

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.,
Petitioner

v.

FERID ALLANI,
Patent Owner

Inter Partes Review Case No. IPR2025-00856
U.S. Patent No. 8,271,877

**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 8,271,877**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Apple Inc. requests *Inter Partes* Review of Claims 1-19 (collectively, the “Challenged Claims”) of U.S. Pat. No. 8,271,877 (the “’877 Patent”).

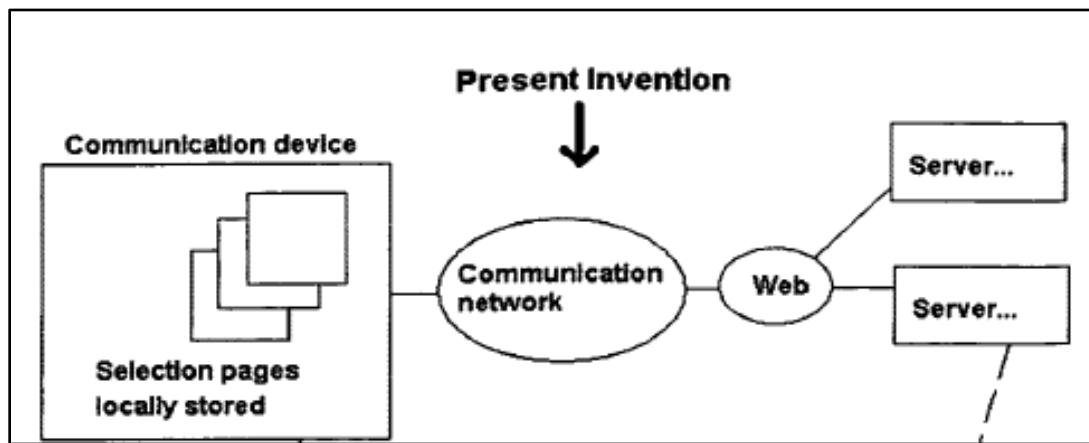
II. THE ’877 PATENT

A. The ’877 Patent’s Alleged Invention

The ’877 Patent describes systems and methods for “accessing information sources and services on the web” that are purportedly “quicker and easier to use” than conventional web-surfing techniques. ’877 Patent (Ex. 1001), 1:65-2:3. Instead of browsing and selecting content over a network using navigation software and search engines like Internet Explorer™ and Yahoo!™, the invention of the ’877 Patent localizes part of this process so preliminary searches can be performed on the device itself rather than over the network. *Id.*, 2:4-16, 2:27-36. This supposedly reduces delays from busy networks and simplifies browsing for users poorly accustomed to Internet searches. *Id.*, 1:36-43, 2:27-36, 4:51-55; ’877 File History (Ex. 1002), 244.

To realize these goals, the claimed invention generally provides: (1) “one or more steps for displaying a page of selection among a plurality of selection pages organized within a structure of tree menu and beforehand locally stored within said communication device, each page of selection comprising a set of icons[,]” including both a direct access icon (e.g., hyperlink to a website) and a selection icon (e.g., local

navigation link to another selection page), and (2) “a step for emitting on the communication network, in response to a selection of an icon in a page of selection currently displayed, the address of a source of information corresponding to said selected icon.” ’877 Patent, 2:4-26; ’877 File History, 362-363. This “invention” is schematically represented below:



’877 File History, 196 (excerpt); ’877 Patent, Figs. 1 and 2.

B. The ’877 Patent’s Prosecution

The ’877 Patent claims its earliest priority to foreign application FR 99 16704, filed on December 30, 1999. For purposes of this Petition only, Petitioner applies December 30, 1999, as the priority date for the Challenged Claims.

The ’877 was subject to lengthy prosecution, ultimately receiving a Notice of Allowance on June 29, 2012, after two final amendments limiting the invention to a “mobile communication device” and clarifying the direct access icons directly access “an information- or service-providing web site.” ’877 File History, 443, 495.

Thus, the purported novelty of the '877 Patent is the ability to access a page of a website on a mobile device using a direct access icon found on a local selection page according to the claimed method. *Id.*, 491, 501. As set forth below, Petitioner's prior art discloses this well-known concept.

C. A Person of Ordinary Skill in the Art ("POSITA")

A POSITA at the time of the '877 Patent would have had a bachelor's degree in computer engineering, electrical engineering, or a related field, with two to three years of experience with web-based information systems. Additional education or experience might substitute for the above requirements. *Dec.*, ¶¶37-39.¹

III. 37 C.F.R. § 42.104 REQUIREMENTS

A. 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a) Standing

Apple certifies the '877 Patent is available for IPR and Apple is not barred or estopped from requesting IPR challenging the claims of the '877 Patent. Apple is not the owner of the '877 Patent, has not filed a civil action challenging the validity of any claim of the '877 Patent, and this Petition is filed less than one year after Apple was served with a complaint alleging infringement of the '877 Patent.

¹ All citations to "Dec." are to paragraph numbers in Ex. 1003, Declaration of Dr. Ben Bederson.

B. Summary of Grounds and Relief Requested

In view of the prior art and evidence presented, IPR should be instituted and Challenged Claims canceled. 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(1)-(2).

Proposed Grounds of Unpatentability	
<u>Ground 1</u>	Claims 1-6, 9-15, 17-19 are obvious under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over <i>Rossmann</i> in view of <i>Himmel</i> and <i>King</i> .
<u>Ground 2</u>	Claims 7-8, 16 are obvious under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over <i>Rossmann</i> in view of <i>Himmel</i> , <i>King</i> , and <i>Boyle</i> .

Sections V-VI map the evidence to each element of the Challenged Claims. 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(4)-(5).

C. Claim Construction Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(3)

In this proceeding, claims are interpreted under the same standard applied by Article III courts (i.e., the *Phillips* standard). 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); 83 Fed. Reg. 197 (Oct. 11, 2018); *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (*en banc*). Petitioner applies the plain and ordinary meaning of all claim terms as understood by a POSITA for all terms not expressly construed below. Petitioner does not waive any argument in any litigation that claim terms in the '877 Patent are indefinite or that additional terms might need construction in a different proceeding.

The parties propose constructions for a number of terms in parallel litigation, reproduced in the chart below:

Claim Term	Allani's Constructions	Apple's Constructions
"web site"	A source of information or services	No construction/plain and ordinary meaning

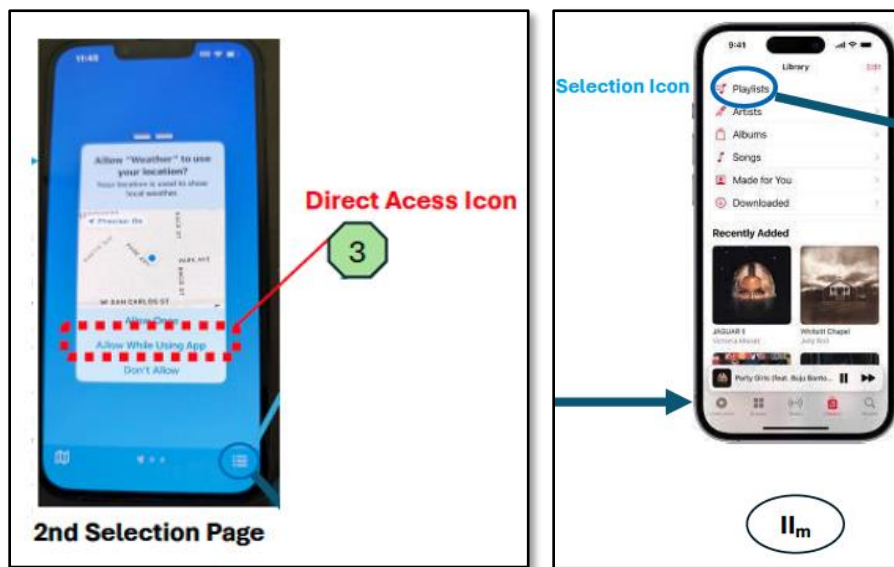
	accessible via a network using HTTP or another web protocol	which is “a collection of web pages accessible through a web address”
“selection page”	A screen with selectable icons that are displayed together on a graphical user interface	No construction/plain and ordinary meaning
“icons”	Plain and ordinary meaning	A symbol that is a pictorial indication of a command
“direct access icon”	An icon that, when selected, causes an address of at least one website to be transmitted to a network.	An icon that, when selected, causes a URL or Web address to be sent directly to a web server hosting the website indicated by the icon
“said address being locally generated”	Said address being generated on the device	Said address being created on the device

As the Board routinely permits, for the purposes of this proceeding, Petitioner proposes this Board adopt Patent Owner Allani’s interpretations of the claim language, including Patent Owner’s plain and ordinary meaning of “icon” that must at least include textual icons for the reasons below. *See Western Digital Corporation v. SPEX Technologies, Inc.*, IPR2018-00084, Paper 14, *11 (PTAB Apr. 25, 2018); *see also General Electric v. Vestas*, IPR2018-00928, Paper 9, *16-17 (PTAB Nov. 5, 2018); *10x Genomics, Inc. v. Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.*, IPR2020-00086, Paper 8, *19 (PTAB Apr. 27, 2020) (finding “judicial efficiency will be enhanced by allowing Petitioner to rely upon a claim construction that Patent Owner is relying

upon in the related district court litigation to assert infringement of the challenged patent”).

1. “icon”

Patent Owner’s plain and ordinary meaning of “icon” must at least include textual icons based on its infringement contentions and application of the term in the co-pending litigation. In its Complaint, Patent Owner accuses several textual icons as the claimed selection “icon” or direct access “icon”:



Ex. 1034; *see also* Ex. 1035 (infringement contentions).

This comports with embodiments in the intrinsic record. The ’877 Patent provides multiple examples of icons, including “an item or **thematic title** opening an access to a page,” “**an icon AD11 ‘calendar’**,” “**an icon AD12 ‘1st division games’**,” and “**an icon ‘Return’**.” ’877 Patent, 2:44-47, 4:4-20; *see also id.*, Claim 6 (claiming icon as a “thematic title”). Further, the related child ’058 Patent claims

“icons compris[ing] textual elements.” *'058 Patent*, 7:6-7 (claim 20). During prosecution, the inventor filed an affidavit describing “selectable icons for navigating to email, to a printer, to return to a summary page...” such as “Return to Summary,” “Previous Page,” and “Next Page.” *'058 File History*, 468-75; Ex. 1033 (Affidavit filed in French litigation). Patent Owner’s plain and ordinary meaning of “icon” thus must at least include textual icons. *Dec.*, ¶¶93-100.

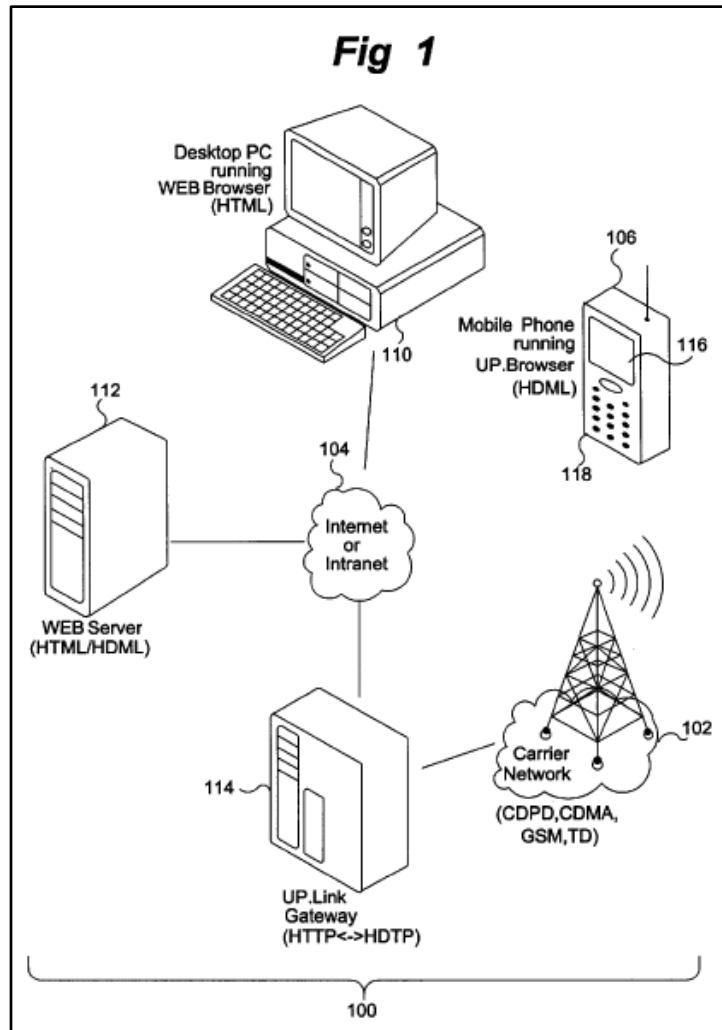
IV. THE PRIOR ART

A. Rossmann

Rossmann was filed February 19, 1998, qualifying as prior art to the '877 Patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). *Rossmann* (Ex. 1004). *Rossmann* was neither cited nor considered during prosecution of the '877 Patent.

Rossmann teaches navigating to “Internet web pages using thin devices” such as a “mobile device.” *Rossmann*, 3:1-3, Fig. 1. Recognizing issues with limited bandwidth for then-current wireless data networks and the low computing resources available in mobile devices, *Rossmann* teaches improved means to navigate hierarchical layers of accessible information. *Id.*, 2:25-28, 3:4-10. *Rossmann*’s general data network through which its invention operates is shown below in Figure 1:

1:

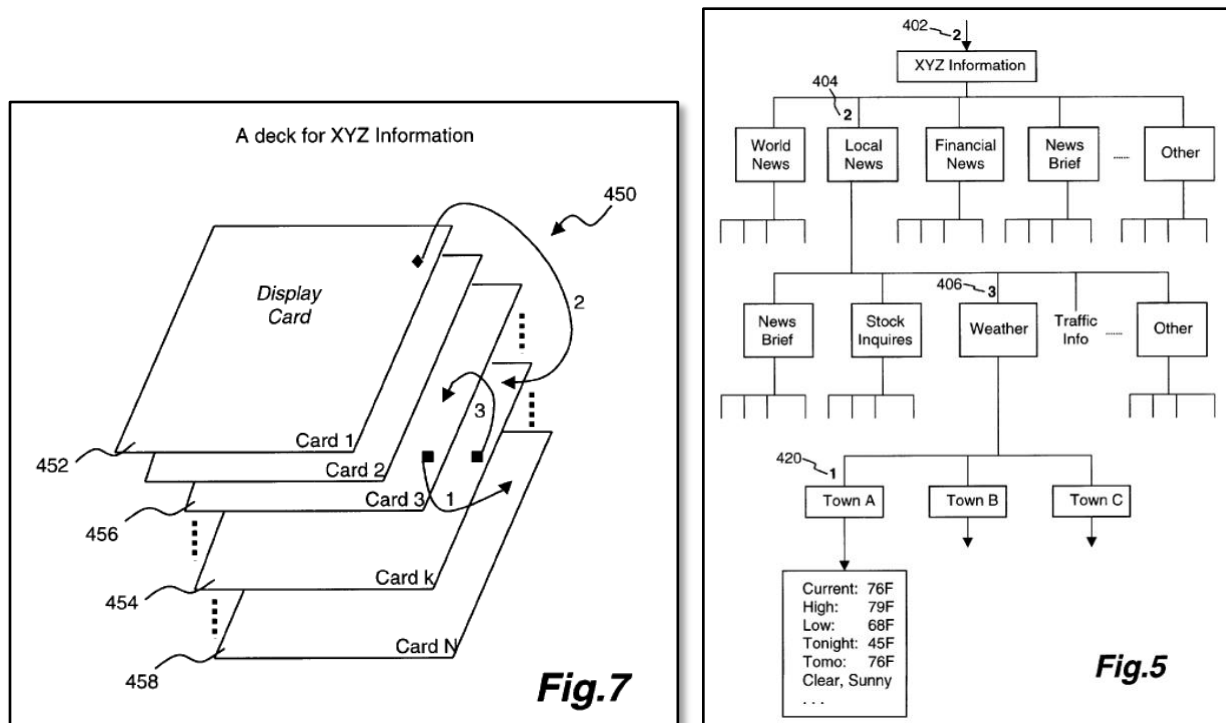


Id., Fig. 1.

