

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ZOOM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
Petitioner

v.

RICOH COMPANY, LTD.
Patent Owner

IPR2026-00470

**PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,516,278**

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PETITIONER's EXHIBIT LIST

No.	Reference	Referred To As
1001	U.S. Patent No. 11,516,278	'278 Patent
1002	Prosecution History of U.S. Patent No. 11,516,278	'278 Patent File History
1003	Declaration of Dr. Kevin Almeroth	Almeroth Decl.
1004	U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2008/0069011	Sekaran
1005	U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2011/0181683	Nam
1006	RESERVED	
1007	U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2006/0248210	Kenoyer
1008	U.S. Patent No. 6,346,963	Katsumi
1009	U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2007/0291108	Huber
1010	RESERVED	
1011	RESERVED	
1012	RESERVED	
1013	RESERVED	
1014	RESERVED	
1015	RESERVED	
1016	Adobe Connect Enterprise User Guide	Adobe User Guide
1017	LifeSize Multipoint User Guide	LifeSize User Guide
1018	RESERVED	
1019	U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2010/0302346	Huang
1020	RESERVED	

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1021	U.S. Patent No. 8,700,703	Ueno
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LISTING OF CHALLENGED CLAIMS

[1.pre]	A management system, comprising:
[1.a]	one or more memories to store:
[1.a.1]	identification information to be used upon logging in to the management system,
[1.a.2]	first name information which indicates a name associated with the identification information, and
[1.a.3]	meeting information relating to a scheduled meeting; and
[1.b]	processing circuitry configured to:
[1.c]	transmit the first name information to a transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system based on the identification information;
[1.d]	receive, from the transmission terminal, second name information which is different from the first name information and is updated name information of the first name information, the second name information being a name displayed in a meeting held based on the meeting information; and
[1.e]	store, in the one or more memories, the second name information in association with the meeting information.
[2]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first name information or the second name information is information based on the transmission terminal or information based on a user of the transmission terminal.
[3]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first name information stored in the one or more memories is information based on a request for registering name information from the transmission terminal.
[4]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: transmit the first name information to the transmission terminal, in order to display a destination list including the first name information on the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system.
[5]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: transmit the second name information associated with the meeting information to the transmission terminal, in order to display information on participants of a meeting

	corresponding to the meeting information on the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system.
[6]	The management system as claimed in claim 5, wherein the second name information transmitted to the transmission terminal is name information associated with another transmission terminal in a state of participating in the meeting corresponding to the meeting information.
[7.a]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: receive reservation request information indicating a request for reserving a meeting from the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system, and
[7.b]	store, in the one or more memories, meeting information included in the reservation request information.
[8]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: transmit the second name information associated with a meeting corresponding to meeting information selected on the transmission terminal.
[9]	The management system as claimed in claim 8, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: transmit, in a case where the second name information associated with the meeting corresponding to the selected meeting information is not stored, the first name information associated with the identification information, to the transmission terminal on which the meeting information was selected.
[10]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the meeting information includes at least a meeting name, start date/time, and end date/time.
[11]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the management system includes one or more computer.
[12]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein: the first name information is a name included in a destination list displayed on the transmission terminal, and the second name information is a name included in the information related to a meeting on which a predetermined date and time is set to be displayed on the transmission terminal.
[13]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

	the meeting information includes at least the identification information as one or more participants of the scheduled meeting.
[14]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein: the processing circuitry receives the second name information before the scheduled meeting is started.
[15]	The management system as claimed in claim 1, wherein: the updated name information of the first name information is name information that is to be displayed instead of displaying the first name information.
[16.pre]	A method, comprising:
[16.a]	reading, from one or more memories, first name information which indicates a name associated with identification information to be used upon logging in to a management system;
[16.b]	transmitting the read first name information to a transmission terminal that has logged in to a management system based on the identification information;
[16.c.1]	receiving, from the transmission terminal, second name information which is different from the first name information, is updated name information of the first name information, and is a name displayed in a meeting held based on meeting information relating to a scheduled meeting,
[16.c.2]	the meeting information being stored in the one or more memories; and
[16.d]	storing, in the one or more memories, the second name information in association with the meeting information.
[17]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the first name information or the second name information is information based on the transmission terminal or information based on a user of the transmission terminal.
[18]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the first name information stored in the one or more memories is information based on a request for registering name information from the transmission terminal.
[19]	The method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising: transmitting the first name information to the transmission terminal, in order to display a destination list including the first name information

