital content data that are not found in the list received from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0106]. “The processing circuit 69 of the service device 14 reads out, from the memory 68, data necessary for answering the service requests received in the step ST24. Then the service device 14 transfers the data necessary for the service requests and both the advertisement videos and digital content data selected in the step ST29 to the cellular phone 12-1 via the R/W device 16. At this time the advertisement videos are

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	associated with the digital content data in one-to-one correspondence. The digital content data includes, for example, live videos, animation videos, ring tones, and standby screens. The digital video data is available on condition that users of the cellular phones 12-1 and 12-2 are registered as a member in the Web server 24. Transferring data to the cellular phone 12-1, the service device 14 displays an advertisement video on the display 64.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0108]. “The processing circuit 59 displays the received advertisement video on the display 54 when the reception of the advertisement video completes. The processing circuit 59 displays a plurality of advertisement videos in predetermined order when a plurality of advertisement videos are stored in the memory 58. In this case the processing circuit 59 may display a plurality of advertisement videos in priority order that is based upon the attribute data of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0111]. “The cellular phone 12-1 accesses, for example, the Web server 24 according to user's operation of the operation unit 56. This access makes the processing circuit 79 of the Web server 24 read out the default video from the memory 78 and transfer it to the cellular phone 12-1. In the default video, an advertising area on the screen is located at, for example, the top of a page. At this time, the Web server 24 receives the attribute data from the cellular phone 12-1 and selects a default video that matches user's preference based upon the attribute data, and transfers the default video to the cellular phone 12-1. The cellular phone 12-1 transfers the default video, which is received from the Web server 24, to the memory 58 of FIG. 2.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0115]. “Further, in accordance with the communication system 1 of the present invention, the advertisement videos are selected based upon attributes of the cellular phone 12-1 and are transferred from the cellular phone 12-1 to the service device 14 in order to store them. Therefore, it is possible to display advertisement videos matching the preference of the user of the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0135]. “Further, when the cellular phone 12-1 communicates with the service device 14 via R/W device 16, the service device 14 transfers optimum-timing combination data to the cellular phone 12-1. The cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 displays an advertisement video based upon the default combination data for the first time. However, next time, the cellular phone 12-1 or 12-2 displays advertisement data based upon a new combination data received through communication with the service device 14.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0142]. “By using the content-transfer history data TD, the Web server 24 can have a network of preference based upon the attributes of the digital content data.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0148]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at [0077] and [0078].

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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The product control data is a short alphanumeric string which in seven bit ASCHII code can be transmitted in a small fraction of a second. Using standard compression algorithms for the bit-mapped screen graphic, the product control data and the promotional screen graphic can be transmitted well within the two second permissible time frame.” Begum ’880 at 9:38–44. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55.

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	“With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “To assist a user in locating items, the generic names are listed with an aisle directory listing for each category as shown in FIG. 8. In one embodiment of operation, an updatable series of advertisements, particularly select sales items for which the product producers or distributors have paid advertisement fees to the system operator, is retained in memory. Periodically, during a state of activation of the display device when the shopper is not using the display unit, the display screen is activated for a set time, for example ten seconds, and a select product advertisement is displayed as shown in FIG. 9. Preferably, the advertisement contains a sale price, as shoppers prefer not to refer to simple product name advertisements. To alert the shopper that a promotional message is being displayed, a cue signal, such as a pleasant chime, light or handle vibration is generated at the beginning of the message. The cue signal is also generated when the promotional message is activated by the transceiver units 65 located proximate the promoted product.” Begum ’880 at 10:52–11:3. “To improve the likelihood that the shopper will look at the display screen when cued, a prize code is intermittently flashed on the screen instead of a scheduled advertisement. This code may be in the form of an automatically reprogrammable four digit number as shown in FIG. 10. When the number is related to the check-out clerk, a monetary coupon or reduction in the check-out tally is granted.” Begum ’880 at 11:11–17. *See also* Begum ’880 at 8:36–47 and 10:16–31. “In some embodiments, for example, the method may include selectively serving the content item based on a personal data item representing a property of a user of said wireless communication device. In some embodiments, for example, the data item is selected from a group consisting of: a data item representing an age of the user, a data item representing an age group of the user, a data item representing a gender of the

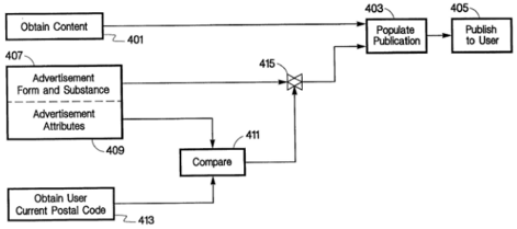
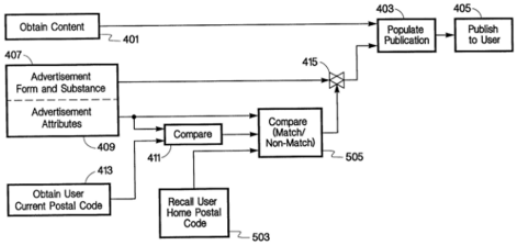
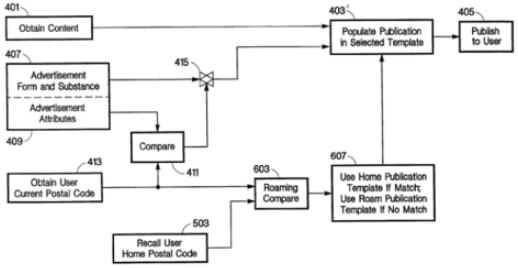
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	user, a data item representing an occupation of the user, a data item representing a profession of the user, and a data item representing usage pattern associated with the user.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0027]. “Together with or upon presentation of a content item, device 170 may register or log, for example, in memory unit 187, properties related to that presentation, e.g., an identifier of application 176, a location identifier, a presentation starting time, a presentation ending time, the total presentation time, a user's response to the presentation (e.g., user viewed the presentation, user aborted or interrupted or paused the presentation, user pressed a button, user initiated a call or sent a SMS item, user interacted with the presented content item, or the like), and other data. Presentation-related data may be reported by reporter 181 to communicator 150, e.g., periodically, upon demand, together with a subsequent content request, when a pre-defined condition is met, upon presenting a certain number of content items, or the like. In one embodiment, reporter 181 may be triggered or activated by content client 174, presentation service 182, server communicator 177, or other components of device 170.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0161]. “In some embodiments, content client 174 may periodically establish a connection with ad sever 110, e.g., directly or through communicator 150, to upload data about presented content items, to refresh or update content items stored in local repository 171, to update or upgrade the installed version of content client 174, to upload technical information about device 170 and/or personal information about a user of device 170 to allow improved targeting of content items, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0166]. “Some embodiments may utilize a taxonomy, for example, a pre-defined classification into categories, e.g., in a tree structure having “branches”, or other hierarchical structure. For example, a branch may be “games”, having sub-branches of “sports” and “arcade”; and the “sports” sub-branch may have sub-sub-branches of “basketball”, “football” and “tennis”. In some embodiments, an advertisement presented to a user, or inserted into a SMS/MMS/IM/Email message, may be selected based on taxonomy-based analysis. For example, if a user played a football game on his mobile phone, and further played a basketball game on his mobile phone, the system may present to this user, or insert into SMS/MMS/IM/Email messages that this user sends and/or receives, advertisements or content items which may be sports-related.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0221]. *See also* Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 2, [0007], and [0008]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0063]. “Media monitoring information may be generated based on, for example, audio codes, signatures (e.g., a representation of any characteristic of monitored audio such as, for example, a characteristic of a program signal), radio frequency (RF) codes, and/or any other codes, information, or identifiers that may be extracted

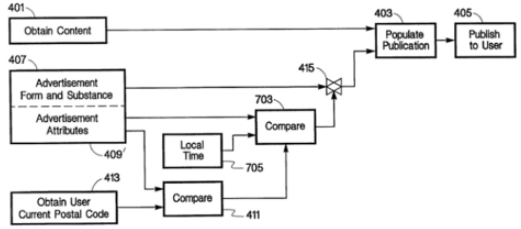
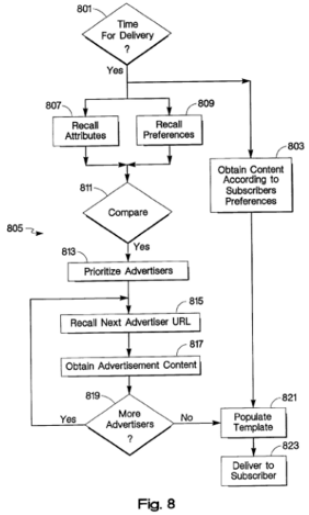
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	from and/or otherwise associated with a media presentation to which a monitored person is exposed. ” Mello ’479 at [0027]. “The RF location interface 148 may also be configured to broadcast location-related information such as, for example, time-stamped PPM identification codes. The time-stamped PPM identification codes may be received by, for example, three or more of the relay devices such as the relay device 64, which may process the codes cooperatively using triangulation techniques to determine the location of the PPM 30. The relay devices 64 may communicate the received time-stamped PPM identification codes to the central facility 60 along with information relating to the times at which the codes were received by each of the relay devices 64. The central facility 60 may then determine the location of the PPM 30 based on this information.” Mello ’479 at [0048]. “The PPM 30 may collect/generate and store media monitoring information (e.g., audience measurement codes (e.g., codes inserted to identify media, sometimes referred to as “ancillary codes”), signatures, etc.) associated with any media (e.g., video, audio, movies, music, still pictures, advertising, etc.) to which the monitored person 32 is exposed. For example, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain codes (e.g., audio codes), generate or collect signatures, etc. that may be used to identify video programs (e.g., DVD movies, television programming, etc.), audio programs (e.g., CD audio, radio programming, etc.), and/or any other media. Using one or more media detection devices described above in connection with FIG. 2, the PPM 30 may collect media monitoring information associated with presented or delivered media to which the monitored person 32 may be exposed. Additionally, the PPM 30 may be configured to receive codes (e.g., audio codes and/or RF codes) associated with other forms of media such as, for example, billboards or any other form of publicly viewable advertising or media. For example, each billboard (e.g., the billboard 20) may include an audio broadcasting device and/or an RF broadcasting device such as, for example, the transceiver 22 of FIG. 1, configured to emit a billboard code that uniquely identifies that billboard. If the PPM 30 is proximate to a billboard, the PPM 30 may obtain the billboard code as media monitoring information, thereby indicating that the monitored person 32 was exposed to the billboard. In addition, the PPM 30 may be configured to obtain direction information via, for example, the compass 150, and log the direction in which the monitored person 32 is facing or traveling so that subsequent data analyses may determine if the monitored person 32 was likely facing the billboard.” Mello ’479 at [0060]–[0061]. “The reference media codes/signatures database 211 is configured to store advertisement identifiers in association with respective media representation information such as codes or signatures that are known to be

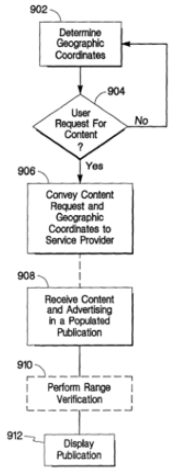
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	associated with, correspond to, or that otherwise identify those advertisements. For example, the reference media codes/signatures database 211 can store reference audio codes or signatures that identify respective audio advertisements, reference video codes, or signatures that identify respective video advertisements, and/or RF codes or signatures that identify respective advertisements (e.g., the billboard 20 of FIG. 1) having RF transmitters (e.g., the RF transmitter 22 of FIG. 1) that emit codes or unique RF signals. The data analyzer 208 can compare codes or signatures collected by the PPM's 30, 34, and 36 (FIG. 1) to the known codes or signatures in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 to determine audio, video, or other stationary advertisements to which the monitored persons 32, 38, and 40 were exposed. In addition, the data analyzer 208 can use the advertisement identifier information in the reference media codes/signatures database 211 in connection with the geo-coded advertisement database 210 to determine the locations at which the advertisements were presented. In the illustrated example, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve information from the database 72 to perform analyses and can store analysis results in the database 72 for subsequent retrieval by a metering entity or a business interested in receiving the analysis results. In the illustrated example, the database 72 includes a storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 and a consumer behavior knowledgebase 214. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 stores retail establishment identifiers and product/service identifiers in association with respective location identifiers indicative of the locations of those retail establishments and products/services. In some example implementations, the data analyzer 208 can retrieve the associated identifiers from the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 to determine whether a user visited a particular retail establishment and/or purchased a product or service at a particular retail establishment. The storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can be setup and configured by a metering entity (e.g., a metering business implementing the example methods and apparatus described herein) upon initial system setup to associate location identifiers with respective retail establishments and/or products/services. The knowledgebase 212 is maintained thereafter to keep location identifier associations up to date. In some example implementations, the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 is updated based on data collected by the PPM 30. For example, purchase data stored by the PPM 30 in association with location information may include a retail establishment name or identifier that the storefront and product geo-coded knowledgebase 212 can use to update location identifier associations and/or add new location identifier associations.” Mello ’479 at [0076]–[0077]. “Alternatively, one or more destinations may be determined and the current geographic location information along with a proposed destination is routed to a routing program to obtain a path of travel. Next, a content result set is obtained that contains one or more elements selected based upon at least the likely course or area

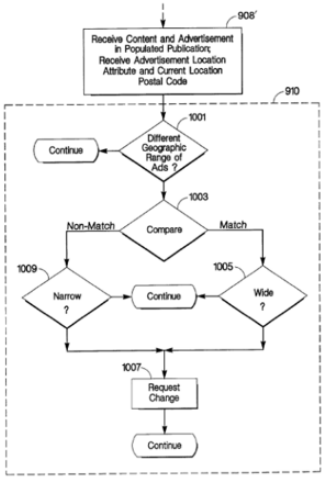
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	of travel, specific destination, or specific destinations so that information pertaining to businesses along the course of travel are available to the user. Any number of these results are displayed on the mobile device at appropriate times (e.g., when the user is approaching a business location along a path, when a user is walking around a shopping area, when the user is driving along a highway, when the user performs a search for content or a business, when a user requests route guidance, not when the user is in a movie theater, not when the user is eating dinner, not when the user is at work, etc.).” Busch ’815 at [0280]. “ If the user is moving slowly, many elements of targeted content associated with the nearby area are sent to the mobile device or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. If the user is moving faster (For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if they are in a car, on a motorcycle, on a high speed train, etc.) then targeted content associated with businesses in a wider area are sent to the user or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. This allows the mobile device to display the most relevant content to the user of the mobile device while allowing the content to be displayed a sufficient amount of time so that the user is able to see and react to the content before the content is replaced with more relevant information based upon updated location information available to the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0363]. “In some forms of the invention, a user's favorite businesses and attractions are determined. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, these locations may be determined by analyzing the location information to determine the frequency with which the user of the mobile device visits particular businesses or particular types of businesses; the amount of time spent at the business location; by reference to positive or negative or numerical ratings the user associates with particular businesses or business types (such ratings can be entered via a menu on a mobile device or through an application or webpage associated with the user's profile). The ratings are positive or negative such as thumbs up and thumb down but may also be numerical such as a rating one through five.” Busch ’815 at [0364]. “For purposes of illustration and without limitation, information is sent to the mobile device containing points that correspond to locations where if the user is in proximity to the point, the mobile device takes an action, or manifests an intent to take an action. The action is displaying targeted content but it may also be responding with additional information, changing the behavior of the mobile device (e.g., location reporting frequency, content display settings, etc.), or any other action desired or combination of actions desired.” Busch ’815 at [0372]. “As such, in response to the request and a location of the user 74-1, the customized content delivery function 78 selects one or more advertisements for the user 74-1 in the manner discussed above.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:39–42.