To navigate Internet web pages on a mobile device while minimizing network traffic, *Rossmann* teaches embodiments where mobile phone 106 interacts with a server (e.g., link server 114) to download and store one or more “decks” comprising one or more “cards.” *Id.*, 5:39-51, 6:26-29. “Cards” include “the information required to generate a screen display on the display screen,” meaning a “deck” “is simply a group of screen displays.” *Id.*, 6:33-36, 7:33-37. In other words,

downloading a deck lets a user browse through screen displays that are stored locally. *Id.*, 8:47-64, 11:3-12:17.

Rossmann teaches an example application of this process involving obtaining access to the web-hosted weather for a town. A user accesses the website xyzinfo.com and downloads and stores a deck corresponding to the information on that website—the deck and “tree structured” menu information shown below in Figures 7 and 5, respectively:



See, e.g., id., 11:3-12:17, Figs. 4A-4G, 5, 7. Through the screen displays described therein, the user browses through locally stored information to determine the final weather of Town A. *See generally id.*, 11:3-12:17.

Because *Rossmann*, like the '877 Patent, discloses accessing information sources or services on the web, *Rossmann* is in the same field of endeavor as the '877 Patent. *Compare Rossmann*, 1:18-23, 2:66-3:34, with '877 Patent, 1:7-9; *Dec.*, ¶¶62-63.

Further, just like the '877 Patent which seeks to reduce the steps occurring over a network to access targeted web information by locally performing the initial steps, *Rossmann*'s initial steps are likewise "processed internally" such that only a "final request" is transmitted over the network, significantly increasing the delivery speed of the desired information and reducing network traffic. *Compare Rossmann*, Abstract, 2:47-62, 3:11-18, 14:35-41 with '877 Patent, 1:36-43, 4:51-55. Further, *Rossmann* aims to provide easy and quick web access to mobile user, like the '877 Patent. *Compare Rossmann*, 3:11-18, 8:2-4 with '877 Patent, 1:44-50, 2:27-36. Therefore, *Rossmann* is in the same field of endeavor and reasonably pertinent to a problem described by the '877 Patent and is thus analogous art. *Dec.*, ¶¶62-63.

B. Himmel

Himmel was filed November 21, 1997, qualifying as prior art to the '877 Patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). *Himmel* (Ex. 1005). *Himmel* was neither cited nor considered during prosecution of the '877 Patent.

Himmel teaches means for "information retrieval in a computer network." *Himmel*, 1:4-5. More specifically, *Himmel* teaches improved methods for utilizing

downloadable locally stored “bookmark sets” to navigate to websites over the Internet. *Id.*, 1:5-8, 4:54-57, Figs., 1, 6A, and 6B. A bookmark set “is a finite collection of bookmarks that have static and dynamic characteristics,” typically presented as sets of hyperlinked URLs. *Id.*, 5:28-40, 6:19-28, 7:1-2. *Himmel* also teaches a downloadable bookmark set comprising a “consumer hot list” pulldown menu including links to common web actions for a particular site. *Id.*, 18:53-20:35.

Himmel teaches several ways to download bookmark sets locally. A user can receive a vendor CD-ROM containing a browser equipped with a bookmark manager and an active bookmark set with the URL addresses the vendor wants to advertise. *Id.*, 9:61-67. Bookmark sets can be pre-downloaded on a vendor kiosk to access specific vendor addresses. *Id.*, 10:1-8. Or, bookmark sets can be pushed or pulled from a web server. *Id.*, 14:8-40, 15:42-52, 16:12-24.

Because *Himmel*, like the ’877 Patent, discloses accessing information sources or services on the web, *Himmel* is in the same field of endeavor as the ’877 Patent. *Compare Himmel*, 1:5-6, 2:63-3:9, with ’877 Patent, 1:7-9; *Dec.*, ¶¶66-67.

Further, like the ’877 Patent which seeks to efficiently guide the user to the most useful information sources or the most frequently consulted information sources, including for vendor sites, *Himmel* describes downloading bookmark sets “with the most important site links” for different applications, including for vendors advertising specific addresses. *Compare Himmel*, 10:1-8, 15:25-28, with ’877

Patent, 2:27-36, 2:37-43. *Himmel*, like the '877 Patent is also aimed at simplifying web searches for the user. *Compare Himmel*, 1:53-61, 2:63-3:9 with '877 Patent, 1:44-51. Therefore, *Himmel* is in the same field of endeavor and is reasonably pertinent to a problem described by the '877 Patent and is thus analogous art. *Dec.*, ¶¶66-67.

C. King

King was filed April 30, 1998, qualifying as prior art to the '877 Patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). *King* (Ex. 1006). *King* was neither cited nor considered during prosecution of the '877 Patent.

King teaches “methods for inline variable management in a hypermedia display language” such that variables “can be substituted in a hypermedia display language” based on user activity. *King*, Abstract, 2:21-30. *King* teaches the use of HDML for transmission of a deck containing a number of cards “between the mobile device 106 and the proxy server 114.” *King*, 4:12-31, Fig. 1. *King* teaches that each HDML deck “has a unique address identifies such as a URL.” *Id.*, 5:44-46. *King* recognizes that URLs are “provided in order to access pertinent information in a server device.” *Id.*, 4:17-27. *King* teaches a “text substitution method” for use in this HDML environment such that variables can be inserted into URLs. *Id.*, 9:49-10:27. *King* also teaches saving these URLs in a “navigation history stack” to “easily go backwards through the content he or she has viewed[.]” *Id.*, 11:57-12:5, Fig. 4B.

Because *King*, like the '877 Patent, discloses accessing information sources or services on the web, *King* is in the same field of endeavor as the '877 Patent. *Compare King*, 1:13-25, with '877 Patent, 1:7-9; *Dec.*, ¶¶70-71.

Further, just like the '877 Patent which seeks to reduce the steps occurring over a network, *King* addresses the problem of network communications that require “network round-trip” communications between mobile devices and a server, which “introduces additional latency and causes unnecessary network traffic.” *Compare King*, 2:3-5, 2:26-30, 4:59-5:4 with '877 Patent, 1:36-43, 4:51-55. Therefore, *King* is in the same field of endeavor and reasonably pertinent to a problem described by the '877 Patent and is thus analogous art. *Dec.*, ¶¶70-71.

V. GROUND 1: CLAIMS 1-6, 9-15, 17-19 ARE OBVIOUS OVER ROSSMANN, HIMMEL, AND KING

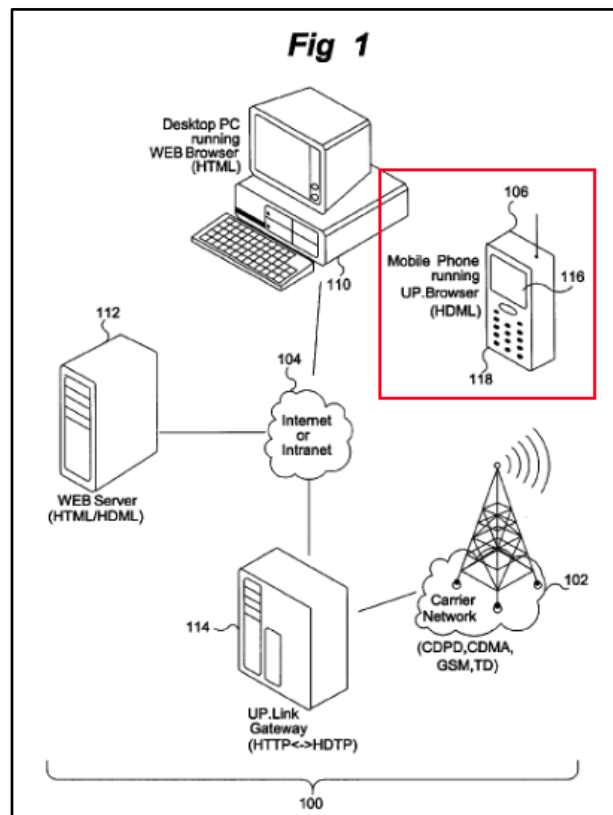
A. Claim 1(Pre) – A method for accessing information- or service-providing web sites, from a mobile communication device connected through a communication network and provided with a display, comprising:

To the extent the preamble is limiting, *Rossmann* discloses methods for a mobile communication device to access information- or service-providing websites through a communication network, *Rossmann*'s mobile device provided with a display.

As discussed in Section III.C., Petitioner asks the Board apply Patent Owner's interpretation of “website” for the purposes of this proceeding. *Supra*, Sec. III.C

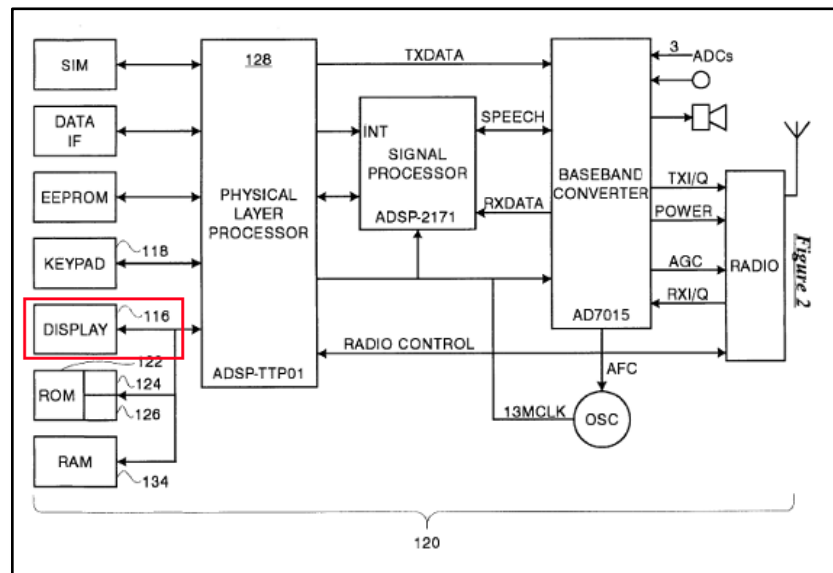
(construing “website” to mean “a source of information or services accessible via a network using HTTP or another web protocol”).

Rossmann’s invention “has particular applications to the navigation of Internet web pages using thin devices, such as a mobile computing device” or “a mobile device[.]” *Rossmann*, 2:66-3:3 (listing example mobile devices). Namely, *Rossmann*’s “invention is a method for accelerating navigation of hierarchical layers of accessible information hosted in a server device through a two-way interactive communication device over a network.” *Id.*, 3:19-34. An example of *Rossmann*’s two-way mobile device is boxed in red below in Figure 1:



Id., Fig. 1 (annotated). Mobile device 116, which can be a “cellular phone,” operates within data network 100. *Id.*, 4:48-5:5. Data network 100 “comprises an airnet 102” which is a wireless network (e.g., AT&T carrier network) and “landnet 104” (e.g., the Internet). *Id.*

Figure 2 below is a block diagram illustrating the typical hardware components in the mobile phone that can be used in the arrangement of Figure 1:



Id., Fig. 2 (annotated). *Rossmann* teaches its mobile phone includes a “display 116,” boxed in red, “and the keypad 118” such that a “user of the phone [] can interactively communicate with a server device (not shown in FIG. 2) over a wireless data network.” *Id.*, 6:11-19; *see also id.*, Fig. 3 (display).

In embodiments, a user “initiates a communication session request to the server device” to access information on a website. *Id.*, 6:20-29. A user can use the “Handheld Device Transport Protocol (HDTP)” which controls the connection of an

HDML web browser to a link server. *Id.*, 5:42-43. HDML is similar to HTML as a tag-based document language. *Id.* Using the HDTP protocol, a user can download an “HDML deck from the server device” to be cached in RAM 134. *Id.*, 6:20-29. This “deck” is made up of “cards” that “include[] the information required to generate a screen display on the display screen 116.” *Id.*, 6:29-37. Thus, to “provide information service to mobile devices, the server device [] stores a plurality of decks [] containing accessible information.” *Id.*, 7:50-53. An example of this is shown in Figures 4A through 4G “illustrat[ing] the steps of navigating an information service web site that generally provides hierarchic layers of information.” *Id.*, 12:18-34; *see also id.*, 11:3-6 (providing example website addressed at a particular web address).

Rossmann therefore teaches accessing “information- or service-providing” “websites.” *Rossmann* teaches accessing example website www.xyzinfo.com using known web protocols such as HDTP, downloading a deck with cards identified in Figures 4A through 4G, and locally navigating those cards to ultimately obtain weather information for Town A. *See generally id.*, 9:37-11:56; *supra*, Sec. III.C (“website” construction).