	on the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system.
[20]	The method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising: transmitting the second name information associated with the meeting information to the transmission terminal, in order to display information on participants of a meeting corresponding to the meeting information on the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system.
[21]	The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the second name information transmitted to the transmission terminal is name information associated with another transmission terminal in a state of participating in the meeting corresponding to the meeting information.
[22.a]	The method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising: receiving reservation request information indicating a request for reserving a meeting from the transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system, and
[22.b]	storing, in the one or more memories, meeting information included in the reservation request information.
[23]	The method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising: transmitting the second name information associated with a meeting corresponding to meeting information selected on the transmission terminal.
[24]	The method as claimed in claim 23, further comprising: transmitting, in a case where the second name information associated with the meeting corresponding to the selected meeting information is not stored, the first name information associated with the identification information, to the transmission terminal on which the meeting information was selected.
[25]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the meeting information includes at least a meeting name, start date/time, and end date/time.
[26]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the management system includes one or more computer.
[27]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein:

	the first name information is a name included in a destination list displayed on the transmission terminal, and the second name information is a name included in the information related to a meeting on which a predetermined date and time is set to be displayed on the transmission terminal.
[28]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein: the meeting information includes at least the identification information as one or more participants of the scheduled meeting.
[29]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein: the receiving of the second name information occurs before the scheduled meeting is started.
[30]	The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein: the updated name information of the first name information is name information that is to be displayed instead of displaying the first name information.
[31.pre]	A system, comprising:
[31.a]	a transmission terminal; and
[31.b]	a management system, including one or more memories to store
[31.b.1]	identification information to be used upon logging in to the management system,
[31.b.2]	first name information which indicates a name associated with the identification information, and
[31.b.3]	meeting information relating to a scheduled meeting; and
[31.c]	processing circuitry configured to:

[31.d]	transmit the first name information to a transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system based on the identification information;
[31.e]	receive, from the transmission terminal, second name information which is different from the first name information and is updated name information of the first name information, the second name information being a name displayed in a meeting held based on the meeting information; and
[31.f]	store, in the one or more memories, the second name information in association with the meeting information.
[32]	The system as claimed in claim 31, wherein: the first name information is a name included in a destination list displayed on the transmission terminal, and the second name information is a name included in the information related to a meeting on which a predetermined date and time is set to be displayed on the transmission terminal.
[33]	The system as claimed in claim 31, wherein: the meeting information includes at least the identification information as one or more participants of the scheduled meeting.
[34]	The system as claimed in claim 31, wherein: the processing circuitry receives the second name information before the scheduled meeting is started.
[35]	The management system as claimed in claim 31 wherein: the updated name information of the first name information is name information that is to be displayed instead of displaying the first name information.

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner requests *inter partes* review and cancellation of claims 1-35 of U.S. Patent 11,516,278 (“the ’278 Patent”) (EX1001). Claims 1-35 should never have issued. They claim no new videoconference architecture, terminal, codec, networking protocol, or display algorithm. Instead, they claim transmitting and storing a new display name for a participant in a videoconference. EX1001, claims 1, 16, 31.

The ’278 Patent addresses only one supposed problem: the most convenient display name for a videoconference location may vary by context; for an internal meeting, it may be convenient to see remote participants labelled with team names, while for a meeting between different organizations it may be more convenient to see participants labelled with company names. EX1001, 1:63-2:8. The patent addresses this supposed problem in an unsurprising manner: store multiple names for each participant, find the appropriate name given the context, transmit it and display it. EX1001, 2:16-29, 23:64-25:29, FIGs. 19-20, 23.

The challenged claims fail even to claim that simple concept. Independent claim 1 merely recites memories storing login information, a name associated with that login information, and information about a scheduled meeting. EX1001, claim 1. Claim 1 then recites processing circuitry that transmits the name to the terminal where that person/team is logged in, receives from that same terminal a *different*

name, and stores that new name, associating it with the scheduled meeting. EX1001, claim 1. Independent claims 16 and 31 recite the same basic functionality in method and system form. EX1001, claims 16, 31. The claims do not recite that the second, new, name information must be stored someplace different than the first (so that both can remain available for use, depending on context), nor do the claims require that different names are displayed on different terminals, or even that a participant modifies the desired display name of a *different* participant (as opposed to its own name); the claims therefore are distinct from, and much broader than, the small subset of the supposed invention they allegedly address, incorporating only transmission and storage elements that were well known in the prior art.