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	“The selected advertisements may then be delivered to the user 74-1 in association with results of the Internet search request.” Svendsen ’073 at 14:42–44. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at 11:17–32. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
4[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre]. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[4a] determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “determining whether at least one of the plurality of sponsors is associated with a geographical representation lying at least partially within a predetermined radial distance of a target location.” For example:

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	 Fig. 4 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 4.  Fig. 5 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 5.  Fig. 6 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 6.

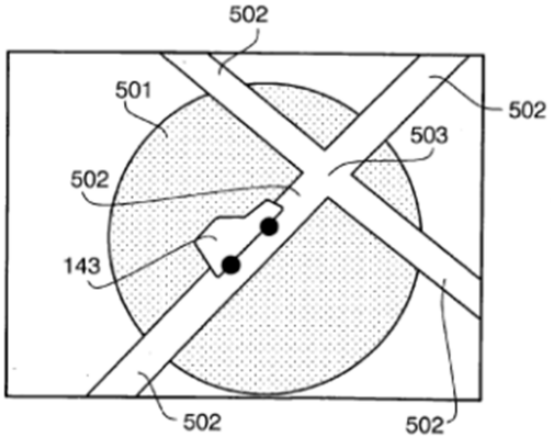
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	 Fig. 7 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 7.  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

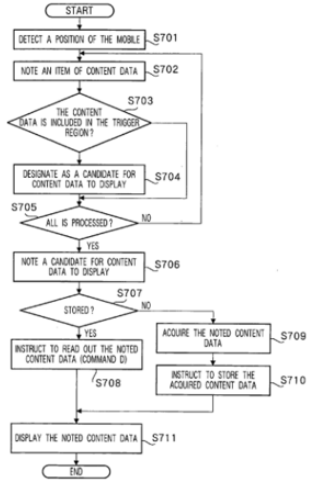
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	 Fig. 9 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 9.

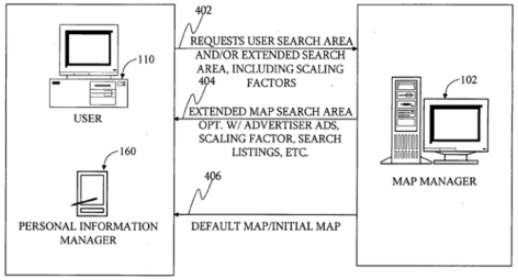
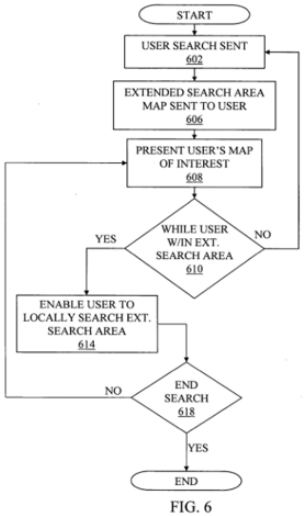
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	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. “FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a process of obtaining the desired advertising that may be employed in the present invention. FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a communications unit content request and display process that may be employed in the present invention.” Jacob ’633 at [0013]–[0014]. “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches

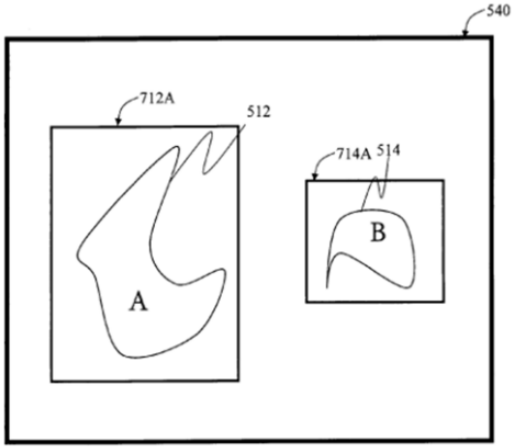
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	between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039]. “The R/W device 16 performs short-range communication with the cellular phone 12-1. Standards of protocol used in short-range communication include, for example, NFC (Near Field Communication), ISO/IEC 14443, Bluetooth, UWB (Ultra Wide Band), and IEEE802.11b. A method of the short-range communication in the

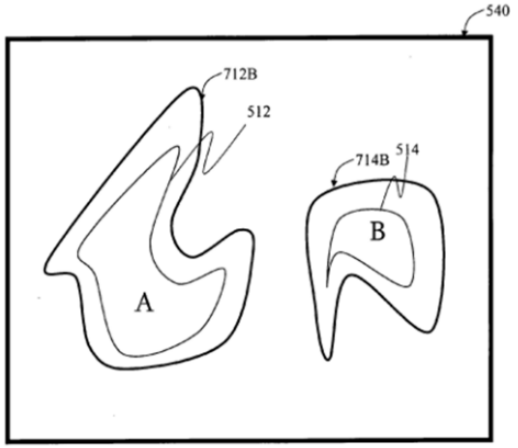
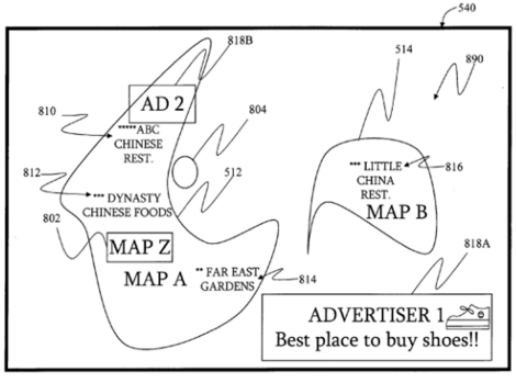
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	present embodiment may be a contact method, or a non-contact method. The R/W device 16 is installed at a shop and other places.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0039]. “The service device 14 selects advertisement videos and digital content data to be transferred to the cellular phone 12 based upon the attribute data and the list of advertisement videos and digital content data received in the step ST24. Specifically, the processing circuit 69 of the service device 14, based upon the attribute data received from the cellular phone 12-1, makes a list satisfying preferences of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1 by searching the list of the advertisement videos and digital content data that are stored in the memory 68. Then, from the list made in this step, the processing circuit 69 selects advertisement videos and digital content data that are not found in the list received from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0106]. “A community search can be broadened or narrowed depending on user requirements. The broadest spectrum is the entire community (city), a middle spectrum is a user's own community (frequent contacts), and the narrowest is associated with the specific user or that user's saved bookmarks. The user is able to go back and forth from narrowest to broadest search and additionally can search any spectrum between the narrowest and broadest. It is also possible for the user to request a search for, or based upon such user's contact(s), those contacts' contact(s), or those contacts' contacts' contact(s), etc. in an ever expanding and/or distant range of contacts away from the user.” Smith ’558 at [0137]. “The present invention is to store a content list that stores at least one pair of content related to a position and the position in relation to the content, determine a content acquisition region to acquire the content based on a current position, select content in relation to a position associated with the determined content acquisition region from the content list, acquire part of the selected content in advance, determine whether remaining part of the selected content will be referred to based on a position subsequent to the part of the selected content being acquired, thereby determining whether or not to acquire the remaining part of the selected content, and when determining to acquire the remaining part of the selected content, acquire the remaining part of the selected content.” Sato ’965 at Abstract.

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	 FIG. 8 Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.

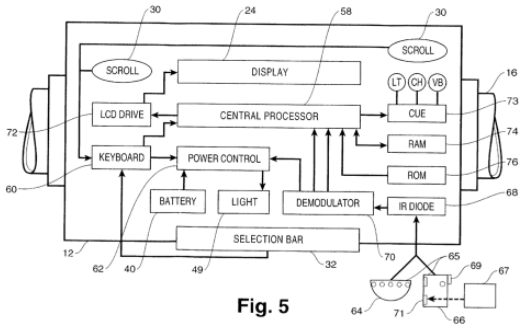
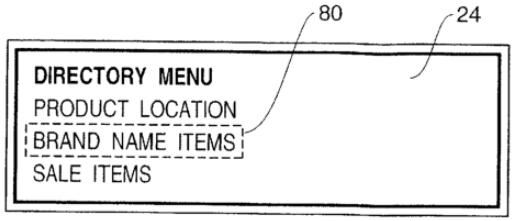
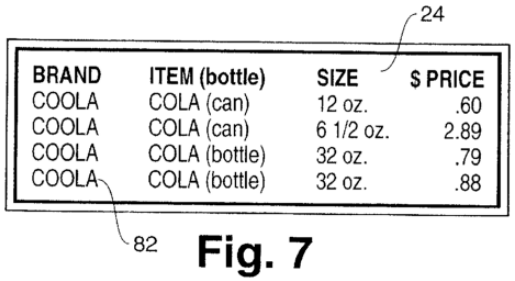
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	 FIG.19 Sato ’965 at Fig. 19. “The radius of content data acquisition region 501 may be increased corresponding to the moving speed of mobile unit 143. In this case, content data acquisition region 501 is determined based on the moving speed of mobile unit 143 and the position of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0126]. “Content data acquisition region 501 as shown in FIG. 10 is an oval region extending in the direction in which mobile unit 143 travels. In other words, content data acquisition region 501 as shown in FIG. 10 is determined based on the traveling direction of mobile unit 143 and the moving speed of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0129]. “Sizes of content data acquisition regions 501 as shown in FIGS. 7 to 10 may have a constant value always, or may be varied corresponding to the speed of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0131]. “Further, the size of content data acquisition region 501 may be determined to keep the number of items of content data (candidates for content data to acquire) with content positions included in content data acquisition region 501 less than a predetermined limit value.” Sato ’965 at [0132]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 6 and Fig. 24.

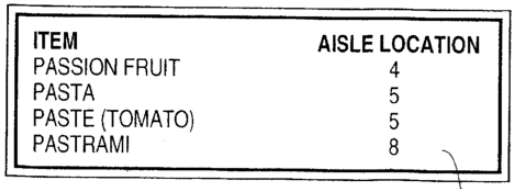
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	 FIG. 4 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 6 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 6.

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	 FIG. 7A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 7A.

’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 7B Ahn ’281 at Fig, 7B.  FIG. 8A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 8A.

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	“Systems and methods are described below for managing geographically referenced data (GRD). The systems and methods, collectively referred to herein as geographic information knowledge (GIK) systems, are configured to receive a search request that includes a defined search area. An extended map is provided based on the search request. The extended map includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The systems and methods provide the GRD, which includes advertisements, contact information, review information for one or more entities, and the like. Map reference information of the GRD is provided on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0024]. “The extended map is generally bigger or wider than the area requested by the user. In one embodiment, the size of the extended search area may depend on one or more attributes, such as: (a) whether the requested area is a commuting area, for example, surveys may indicate that most people in Los Angeles would not mind driving another ten minutes to seek a better restaurant, (b) the number of advertisers that are outside of the user search area, (c) the usual miles people would drive within the area, (d) the scarcity of establishments requested by the user within the search area, (e) the data communication speed between the client device 110 and the map manager 102, and (f) the type of user client device, e.g., wireless. Map updates may also pertain to additional extended map area, for example, if the user is scrolling or searching already within the edge of the requested search area, it is feasible that the user may next request an area particularly outside of the extended area already available. Thus, incremental updates of extended areas may also be provided.” Ahn ’281 at [0052]. “In addition to the extended map sent back to the user, map-advertising information is also sent back in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The map-advertising information is a set of information that generally is used by the local map handler 302 to decide which set of advertisements is presented to the user.” Ahn ’281 at [0055]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at Abstract, [0062], [0071], [0077], [0078], [0185], [0196], and [0205].

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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5.  Fig. 6 Begum ’880 at Fig. 6.  Fig. 7 Begum ’880 at Fig. 7.