B. Claim 1(a)(1) - a preliminary search for information or service, locally performed within said communication device in different themes and sub-themes within a plurality of successively displayed selection pages,

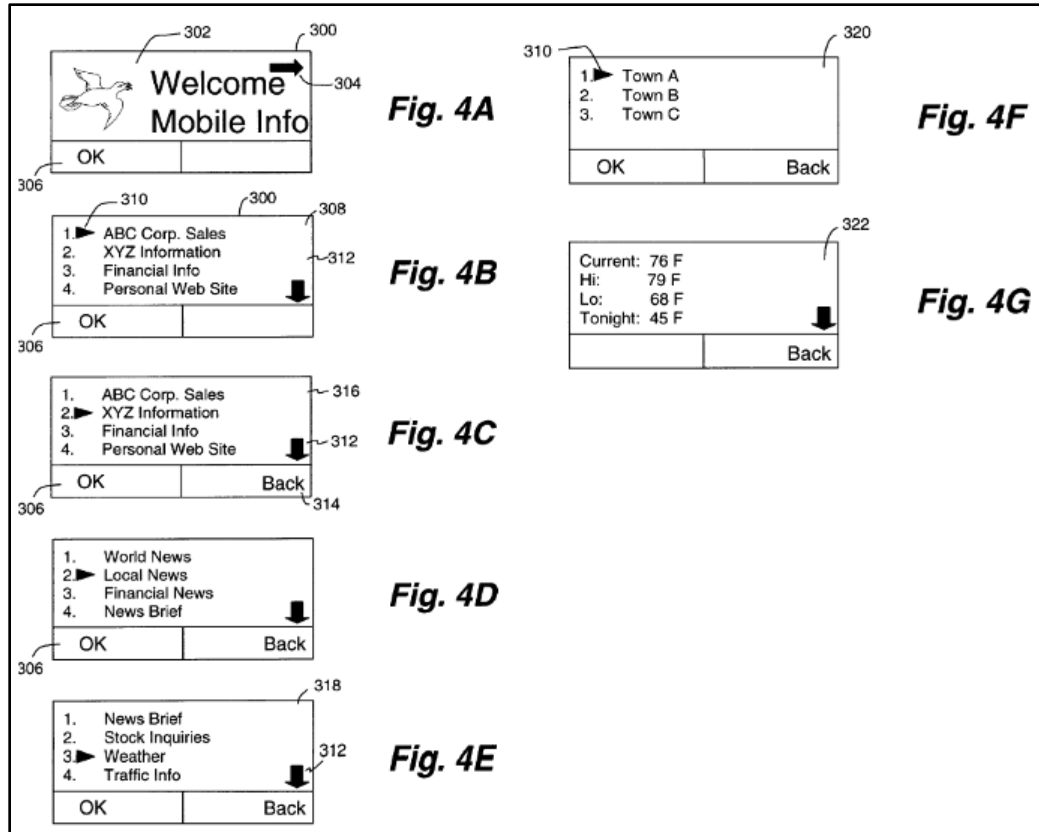
Rossmann teaches a user can perform a preliminary search for information or service, locally within the mobile device in different themes and sub-themes within

a plurality of successively displayed selection pages, i.e., by locally navigating through a downloaded HDML deck.

1. a preliminary search for information or service, locally performed within said communication device

Rossmann teaches that a user “initiates a communication session request to the server device” and downloads an “HDML deck from the server device” to be cached locally in the mobile device in RAM 134. *Id.*, 6:20-29, Fig. 2 (illustrating local RAM 134); *see also id.*, 8:47-49 (decks can be kept in “work memory 148 of the phone 142 in Fig. 3”). As noted, this “deck is simply a group of screen displays” called “cards.” *Id.*, 6:33-36. *Rossmann* describes its embodiments involving communication between a client device and a server device using decks as “cache case” embodiments. *Id.*, 13:66-14:1.

In the “cache-case,” “[u]pon receiving a request from the user, the client module in the mobile device 142 first consults the work memory 148 therein to determine if the requested deck is available.” *Id.*, 8:49-55. If the request is met by one of the cards in the deck, then that card is accessed without any communication with the server. *Id.* If not, “a connection initiated by the client module 146 to the server device 144 is made to fetch the new deck.” *Id.*, 8:55-64. *Rossmann* teaches an example application of the latter scenario in Figures 4A through 4G, reproduced below, where a user performs a local preliminary search for information within the mobile device after fetching a new deck:



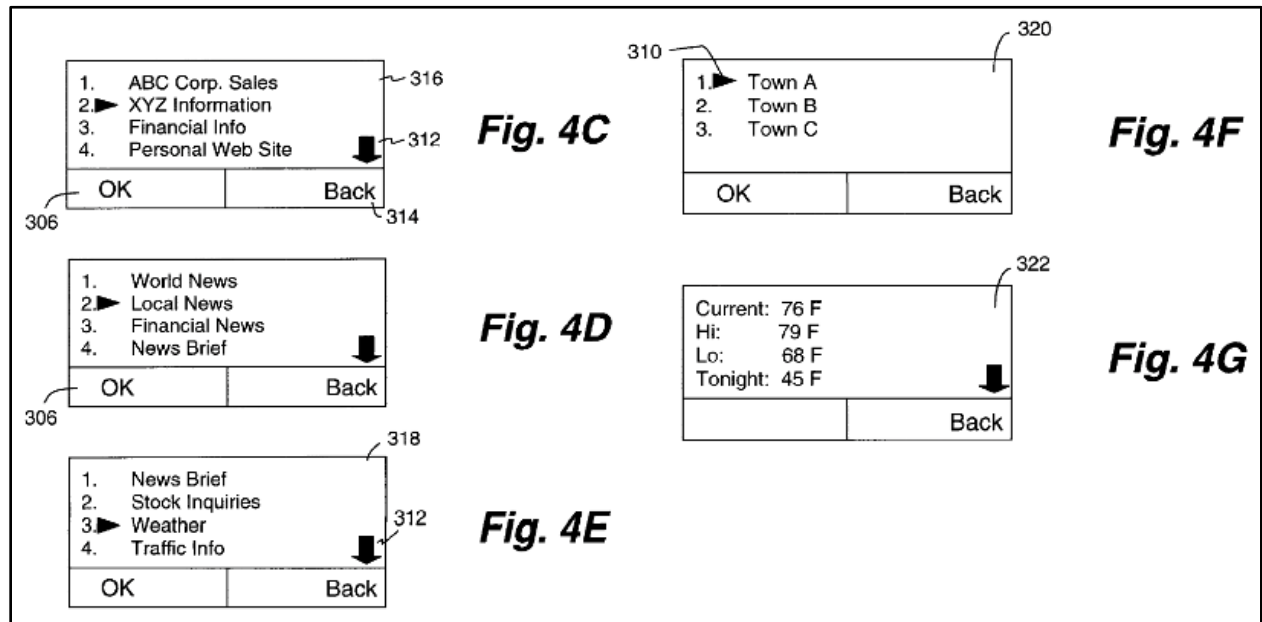
In this example, a user interested in the weather searches and navigates through locally stored decks and cards to ultimately display the weather in Town A. *See, e.g.*, Figs 4A-4G. “[A]n initial deck [is] transmitted to the mobile device” and stored in RAM. *Id.*, 6:20-29, 9:37-40. The initial deck includes two cards shown in Figures 4A and 4B for display to the user. *Id.*, 9:37-45, 9:62-10:4. The user navigates through the Figure 4A welcome page to the Figure 4B menu page; selects the second option in the menu for XYZ Information in Figure 4C; a new card deck is downloaded with the displays for www.xyzinfo.com shown in Figures 4D-4G; and the user performs all subsequent navigation within the deck to arrive at the Figure 4G weather display for Town A. *Id.*, 10:34-11:56.

A POSITA would have understood this is a “preliminary” search performed locally within *Rossmann*’s mobile device consistent with the disclosures of the ’877 Patent. *Dec.*, ¶82. The ’877 Patent provides a single passage that describes performing a preliminary search before some other action. ’877 Patent, 2:27-36. This passage describes implementing “preliminary selection steps in pages” before “finally emitting on the Internet only a complete address for accessing a well-targeting information source.” *Id.* In other words, a preliminary search of local pages is performed by the user before the final target information is obtained. *Dec.*, ¶82; ’877 Patent, 2:59-3:5 (describing how a “user can thus locally achieve...a preliminary search” by searching local pages). Consistent with this, a user in *Rossmann* preliminarily searches through the local pages in Figures 4C-4F before displaying the target information in Figure 4G as claimed. *Dec.*, ¶82. Further, *Rossmann*’s local preliminary search serves the same goal as the “preliminary search” in the ’877 Patent—to reduce network traffic and simplify browsing. ’877 Patent, 1:36-43, 2:27-36, 4:51-55; *Rossmann*, 2:48-51, 12:24-34.

2. *in different themes and sub-themes within a plurality of successively displayed selection pages*

As discussed in Section III.C., Petitioner asks the Board apply Patent Owner’s interpretation of “selection page” for the purposes of this proceeding. *Supra*, Sec. III.C (construing “selection page” to mean a “screen with selectable icons that are displayed together on a graphical user interface”).

Rossmann's user performs the preliminary local search described above through different themes and sub-themes within successively displayed selection pages as shown in Figures 4C-4G below:



Rossmann, Figs. 4C-4G. *Rossmann* teaches different themes and sub-themes similar to the '877 Patent. The '877 Patent provides example “themes” like “sport, televisions, weather forecast or stock exchange” and “sub-themes” like “collective sports,” “training,” or “transfers.” '877 Patent, 3:63-4:41. Likewise, *Rossmann* teaches themes including ABC Corp. Sales, XYZ Information, Financial Info, and Personal website. *Rossmann*, Fig. 4C. These themes have sub-themes, such as World News, Local News, Financial News, and News Brief, Stock Inquiries, Weather, and Traffic Info. *Id.*, Figs. 4D-4F.

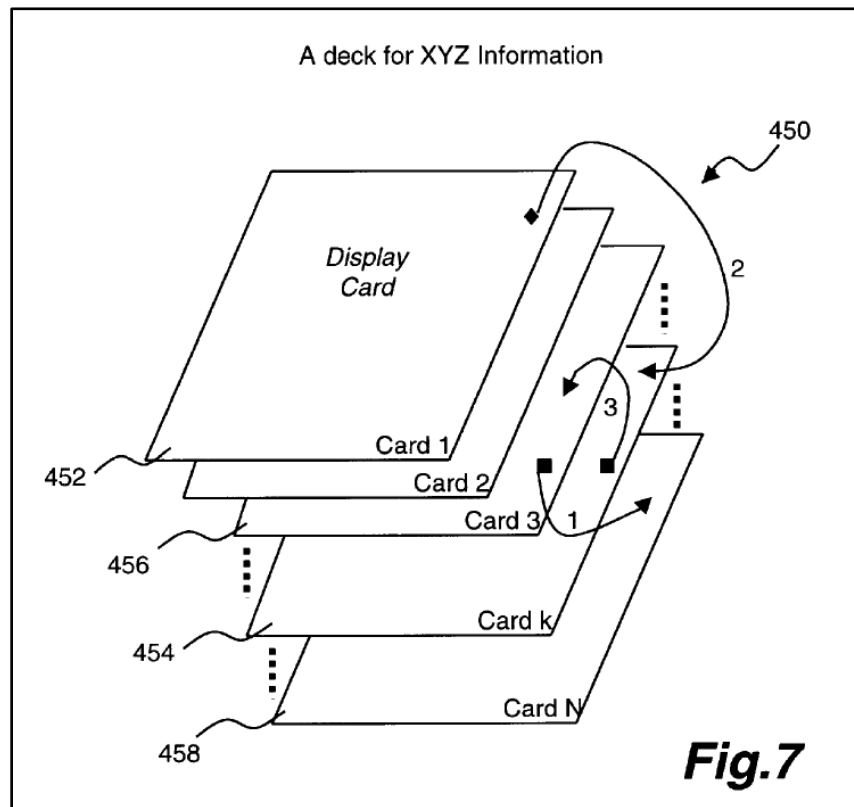
Rossmann teaches that a user can search through these themes and sub-themes by navigating through the locally stored display pages, which are cards of the HDML deck. *Supra*, V.B.1 (describing navigation through the pages in Figures 4C-4G). The display pages in Figures 4C-4G can be successively displayed in response to sequential user requests, or can be displayed in response to a compound request—e.g., a keypad input of “2231” corresponding to the line item in each display. *Id.*, 11:57-64, 12:60-13:2. In either case, each request “is executed as if individually and *successively* entered[.]” *Id.*, 13:29-32, 13:38-54.

A POSITA would have understood that the HDML cards in *Rossmann* disclose a plurality of “selection pages” under Patent Owner’s construction. *Dec.*, ¶87. The ’877 Patent describes “selection pages” as locally stored pages displaying certain icons. ’877 Patent, Abstract, 3:57-65, 4:4-20, Fig. 1. This is also reflected in the language of the claims. In *Rossmann*, Figures 4C-4G are screen displays of cards in a deck stored locally on the mobile device that display icons for navigation on the graphical user interface of *Rossmann*’s mobile phone. *Rossmann*, 6:20-29, 9:43-47, 11:3-56; *Dec.*, ¶87.

C. Claim 1(a)(2) - said selection pages being organized in a structure of tree menu and beforehand locally stored within said communication device,

Rossmann’s HDML cards (“selection pages”) are locally stored within RAM in the mobile device as a deck. *Rossmann*, 6:20-37 (the phone receives an “HDML

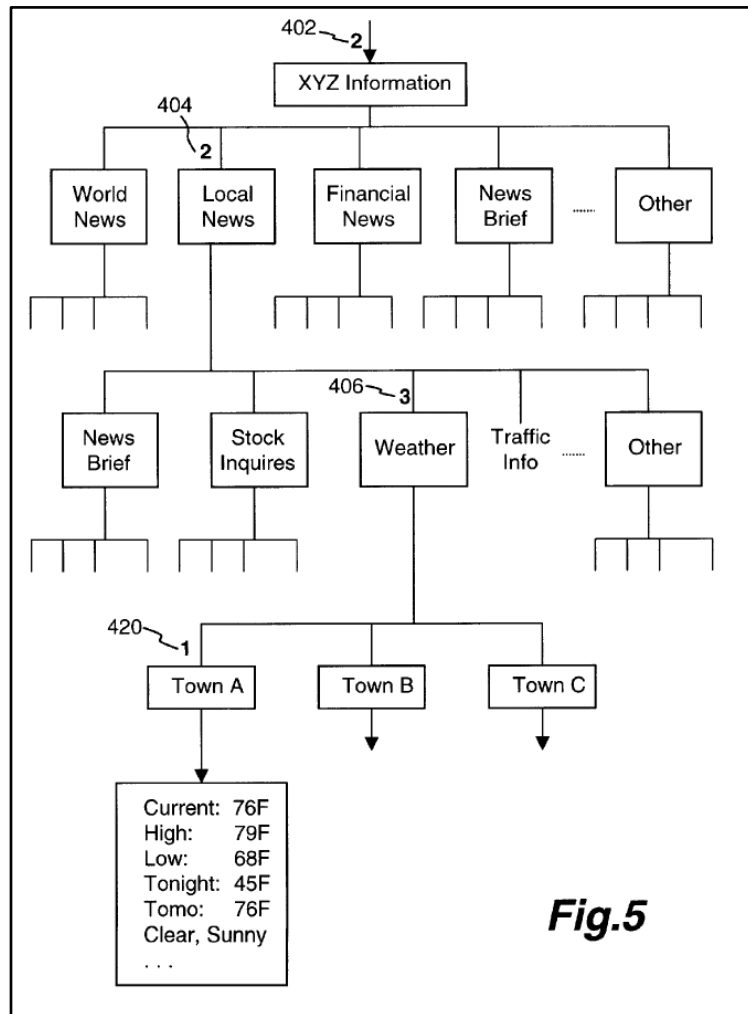
deck from the server device and stores the deck as cached in RAM 134”), 7:50-53, 8:35-42, 12:18-34. Like the “preliminary search” above in limitation 1(a)(1), these HDML cards are stored “before” the final target information is obtained and therefore are “beforehand locally stored” as claimed. *Dec.*, ¶88. The deck associated with the XYZ Information example described in the previous limitation is depicted below in Figure 7:



Rossmann, Fig. 7.