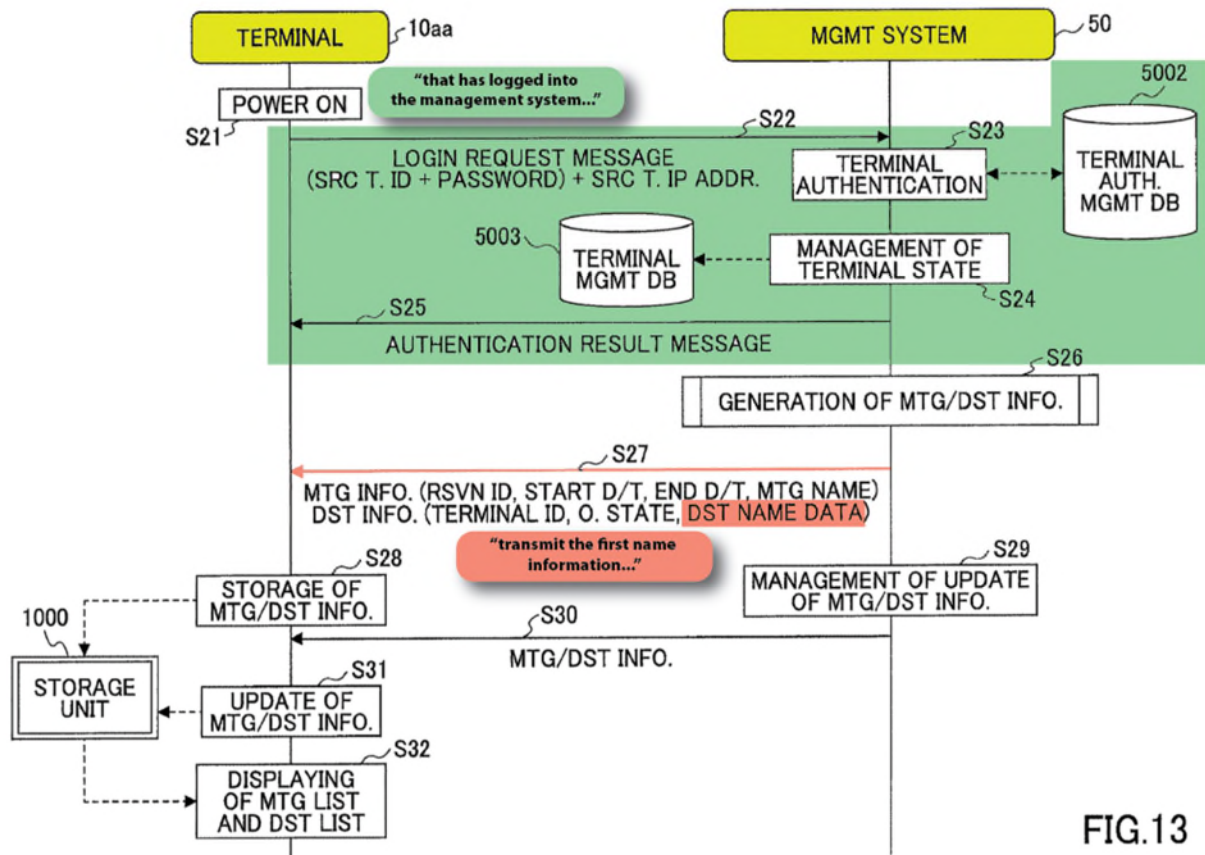
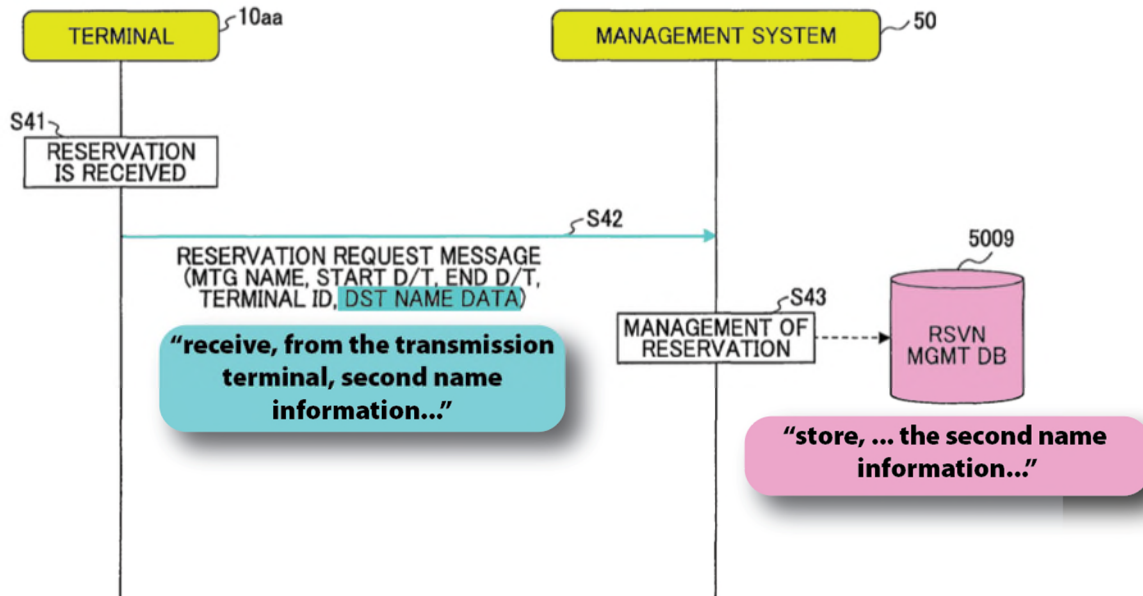