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	 Fig. 8 Begum ’880 at Fig. 8. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The infrared or radio frequency receiver in the handle, used for an alarm when the cart or handle leaves a prescribed area, also be used to receive an advertisement signal by appropriate programming as described.” Begum ’880 at 4:59–63. “Certain features are also beneficial to the user who has an opportunity to voluntarily scroll through the promotional items to determine if there is anything of particular interest. ” Begum ’880 at 5:5–7. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11.

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	“The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “To assist a user in locating items, the generic names are listed with an aisle directory listing for each category as shown in FIG. 8. In one embodiment of operation, an updatable series of advertisements, particularly select sales items for which the product producers or distributors have paid advertisement fees to the system operator, is retained in memory. Periodically, during a state of activation of the display device when the shopper is not using the display unit, the display screen is activated for a set time, for example ten seconds, and a select product advertisement is displayed as shown in FIG. 9. Preferably, the advertisement contains a sale price, as shoppers prefer not to refer to simple product name advertisements. To alert the shopper that a promotional message is being displayed, a cue signal, such as a pleasant chime, light or handle vibration is generated at the beginning of the message. The cue signal is also generated when the promotional message is activated by the transceiver units 65 located proximate the promoted product.” Begum ’880 at 10:52–11:3. *See also* Begum ’880 at 5:65–6:4, 6:5–13, 8:36–47, 9:56–65, 9:66–10:15, 10:16–31, and 10:41–51. “Significant benefit is provided by a content targeting methods and systems usable with mobile devices that provide feedback to the advertisers—especially those advertisers that have brick and mortar businesses—to help them judge the effectiveness of their targeted content. The effectiveness of a business' advertising effort may be measured by determining with regard to a user of a device that has received targeted content one or more of: whether the user visits a business location of a content producer after their content has been delivered to the device; the time spent at the location; and, how much money was spent at the business by that user (especially in the case where the user pays through an online payment service utilizing the mobile device).” Busch ’815 at [0008].

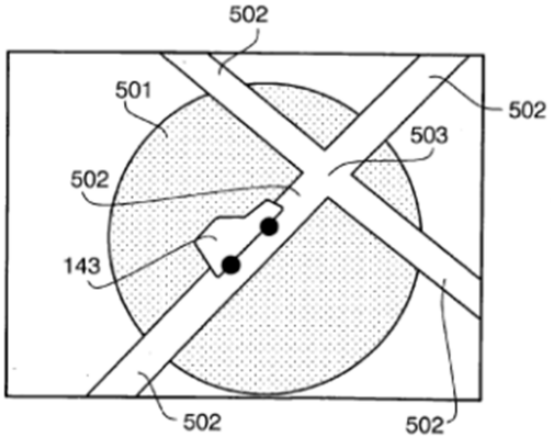
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	“Alternatively, one or more destinations may be determined and the current geographic location information along with a proposed destination is routed to a routing program to obtain a path of travel. Next, a content result set is obtained that contains one or more elements selected based upon at least the likely course or area of travel, specific destination, or specific destinations so that information pertaining to businesses along the course of travel are available to the user. Any number of these results are displayed on the mobile device at appropriate times (e.g., when the user is approaching a business location along a path, when a user is walking around a shopping area, when the user is driving along a highway, when the user performs a search for content or a business, when a user requests route guidance, not when the user is in a movie theater, not when the user is eating dinner, not when the user is at work, etc.).” Busch ’815 at [0280]. “ If the user is moving slowly, many elements of targeted content associated with the nearby area are sent to the mobile device or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. If the user is moving faster (For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if they are in a car, on a motorcycle, on a high speed train, etc.) then targeted content associated with businesses in a wider area are sent to the user or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. This allows the mobile device to display the most relevant content to the user of the mobile device while allowing the content to be displayed a sufficient amount of time so that the user is able to see and react to the content before the content is replaced with more relevant information based upon updated location information available to the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0363]. “A next geographic shape for the advertiser is then obtained from the account of the advertiser (step 206). For the first iteration, the next geographic shape is the first geographic shape for the advertiser. Next, a determination is made as to whether the requestor is located within the geographic shape or, more specifically, the geographic area selected by the geographic shape (step 208). If not, the process proceeds to step 218. Otherwise, a next keyword assigned to the geographic shape is obtained from the account of the advertiser (step 210). For the first iteration, the next keyword is the first keyword. Then, a determination is made as to whether the keyword is new or has a higher z-order than another instance of the keyword already included in the aggregate list of keywords for the advertiser (step 212).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:30–43. “At this point whether proceeding from step 212 or step 214, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 216). If so, steps 210 through 216 are repeated until all of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the advertiser (step 218). If so, steps 206 through 218 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the advertiser have been processed. At that point, a bid for the advertiser is calculated based on the

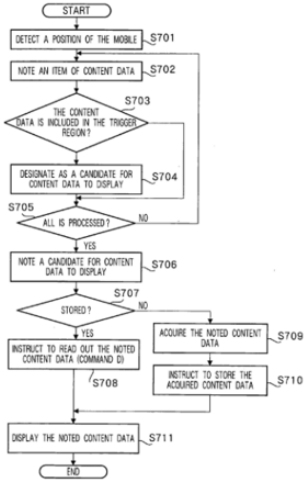
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	aggregate list of keywords for the advertiser generated in steps 206 through 218 (step 220).” Svendsen ’073 at 7:12–24. “First, a next geographic shape for the content provider is obtained (step 300). For the first iteration, the next geographic shape is the first geographic shape for the content provider. A determination is then made as to whether the requestor is located within the geographic shape or, more specifically, the geographic area selected by the geographic shape (step 302). If not, the process proceeds to step 312. ” Svendsen ’073 at 9:3–9. “FIG. 7B illustrates a circle 66 selecting a corresponding geographic area. In addition, in this embodiment, a damping factor is associated with the circle 66. Alternatively, a separate damping factor may be assigned to each keyword associated with the circle 66. The damping factor operates to reduce the weights assigned to the keywords associated with the circle 66 as a function of a distance of a requestor located outside of the circle 66 from the circle 66. Thus, if a request is received from a requestor located inside the circle 66, the weights assigned to the keywords are unchanged. However, if a request is received from a requestor located outside of the circle 66, then the weights assigned to the keywords are reduced as a function of the distance of the requestor from the circle 66. The damping factor effectively enlarges the geographic area selected by the circle 66 to include an additional geographic area defined by a distance (d) from the circle 66. The distance (d) is indirectly defined by the damping factor.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:51–67. “FIG. 9 illustrates a process for recommending changes or alterations to a geographic shape defined by a content provider. This process may be utilized in combination with the process of FIG. 1, as a standalone process, or as part of a process other than that shown in FIG. 1. Note that this example focuses on an advertiser. However, the process is not limited thereto and may also be used or other types of content providers. First, user input is received from an advertiser defining a geographic shape selecting a geographic area desired by the advertiser (step 500). In addition, user input is received from the advertiser defining one or more criteria identifying target users for an advertisement campaign of the advertiser (step 502). The one or more criteria may be, for example, demographic criteria such as, but not limited to, an income level, age or age range, gender, or the like. In addition or alternatively, the one or more criteria may include one or more media preferences of target users (e.g., preferred music genres, preferred music artists, etc.), one or more items recently purchased, one or more websites recently visited, or the like. Note that the exemplary criteria given above for identifying target users is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Any other criteria for identifying target users may be used.” Svendsen ’073 at 11:64–12:19.

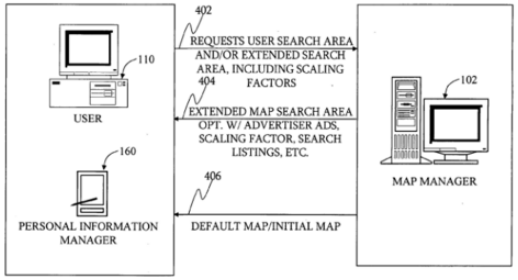
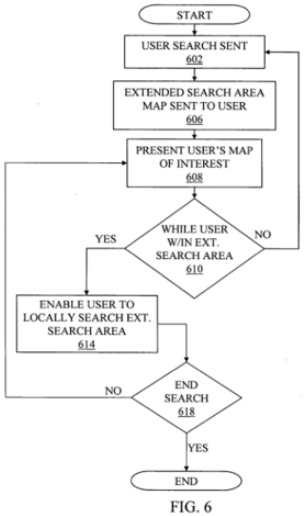
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	“Then, a revised geographic shape selecting a revised geographic area associated with users better satisfying the one or more criteria identifying target users is generated and recommended to the content provider (step 504). The content provider can then choose to reject or accept the revised geographic shape. ” Svendsen ’073 at 12:20–25. “For example, if 10% of the target users in the geographic area selected by the revised geographic shape frequently visit another geographic area, another geographic shape selecting that other geographic area may be recommended to the content provider as illustrated in FIG. 10D. The content provider may then choose to accept or reject the recommendation.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:17–23. “As a final example, a content provider may define a geographic shape such that the boundaries of the geographic shape vary based on time or in response to triggering events. More specifically, the boundaries of the geographic shape may vary based on time of day, day of the week, month of the year, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 16:27–32. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 9. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
[4b] in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance.	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “in response to a negative determination, increasing the predetermined radial distance.” For example: “A preferred embodiment employs the process of obtaining the desired content with geographically significant advertising is depicted in the flowchart of FIG. 8. When it is determined, at 801, that a delivery of a publication is to be made to a subscriber, both the process of obtaining content according to the content preferences of the subscriber, at 803, and the process of obtaining advertisements that correspond to the subscriber profile, at 805 are activated at the service provider. In a preferred embodiment, priority of process is given to local, then regional, then national, then international advertisers. This priority, however, is subject to change by the service provider, and can include priorities established by premium pricing to the advertisers

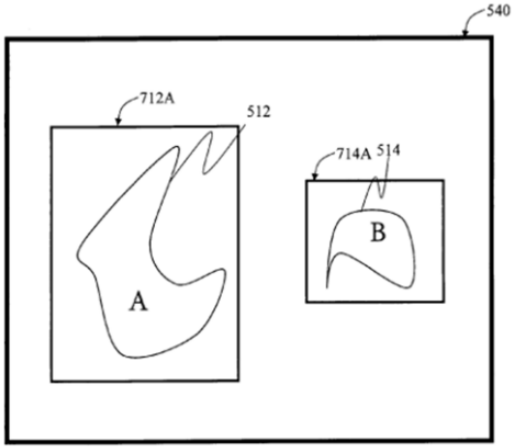
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	and advertiser competitive advertisement positioning. To obtain appropriate advertisements, both the stored attributes of the advertisers and the stored profiles of the subscriber are recalled by the service provider, at 807 and 809. The subscriber profiles are then compared, at 811, to the advertising attributes to detect matches between them. The vocabulary used in expressing preferences and attributes is limited so that matching need not be an extensive process. Thus, a subscriber having a current location code matching the advertisement location attribute location code and advertising preferences of “restaurant” and “television” will get matches for Jane's Pancake House and Dick's Television Broadcasting Company. A prioritization of advertisers is then made, at 813, in accordance with the service provider's policy. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the first advertiser on the priority list is recalled from storage, at 815, and the URL is used to access the website of the advertiser to obtain advertising content, at 817. The obtaining of advertising content continues, at 819, until the priority list is exhausted. Once all of the content and advertising content has been obtained, the subscriber predetermined publication template is populated with the information, at 821, and delivered to the subscriber, at 823.” Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “In addition to receiving the content and advertising, the communications unit also receives the advertisement location attribute and the current location postal code, at 908′ in FIG. 10. The process of performing range verification 910 includes a determination, at 1001, whether a different geographic range of advertisements has been requested by the user. (A user in Village C of the above example may be interested in the wider variations in advertisements that would be delivered to suburb A and city B, and would receive Jane's Pancake House advertisement). If the user does not want a wider or narrower geographic range of advertisements, the publication is displayed. If the user has requested a change, a comparison of the ZIP code location attribute of the received advertisement to the received current location ZIP code is made, at 1003. If the current location ZIP code is the same as at least one of the received advertisement location attribute ZIP codes (“match”), a determination is made, at 1005, whether the user wants a wider geographic range of advertisements. If no change has been requested, the publication is displayed, at 912. If a change to a wider range is needed, the wider range request is sent to the service provider, at 1007, before the current publication is displayed, at 912. If a “non-match” occurs from the comparison, at 1003, (meaning the user is receiving advertisements with location attributes outside the current user location ZIP code) a determination is made, at 1009, whether the user desires a narrower geographic range for the advertisements published. If no, the current publication is displayed, at 912. If yes, a request is sent, at 1007, to the service provider to populate new publications with a narrower geographic range of advertisement attributes. The current publication is then displayed, at 912.” Jacob ’633 at [0039].