Rossmann teaches that its HDML cards are hypertext that link to other cards in the deck and represent website information “configured to have a downward **tree**

structure 400 of information services[.]” *Id.*, 11:34-55, 13:53-54. This tree structure is illustrated below in Figure 5:



Id., Fig. 5. In this example, “entry 402 contains a number of hyperlinkable nodes linking to other text pages that further contains a number [of] hyperlinkable nodes.” *Id.*, 11:43-46. “Like **tree branches**, the structure 400 ends with leaves that are text pages or display cards.” *Id.*, 11:46-48. “One of the final leaves along the node ‘Weather’ 406 is a page 420 that provides weather information in Town A[.]” *Id.*, 11:53-54. *Rossmann’s* HDML cards are therefore “organized in a structure of tree

menu” such that they are hierarchically linked hypertext pages that are the nodes of tree structure websites. *Dec.*, ¶89.

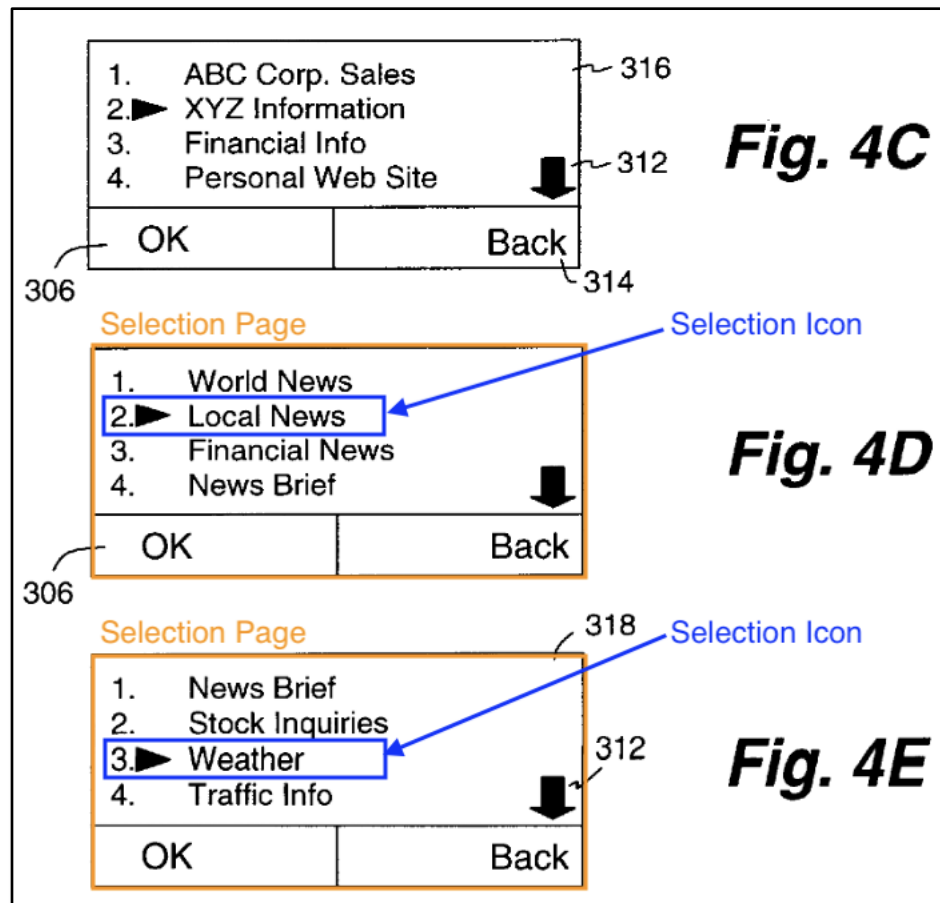
Rossmann’s HDML cards and associated screen displays of webpages are consistent with the “tree structure” described by the inventor. *Dec.*, ¶90. During prosecution of the ’877 Patent’s child patent, U.S. Patent No. 10,943,058 (“’058 Patent”), Applicant filed an inventor declaration that discussed an example tree structure. ’058 Patent File History (Ex. 1033), 466-470. The inventor described an example operation of a webphone accessing a women’s clothing webpage by locally navigating through locally stores pages “Summary/Shopping/for Women/Clothing.” *Id.* The “Clothing” page was the “last page” “in the successively linked pages” such that the “screen of the attachment refers to a tree structure of pages with [] reference to...Summary/Shopping/for Women/Clothing.” *Id.* Consistent with the inventor’s discussion, *Rossmann’s* HDML cards are “organized in a structure of tree menu.” *Dec.*, ¶90.

- D. Claim 1(a)(3) - each said selection page comprising a set of icons including one or more direct access icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing and displaying another selection page within said structure of tree menu,**

As discussed in Section III.C., Petitioner asks the Board apply Patent Owner’s interpretation of “icon” and “direct access icon” for the purposes of this proceeding. *Supra*, Sec. III.C (proposing “icon” should be given its plain and ordinary meaning

and include “textual icons” and “direct access icon” to mean “[a]n icon that, when selected, causes an address of at least one website to be transmitted to a network”).

Rossmann teaches its HDML cards comprise selection icons that locally access and display another selection page within said structure of tree menu, such as the Local News icon in Figure 4D that accesses the corresponding HDML card displayed as Figure 4E. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(1) (discussing navigating through the pages of Figure 4). Example selection icons are depicted below, boxed in blue:



Rossmann, Figs. 4C-4E (annotated). In Fig. 4D in *Rossmann*, a user moves the black arrow to the second item, presses a soft key for “OK” or the number “2” on the

keypad and the next locally stored page is displayed, shown in Figure 4E. *Id.*, 6:20-29, 9:54-59, 9:62-65, 11:15-33. *Rossmann*'s HDML cards are organized in a tree menu structure as hierarchically linked hypertext pages that are the nodes of tree structure websites such that when a user navigates from one stored page to the next, the next page in that tree structure is displayed. *Dec.*, ¶¶92. A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann*'s selectable choices on the displayed HDML card are "icons" under the plain and ordinary meaning of that claim term. *Supra*, Sec. III.C.1; *Dec.*, ¶¶93-100. Selecting the "Local News" symbol indicates that information related to local news will be displayed next. *Dec.*, ¶¶92; *infra*, claim 6 (claiming icon as a "thematic title"). Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann* discloses an "arrow" next to the text-based link to indicate those links are "icons" under that term's plain and ordinary meaning. *Dec.*, ¶¶98-99.

1. Rossmann and Himmel render obvious "direct access icons"

Rossmann's "cache case" embodiment does not expressly teach a selection page comprising both selection icons and "direct access icons." *Dec.*, ¶101 (noting that *Rossmann*'s cache case embodiment does, however, include both local hyperlinks to other stored cards and links to a server to download new decks). *Himmel* teaches downloading locally stored "bookmark sets" (sets of "direct access icons") that a user can select to access a specific URL.

Himmel teaches “bookmark sets” managed by a “bookmark manager” software module comprising hyperlinked URLs used to directly access websites over the Internet. *Himmel*, Abstract, 1:5-8, 5:22-27, Figs. 1, 6A, 6B. These bookmark sets are locally stored in RAM. *Id.*, 4:54-57, Fig. 1. “Each bookmark entry is comprised of a URL to a favorite page and an associated descriptive text string which describes the web page in such a way to be easily recognized by the user.” *Id.*, 6:19-22. *Himmel* teaches downloading a “consumer hot list” bookmark set that acts as a pulldown menu for popular web actions. *Id.*, 18:53-21:17. This bookmark set can be downloaded, for example, by a pull operation by the user along with the requested webpage. *Id.*, 14:9-24, 15:42-43, 19:30-31.

Himmel teaches consumer hot list pulldowns for different industries. *Id.*, 19:55-20:10. For instance, for the “Retail industry,” *Himmel* teaches a pulldown list including: Purchase, On-Sale Today, Review Order, Review Shopping Cart, and Consumer Address. *Id.*, 20:3-10. In operation, a user accesses a web server; the web server determines whether there is a consumer hot list tag in the page and if so, downloads this bookmark set; the consumer hotlist is presented to the user; and if a user selects a bookmark in the hot list, a web page at the URL of the selected item is retrieved. *Id.*, 21:3-17. A POSITA would have understood *Himmel*’s downloaded hot list are “direct access icons” as claimed. *Dec.*, ¶103 (describing how applicant during prosecution of the ’877 Patent differentiated prior art reference *Walden* (Ex.

1029) on the basis that it did not teach selection icons and direct access icons on a single selection page, and tacitly agreed hyperlinks were “direct access icons”).

A POSITA would have been motivated to modify *Rossmann* pursuant to *Himmel* to incorporate *Himmel*’s “bookmark manager” software module to download a “consumer hot list” from a web server when *Rossmann*’s mobile device downloads a requested HDML deck from that server. *Dec.*, ¶¶104-105. *Himmel* teaches express advantages that would improve *Rossmann*’s invention, including providing a user with a “consistent user interface” when accessing a website to make navigation easier, particularly for websites in a particular market segment. *Himmel*, 18:63-65, 20:11-16; *Dec.*, ¶104. This facilitates *Rossmann*’s noted desire to simplify navigation for the user by providing an additional navigation aid. *Rossmann*, 2:38-54, 12:24-34; *Himmel*, 5:37-40 (describing navigation aids like back and forward tool buttons and additionally, bookmarks); *Dec.*, ¶104. Utilizing *Himmel*’s consumer hot lists in *Rossmann*’s invention would provide more immediate access to commonly used web actions, reducing the network traffic required to navigate through webpages to arrive at a particular web function. *Dec.*, ¶104-105. This furthers *Rossmann*’s goal to provide “a mechanism for thin devices to reach a desired page without intensifying network traffic.” *Rossmann*, 2:54-56, 14:35-44; *Dec.*, ¶104-110. Further, during the relevant time period in the late 90’s, surfing the Internet over a network incurred charges and included caps in the total amount of

data allotted. *Dec.*, ¶105. Improving *Rossmann* with additional direct links to commonly used webpages reduces Internet usage charges and limits data usage, particularly for the unskilled user. *Dec.*, ¶105.

In an example operation pursuant to *Rossmann*'s modified Figure 4 embodiment in view of *Himmel*, if a user selected ABC Corp. Sales in Figure 4C, a new HDML deck would be downloaded and stored in RAM and the modified system would also download a consumer hot list to RAM associated with the ABC Corp. Sales website. *Dec.*, ¶¶106-107. Figure 4D would display choices, along with consumer hot list links for common web actions, e.g., Purchase, On-Sale today. *Dec.*, ¶¶106-107. If a user continued to navigate to other pages, Figure 4E would display more choices along with these consumer hot list links, and so on for additional pages. *Dec.*, ¶¶108-110. Thus, each selection page would include both a selection icon for navigating to other local pages, along with direct access icons to directly navigate to a website to perform a common web action for the reasons and benefits above. *Dec.*, ¶¶106-110.

A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success making this modification. *Dec.*, ¶¶111-113. First, technology for bookmarking websites and web actions was in place well before the earliest priority date of the '877 Patent. *Dec.*, ¶111 (citing *Rossmann*, 2:38-41 among other support). Modifying *Rossmann* to utilize known bookmark manager software to store common web actions in RAM,

the same location *Rossmann*'s HDML decks are stored, would have therefore been a straightforward modification that would have been accomplished without undue experimentation. *Dec.*, ¶111 (noting *Himmel* at 21:27-34 explains its system is compatible with HTML and other similar protocols). Second, *Rossmann* already includes the hardware and programming instructions to access a web server using HDML after a user request. *Rossmann*, 14:21-44 (describing "cacheless" embodiment). Thus, modifying *Rossmann* with *Himmel* would have utilized *Rossmann*'s existing hardware. *Dec.*, ¶112. *Rossmann*'s parent patent also supports accessing a web server using the HDML cards and decks. *See* U.S. Patent No. 5,809,415 (Ex. 1030), 8:64-9:3, 12:5-16:10; *Dec.*, ¶112. Third, known prior art methods utilized both selection and direct access icons on a single page and thus pages like those in the modified *Rossmann-Himmel* system were already known in the art. *See Himmel*, Fig. 6A; *Dec.*, ¶113.

E. Claim 1(a)(4) - wherein at least one of said selection pages comprises two or more direct access icons, and

Rossmann-Himmel teaches a selection page comprising two or more direct access icons. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3). Namely, in the ABC Corp. Sales example of modified system above, the HDML cards ("selection page") in Figures 4D and 4F display a consumer hot list with selectable linked icons to common web actions ("direct access icons"), including, for example, Purchase, On-Sale today, etc. *Id.*;

Dec., ¶¶115-116. A motivation to combine *Rossmann*'s and *Himmel*'s teachings is provided above in Claim 1(a)(3). *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3).

F. Claim 1(b) - a step for emitting on the communication network, in response to a selection of a direct access icon in a selection page being currently displayed, an address of an information- or service-providing web site corresponding to said selected icon,

Rossmann-Himmel teaches when a user selects a direct access icon hyperlink on a displayed page, an address is communicated over the Internet to the website the user selected. For example, *Himmel* teaches that “[e]ach hyperlink contains URL location information that serves as an **address of the web site.**” *Himmel*, 5:35-36. When a user selects a direct access icon, e.g., “Purchase” or “On-Sale Today” associated with the ABC Corp. Sales website, the specific URL containing the address corresponding to that web action would be “emitted” over the Internet to retrieve that webpage. *Id.*, 2:4-7 (“bookmarks offer a means of page retrieval”), 5:28-6:28 (describing client-server communication to reach a website), 19:22-31 (“a consumer hot list is composed of a consumer ‘request’, a text string for display in the user interface which indicates what will happen if the request is selected and a web ‘action’, a URL to another web page”); *Dec.*, ¶117.

Indeed, *Rossmann* confirms that “each of the menu items” displayed to a user on a page “corresponds to a resource locator in the card,” including “an address of the particular object associated with that menu item” such as its “URL.” *Rossmann*, 10:26-34. “The address can be...to a remote object on a server computer.” *Id.* Thus,

in the modified system, when a user selects a displayed menu item from the consumer hotlist, the URL address associated with that item is emitted over the Internet to the server hosting the desired action. *Dec.*, ¶118; *supra*, Claim 1(a)(3) (motivation to combine *Rossmann*'s and *Himmel*'s teachings).

G. Claim 1(b)(1) - said address being locally generated during the display and selection steps and directly accessing said information- or service-providing web site.

As discussed in Section III.C., Petitioner asks the Board apply Patent Owner's interpretation of "said address being locally generated" for the purposes of this proceeding. *Supra*, Sec. III.C (construing this phrase to mean "said address being generated on the device").