FIG.17



EX1001, FIGs. 13, 17¹.

The Patent Office only allowed the claims after Applicant canceled the original claim and argued that the cited prior art did not disclose updating destination name information to different name information, in association with meeting information. EX1002, 150-163, 169-176, 184-206, 211-213, 230-237, 243-252, 265-269. But the prior art relied upon in this Petition discloses exactly that. Sekaran discloses a centralized conferencing architecture whose conference control component ("focus") manages scheduling, authentication, rosters, conference state,

¹ All annotations and emphasis added.

state notifications, and responds to client-issued conference-control commands.

EX1004, ¶¶[0008]-[0010], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0060], [0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0185].

The prior art also discloses the details that the Applicant persuaded the Examiner were missing. Sekaran discloses providing a display name when joining a conference, conference-state notifications containing user display names, a database for storing conference state, commands from clients that modify conference state, and updating the conference state to reflect client-requested changes. EX1004, ¶¶[0058]-[0059], [0103], [0115]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Nam discloses a video-communication terminal interface with login using ID and password, registered user IDs, contact-address lists, participant views displaying names and user IDs, and an express “name change” option for changing a displayed name. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205], FIGs. 14, 24.

Petitioner respectfully requests institution of review and cancellation of claims 1-35.

II. TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND

The technology of the challenged patent—a video conference system in which a centralized management apparatus tracks participating terminals, stores their identification information, and relays it for display during an active session—was

thoroughly developed and widely practiced well before the earliest priority date. EX1003, ¶[0028].

A. Multi-Party Video Conferencing Was Well Known

Video conferencing systems enabling multi-party communication over IP networks were commercially available and widely deployed by the early 2000s. As Huang explained, “the evolution of the internet and World Wide Web (WWW) has made web conferencing an attractive option for people to meet online, to have video, voice, and text communications, and to view and collaborate on the same document remotely.” EX1019, ¶[0002]. These systems typically comprised multiple endpoint terminals equipped with cameras, microphones, and displays, connected through an IP network to a centralized server or multipoint control unit (“MCU”) that managed the distribution of audio and video data. EX1007, ¶[0005]; EX1008, 1:21–30; EX1003, ¶[0029].

By 2007, the architectural pattern at issue—a centralized management server coordinating sessions among distributed terminals while individually controlling display layouts—was firmly established. Huber disclosed a teleconferencing system in which “each participant could individually choose the layout independently” from a central host, and in which “only the difference needs to be sent out” when a conference state changes, enabling efficient signaling for conferences with hundreds of participants. EX1009, ¶¶[0005]–[0006]. Sekaran similarly disclosed a “scalable,

pluggable multi-party, and distributed multimedia conferencing” architecture with “a centralized policy and control conferencing component” that managed conference sessions, participant rosters, and media components. EX1004, Abstract, ¶¶[0007], [0042]; EX1003, ¶[0030].