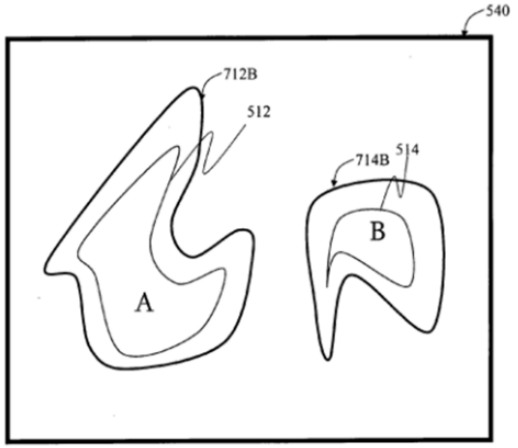
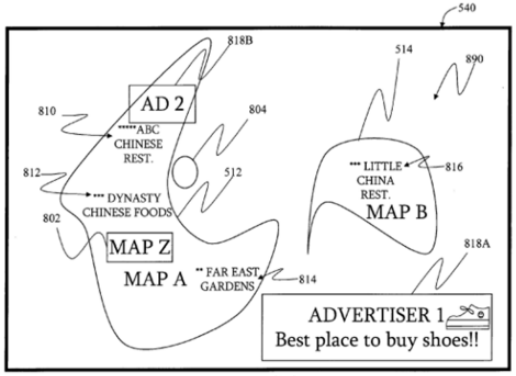
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	“The service device 14 selects advertisement videos and digital content data to be transferred to the cellular phone 12 based upon the attribute data and the list of advertisement videos and digital content data received in the step ST24. Specifically, the processing circuit 69 of the service device 14, based upon the attribute data received from the cellular phone 12-1, makes a list satisfying preferences of the user carrying the cellular phone 12-1 by searching the list of the advertisement videos and digital content data that are stored in the memory 68. Then, from the list made in this step, the processing circuit 69 selects advertisement videos and digital content data that are not found in the list received from the cellular phone 12-1.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0106]. “A community search can be broadened or narrowed depending on user requirements. The broadest spectrum is the entire community (city), a middle spectrum is a user's own community (frequent contacts), and the narrowest is associated with the specific user or that user's saved bookmarks. The user is able to go back and forth from narrowest to broadest search and additionally can search any spectrum between the narrowest and broadest. It is also possible for the user to request a search for, or based upon such user's contact(s), those contacts' contact(s), or those contacts' contacts' contact(s), etc. in an ever expanding and/or distant range of contacts away from the user.” Smith ’558 at [0137]. “The present invention is to store a content list that stores at least one pair of content related to a position and the position in relation to the content, determine a content acquisition region to acquire the content based on a current position, select content in relation to a position associated with the determined content acquisition region from the content list, acquire part of the selected content in advance, determine whether remaining part of the selected content will be referred to based on a position subsequent to the part of the selected content being acquired, thereby determining whether or not to acquire the remaining part of the selected content, and when determining to acquire the remaining part of the selected content, acquire the remaining part of the selected content.” Sato ’965 at Abstract.

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	 FIG. 8 Sato ’965 at Fig. 8.

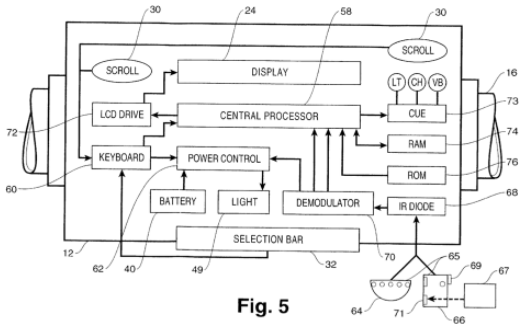
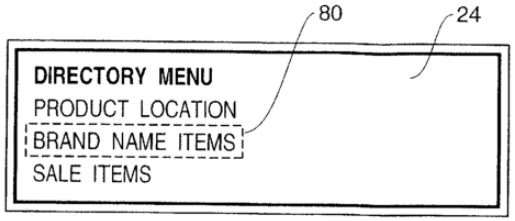
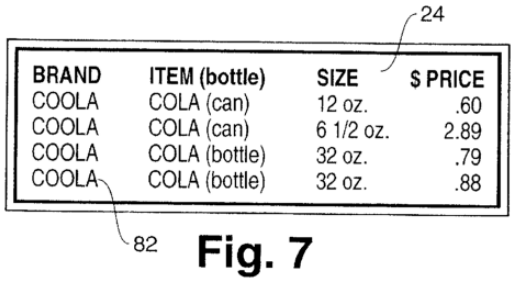
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	 FIG.19 Sato ’965 at Fig. 19. “The radius of content data acquisition region 501 may be increased corresponding to the moving speed of mobile unit 143. In this case, content data acquisition region 501 is determined based on the moving speed of mobile unit 143 and the position of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0126]. “Content data acquisition region 501 as shown in FIG. 10 is an oval region extending in the direction in which mobile unit 143 travels. In other words, content data acquisition region 501 as shown in FIG. 10 is determined based on the traveling direction of mobile unit 143 and the moving speed of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0129]. “Sizes of content data acquisition regions 501 as shown in FIGS. 7 to 10 may have a constant value always, or may be varied corresponding to the speed of mobile unit 143.” Sato ’965 at [0131]. “Further, the size of content data acquisition region 501 may be determined to keep the number of items of content data (candidates for content data to acquire) with content positions included in content data acquisition region 501 less than a predetermined limit value.” Sato ’965 at [0132]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 6 and Fig. 24.

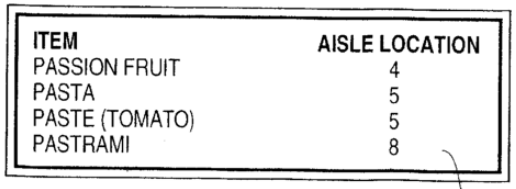
’296 Patent Claim Language	Exemplary Disclosures
	 FIG. 4 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 4.  FIG. 6 Ahn ’281 at Fig. 6.

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	 FIG. 7A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 7A.

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	 FIG. 7B Ahn ’281 at Fig, 7B.  FIG. 8A Ahn ’281 at Fig. 8A.

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	“Systems and methods are described below for managing geographically referenced data (GRD). The systems and methods, collectively referred to herein as geographic information knowledge (GIK) systems, are configured to receive a search request that includes a defined search area. An extended map is provided based on the search request. The extended map includes geographic areas within the defined search area and outside the defined search area. The systems and methods provide the GRD, which includes advertisements, contact information, review information for one or more entities, and the like. Map reference information of the GRD is provided on the extended map.” Ahn ’281 at [0024]. “The extended map is generally bigger or wider than the area requested by the user. In one embodiment, the size of the extended search area may depend on one or more attributes, such as: (a) whether the requested area is a commuting area, for example, surveys may indicate that most people in Los Angeles would not mind driving another ten minutes to seek a better restaurant, (b) the number of advertisers that are outside of the user search area, (c) the usual miles people would drive within the area, (d) the scarcity of establishments requested by the user within the search area, (e) the data communication speed between the client device 110 and the map manager 102, and (f) the type of user client device, e.g., wireless. Map updates may also pertain to additional extended map area, for example, if the user is scrolling or searching already within the edge of the requested search area, it is feasible that the user may next request an area particularly outside of the extended area already available. Thus, incremental updates of extended areas may also be provided.” Ahn ’281 at [0052]. “In addition to the extended map sent back to the user, map-advertising information is also sent back in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The map-advertising information is a set of information that generally is used by the local map handler 302 to decide which set of advertisements is presented to the user.” Ahn ’281 at [0055]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at Abstract, [0062], [0071], [0185], [0196], and [0205].

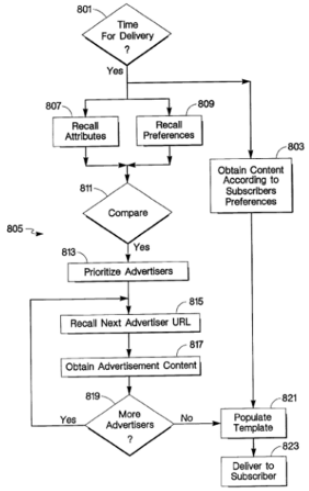
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	 Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5.  Fig. 6 Begum ’880 at Fig. 6.  Fig. 7 Begum ’880 at Fig. 7.

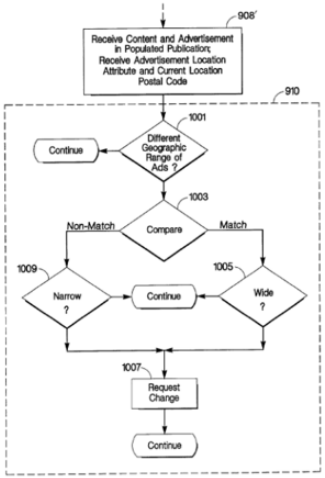
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	 Fig. 8 Begum ’880 at Fig. 8. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Certain features are also beneficial to the user who has an opportunity to voluntarily scroll through the promotional items to determine if there is anything of particular interest. ” Begum ’880 at 5:5–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “The random access memory (RAM) 74 and read only memory (ROM) 76 store the systems operations data and reprogrammable user data for displaying store directory and product information in the display screen 24.” Begum ’880 at 10:32–35. “To assist a user in locating items, the generic names are listed with an aisle directory listing for each category as shown in FIG. 8. In one embodiment of operation, an updatable series of advertisements, particularly select sales items for which the product producers or distributors have paid advertisement fees to the system operator, is retained in memory. Periodically, during a state of activation of the display device when the shopper is not using the display unit, the display screen is activated for a set time, for example ten

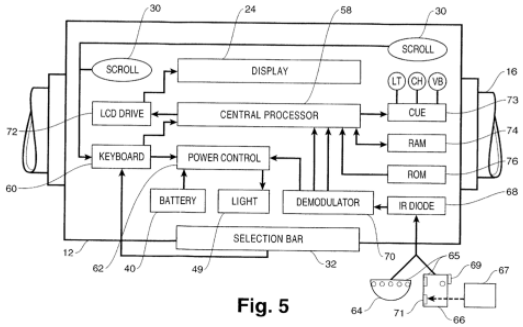
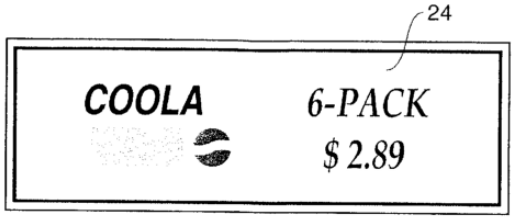
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	seconds, and a select product advertisement is displayed as shown in FIG. 9. Preferably, the advertisement contains a sale price, as shoppers prefer not to refer to simple product name advertisements. To alert the shopper that a promotional message is being displayed, a cue signal, such as a pleasant chime, light or handle vibration is generated at the beginning of the message. The cue signal is also generated when the promotional message is activated by the transceiver units 65 located proximate the promoted product.” Begum ’880 at 10:52–11:3. *See also* Begum ’880 at 5:65–6:4, 6:5–13, 8:36–47, 9:16–29, 9:56–65, and 10:41–51. “Alternatively, one or more destinations may be determined and the current geographic location information along with a proposed destination is routed to a routing program to obtain a path of travel. Next, a content result set is obtained that contains one or more elements selected based upon at least the likely course or area of travel, specific destination, or specific destinations so that information pertaining to businesses along the course of travel are available to the user. Any number of these results are displayed on the mobile device at appropriate times (e.g., when the user is approaching a business location along a path, when a user is walking around a shopping area, when the user is driving along a highway, when the user performs a search for content or a business, when a user requests route guidance, not when the user is in a movie theater, not when the user is eating dinner, not when the user is at work, etc.).” Busch ’815 at [0280]. “ If the user is moving slowly, many elements of targeted content associated with the nearby area are sent to the mobile device or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. If the user is moving faster (For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if they are in a car, on a motorcycle, on a high speed train, etc.) then targeted content associated with businesses in a wider area are sent to the user or retrieved from the memory of the mobile device. This allows the mobile device to display the most relevant content to the user of the mobile device while allowing the content to be displayed a sufficient amount of time so that the user is able to see and react to the content before the content is replaced with more relevant information based upon updated location information available to the mobile device.” Busch ’815 at [0363]. “The system may expand the geographic area of targeted content associated with the user based on the numbers the user dials. For purposes of illustration and without limitation, if the user dials a phone number of a business off the path of the user's typical travels, results for other businesses in that area are weighed more so than it would have prior to the user calling the business in the new area.” Busch ’815 at [0408]. “A next geographic shape for the advertiser is then obtained from the account of the advertiser (step 206). For the first iteration, the next geographic shape is the first geographic shape for the advertiser. Next, a determination is made as to whether the requestor is located within the geographic shape or, more

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	specifically, the geographic area selected by the geographic shape (step 208). If not, the process proceeds to step 218. Otherwise, a next keyword assigned to the geographic shape is obtained from the account of the advertiser (step 210). For the first iteration, the next keyword is the first keyword. Then, a determination is made as to whether the keyword is new or has a higher z-order than another instance of the keyword already included in the aggregate list of keywords for the advertiser (step 212).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:30–43. “At this point whether proceeding from step 212 or step 214, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 216). If so, steps 210 through 216 are repeated until all of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the advertiser (step 218). If so, steps 206 through 218 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the advertiser have been processed. At that point, a bid for the advertiser is calculated based on the aggregate list of keywords for the advertiser generated in steps 206 through 218 (step 220).” Svendsen ’073 at 7:12–24. “First, a next geographic shape for the content provider is obtained (step 300). For the first iteration, the next geographic shape is the first geographic shape for the content provider. A determination is then made as to whether the requestor is located within the geographic shape or, more specifically, the geographic area selected by the geographic shape (step 302). If not, the process proceeds to step 312. ” Svendsen ’073 at 9:3–9. “FIG. 7B illustrates a circle 66 selecting a corresponding geographic area. In addition, in this embodiment, a damping factor is associated with the circle 66. Alternatively, a separate damping factor may be assigned to each keyword associated with the circle 66. The damping factor operates to reduce the weights assigned to the keywords associated with the circle 66 as a function of a distance of a requestor located outside of the circle 66 from the circle 66. Thus, if a request is received from a requestor located inside the circle 66, the weights assigned to the keywords are unchanged. However, if a request is received from a requestor located outside of the circle 66, then the weights assigned to the keywords are reduced as a function of the distance of the requestor from the circle 66. The damping factor effectively enlarges the geographic area selected by the circle 66 to include an additional geographic area defined by a distance (d) from the circle 66. The distance (d) is indirectly defined by the damping factor.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:51–67. “FIG. 9 illustrates a process for recommending changes or alterations to a geographic shape defined by a content provider. This process may be utilized in combination with the process of FIG. 1, as a standalone process, or as part of a process other than that shown in FIG. 1. Note that this example focuses on an

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	advertiser. However, the process is not limited thereto and may also be used or other types of content providers. First, user input is received from an advertiser defining a geographic shape selecting a geographic area desired by the advertiser (step 500). In addition, user input is received from the advertiser defining one or more criteria identifying target users for an advertisement campaign of the advertiser (step 502). The one or more criteria may be, for example, demographic criteria such as, but not limited to, an income level, age or age range, gender, or the like. In addition or alternatively, the one or more criteria may include one or more media preferences of target users (e.g., preferred music genres, preferred music artists, etc.), one or more items recently purchased, one or more websites recently visited, or the like. Note that the exemplary criteria given above for identifying target users is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Any other criteria for identifying target users may be used.” Svendsen ’073 at 11:64–12:19. “Then, a revised geographic shape selecting a revised geographic area associated with users better satisfying the one or more criteria identifying target users is generated and recommended to the content provider (step 504). The content provider can then choose to reject or accept the revised geographic shape. ” Svendsen ’073 at 12:20–25. “For example, if 10% of the target users in the geographic area selected by the revised geographic shape frequently visit another geographic area, another geographic shape selecting that other geographic area may be recommended to the content provider as illustrated in FIG. 10D. The content provider may then choose to accept or reject the recommendation.” Svendsen ’073 at 13:17–23. “As a final example, a content provider may define a geographic shape such that the boundaries of the geographic shape vary based on time or in response to triggering events. More specifically, the boundaries of the geographic shape may vary based on time of day, day of the week, month of the year, or the like.” Svendsen ’073 at 16:27–32. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 9. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.