Rossmann-Himmel teaches a user-display with selectable menu items that include URL addresses to access a desired webpage. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3) (describing selection icons and direct access icons on a display and motivation for the modification) and 1(b) (describing URLs associated with selectable items). In the modified system, both the HDML decks and consumer hot list bookmark set are stored "locally" in RAM in the mobile device. *Rossmann*, 6:20-29; *Himmel*, 4:54-57, Fig. 1. The decks and bookmark sets include URL addresses for particular webpages hosted on a webserver. *Rossmann*, 10:26-34; *Himmel*, 5:35-36. When a user selects an item, e.g., "Purchase," the address associated with that web action is generated on the phone and sent to the web server supporting that web action. *Dec.*,

¶120. The desired webpage is retrieved such that the user directly accesses the information- or service-providing website. *Dec.*, ¶120.

While a POSITA would have understood *Rossmann*'s modified system locally generates an address when a user selects a direct access icon displayed in the HDML browser, *Rossmann* does not detail this process. *Dec.*, ¶121. *King* teaches well-known URL generation in an HDML environment.

Namely, *King* discusses applying certain variables to modify a URL as a user navigates through the selection pages. *King*, 8:65-14:17, Fig. 5. When the user selects a particular choice, the values of the variables bound to the CHOICE tag are updated to reflect the new information. *Id.*, 8:7-13. The values of variables are substituted into the hypertext during the processing and display of the hypertext, and may be inserted into a URL. *Id.*, 2:39-42, 8:66-9:2. 9:51-54. In this way, *King* teaches “generating” a URL locally on the device based on user selections. *Dec.*, ¶122.

A POSITA would have been motivated to apply *King*'s teachings in the *Rossmann-Himmel* system to successfully travel to a remote webpage using HDML and for the benefits discussed in *King*. *King* explains its inline variable management technique “solves the problem of using client state in displays without the necessity of the server round-trip and without incurring all the memory and processing requirements of a full scripting language.” *King*, 2:26-30. *Rossmann-Himmel* would

therefore appreciate these same benefits by employing *King's* inline variable management processes. *Dec.*, ¶¶123-125. A POSITA would have appreciated a reasonable expectation of success modifying *Rossmann-Himmel* with *King's* teachings because *Rossmann* and *King* share an assignee, describe a similar HDML architecture, and are built on top of the HDML 2.0 specification incorporated expressly by reference into both references. *Dec.*, ¶¶123-126. Indeed, *King* elucidates processes already described in the HDML 2.0 specification and incorporated by reference into *Rossmann*. *Dec.*, ¶¶123-126.

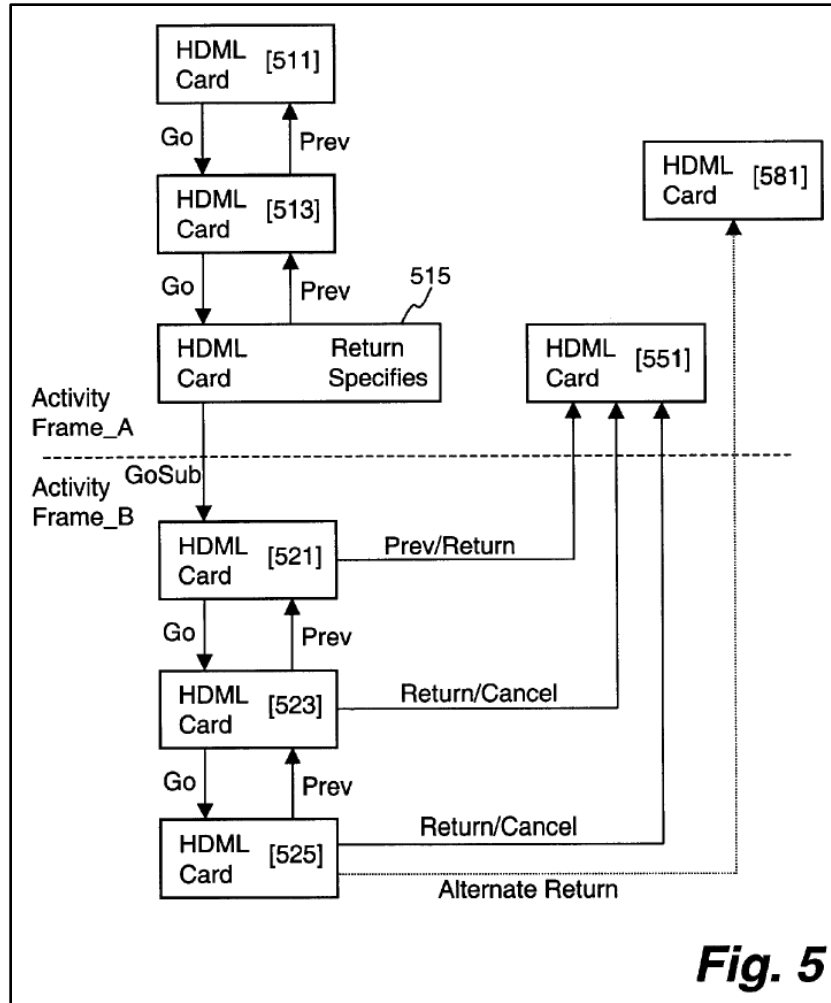
A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann-Himmel-King's* system teaches generating a URL of a direct access icon locally by variably modifying that URL to access the appropriate webpage selected by the user and therefore meets Patent Owner's construction of "locally generating" an address. *Dec.*, ¶126. For example, while the phone displays an HDML card comprising both selection and direct access icons ("during the display...step"), a user selects the "Purchase" direct access icon ("during the...selection step") and an address for the website hosting the "Purchase" webpage is generated on the mobile device ("locally generated"). *Dec.*, ¶¶125-126.

H. Claim 2 – The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the locally generated addresses are locally stored in a table or base of addresses.

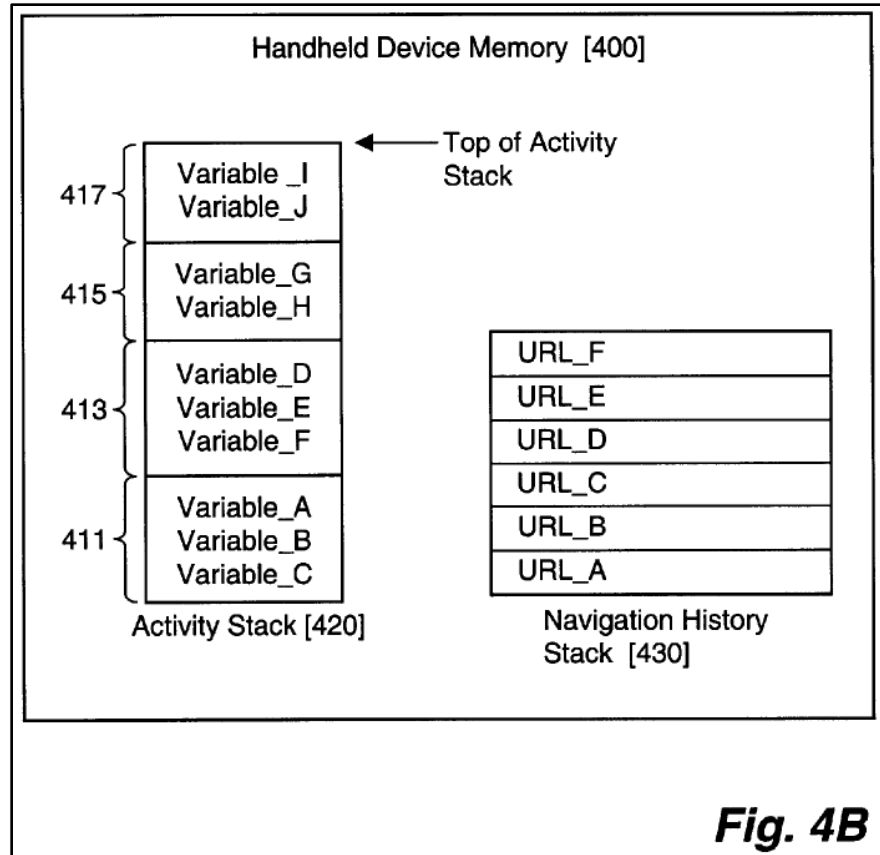
As explained for limitations 1(b) and 1(b)(1), *Rossmann-Himmel-King* teaches a modified system where both the HDML decks and a consumer hot list bookmark set are stored locally in RAM in the mobile device, such that both the decks and bookmark set include URL addresses for particular webpages hosted on a webserver. *Rossmann*, 6:20-29, 10:26-34; *Himmel*, 4:54-57, 5:35-36, Fig. 1. When a user selects a URL linked item, e.g., “Purchase,” the address associated with that web action is generated locally by applying a destination variable to the original URL and sent to the web server supporting that web action and is therefore a “locally generated address.” *Supra*, Claim 1(b)(1); *Dec.*, ¶¶119-127.

While *Rossmann* teaches storing cards (i.e. selection pages) locally in RAM, and that each of these cards has an address typically comprising a URL, *Rossmann* doesn’t expressly teach that generated URL addresses are stored in a table or base of addresses. *Dec.*, ¶128. *King* teaches storing generated URLs locally in an HDML environment.

King teaches methods for locally navigating HDML cards on a mobile device. *King*, 8:5-6, 13:33–14:17. An exemplary method is illustrated below:



Id., Fig. 5. To store the user's navigational activity, *King* teaches "HDML card 511 includes a link to HDML Card 513 that uses a GO task" such that "[i]f the user follows the link to HDML card 513 then **the URL for HDML card 513 is pushed onto the navigation history stack.**" *Id.*, 13:33-45. That navigation history stack is shown below in Figure 4B:



Id., Fig. 4B. *King*'s navigation history stack 430 is stored in "handheld device's memory 400." *Id.*, 11:57–12:5. Thus, a POSITA would have understood *King*'s generated URLs are locally stored in a stack on the mobile device's memory and are therefore "stored in a table or base of addresses" as claimed. *Dec.*, ¶129.

A POSITA would have been motivated to implement *King*'s variable-based URL generation, which includes storing generated URLs in a navigation stack (i.e., table or base of addresses), for the reasons and benefits described above. *Dec.*, ¶130. A POSITA would have appreciated a reasonable expectation of success implementing *King*'s variable-based URL generation and navigation stack stored in

Rossmann's modified system for the same reasons above, including that both *Rossmann* and *King* are directed to information and data processing in a wireless network utilizing common HDML technology on a mobile device and are built on top of the HDML 2.0 specification disclosures. *Compare Rossmann*, 4:48–6:10, Figs. 1, 4, 6-7, *with King*, 3:37–5:26, Figs. 1, 3, 5; *Dec.*, ¶130.

Alternatively, a POSITA would have found it obvious to store *Rossmann-Himmel-King's* URLs in a well-known data structure in RAM, such as a table. *Dec.*, ¶131. Indeed, table-based storage structures for URLs were widely used by the time of the '877 Patent. *Id.* (citing Ex. 1039 to Kariya). A POSITA would have been motivated to store these URLs in known table-based data structures to provide a simple, well-known data structure to quickly call webpage data from. *Id.* Table-based RAM storage provides high read/write speeds for frequently accessed data. *Id.* A POSITA would have understood that this would improve responsiveness and real-time performance for quick page access, consistent with *Rossmann's* concerns for efficient resource usage. *Id.*; *Rossmann*, 6:36-38. A POSITA would have also understood the increased speeds due to this data storage structure would have improved data overwrite and data update speeds. *Id.* A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success storing *Rossmann-Himmel's* bookmarked hot list webpages in tables in RAM because this was a simple and widely-known data structure for locally storing URLs in mobile devices. *Id.*

I. Claim 3 - The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the locally generated addresses are generated in the progress of the display and selection steps.

As explained in Claim 1(b)(1), *Rossmann-Himmel-King* teaches that when a user selects an item, e.g., “Purchase,” the address associated with that web action is generated on the phone and sent to the web server supporting that web action. *Supra*, Claim 1(b)(1); *Dec.*, ¶¶119-126, 132. Thus, the address is generated in the progress of the “display and selection steps” when the items are displayed to a user and selected by the user. *Dec.*, ¶132.

J. Claim 4 - The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the direct access icons comprise icons for accessing merchant sites.

Rossmann-Himmel-King teaches direct access icons that access merchant sites. Namely, *Himmel* teaches an express example of a “consumer hot list” “presented on a retail site like www.sears.com.” *Himmel*, 20:63-64, Fig. 15. This consumer hot list includes bookmarked icons for direct links to common retail actions, “such as Purchase 552, On-Sale Today 553, Review Order 554, Review Shopping Cart 555 and Consumer Address 556.” *Id.*, 20:64-67. “The selection of any of these bookmarks would result in the retrieval of a web page which would provide the listed action.” *Id.*, 20:67-21:2. For the reasons explained above, a POSITA would have been motivated to modify *Rossmann* to implement the consumer hot lists in *Himmel* and would have had a reasonable expectation of

success making that modification. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3); *Dec.*, ¶¶91-114, 133. This includes hot lists for merchant-based sites. *Dec.*, ¶133.

In another example, *Rossmann* teaches accessing another website for ABC Corp. Sales. *Rossmann*, Figs. 4B, 4C. A POSITA would have understood www.abc.com is a merchant site. *Dec.*, ¶134. *Rossmann*'s parent patent supports this and provides express examples of a Corp. Sales website for purchasing goods. *See* U.S. Patent No. 5,809,415 (Ex. 1030), 12:13-41, 14:6-15:57, Figs. 2A-2C. In the modified system, a user would be able to select direct access icons, e.g., "Purchase" or "On-Sale Today," as disclosed in *Himmel* to arrive at the specific webpage on the merchant site to purchase a selected item or to view items on-sale by that merchant. *Dec.*, ¶134.

Alternatively, *Himmel* also teaches that bookmark sets may be applied in a "kiosk or point of sale environment." *Himmel*, 10:1-8. These kiosks are "typically sponsored by a vendor" and may limit the URLs available in a bookmark set to those that the vendor wants to advertise. *Id.*, 9:66-67, 10:1-8. A POSITA would have found it obvious to apply this alternative application of *Himmel*'s bookmark sets in *Rossmann*'s invention, in addition to the consumer hotlist bookmark sets discussed above. *Dec.*, ¶135. For example, in a kiosk application, *Rossmann*'s mobile device would be a "mobile computing device" or an "internet appliance controller." *Rossmann*, 6:60-65; *Dec.*, ¶135. This mobile device would download a preset deck

with a choice card listing sponsored websites approved by the vendor. *Dec.*, ¶135. Using an example where the vendor is Sears as discussed in *Himmel*, the initial downloaded deck would include a “Sears” icon for directly accessing the www.sears.com homepage, and would include additional icons to navigate affiliated websites or webpages, e.g., XYZ Corp. Sales discussed above. *Dec.*, ¶135. Rather than traversing local cards for different screen displays for Sears, a user would be directed straight to the homepage advertised by the host vendor. *Dec.*, ¶135. A user would navigate the same local HDML cards above for affiliated XYZ Corp. Sales, utilizing hotlist URL links for specific advertised webpages (e.g., “On-Sale Today”). Internet navigation is further simplified for the user in this example by limiting the universe of accessible URLs to the narrow list provided by the vendor. *Dec.*, ¶135.