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5[pre]. The method of claim 1, further comprising:	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[t]he method of claim 1.” *See* claim 1 limitations above. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[5a] reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “reserving a specific one of the plurality of geographic areas for exclusive delivery of content associated with a particular one of the plurality of sponsors to registered application programs and having a target location contained within the specific one of the plurality of geographic areas.” For example:  Fig. 8 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 8.

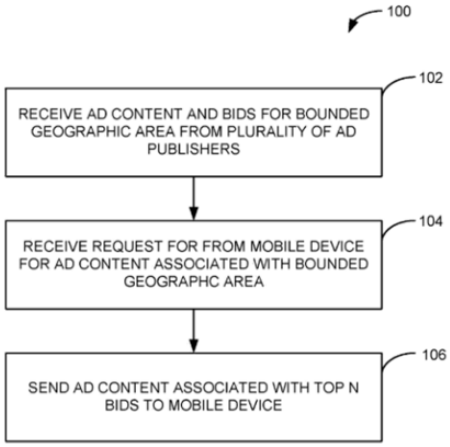
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	 Fig. 10 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 10. *See also* Jacob ’633 at [0036]. “The processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 displays the default advertisement video on the display 54 until the processing circuit 59 completes the reception of advertisement videos from the service device 14.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0111]. “During this registration process, the processing circuit 59 of the cellular phone 12-1 reads out the advertisement video from the memory 58 and plays it on the display 54.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0119]. “Further, in accordance with the communication system 1 of the present invention, while the cellular phone 12-1 is receiving advertisement videos from the service device 14, the cellular phone 12-1 displays a default advertisement video received from the Web server 24 previously. Therefore a period of no displaying advertisement video can be shrunk. Further, when the cellular phone 12-1 starts to communicate with the service device 14, the above default advertisement video is always displayed. This means that the default advertisement video is highly effective.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0136]. *See also* Kinoshita ’866 at [0115].

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	“Choosing the advertisement at 3704 can also include receiving from a multitude of advertisers a request to advertise in a particular geographic area. A determination is made as to which advertiser has priority in the particular geographic area.” Smith ’558 at [0245]. *See also* Sato ’965 at Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, and Fig. 26. “In one embodiment, advertisers also interface with the map manager to define and subscribe, e.g., bid or purchase, advertising schemes. ” Ahn ’281 at [0097]. “The method of an embodiment includes providing the advertisements under one or more of an advertisement purchase and an advertisement auction.” Ahn ’281 at [0184]. *See also* Ahn ’281 at Fig. 11D and Fig. 13.  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5.  Fig. 9 Begum ’880 at Fig. 9.

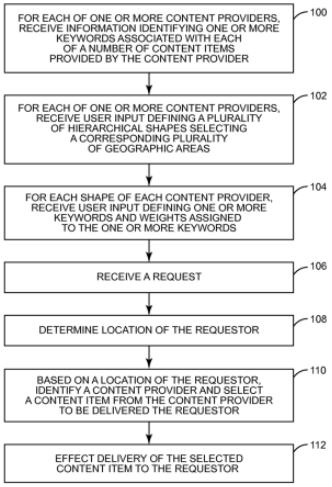
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	“The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “Since the point of purchase promotion is most effective when the customer is at ground zero, that is, proximate the shelf location of the promoted item, the graphic must be transmitted, received and formatted for display in the brief time that the shopper is strolling past the promoted item.” Begum ’880 at 4:33–38. “The display device 12 also includes a radiation window 34 centrally located above display screen 24. The radiation window includes multiple cells 36, which may comprise receivers for receiving microwave, infrared or other air propagated radiation energy for power supplementation or for reception of external data or control signals transmitted by microwave, infrared or radio signals. For example, in the device of FIG. 2, end cells 36a are utilized for receiving trigger signals emitted from signal transmitters positioned at strategic locations at the perimeter of a shopping establishment to trigger an alarm on the cart and at a central monitoring station in the establishment. Also, the cells 36a may be used to receive trigger or message signals from transmitters positioned strategically along each side of grocery aisles. These signals activate display of select promotional advertisements on the display screen as described in the referenced patent. The cells 36a are preferably used to receive digital message signals from the strategically positioned transmitters as described in greater detail with reference to the operation of the preferred embodiments.” Begum ’880 at 6:18–37. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1. “To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the

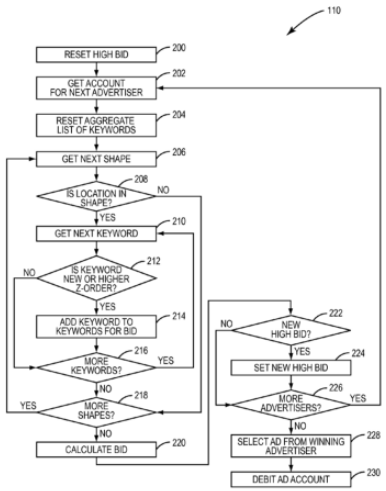
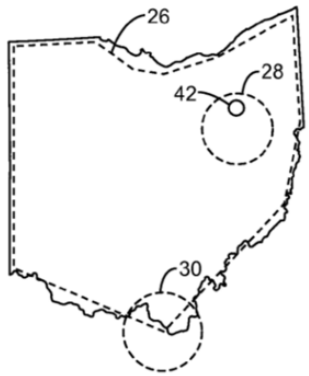
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	unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “Each transceiver unit 65 can have a separate identification such that data transmitted from the control unit 67 is transmitted store wide but is processed and stored only by the transceiver unit to which the data is intended.” Begum ’880 at 9:8–11. “In the preferred embodiment, the transceiver unit 65 upon detection of a proximately located shopping cart transmits a trigger signal to wake-up the display unit on the shopping cart if not already in an activated state, then sends the data signal.” Begum ’880 at 9:12–16. “The data signal is a digital signal that includes both the product control signals and the screen graphic signal. The product control signals include data about the promotion that is not in the screen graphic and that does not appear on the display screen 24 of the display unit 12. This data may include the universal product identification number, the date or iteration number of the promotional graphic, and, the identification number of the transceiver unit, which is useful in tracking the path of a shopper through the market area. The screen graphic signal contains the digitized data that is received by the display unit 12 and formatted for display on the display screen. For example, a compressed screen graphic signal must be decompressed by the central processor before it is relayed to the LCD controller and driver 72. ” Begum ’880 at 9:16–29. “The screen graphic is preferably promotional information that is related to the promotional item located proximate the transceiver unit that is transmitting the screen graphic signal. A typical screen graphic displayed in the display screen 24 is shown in FIG. 9.” Begum ’880 at 9:46–51. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future

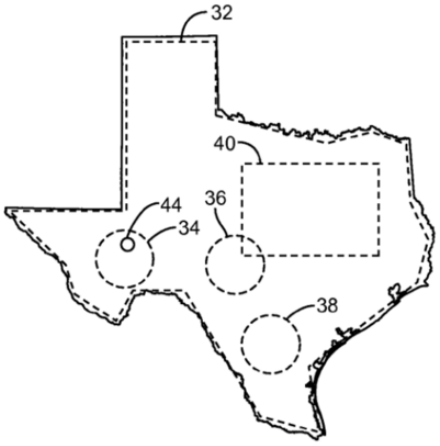
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	comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “The product control signals may be utilized in this compare process for rapidly locating the presence or absence of a particular promotional screen graphic in memory and initiating display of either the screen graphic in memory or the screen graphic formatted from the screen graphic signal transmitted by the transceiver unit 65. In this manner, the shopping carts that are in use, are continually updated as they pass a transceiver unit 65, such that even if an outdated ad is stored in memory, the updated ad will be presented once the shopper has arrived at the location of the promoted item. Although this system has the minor drawback of potentially storing an outdated promotional graphic in memory that is accessible by a shopper during review of the product promotion file using the display unit in an interactive mode, the system is self-correcting at the promoted product location.” Begum ’880 at 10:16–31. *See also* Begum ’880 at 1:60–2:5, 5:65–6:4, 8:36–47, 9:56–65, and 10:52–11:3. “In the preferred embodiment, the communication units are primarily portable and communicate with the coupon interface modules via wireless data transmissions. Furthermore, the discount coupons are preferably activated when the shopper is in the market area proximate the location of the discounted items. In this situation, a local message sending unit proximate the location of the item activates the display of the coupon graphic on the display screen of the communication unit carried by the shopper or mounted on the shopper's cart. ” Begum ’606 at 3:4–14. “Prioritizer 115 may calculate or otherwise determine or set a priority value associated with content items, for example, based on one or more parameters, e.g., a priority requirement included in the campaign data or campaign-related definitions, a price or profit associated with presenting the content item, a fulfillment factor, a value indicating the probability that the content item matches its target audience, a value indicating the relative size (e.g., dimensions or bytes), a content item type identifier, or the like. For example, in one embodiment, prioritizer 115 may determine a priority value of “7” for a first content item, which may be associated with a price of 17 cents per serving and with a campaign which is expected to terminate within 8 hours, and may determine a priority value of “2” for a second content item, which may be associated with a price of 12 cents per serving and with a campaign which is expected to terminate within 6 days. In another embodiment, for example, prioritizer 115 may determine a priority value of “8” for a first content item associated with a “sporting events” type, and may determine a priority value of “3” for a second content item associated with a “restaurants” type. In yet another embodiment, for example, prioritizer 115 may determine a priority value of “6” for a first content item having a half-screen size or having a 35 Kilobytes data size, and

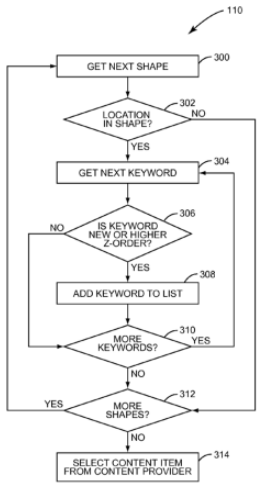
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	may determine a priority value of “4” for a second content item having a quarter-screen size or having a 24 Kilobytes data size. Other suitable data or rules may be used to determine absolute or relative priorities of content items.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0135]. “In some embodiments, the system may determine to insert an advertisement to a message, or to refrain from inserting an advertisement to a message (e.g., to maintain the original message unmodified), based on an analysis taking into account whether one or more users is a subscriber of certain services. In one embodiment, for example, advertisements may be added to messages sent by devices owned by subscribers of a certain operator. In another embodiment, for example, advertisements may be not be added to messages sent by devices owned by subscribers of a certain operator, or messages sent by devices owned by subscribers of a certain operator may be maintained and delivered unmodified.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0230]. *See also* Sanctis ’837 at [0120].  FIG. 1 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 1. “FIG. 1 shows a flow diagram depicting an embodiment of a method 100 of providing location-based advertising services. Method 100 comprises, at 102, receiving advertising content and pricing bids from each of a plurality of advertising publishers. As explained in more detail below, the pricing bids comprise an offer

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	to pay a specified amount of money in exchange for having the advertising content of the bidder sent to a device for presentation to a user. Further, the advertising content and bid are associated with a specific bounded geographic area defined in a geographic region. Therefore, the advertising content is sent to devices located within, or within some distance adjacent to, the bounded area. Next, method 100 comprises, at 104, receiving a request from a device for advertising content associated with the bounded area. Then, method 100 comprises, at 106, sending advertising content associated with the top N bids to the device for presentation to a user of the device, wherein N may be zero (in the case of no bids) or a positive integer. In this manner, advertising publishers may bid a specific price to pay for the distribution of advertising content in a specified geographic area, and the highest bidder or bidders win priority to have advertising content items presented to a device user over other lower bidders. Depending upon various device-specific parameters of the device and the nature of the advertising content sent to the device, one or more items of advertising content may be presented on the device at any one time. Therefore, in some circumstances, the highest bidder's advertising content alone may be sent to a requesting device, while in other circumstances, more than one item of advertising content may be sent to a requesting device. Where more than one item of advertising content is sent to a device, the items of advertising content may be selected based upon descending order of bids. As a specific example, a GPS-enabled smart phone may allow a map to be displayed at various levels of zoom. In one example, for a specific level of zoom in a specific geographic region, the smart phone may be able to display three items of advertising content on a map. In this case, the device may be sent items of advertising content for the top three bidders for the geographic area displayed on the map. Therefore, advertising publishers who wish to have advertising content sent to mobile phones have an incentive to bid close to or above a highest bid for a desired bounded geographic area. This may help to obtain higher bids for distributing the advertising content items, and therefore may contribute to greater economic returns per advertisement view. More detailed implementations of method 100 are discussed in more detail below.” Bussmann ’294 at [0010]–[0011]. “In yet other embodiments, the category information may include a selection of whether to request exclusive or non-exclusive advertising rights in one or more selected tiles. Such “exclusive” rights may include the right to exclude other advertising content items from being displayed in connection with the exclusive tile for a designated period of exclusivity, or to exclude advertising content items from other advertisers offering a same or similar type of goods or services for the period of exclusivity. In the latter example, advertising publishers may provide, as additional category information, a type of goods or services being advertised. In either example, the tile or tiles subject to the exclusive rights may be blacked out on the tiled map for the duration of the exclusive rights. Other forms of exclusive rights may include, but are not limited to, any

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	suitable type of higher-value rights or premium service, such as the display of a larger icon relative to other advertisers, etc.” Bussmann ’294 at [0020]. “In some forms of the invention, location information describing the perimeters of business locations are sent to the mobile device and the mobile device communicates with the server if the location of the mobile device is located within the perimeter of the business location. In other forms of the invention, the location information of the mobile device is sent to the system and compared with information describing the perimeters of business locations. Alternatively, the business locations may be defined by a point and radius, or mathematical formula. This is exemplary and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. As shown and described, a person having ordinary skill in the art is able to implement the invention in any number of varying forms.” Busch ’815 at [0338].  *FIG. 1* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 1.

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	 FIG. 3 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 3.  FIG. 4A Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4A.

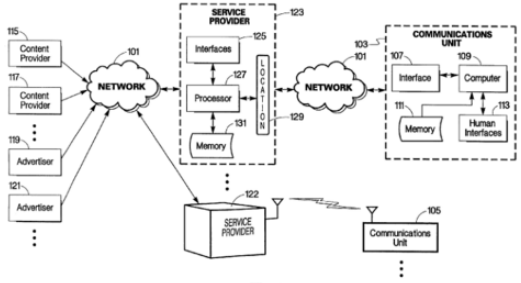
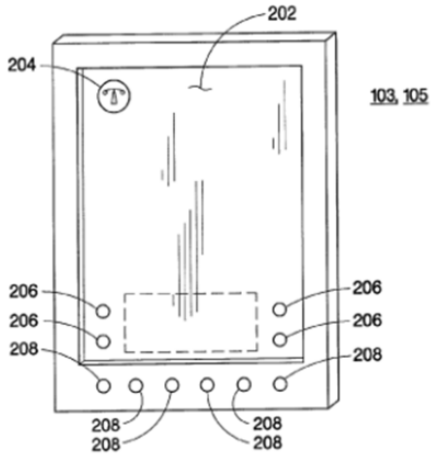
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	 ***FIG. 4B*** Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 4B.

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	 FIG. 5 Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 5. SHAPE / Z-ORDER / KEYWORDS 46 / 0 / Rock = 80, Country = 30, Pop = 30 48 / 1 / Alternative = 50 50 / 2 / Polka = 200 52 / 3 / Rap = 80 54 / 4 / Jazz = 10 56 / 5 / Beach = 95 FIG. 6B Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6B.

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	“Thereafter, when a request is received from a requestor, one or more of the content items of one or more of the content providers are selected for delivery to the requester based on the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, the tags and corresponding weights for the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, and the location of the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 1:42–48. “Then, based on the location of the requestor and the geographic shapes defined by the one or more content providers, a content provider is selected if necessary, and one or more content items of the content provider are selected for delivery to the requestor (step 110). Once selected, the one or more content items are delivered or caused to be delivered to the requester (step 112). As an example, returning to FIG. 2A, if the requestor is located at point 18, then, as shown in FIG. 2B, the requestor is located within the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) of this particular content provider. As such, the keywords and corresponding weights for the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) may then be utilized to select one or more content items of the corresponding content provider to deliver to the requestor. Note that if there are multiple content providers and the requester is located within geographic shapes of two or more content providers, one of the content providers is preferably selected as the content provider for which content is to be delivered to the requestor. An exemplary scheme for selecting the content provider from multiple content providers is discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.” Svendsen ’073 at 4:48–67. “If instead requestor is located at point 22, then the requestor is located within the geographic shapes 10 through 16 (Shapes A, B, C, and D). As such, as illustrated in FIG. 2B, the keywords and weights for the geographic shapes 10 through 16 are aggregated according to the z-order values of the geographic shapes 10 through 16 to provide an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights to be used to select one or more content items to be delivered to the requester. Note that, in this case, the keyword Red is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Red is 80 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 20 in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 16 (Shape D) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Red in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Similarly, the keyword Blue is assigned to both the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). However, the weight assigned to the keyword Blue is 30 in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A) and 90 in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C). Since the z-order value, or importance level, assigned to the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) is higher than that assigned to the geographic shape 10 (Shape A), the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 14 (Shape C) overrides the weight assigned to the keyword Blue in the geographic shape 10 (Shape A). Thus, the aggregate list of

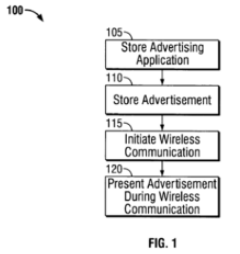
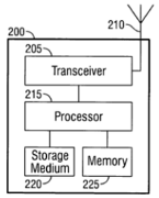
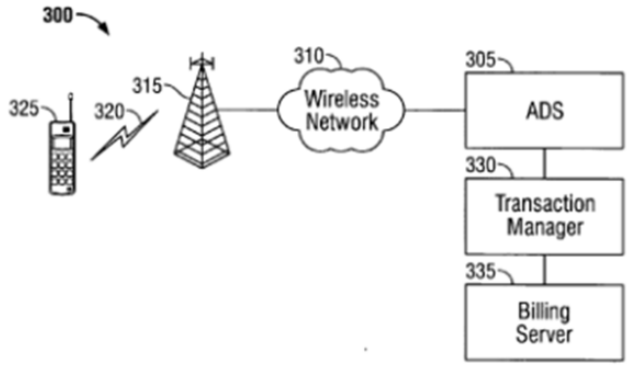
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	keywords and corresponding weights for the requestor located at point 22 is Red with a weight of 20, Blue with a weight of 90, White with a weight of 50, and Green with a weight of 10. This aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights may then be utilized to select content items of the corresponding content provider to be delivered to the requester.” Svendsen ’073 at 5:14–48. “FIG. 3 is a more detailed illustration of step 110 of FIG. 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the one or more content providers are advertisers. However, again, the present invention is not limited thereto. First, a high bid is reset (step 200). Then, an account is obtained for a next advertiser (step 202). For the first iteration, the next advertiser is the first advertiser. The account of the advertiser includes information identifying the geographic shapes defined by the advertiser, the keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic shapes, and the keywords assigned to the content items of the advertiser, which in this example are advertisements. Next, an aggregate list of keywords and corresponding weights for the advertiser is reset (step 204).” Svendsen ’073 at 6:16–29. “At this point whether proceeding from step 212 or step 214, a determination is made as to whether there are more keywords assigned to the geographic shape (step 216). If so, steps 210 through 216 are repeated until all of the keywords assigned to the geographic shape have been processed. Once all of the keywords for the geographic shape have been processed, a determination is made as to whether there are more geographic shapes for the advertiser (step 218). If so, steps 206 through 218 are repeated until all of the geographic shapes for the advertiser have been processed. At that point, a bid for the advertiser is calculated based on the aggregate list of keywords for the advertiser generated in steps 206 through 218 (step 220).” Svendsen ’073 at 7:12–24. “At this point, whether proceeding from step 222 or step 224, a determination is made as to whether there are more advertisers (step 226). If so, steps 202 through 226 are repeated until all advertisers have been processed. Once all of the advertisers have been processed, one or more advertisements of the advertiser having the highest bid are selected based on the aggregate list of the keywords for that advertiser (step 228). More specifically, in one embodiment, each of the advertisements of the advertiser having the highest bid may be scored as a function of the keywords in the aggregate list of keywords and the corresponding weights for the advertiser as compared to the keywords assigned to the advertisements of the advertiser. One or more advertisements having the highest score(s) may then be selected as advertisements to be delivered to the requestor. Once the advertisements are selected, the account of the advertiser may then be debited based on a predefined fee (step 230).” Svendsen ’073 at 7:32–48.

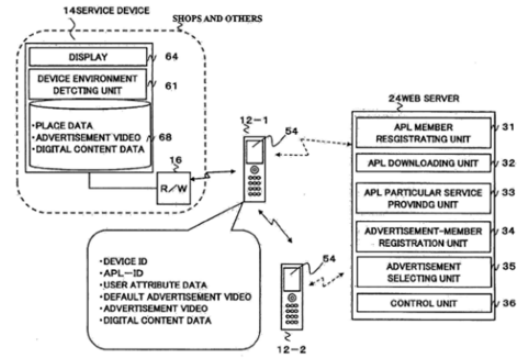
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	“FIG. 5 is a more detailed illustration of step 110 of FIG. 1 according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, there is only one content provider. However, this process is equally applicable to an embodiment where there are multiple content providers. If there are multiple content providers, content from each content provider having defined a geographic shape in which the requestor is located may be selected and delivered to the requestor.” Svendsen ’073 at 8:62–9:2. “FIGS. 6A through 6C graphically illustrate the process of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6A illustrates geographic shapes defined by a content provider to select geographic areas of interest to the content provider.” Svendsen ’073 at 9:62–66. “More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 6A, the audio provider has defined a geographic shape 46 selecting the state of North Carolina and geographic shapes 48 through 56 selecting corresponding geographic areas within the state of North Carolina. FIG. 6B illustrates keywords and corresponding weights assigned to each of the geographic areas 46 through 56 by the audio provider as well as z-order values, or importance levels, assigned to the geographic shapes 46 through 56 by the audio provider. Note that in this example, the keywords are music genres.” Svendsen ’073 at 10:3–12. *See also* Svendsen ’073 at Fig. 6A, Fig. 6C, 3:11–34, and 3:35–63. To the extent that the charted references do not disclose any elements of this claim limitation, this limitation is rendered obvious in light of the charted reference by itself, the charted reference combined with the knowledge of a person or ordinary skill in the art, and/or the references disclosed in these invalidity contentions, including one or more of the references charted. How each of these references discloses and/or renders obvious this limitation is set forth in these claim charts. All of these disclosures also would have been within the knowledge of a POSITA. Doing so would have been within the abilities of one of skill in the art, would not have required undue effort, would have been compatible with the functionality of the charted references, and would have led to expected results.
6[pre]. A system comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, the following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “[a] system.” *See* limitations [6a]–[6m] below. *See* above at row 1[pre].
[6a] memory;	The following prior art expressly or inherently discloses and renders obvious “memory.” For example:

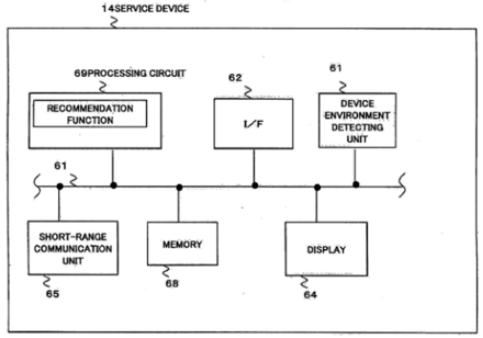
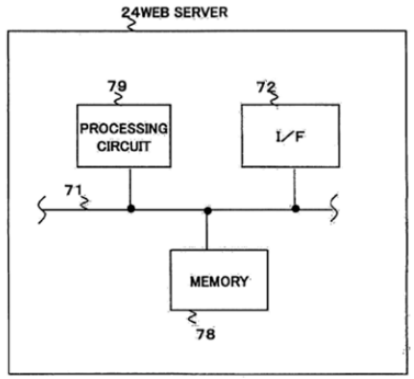
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	 Fig. 1 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 1.  Fig. 2 Jacob ’633 at FIG. 2. “A block diagram of a communications arrangement that provides content and information delivery via a wide area network is shown in FIG. 1. The wide area network 101 in a preferred embodiment is the arrangement commonly known as the Internet world wide web but could be other implementations that provide two-way connectivity between communicating entities. Many users, for example users 103 and 105,