A POSITA would have been motivated to implement *Rossmann’s* invention in the vendor kiosk environment described in *Himmel* for a number of reasons. *Dec.*, ¶136. A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann’s* methods are applicable to a wide range of applications, including vendor-specific applications. *Dec.*, ¶136. In the kiosk environment, *Rossmann’s* methods for local navigation would appreciate the same benefits noted above, including limiting network traffic and simplifying user navigation. *Dec.*, ¶136. This would reduce network charges for the vendors hosting the devices and would improve user navigation by both limiting bandwidth concerns and providing streamlined navigation for users unfamiliar with

web surfing. *Dec.*, ¶136. This is particularly beneficial to the vendor to ensure the user is browsing the vendor's website and other pre-approved websites and webpages. *Dec.*, ¶136. For the same reasons above, a POSITA would have appreciated a reasonable expectation of success modifying *Rossmann* pursuant to *Himmel*, including in various applications and environments. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3); *Dec.*, ¶¶91-114, 136.

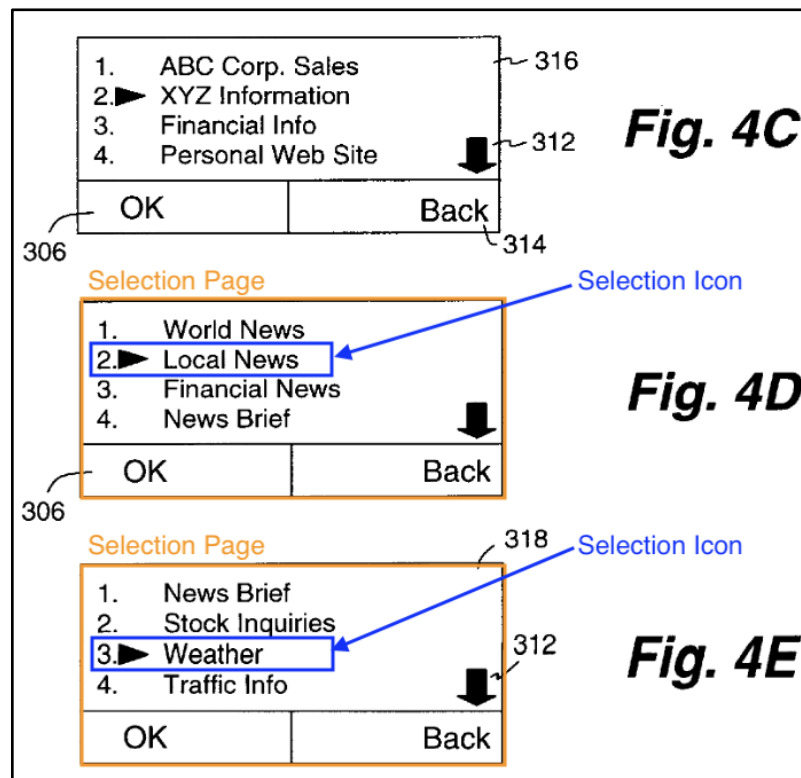
K. Claim 5 - The method of claim 4, characterized in that an icon for directly accessing a merchant site includes a logotype of said merchant site.

Rossmann-Himmel-King teaches a direct access icon for directly accessing a merchant site. *Supra*, Claim 4. As explained in Claim 4, in the kiosk environment, *Rossmann-Himmel-King* teaches accessing a vendor's hosted homepage (e.g., Sears) on *Rossmann's* "mobile computing device" or an "internet appliance controller" by selecting an icon associated with that merchant site on the display screen. *Id.* It would have been obvious to use a logotype to represent the "Sears" homepage to provide an easy, user-friendly navigation to the Sear's website. *Dec.*, ¶138. For instance, by clicking "Sears" in the modified system, a user would be taken to the Sears merchant homepage at www.sears.com. *Id.*, *Dec.*, ¶138. A POSITA would have understood that the "Sears" icon is a "logotype" of the Sears merchant site. *Dec.*, ¶139. A POSITA would have recognized that a logotype includes a text logo

of a company's name or initials. *Dec.*, ¶139. Thus, a “Sears” icon represents a logotype because it is a text logo related to the company name. *Dec.*, ¶139.

L. Claim 6 - The method according to claim 1, characterized in that an icon for accessing a selection page includes a thematic title.

Rossmann-Himmel-King teaches selection icons for accessing a selection page. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3). Example selection icons are reproduced below, boxed in blue:



Rossmann, Figs. 4C-4E (annotated). These selection icons include a “thematic title” consistent with the disclosures in the ’877 Patent. The ’877 Patent states that “selection icons preferably include an item or thematic title opening an access to a page dedicated to a given activity or theme[.]” ’877 Patent, 2:44-46. *Rossmann*

likewise teaches selection icons that include a thematic title to open a page dedicated to that activity or theme. *Rossmann*, Figs. 4C-4E. The selection icon “Local News” indicates the user will be directed to a page dedicated to that theme. *Id.*; *Dec.*, ¶140.

M. Claim 9 - The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one selection page comprising two or more direct access icons comprises direct access icons corresponding to distinct sources of information or services.

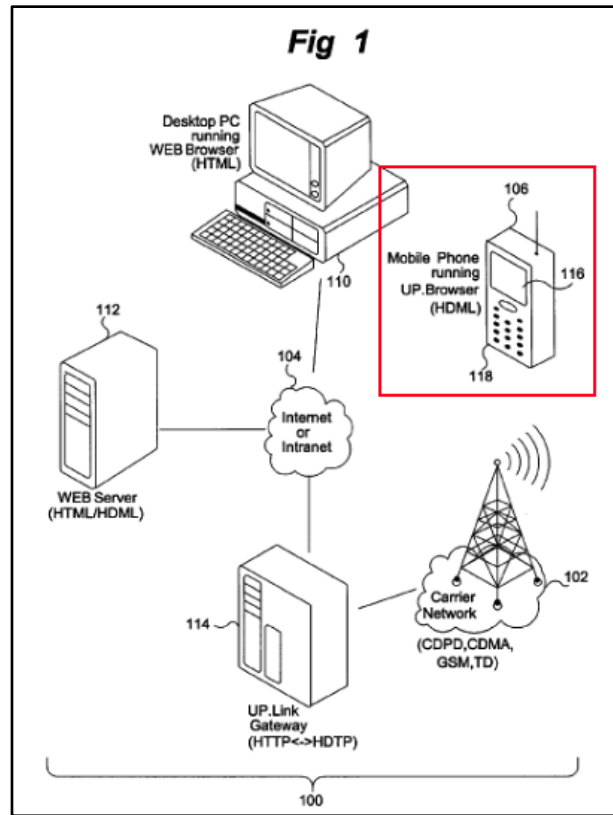
Rossmann-Himmel-King teaches a selection page comprising two or more direct access icons. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3)-1(a)(4). As discussed in those limitations above, in the ABC Corp. Sales example of modified system, the HDML cards (“selection pages”) in Figures 4D and 4E would further display a consumer hot list with selectable linked icons to common web actions (“direct access icons”). *Dec.*, ¶141; *Rossmann*, Figs. 4D and 4E; *Himmel*, 18:53-21:17. This would include, for example, Purchase, On-Sale today, etc. *Id.*; *Dec.*, ¶141. A POSITA would have understood that “Purchase” corresponds to a distinct service compared to “On-Sale today.” *Dec.*, ¶141.

To the extent Patent Owner argues the claimed “distinct sources of information or services” requires information or services to come from different websites altogether, a POSITA would have found it obvious to include a selection page with two or more direct access icons corresponding to different websites in *Rossmann-Himmel* in the kiosk environment described above in Claim 4. *Dec.*, ¶133-136, 142. Specifically, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for a vendor

to include more than one direct link to a website, such as a link to Sears' homepage and a link to Kmart's homepage, a subsidiary of Sears. *Dec.*, ¶142. This would beneficially provide a user with direct access to additional products or services while allowing the vendor to control which products or services the user sees. *Dec.*, ¶142. Additionally, the number of direct links to a website would be an obvious matter of design choice within the skill of the art. *Dec.*, ¶142. A POSITA would have had success implementing two or more direct links to different websites for the same reasons as including a single link. *Dec.*, ¶142.

N. Claim 10 - The method according to claim 1 wherein said mobile communication device is a mobile phone.

Rossmann expressly teaches that its two-way communication device can be a "mobile phone." *Rossmann*, 6:12-14 ("FIG. 2. Illustrates a block diagram of a typical digital **mobile phone** 120 that can be used in the arrangement of FIG. 1 to practice the present invention."); *see also id.*, 2:66-3:3, 4:48-5:5. An example of *Rossmann*'s mobile phone is boxed in red below in Figure 1:



Id., Fig. 1 (annotated); *supra*, Claim 1(Pre).

O. Claim 11 - The method according to claim 1 further comprising displaying on said display a page from a web site in response to selecting a direct access icon.

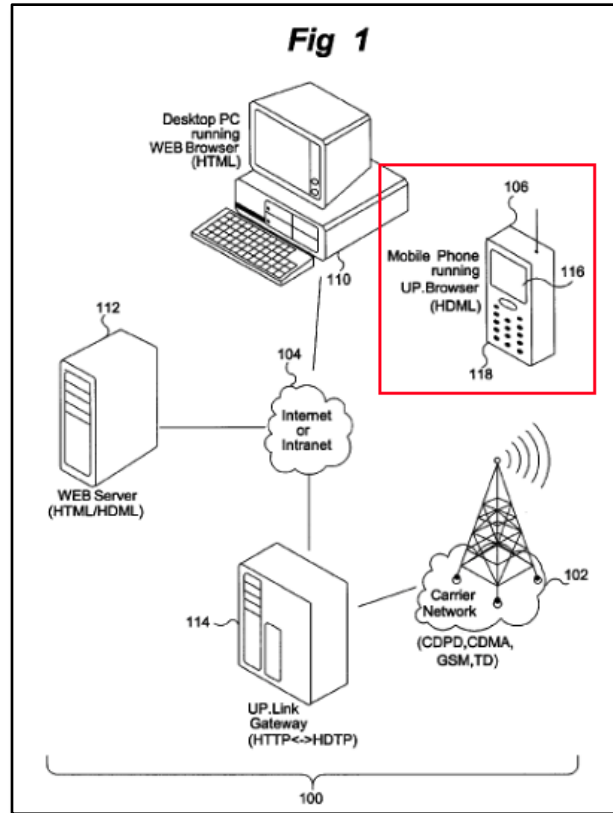
As explained above in Claim 1(a)(3), *Rossmann-Himmel* teaches retrieving and displaying a page from a website after the user selects a direct access icon. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3). Specifically, in the modified system, once a user selects a bookmark in the downloaded hot list, the system “retrieves a web page at the URL of the selected item” for presentation to the user. *Himmel*, 21:3-17; *Dec.*, ¶144. If a user selects the “Purchase” direct access icon, then a “purchase” webpage associated

with the website the user is navigating is displayed on the display of *Rossmann's* mobile device. *Dec.*, ¶144.

- P. **Claim 12(Pre) – A device for accessing information- or service-providing web sites² comprising a mobile communication device connectable through a communication network to the Internet, control and processing device or devices, data storage device or devices, a display, and pointing and selection device or devices, said storage device or devices containing a plurality of selection pages each comprising a set of icons, characterized in that, for each said selection page, the set of icons includes one or more direct access icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing another selection page within a structure of a tree menu, wherein at least one of said selection pages comprises two or more direct access icons, and in that the control and processing device or devices are programmed for:**

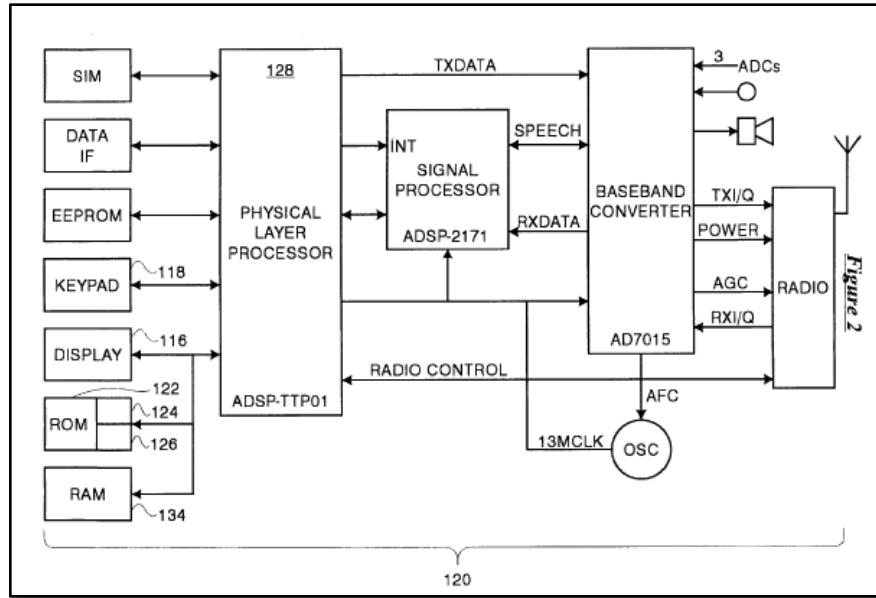
As explained in Claim 1(Pre) above, *Rossmann* discloses a device for accessing information- or service-providing websites. *Supra*, Claim 1(Pre). *Rossmann* expressly teaches its invention “has particular applications to the navigation of Internet web pages using thin devices, such as a **mobile computing device**” or “a **mobile device**[.]” *Rossmann*, 2:66-3:3 (listing example mobile devices). This mobile communication device boxed in red is connectable through a communication network to the Internet:

² As discussed above in Claim 1, Petitioner asks the Board apply Patent Owner’s claim constructions for four claim terms found in both independent claims 1 and 12. For the same reasons above with respect to Claim 1 and incorporated here, Petitioner’s Proposed Grounds satisfy the claims under Patent Owner’s interpretation of “web site,” “selection page,” “icon,” and “direct access icon.” *Supra*, Claim 1.



Id., Fig. 1 (annotated).

Rossmann's mobile communication device includes several processors (“control and processing device or devices”), data storage in EEPROM, ROM, and RAM (“data storage device or devices”), a display, and a keypad (“pointing and selection device or devices”). *Rossmann*, 6:11-59, 11:23-31 (describing “pointer”). These components are shown below in Figure 2:



Id., Fig. 2.

As discussed in Claim 1 above, *Rossmann* teaches “said storage device or devices containing a plurality of selection pages” by storing “HDML decks” comprising cards that represent screen displays, such decks stored locally in the mobile device in RAM 134. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(1); *Rossmann*, 6:20-29, Fig. 2 (local RAM 134). In *Rossmann*’s modified system pursuant to the teachings of *Himmel*, these selection pages comprise “a set of icons, characterized in that, for each said selection page, the set of icons includes one or more direct access icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing another selection page within a structure of a tree menu.” *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3) (describing direct access icons and selection icons on selection

pages). *Rossmann-Himmel* also teach “wherein at least one of said selection pages comprises two or more direct access icons.” *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(4).