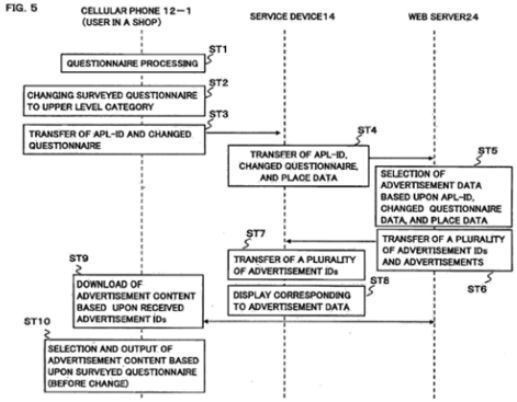
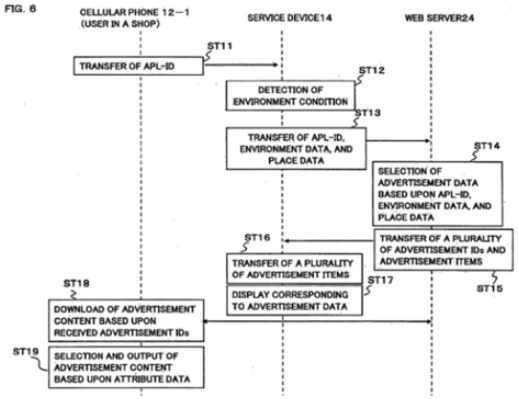
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	are coupled to the network 101 by communication links such as wire, optical fiber, electromagnetic propagation and the like. The usual user employs an interconnect device 107, such as a wireline modem or a radio transceiver and wireless modem, to interface between a computer 109 or a similar computing device and the communications link to the network 101. A memory 111, coupled to the computer 109, stores the operating system and applications programs for the computer as well as information and data and the like which are presented to the computer. Interface from a human to the computer 101 is achieved by human interfaces 113, which are typically familiar items such as a keyboard, a visual display, a mouse, a printer, and similar devices depending upon the type of communications unit being used.” Jacob ’633 at [0018]. “The apparatus used by a service provider, in a preferred embodiment, can most simply be described as a server. As such, the service provider server includes interfaces 125 that interconnect with the network 101 or provides a radio transceiver base station and wireless modem, a processor 127, location processes 129, and memory 131 that retains operating and applications programs as well as stored advertisements and advertisement attributes, user profiles, and other materials relevant to the content providers and advertisers.” Jacob ’633 at [0022]. “In a preferred embodiment, a communications unit 103, 105 is a moveable, portable device that has become known as a personal digital assistant (PDA). A simplified representation of such a PDA is shown in the illustration of FIG. 2. These battery-powered devices typically include a touch sensitive, liquid crystal display screen 202 that usually serves as both an output display device (on which information is displayed for the PDA user) and an input device into which instructions or information from the user are input, read, or accepted by the PDA for processing or storage via icons 204 or soft keys 206 on the touch sensitive screen 202. Hard mechanical keys 208 also provide for user input and control. Alternatively, a communications unit can be a laptop computer or a desktop computer or even an Internet appliance with a limited range of auxiliary computing ability. Of course, the most useful application of the present invention is for moveable communications units. PDAs may conventionally be equipped with a radio transceiver that enables two-way digital communications with a base station interconnection to a service provider. Laptop computers may be similarly equipped. PDAs and personal computers may alternatively or additionally have the capability of synchronizing with a service provider by a fixed plant service such as a wireline connection sites remote from the user's home. In any event, a communications unit offers a human interface, expected to be a visual display device—a video monitor, a liquid crystal display, or the like—although other non-visual, human-perceptible interfaces can also be employed. Considering a visual display further, content is received from a server and conventionally presented on the display—as a full-screen web page or a truncated (perhaps scrolling) display for a PDA. Included within the screen presentation is usually some form of advertisement. This advertisement

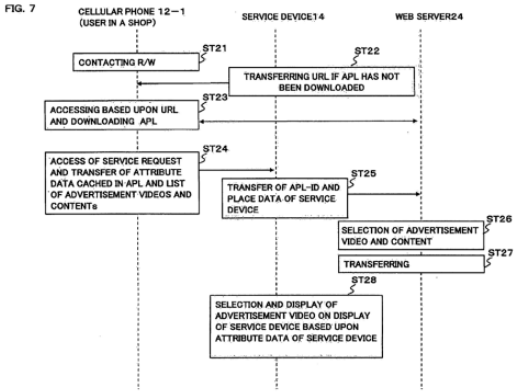
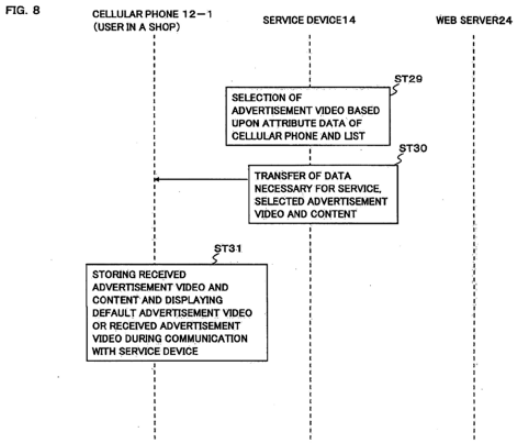
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	can be inserted in the screen format (or in an audible output in the case of audio advertisements) by the content provider itself or it can be inserted by the service provider, which obtains advertisements from advertisers usually unrelated to the content provider. For a fee charged the advertiser, the service provider inserts the advertisement into the screen display containing the desired content” Jacob ’633 at [0023]. “Content having a user-preferred subject matter requested by the user is obtained, at 401. A preferred embodiment utilizes the selection of content subject matter as a stimulus to obtain the content but alternative embodiments may have the content selected before or subsequent to a content-subsidizing advertisement determination for population of the publication 403 and delivery interface, publish to the user 405. Each advertisement, for example advertisement 407, has the basic form and substance of the advertisement resident at the advertiser's website in the preferred embodiment, so that the advertiser can change the advertising content at its convenience (although the form and substance may alternatively or additionally be stored at the service provider). Advertisement attributes 409, however, are stored in memory 131 at the service provider as well as an identifying URL for the advertiser's website. When there is a match, at compare function 411, of the advertisement location attribute (one or a plurality of geographically related postal codes such as ZIP codes in a preferred embodiment) associated with the advertisement and a geographic physical location of the user and detected as a user current postal (ZIP) code is obtained, at 413. As mentioned previously, the communications unit provides location coordinates (or similar data) to the service provider, which then uses a conventional algorithm to detect, or otherwise convert, the location coordinates to a ZIP code area. The form and substance of the advertisement is enabled, at logical gate 415, for placement in the delivery publication delivered to the user. Thus the publication is populated, at 403, with the content obtained, at 401, and the advertisement form and substance 407 when the advertisement ZIP code attribute matches the user location ZIP code.” Jacob ’633 at [0029].

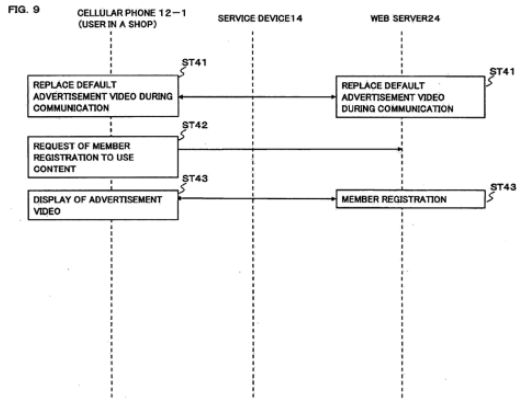
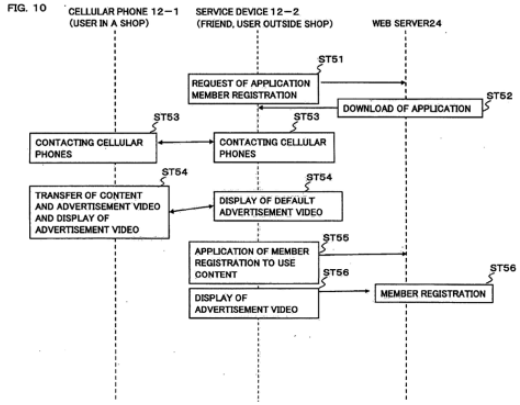
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	 FIG. 1  FIG. 2 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 2.  FIG. 3 Macaluso ’238 at FIG. 3.

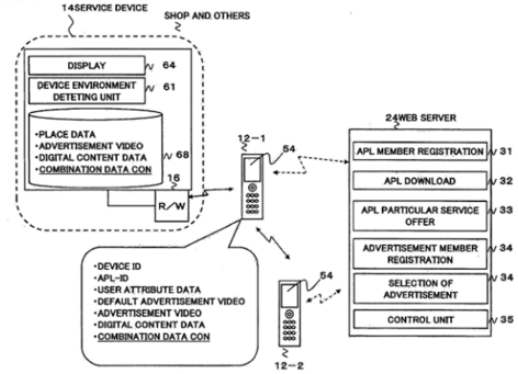
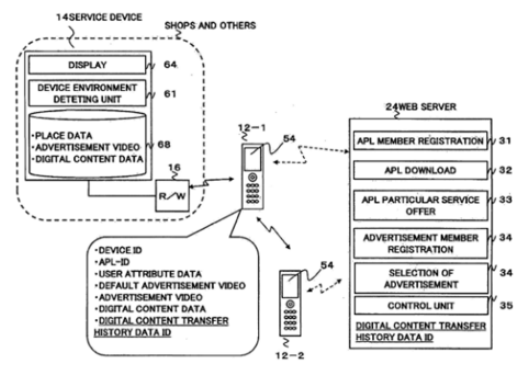
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	“FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a mobile phone 200 that may be used in connection with the described techniques. The mobile phone 200 includes a transceiver 205 connected to an antenna 210 for communicating voice and data to and from a remote server, wireline telephone connection, and/or another mobile device through a wireless communication system in accordance with conventional techniques. For example, the wireless communication system may be a CDMA, GSM, or UMTS network, or any other type of mobile network. The transceiver 205 is connected to a processor 215 that controls the operation of the mobile phone 200, including the operation of the transceiver 205. A storage medium 220, which may be removable, read-only, or read/write media and may be magnetic-based, optical-based, semiconductor-based media, or a combination of these, may store operating system software for the mobile phone 200. A memory 225 may store additional, less vital information, such as applications that may be loaded into the mobile phone 200, including an application for displaying advertisements on the mobile phone 200. In addition, a cache containing one or more advertisements may be stored in the memory 225. Both the memory 225 and the storage medium 220 are connected to the processor 215. The processor 215 may operate in accordance with software, applications, or other instructions stored in the memory 225 and/or the storage medium 220.” Macaluso ’238 at [0025]. FIG. 1  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 1.

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	FIG. 3  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 3. FIG. 4  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 4.

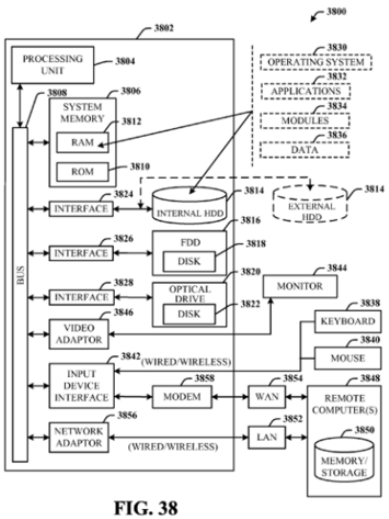
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 5.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 6.

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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 7.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 8.

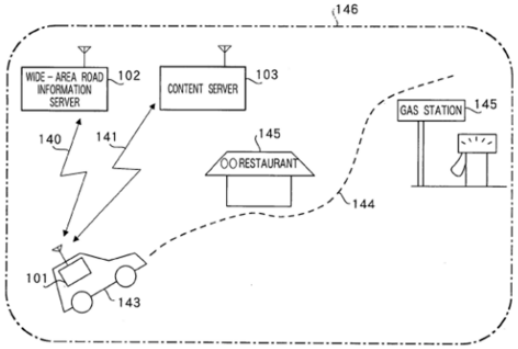
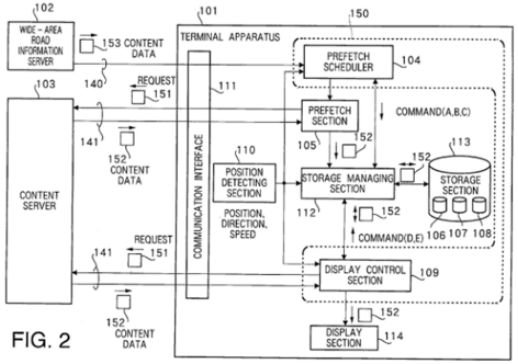
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	 Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 9.  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 10.

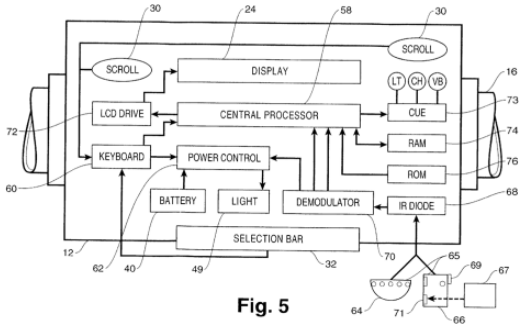
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	FIG. 11  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 11. FIG. 12  Kinoshita ’866 at Fig. 12. “The second aspect of the present invention is a service processing device comprising: an interface that performs short-range communication with a mobile communication device directly or indirectly; a memory that stores place data; and a controller that receives attribute data of a user or user's mobile communication device from user's mobile communication device, transfers the attribute data and the place data read out from

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	the memory to the server, and performs announcement based upon recommendation data corresponding to the place data received from the server.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0010]. “The fourth aspect of the present invention is a server for providing information associated with a mobile communication device that performs short-range communication with a service processing device installed at a predetermined place, the server comprising: an interface that receives attribute data of a user or his mobile communication device and place data of a place where the service processing device is installed from the mobile communication device or the service processing device; a memory that stores recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data and the place data; and a controller that reads out, from the memory, the recommendation data which is associated with the attribute data received by the interface and the place data, and transfers the recommendation data to the mobile communication device or the service processing device through the interface.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0012]. “The service device 14 includes, for example, a device environment detecting unit 61, an interface 62, a display 64, a short-range communication unit 65, a memory 68, and a processing circuit 69. ” Kinoshita ’866 at [0037]. “Referring to FIG. 4, the Web server 24 includes, for example, an interface 62, a memory 68, and a processing circuit 69.” Kinoshita ’866 at [0041].