- Q. Claim 12(a) – enabling a preliminary search locally performed within said communication device in different themes and sub-themes within a plurality of selection pages organized in said structure of tree menu and beforehand locally stored in said data storage means within said communication device,**

Supra, Claim 1(a)(1)-1(a)(2). A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann’s* control and processing devices enable a user to perform the aforementioned “preliminary search” by receiving and translating user input into electrical signals within the mobile phone and interpreting those signals to generate a specific computing response. *Dec.*, ¶149.

- R. Claim 12(a)(1) – each said selection page comprising a set of icons including one or more icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing and displaying on the display means another selection page within said structure of tree menu, and**

Supra, Claim 1(a)(3).

- S. Claim 12(b) – emitting on the communication network, in response to selecting a direct access icon by the pointing and selection device or devices in a selection page being currently displayed, an address of an information- or service-providing web site corresponding to said selected direct access icon,**

Supra, Claim 1(b). A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann’s* control and processing devices enable an address to be emitted on the communication network as claimed by receiving and translating user input into

electrical signals within the mobile phone and interpreting those signals to generate a specific computing response. *Dec.*, ¶151.

T. Claim 12(b)(1) – said address being locally generated during the preliminary search and selection steps.

Supra, Claim 1(b)(1). In the modified *Rossmann-Himmel-King* system, when a user selects a direct access icon, e.g., “Purchase,” the address associated with that web action is generated on the phone and sent to the web server supporting that web action. *Dec.*, ¶152. A POSITA would have understood this address is generated during the “preliminary search and selection steps” while the user is searching through selection pages and selecting from the displayed icons. *Dec.*, ¶152 As explained with in Claim 1, consistent with the ’877 Patent, *Rossmann* teaches a preliminary search of local pages is performed by the user before the final target information is obtained. *Supra*, Claim 1(b)(1); *Dec.*, ¶¶119-126, 152; ’877 Patent, 2:59-3:5 (describing how a “user can thus locally achieve...a preliminary search” by searching local pages). This address is generated while the user is searching local pages, specifically when the user selects a direct access icon, e.g., Purchase, and therefore occurs during the “preliminary search and selection steps.” *Dec.*, ¶152. A POSITA would have understood these addresses are “locally generated” for the same reasons stated in Claim 1. *Supra* Claim 1(b)(1); *Dec.*, ¶¶119-126, 152.

- U. Claim 13 - The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the control and processing device or devices are further arranged for locally generating addresses for information sources in the progress of preliminary search and selection steps.**

As explained in Claim 12(b)(1) and Claim 3, *Rossmann-Himmel-King* teach that when a user locally searches pages and selects an item, e.g., “Purchase,” the address associated with that web action is generated on the phone and sent to the web server supporting that web action. *Supra*, Claim 1(b)(1), Claim 3; *Dec.*, ¶¶119-126, 132, 153. Thus, the address is generated “in the progress of preliminary search and selection steps” when the user selects a direct access icon while searching local pages. *Dec.*, ¶153. A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann*’s control and processing devices are arranged for locally generating addresses as claimed by receiving and translating user input into electrical signals within the mobile phone and interpreting those signals to generate a specific computing response. *Dec.*, ¶153.

- V. Claim 14 - The device according to claim 12, further comprising at least one document processor, characterized in that it is arranged for being installed in a public booth in substitution of an existing phone device.**

As explained in Claim 4, it would have been obvious to apply *Rossmann*’s modified invention in the “kiosk or point of sale environment” described in *Himmel*. *Supra*, Claim 4 (describing motivation and success applying *Rossmann* in that environment). In that kiosk application, *Rossmann*’s mobile device would be a “mobile computing device” or an “internet appliance controller.” *Rossmann*, 6:60-

65; *Dec.*, ¶¶135-136, 154. A POSITA would have found it obvious to substitute an existing phone device in a public booth with *Rossmann's* “mobile computing device” or “internet appliance controller” arranged for application in a kiosk. *Dec.*, ¶154. First, a POSITA would have understood that a kiosk is a type of public booth, such that *Rossmann's* device applied in *Himmel's* kiosk environment teaches a device “arranged for being installed in a public booth.” *Dec.*, ¶154. In this application, a POSITA would apply *Rossmann's* modified device in substitution of the existing phone device to provide web access while simultaneously reducing network traffic according to *Rossmann's* HDML infrastructure. *Dec.*, ¶154.

Using this HDML infrastructure, a user can navigate Internet web pages on a mobile device while minimizing network traffic by downloading and storing one or more HDML “decks” comprising “cards” containing “the information required to generate a screen display on the display screen.” *Rossmann*, 5:39-51, 6:26-29, 6:33-36, 7:33-37. Downloading a deck lets a user browse stored screen displays locally that ordinarily would require browsing the host website. *Id.*, 8:47-64, 11:3-12:17. The user employs an HDML “Web browser” to access the Internet via HTTP/HDTP to download HDML decks. *Id.*, 5:6-27. A POSITA would have understood that the HDML decks and cards are hypertext web “documents.” *Dec.*, ¶155. Indeed, it was known that a “WWW page is a unit of information composing a web document.” U.S. Patent No. 6,526,424 to Kanno (“*Kanno*”) (Ex. 1038), 1:19-26. When a browser

accesses a webpage, it is obtaining an HTML (or HDML) document of the page, and the browser causes the device to display the image of that document for the user. *Id.*, 10:39-46. Thus, a POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann*'s HDML "Web browser" processes HDML hypertext "documents" and displays them to a user. *Dec.*, ¶155. *Rossmann*'s "Web browser" is therefore a "document processor" as claimed. *Dec.*, ¶155.

W. Claim 15 - The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the direct access icons comprise icons for accessing commercial sites.

As explained in Claim 4, *Rossmann-Himmel* teaches direct access icons in a "consumer hot list" that access "a retail site like www.sears.com." *Himmel*, 20:63-64, Fig. 15. This consumer hot list includes bookmarked icons for direct links to common retail actions, "such as Purchase 552, On-Sale Today 553, Review Order 554, Review Shopping Cart 555 and Consumer Address 556." *Id.*, 20:64-67. "The selection of any of these bookmarks would result in the retrieval of a web page which would provide the listed action." *Id.*, 20:67-21:2. For the reasons explained above, a POSITA would have been motivated to modify *Rossmann* to implement the consumer hot lists in *Himmel* and would have had a reasonable expectation of success making that modification. *Supra*, Claim 1(a)(3); *Dec.*, ¶¶91-114, 156. A POSITA would have understood that www.sears.com is both a merchant site and a commercial site. *Dec.*, ¶156. While the '877 Patent does not expressly characterize

“merchant sites” and “commercial sites,” it was known that a merchant site refers to a website that sells goods and a commercial site can be broader, selling goods from various retailers or offering additional services. *Dec.*, ¶156. It would have been known that Sears sells its own brand of goods (“merchant site”) and sells goods from other retailers as well (“commercial site”). *Dec.*, ¶156.

In the example above regarding ABC Corp. Sales, a POSITA would have understood www.abc.com could also be a commercial site as well. *Dec.*, ¶156. As stated above, *Rossmann*’s parent patent provides express examples of a Corp. Sales website for purchasing goods. *See* U.S. Patent No. 5,809,415 (Ex. 1030), 12:13-41, Figs. 2A-2C. In the modified system, a user would be able to select direct access icons, e.g., “Purchase” or “On-Sale Today,” as disclosed in *Himmel* to arrive at the specific webpage on this website to purchase a selected item. *Supra* Claim 1(a)(3); *Dec.*, ¶¶91-114, 157.

Alternatively, *Himmel* also teaches that bookmark sets may be applied in a “kiosk or point of sale environment.” *Himmel*, 10:1-8. These kiosks are “typically sponsored by a vendor” and may limit the URLs available in a bookmark set to those that the vendor wants to advertise. *Id.*, 9:66-67, 10:1-8. A POSITA would have found it obvious to apply this alternative application of *Himmel*’s bookmark sets in *Rossmann*’s invention, in addition to the consumer hotlist bookmark sets for the reasons discussed above. *Supra* Claim 4; *Dec.*, ¶¶133-136, 158 (describing

motivation for modification and expectation of success). A POSITA would have understood that this kiosk environment would have linked a user to a “commercial site” for the same reasons it would link to a “merchant site.” *Dec.*, ¶158.

- X. Claim 17 - The device according to claim 12, wherein said at least one selection page comprising two or more direct access icons comprises direct access icons corresponding to distinct sources of information or services.**

Supra, Claim 9.

- Y. Claim 18 - The device according to claim 12 wherein said mobile communication device is a mobile phone.**

Supra, Claim 10.

- Z. Claim 19 - The device according to claim 12 wherein a page from a web site is displayed on said display in response to selecting a direct access icon.**

Supra, Claim 11.

VI. GROUND 2: CLAIMS 7-8, 16 ARE OBVIOUS OVER *ROSSMANN, HIMMEL, KING, AND BOYLE*

A. Boyle

Boyle was filed April 30, 1998, qualifying as prior art to the '877 Patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). *Boyle* (Ex. 1007). *Boyle* was neither cited nor considered during prosecution of the '877 Patent.

Boyle teaches techniques to provide updated Web information to a user in an HDML compatible mobile device. *Boyle*, Abstract, 2:9-28, 7:12-29. “When one or more pages of information are updated, users of those client devices subscribing to

the updated pages of information receive a notification from one of the server devices that stores the updated information.” *Id.*, 2:16-20. This allows “the client devices to fetch the updated information from the server device.” *Id.*, 2:27-28. This is particularly relevant for devices that “may have cached a local copy of the outdated content.” *Id.*, 5:23-36.

Because *Boyle*, like the ’877 Patent, discloses accessing information sources or services on the web, *Boyle* is in the same field of endeavor as the ’877 Patent. *Compare Boyle*, 2:3-16, with ’877 Patent, 1:7-9; *Dec.*, ¶¶163-164.

Further, like the ’877 Patent which seeks update locally stored selection pages for the user, *Boyle* describes means to update locally stored pages when it becomes outdated. *Compare Boyle*, Abstract, 2:9-28 5:23-36, with ’877 Patent, 2:53-58, 5:1-6. Therefore, *Boyle* is in the same field of endeavor and is reasonably pertinent to a problem described by the ’877 Patent and is thus analogous art. *Dec.*, ¶¶163-164.

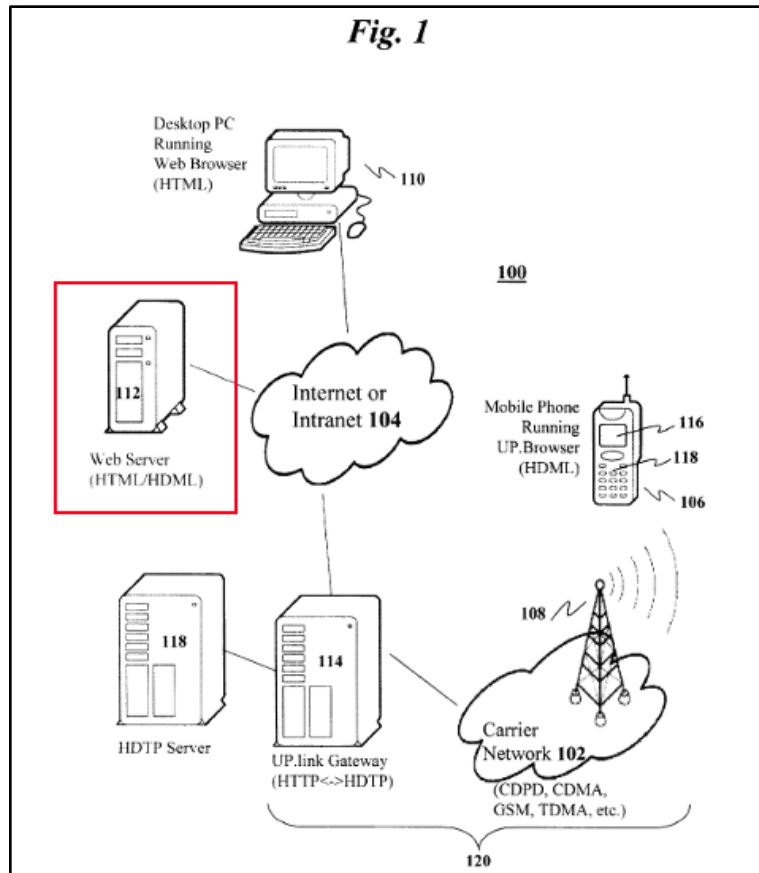
B. Claim 7 - The method according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises an updating of the plurality of locally stored selection pages.

Rossmann-Himmel-King teaches the method of claim 1, which includes locally storing HDML decks made up of cards in RAM, such cards representing web screen displays for a user (“locally stored selection pages”). *Supra*, Claim 1. However, *Rossmann-Himmel-King* does not expressly discuss a process to update

these HDML decks when new web information is available. *Boyle* teaches this process.

Boyle teaches “[w]hen any content in one of the web servers get updated, the mobile devices that subscribe to the updated content must be made aware of the update as many of the mobile devices may have cached a local copy of the outdated content.” *Boyle*, 5:24-28. To accomplish this, *Boyle* teaches a “web server that has the updated content,” such that the web server “send[s] a notification, or an electronic message, to the mobile devices so as to make users thereof aware that an update to the local copy in the mobile devices has occurred at the web server.” *Id.*, 5:31-35. “The users can then make a decision to fetch the update.” *Id.*, 5:35-36.

This web server is shown below in Figure 1:



Id., Fig. 1 (annotated); *see also id.*, 9:39-41 (noting “web server device 202” discussed in *Boyle’s* disclosure “is one of Web servers 112”). *Boyle* teaches that “[m]obile device 106 accesses the information in web server device 202 via link server device 114 that is coupled to Internet 104.” *Id.*, 6:68-62. “Web server device 202 pushes a notification or a piece of electronic message to link server device 114 when there is a change or update to the information subscribed by mobile device 106.” *Id.*, 7:12-15. “Accessible information is generally presented in hierarchical pages of hyperlinked HDML pages.” *Id.*, 7:15-27 (describing receiving a new deck with updated HDML pages). *Boyle* teaches that “[u]pon receiving the notification,

mobile device 106 reacts according to the action type as to how to make a user of the mobile device 106 aware of the update at web server device 202” such that “[w]hen the updated information is desired, the updated information can be accessed through a pull agent 210 via wideband channel 206 using the address embedded in the notification.” *Id.*, 7:40-51, 8:10-13; *see also id.*, 17:8-13 (describing the mobile device receiving the updated information). The mobile device then stores this updated HDML deck. *Id.*, 6:48-51, 17:5-13.