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	 **FIG. 38** Smith ’558 at Fig. 38. “As used in this application, the terms “component,” “module,” “system,” and the like are intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers.” Smith ’558 at [0058]. “Furthermore, the one or more embodiments may be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed embodiments. The term “article of manufacture” (or alternatively, “computer program product”) as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device, carrier, or media. For example, computer readable media can include but are not limited to magnetic storage devices (e.g., hard

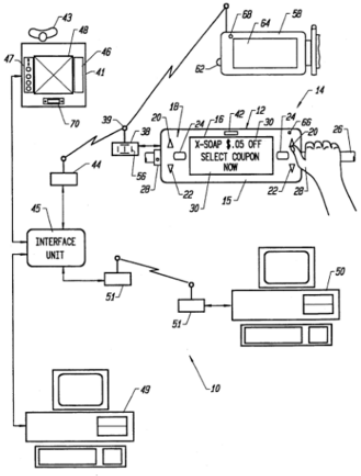
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	disk, floppy disk, magnetic strips . . .), optical disks (e.g., compact disk (CD), digital versatile disk (DVD) . . . smart cards, and flash memory devices (e.g., card, stick).” Smith ’558 at [0060]. “Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices. The illustrated aspects may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices. A computer typically includes a variety of computer-readable media. Computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the computer and includes both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media can comprise computer storage media and communication media. Computer storage media includes both volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital video disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computer. Communication media typically embodies computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data in a modulated data signal such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and includes any information delivery media. The term “modulated data signal” means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media. Combinations of the any of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.” Smith ’558 at [0249]–[0252].

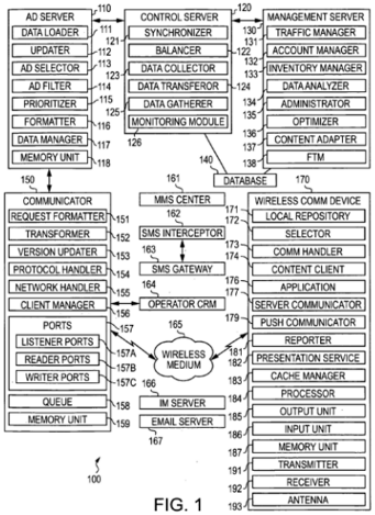
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	 FIG. 1 Sato ’965 at Fig. 1.  FIG. 2 Sato ’965 at Fig. 2. “Terminal apparatus 101 is, for example, a car navigation system with communication function, PDA (Personal Data Assist), notebook personal computer or the like. Further, terminal apparatus 101 may be a portable communication terminal such as a cellular telephone and PHS.” Sato ’965 at [0045]. “Wide-area road information server 102 and content server 103 are, for example, server computers with arbitrary configurations.” Sato ’965 at [0050].

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	“Storage section 113 may be a hard disk, for example, or any memory.” Sato ’965 at [0067].  Fig. 5 Begum ’880 at Fig. 5. “The advantage of this system is that each display unit on each shopping cart is updated as it passes within range of the locationally specific transmitting unit. When promotional items are replaced or updated, only the promotional graphic of the specific transmitting unit being updated need be replaced. This system also has the advantage of enabling a shopper to access the memory file of stored screen graphics in his shopping cart display unit and scrolling through the promotional graphics to review the items that may be on sale.” Begum ’880 at 2:13–22. “The electronic shopping cart handle of the preferred embodiment includes an internal operating system that enables the device to incorporate efficient power management in order to maximize the life of the power pack that is provided for each device. ” Begum ’880 at 4:10–14. “Because of improved design of compact integrated chip technologies use of an integrated chip incorporating an entire computer on a chip is preferred. This selection allows the essential processor and memory unit to be extremely compact allowing the low-profile configuration of the electronic shopping cart handle described in this specification” Begum ’880 at 4:39–44. “The invented device is a dedicated appliance computer that is capable of being reprogrammed in order to add additional features to the device as users become more sophisticated. Such features as the automatic display of advertisements at select store locations and the global updating of displayable data by wireless transmissions are described in the referenced application.” Begum ’880 at 4:53–59.

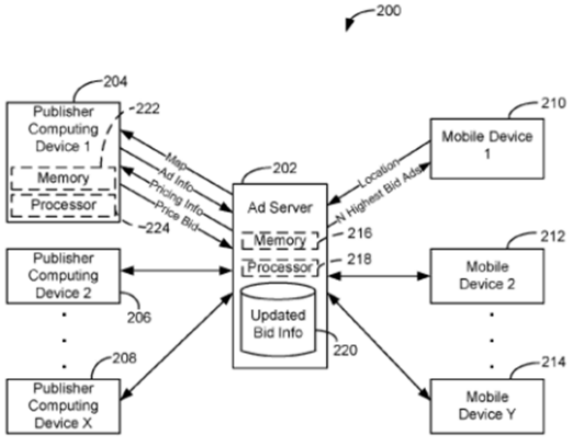
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	“The user interface is designed to allow the user to access all of the available data including stored promotional graphics by a control system that is intuitive. Furthermore, the hybrid system devised for automatic display of promotional graphics, is designed to incorporate features that are beneficial in facilitating automatic update of the promotional advertisements.” Begum ’880 at 4:65–5:4. “Referring to the schematic illustration of FIG. 5, the display unit 12 contains a central processor 58 which is an integrated circuit chip for programs to control the system operation. The processor receives and directs data for operation of the display unit, and is preferably a state of the art chip, such as an Intel 286 or more expensive 386 chip. Although more advanced logic circuits are not necessary for the contemplated informational and operational tasks involved in the shopping cart handle, advanced state of the art processors can be used to advantage for power management. The processor 58 connects to a standard keyboard chip 60, which as noted, may be integrated into the processor chip. The keyboard chip 60 includes the circuity necessary to interpret signals from the scroll buttons 30 or the selection bar 32.” Begum ’880 at 8:10–24. “External components such as an IR beacon 64 and an IR trigger component 66 direct infrared data signals and wake-up signals to the IR photodiodes 68 of the radiation window 36a on the display unit 12. The data signals provide information for reprogramming the memory of inventory and sales information and screen display of activated advertisement and promotional visuals. The IR beacon 64 may also emit a power transmission signal for charge maintenance of the battery pack 40. The IR beacon 64 and trigger component 66 form a transceiver unit 65 for receiving, storing and relaying trigger and data signals from a control unit 67, that centralizes the storewide operation of the system.” Begum ’880 at 8:36–47. “The trigger and data signals are demodulated in a converter circuit 70 and passed to the central processor 58 for reprogramming the memory or activating retrieval of memory packets for display of advertising information in the display screen 24 under control of the LCD driver and controller circuit 72.” Begum ’880 at 8:48–53. “Customarily, each store would have a single control unit 67 that is the central computer for management of the stores inventory and accounting. The control unit 67 communicates with a plurality of transceiver units 65 located throughout the marketing area. Preferably, to minimize installation expenses and allow the plurality of transceiver units 65 to be repositioned in the marketing area as desired, each transceiver unit 65 is in wireless communication with the control unit 67 and has its own power supply. Essentially, the transceiver unit 65 includes the same electronic components as the display unit 12 which allows for independent processing of data and independent communication with a display unit 12 on a nearby shopping cart. ” Begum ’880 at 8:56–9:1.

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	“To conserve power in the transceiver unit 65, the transceiver unit includes a proximity sensor 69 that detects the presence of a shopping cart within range and initiates transmission of the trigger and data signals to the unit 12 on the cart handle. The transceiver unit 65 also includes an RF receiver 71 to receive FM radio frequency transmissions from the central control” Begum ’880 at 9:1–7. “The digitized screen graphic is stored in a file in the memory of the transceiver unit 65, and is periodically updated or replaced by transmissions from the control unit 67.” Begum ’880 at 9:52–55. “With the display unit 12 awakened, the data signals are processed by the central processor 58 and the data relating to the screen graphic is compared with existing promotional screen graphics stored in RAM 74. The comparison of digitized screen graphics may be accomplished with a rapid checksum procedure. If a match is found, the screen graphic data is passed from a temporary storage buffer in the central processor 58 to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24. In the event that there is no match, the processor 58 processes the formatted screen data to the LCD driver 72 for display on the display screen 24 and contemporaneously passes the screen graphic display data together with the accompanying product control data to RAM 74. The screen graphic data and product control data are stored in memory for future comparison with received screen display signals or retrieval by a shopper reviewing the file of product promotions.” Begum ’880 at 9:66–10:15. “The product control signals may be utilized in this compare process for rapidly locating the presence or absence of a particular promotional screen graphic in memory and initiating display of either the screen graphic in memory or the screen graphic formatted from the screen graphic signal transmitted by the transceiver unit 65. In this manner, the shopping carts that are in use, are continually updated as they pass a transceiver unit 65, such that even if an outdated ad is stored in memory, the updated ad will be presented once the shopper has arrived at the location of the promoted item. Although this system has the minor drawback of potentially storing an outdated promotional graphic in memory that is accessible by a shopper during review of the product promotion file using the display unit in an interactive mode, the system is self-correcting at the promoted product location.” Begum ’880 at 10:16–31. “The random access memory (RAM) 74 and read only memory (ROM) 76 store the systems operations data and reprogrammable user data for displaying store directory and product information in the display screen 24.” Begum ’880 at 10:32–35.

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	“Although the devised shopping cart display handle will have the capabilities of a personal computer, a dedicated informational format, as schematically illustrated in FIGS. 6-10, is incorporated to ease user familiarization and encourage adoption as a shopping aid.” Begum ’880 at 10:37–41. *See also* Begum ’880 at Abstract, Fig. 1, 1:60–2:5, 4:33–38, 5:65–6:4, 9:12–16, 9:16–29, and 9:56–65.  FIG. 1 Begum ’606 at FIG. 1. “The customer display device 12 is part of a portable communication unit 14 having a control panel 15 with a display screen 16 and easily operated user controls 18, such as complementary up and down scroll buttons 20, 22, and select buttons 24” Begum ’606 at 4:17–21.

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	 FIG. 1 Levkovitz ’852 at Fig. 1. “In some embodiments, for example, the server may include a memory unit to store a plurality of content items from which the content item is selected. In some embodiments, for example, the memory unit may include a volatile memory or a non-volatile memory. In some embodiments, for example, the server is to periodically copy the content of the volatile memory into a non-volatile memory.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0012]–[0014]. “FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a block diagram of a wireless communication system 100 able to deliver content in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. System 100 may include, for example, an ad server 110, a control server 120, a management server 130, a database 140, a communicator 150, and one or more wireless communication devices, e.g., a wireless communication device 170.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0094]. “Ad server 110 may include one or more servers, or a “server farm”, which may be operatively connected to communicator 150. Ad server 110 may process content requests stored in the queue 158 of communicator 150, e.g., in accordance with a pre-defined order or algorithm.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0098].

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	“In one embodiment, memory unit 118 may include a non-volatile memory, for example, a long term memory unit, a disk, a hard disk drive, or the like. In another embodiment, memory unit 118 may include a volatile memory, for example, a Random Access Memory (RAM), a Dynamic RAM (DRAM), a Synchronous DRAM (SD-RAM), a Flash memory, a cache memory, a buffer, a stack, a short term memory unit, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0125]. “In one embodiment, memory unit 159 may include a non-volatile memory, for example, a long term memory unit, a disk, a hard disk drive, or the like. In another embodiment, memory unit 159 may include a volatile memory, for example, a Random Access Memory (RAM), a Dynamic RAM (DRAM), a Synchronous DRAM (SD-RAM), a Flash memory, a cache memory, a buffer, a stack, a short term memory unit, or the like.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0142]. “Management server 130, control server 120, ad server 110, communicator 150, and/or other components of system 100, may be implemented, for example, using one or more computing platforms or computing devices, e.g., one or more computers or servers including a processor, a memory unit, a storage unit, an input unit, an output unit, a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna, a power source, an Operating System, software applications, and/or other suitable software components and/or hardware components.” Levkovitz ’852 at [0173]. “The mobile devices 30 within the m-commerce environment 8 can be implemented with any portable communication device capable of over-the-air or through-the-air radio frequency (“RF”) communication, as understood by those skilled in the art, with the m-commerce server 10. For example, the mobile device 30 can be a mobile telephone, an email communication device (e.g., such as those sold under the trademark BLACKBERRY), a personal digital assistant (PDA), or other mobile device. Regardless of the embodiment, each of the mobile devices 30 preferably includes a display 32 (e.g., a liquid crystal display (“LCD”)) capable of displaying the textual and/or graphical e-commerce content distributed by the m-commerce server 10.” Sanctis ’837 at [0030]. “Also, as shown in FIG. 7, and as will be understood by those skilled in the art, the mobile devices 30 can download client application software 41 to be stored in memory, e.g., flash memory 40, of the mobile device 30 and can include mobile device enhancement program product 42 or software and application program interface program product or software from an input/output having download 48, e.g., wireless or hardwire, capabilities associated with the mobile device 30 via a communication link 26 with another computer or the server 10, or be provided with client application program product or software upon purchase of the mobile device, to enhance client communication capabilities to the m-server 10, to enhance GUI displays to the user,

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	and to enhance other features 44 for the user as a set of program instruction as understood by those skilled in the art and as described herein, such as mobile alerts, make purchase consummation, gathering account information, viewing detail on product, viewing past orders, shipment tracking, and security encryption.” Sanctis ’837 at [0038].  FIG. 2 Bussmann ’294 at FIG. 2. “FIG. 2 shows an example embodiment of a location-based advertising use environment 200. Use environment 200 comprises an advertising server 202 in communication with a plurality of advertising publisher computing devices 204, 206, 208, and also with a plurality of devices 210, 212, 214 that request and receive advertising content from the advertising server 202. In the depicted embodiment, the number of advertising publisher client computing devices in communication with the advertising server 202 is illustrated as a generic number X, and the number of requesting/receiving devices is illustrated as a generic number Y, indicating that any suitable number of advertising publisher client computing devices and requesting/receiving devices may be in communication with the advertising server 202 at any time. The advertising server 202 comprises memory 216 and a processor 218, wherein the memory 216 comprises instructions stored thereon that are executable by the processor 218 to perform the various methods of