A POSITA would have been motivated to incorporate *Boyle*’s functionality to update outdated HDML decks in the modified *Rossmann-Himmel-King* system at least because of the express benefits taught in *Boyle* discussed below. *Dec.*, ¶168. *Boyle* recognizes the “great need” to efficiently inform users of updates to information, particularly if the user is browsing a cached local copy of outdated content. *Boyle*, 1:56-59, 5:23-28. *Boyle* provides this solution “without incurring uncontrollable costs and increasing unnecessary network traffic.” *Id.*, Abstract, 3:33-39. *Boyle* achieves this by notifying a user when updated web information is available, optionally using a narrowband channel provided by a phone carrier, while allowing the user to decide whether to fetch the update. *Id.*, 5:35-36, 7:13-29, 7:59-65. This saves costs by giving the user the choice to access this information and thereby incur any network charges; reduces unnecessary network traffic; and provides efficient means to update outdated content. *Id.*, 1:56-67, 5:24-36, 8:10-13.

A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success incorporating *Boyle's* HDML deck functionality into the modified *Rossmann-Himmel-King* system for several reasons. *Dec.*, ¶169. *Rossmann* and *Boyle* share an inventor, are assigned to the same company, and share a common HDML infrastructure. *Dec.*, ¶169. *Rossmann* and *Boyle* describe overlapping mobile devices operating in similar networks with similar network hardware. *Dec.*, ¶169. This includes a similar mobile device 106 in communication with a common web server 112. Based on these shared teachings, a POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann-Himmel-King* would seamlessly adopt *Boyle's* methods to update software stored in *Rossmann's* mobile device using the common web server in both references. *Dec.*, ¶169. This would have required adding known software functionality to the same network hardware in an infrastructure compatible with *Boyle's* process. *Dec.*, ¶169.

C. Claim 8 - The method according to claim 7, characterized in that this updating is achieved by downloading from a management server.

Boyle teaches that a new updated HDML deck for displaying updated display pages to a user is downloaded from a “web server.” *Supra*, Claim 7 (depicted above boxed in red). A POSITA would have understood that the “web server” disclosed in *Boyle* is a “management server” as that term is used in the '877 Patent. *Dec.*, ¶170. The '877 Patent describes the claimed process for updating information, stating “[t]his updating can be achieved by downloading from a management server

programmed for achieving this operation on a plurality of access devices or terminals implementing this method.” ’877 Patent, 2:55-58. In other words, a “management server” is a server that manages updates for a *plurality* of mobile devices. *Dec.*, ¶170. *Boyle* teaches its web server manages updates for several mobile devices and is a “management server” as claimed. *Boyle*, 8:46-51 (“the description is equally applied to a plurality of the mobile devices in communication simultaneously with the server device”), Fig. 3 (mobile devices 302, 304, 306); *Dec.*, ¶170.

D. Claim 16 - The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the control and processing device or devices are arranged for receiving by downloading from a management server data for updating selection pages, and for processing said updating data so as that new selection pages are stored to be displayed.

As explained in Claims 7 and 8, *Rossmann’s* modified system teaches receiving and storing an updated HDML deck comprising cards which represent updated screen displays for a user (“updat[ed] selection pages”). *Supra*, Claims 7 and 8. A POSITA would have understood that *Rossmann’s* control and processing devices are arranged for receiving this updated data from the web server, and for processing this updated data to store it for display to the user. *Dec.*, ¶171. These processing devices receive and translate communications between the mobile phone and network devices and interpret those communications to generate a specific computing response, including storage and display. *Dec.*, ¶171.

VII. THE BOARD’S DISCRETION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 314(a)

A. *Fintiv*

The parallel Apple litigation is early. Claim construction is ongoing, no substantive orders have issued, discovery does not open until May 2, 2025, final invalidity contentions are not due until June 26, 2025, and summary judgment briefs are due March 12, 2026 at the earliest. Scheduling Order (Ex. 1037). The *Fintiv* factors favor institution: (1) this IPR is filed while the Apple litigation is in its nascent stages; (2) the actual trial date is uncertain and could materially differ from the Court’s default schedule, to be held “as soon as practicable” in the Scheduling Order; (3) there has been little to no investment in the litigation given the early stage, and this Petition challenges a wide number of claims not asserted in the district court litigation of which the jury will not analyze invalidity; and (5) the Petition indicates a high likelihood of unpatentability as demonstrated herein. Together, these factors strongly favor the Board declining discretionary denial.

Pursuant to the Office’s Interim Process Concerning Institution published March 26, 2025, Petitioner reserves the right to address in further briefing any discretionary denial issues raised by Allani.

VIII. CONCLUSION

For the forgoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests *inter partes* review of the Challenged Claims of the ’877 Patent.

Respectfully submitted,

BY: /s/ Adam P. Seitz
Adam P. Seitz, Reg. No. 52,206
Paul R. Hart, Reg. No. 59,646
Hunter A. Horton, *pro hac vice* to be
submitted

COUNSEL FOR PETITIONER

IX. MANDATORY NOTICES UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(A)(1)

A. Real Party-In-Interest

Apple Inc. is the real party-in-interest. 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1).

B. Related Matters

The following matters relate to the '877 Patent:

- *ALLANI v. Apple, Inc.*, No. 6:24-cv-00304 (W.D.Tex. June 3, 2024)
- *ALLANI v. Google, Inc.*, No. 6:24-cv-00305 (W.D.Tex. June 3, 2024)

C. Lead and Back-Up Counsel

Petitioner provides the following designation and service information for lead and back-up counsel. 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(3) and (b)(4).

Lead Counsel	Back-Up Counsel
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CLAIM LISTING APPENDIX

U.S. Patent No. 8,271,877 for Claims 1-19

Claim Designation	Claim Language
Claim 1(Pre)	A method for accessing information- or service-providing web sites, from a mobile communication device connected through a communication network and provided with a display, comprising:
Claim 1(a)(1)	a preliminary search for information or service, locally performed within said communication device in different themes and sub-themes within a plurality of successively displayed selection pages,
Claim 1(a)(2)	said selection pages being organized in a structure of tree menu and beforehand locally stored within said communication device,
Claim 1(a)(3)	each said selection page comprising a set of icons including one or more direct access icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing and displaying another selection page within said structure of tree menu,
Claim 1(a)(4)	wherein at least one of said selection pages comprises two or more direct access icons, and
Claim 1(b)	a step for emitting on the communication network, in response to a selection of a direct access icon in a selection page being currently displayed, an address of an information- or service-providing web site corresponding to said selected icon,
Claim 1(b)(1)	said address being locally generated during the display and selection steps and directly accessing said information- or service-providing web site.
Claim 2	The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the locally generated addresses are locally stored in a table or base of addresses.
Claim 3	The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the locally generated addresses are generated in the progress of the display and selection steps.
Claim 4	The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the direct access icons comprise icons for accessing merchant sites.
Claim 5	The method of claim 4, characterized in that an icon for directly accessing a merchant site includes a logotype of said merchant site.

Claim 6	The method according to claim 1, characterized in that an icon for accessing a selection page includes a thematic title.
Claim 7	The method according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises an updating of the plurality of locally stored selection pages.
Claim 8	The method according to claim 7, characterized in that this updating is achieved by downloading from a management server.
Claim 9	The method according to claim 1, wherein said at least one selection page comprising two or more direct access icons comprises direct access icons corresponding to distinct sources of information or services.
Claim 10	The method according to claim 1 wherein said mobile communication device is a mobile phone.
Claim 11	The method according to claim 1 further comprising displaying on said display a page from a web site in response to selecting a direct access icon.
Claim 12(Pre)	A device for accessing information- or service- providing web sites comprising a mobile communication device connectable through a communication network to the Internet, control and processing device or devices, data storage device or devices, a display, and pointing and selection device or devices, said storage device or devices containing a plurality of selection pages each comprising a set of icons, characterized in that, for each said selection page, the set of icons includes one or more direct access icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally accessing another selection page within a structure of a tree menu, wherein at least one of said selection pages comprises two or more direct access icons and in that the control and processing device or devices are programmed for:
Claim 12(a)	enabling a preliminary search locally performed within said communication device in different themes and sub-themes within a plurality of selection pages organized in said structure of tree menu and beforehand locally stored in said data storage means within said communication device,
Claim 12(a)(1)	each said selection page comprising a set of icons including one or more icons for directly accessing an information- or service-providing web site and one or more selection icons for locally

	accessing and displaying on the display means another selection page within said structure of tree menu, and
Claim 12(b)	emitting on the communication network, in response to selecting a direct access icon by the pointing and selection device or devices in a selection page being currently displayed, an address of an information- or service-providing web site corresponding to said selected direct access icon,
Claim 12(b)(1)	said address being locally generated during the preliminary search and selection steps.
Claim 13	The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the control and processing device or devices are further arranged for locally generating addresses for information sources in the progress of preliminary search and selection steps.
Claim 14	The device according to claim 12, further comprising at least one document processor, characterized in that it is arranged for being installed in a public booth in substitution of an existing phone device.
Claim 15	The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the direct access icons comprise icons for accessing commercial sites.
Claim 16	The device according to claim 12, characterized in that the control and processing device or devices are arranged for receiving by downloading from a management server data for updating selection pages, and for processing said updating data so as that new selection pages are stored to be displayed.
Claim 17	The device according to claim 12, wherein said at least one selection page comprising two or more direct access icons comprises direct access icons corresponding to distinct sources of information or services.
Claim 18	The device according to claim 12 wherein said mobile communication device is a mobile phone.
Claim 19	The device according to claim 12 wherein a page from a web site is displayed on said display in response to selecting a direct access icon.

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1001	U.S. Patent No. 8,271,877 (“’877 Patent”)
Exhibit 1002	File History of the ’877 Patent (the “’877 File History”)
Exhibit 1003	Declaration of Dr. Ben Bederson (“Dec.”)
Exhibit 1004	U.S. Patent No. 6,119,155 to Rossmann et al. (“Rossmann”)
Exhibit 1005	U.S. Patent No. 6,037,934 to Himmel et al. (“Himmel”)
Exhibit 1006	U.S. Patent No. 6,353,839 to King et al. (“King”)
Exhibit 1007	U.S. Patent No. 6,138,158 to Boyle et al. (“Boyle”)
Exhibit 1008	<i>Intentionally Left Blank</i>
Exhibit 1009	U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0044299 to Sandegren (“Sandegren”)
Exhibit 1010	David Pogue, <u>Palm Pilot: The Ultimate Guide</u> , O’Reilly and Associates, Inc. (1998) (“Pogue”)
Exhibit 1011	Martin Skegg and Michael Oliveria-Salac inspect the tiny tools of global communication, <u>The Independent</u> , Newspapers.com, London, Greater London, England (May 8, 1999) (“ <i>The Independent</i> ”)
Exhibit 1012	Nokia Mobile Phones, User’s Guide, 9352062 Issue 2, (1999) (“Nokia”)
Exhibit 1013	U.S. Patent No. 6,363,419 to Martin, Jr. et al. (“Martin, Jr.”)
Exhibit 1014	HDML 2.0 Specification, (April 11, 1997) (“HDML Spec”)
Exhibit 1015	Mark Brown, et al., <u>Special Edition Using Netscape 2</u> , Que, (1995) (“Brown”)
Exhibit 1016	Douglas A. Downing, Ph.D, et al., <u>Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms, Tenth Edition</u> , Barron’s Educational Series, Inc., (2009) (“Barron’s 2009”)
Exhibit 1017	Hy Bender, et al., <u>Dummies 101: The Internet for Windows 98</u> , IDG Books Worldwide, (1998) (“Bender”)
Exhibit 1018	U.S. Patent No. 6,718,310 to Fuisz et al. (“Fuisz et al.”)
Exhibit 1019	U.S. Patent No. 6,338,050 to Conklin et al. (“Conklin et al.”)
Exhibit 1020	Benjamin B. Bederson, et al., <u>A Zooming Web Browser</u> (1996) (“Bederson”)
Exhibit 1021	Ron R. Hightower, et al., <u>PadPrints: Graphical Multiscale Web Histories</u> , UIST (1998) (“Hightower”)
Exhibit 1022	Douglas Downing, Ph.D., et al., <u>Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms</u> , Fifth Edition, Barron’s Business Guides, (1996) (“Barron’s 1996”)

Exhibit 1023	Donald Spencer, <u>Webster's New World Dictionary of Computer Terms</u> , Fifth Edition, Macmillan General Reference (1994) (" <i>Spencer</i> ")
Exhibit 1024	U.S. Patent No. 6,237,080 to Mäkinen (" <i>Mäkinen</i> ")
Exhibit 1025	U.S. Patent No. 5,781,909 to Logan, et al. (" <i>Logan</i> ")
Exhibit 1026	<i>Intentionally Left Blank</i>
Exhibit 1027	<i>Intentionally Left Blank</i>
Exhibit 1028	<i>Intentionally Left Blank</i>
Exhibit 1029	U.S. Patent No. 6,456,303 to Walden, et al. (" <i>Walden</i> ")
Exhibit 1030	U.S. Patent No. 5,809,415 to Rossmann (" <i>Rossmann Parent</i> ")
Exhibit 1031	U.S. Patent No. 6,182,010 to Berstis (" <i>Berstis</i> ")
Exhibit 1032	U.S. Patent No. 10,943,058 to Allani ("' <i>058 Patent</i> ")
Exhibit 1033	File History of the '058 Patent (the " <i>'058 File History</i> ")
Exhibit 1034	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 1) (" <i>Complaint</i> ")
Exhibit 1035	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions with Exhibit (" <i>Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions</i> ")
Exhibit 1036	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 21) (" <i>Apple Opening Markman Brief</i> ")
Exhibit 1037	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 18) (" <i>Scheduling Order</i> ")
Exhibit 1038	U.S. Patent No. 6,526,424 to Kanno, et al. (" <i>Kanno</i> ")
Exhibit 1039	U.S. Patent No. 6,169,897 to Kariya (" <i>Kariya</i> ")
Exhibit 1040	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 23) (" <i>Responsive Claim Construction Brief</i> ")
Exhibit 1041	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 24) (" <i>Reply Claim Construction Brief</i> ")
Exhibit 1042	<i>FERID ALLANI vs. APPLE, INC.</i> , Case No. 6:24-cv-00304-ADA (WDTX, Dkt. No. 25) (" <i>Surreply Claim Construction Brief</i> ")

CERTIFICATION OF WORD COUNT

The undersigned certifies pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §42.24 that the foregoing Petition for *Inter Partes* Review, excluding any table of contents, mandatory notices under 37 C.F.R. § 42.8, certificates of service or word count, or appendix of exhibits, contains 12,317 words according to the word-processing program used to prepare this document (Microsoft Word).

Dated: April 24, 2025

BY: /s/ Adam P. Seitz
Adam P. Seitz, Reg. No. 52,206

COUNSEL FOR PETITIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE ON PATENT OWNER
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.105

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.6(e) and 42.105, the undersigned certifies that on April 24, 2025 a complete and entire copy of this Petition for *Inter Partes* Review including exhibits was provided via Federal Express to the Patent Owner by serving the correspondence address of record for the '877 Patent as listed on PAIR:

Nixon & Vanderhye, PC
901 North Glebe Road, 11th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203

Further, a courtesy copy of this Petition for *Inter Partes* Review was sent via Email to Patent Owner's litigation counsel:

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