B. Centralized Management of Terminal States and Identification Data

A core feature of prior art conferencing systems was the centralized management of terminal identification and status information. Known management systems maintained databases storing each terminal’s unique identifier, human-readable name, operational state (e.g., online, offline, in transmission or absent), IP address, and associated metadata. Ueno, for example, disclosed a presence server, separate from the underlying conferencing server, that maintained a group state table and a user state table centrally tracking each user’s identifying information and status—including an “initial” (offline) state, a “present” (online) state, an “out-zone” state, and an “absent” state—for every terminal participating in a group or conference room. EX1021, FIG. 20, 13:45–14:20; EX1003, ¶[0031]. This centralized state-tracking architecture, in which a dedicated management system stores and disseminates terminal status independently of the terminals themselves, was well known. EX1003, ¶[0031].

USER STATE TABLE

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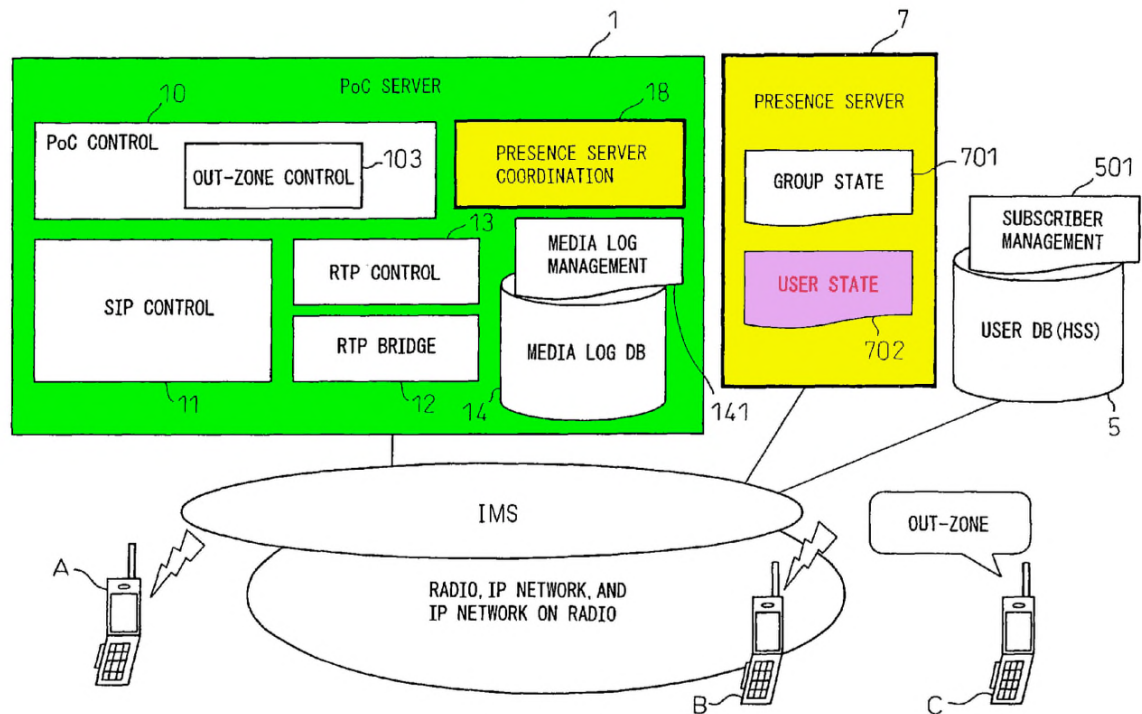
USER	STATE	FINAL CONFIRMATION TIME
A	INITIAL STATE	—
B	IN-ZONE	10 : 05
C	OUT-ZONE	9 : 55
D	ABSENCE	10 : 00

EX1021, FIG. 20.

Specifically, Ueno disclosed a presence server that coordinated with a separate PoC server or teleconference server to authenticate and track participating users and to notify that server of a user's current state or any state change, either autonomously or in response to an inquiry from the conferencing server, thereby distributing the burden of session coordination across a management architecture.

EX1021, 12:12–13:23, FIG. 19; EX1003, ¶[0032].

Fig.19



EX1021, FIG. 19.

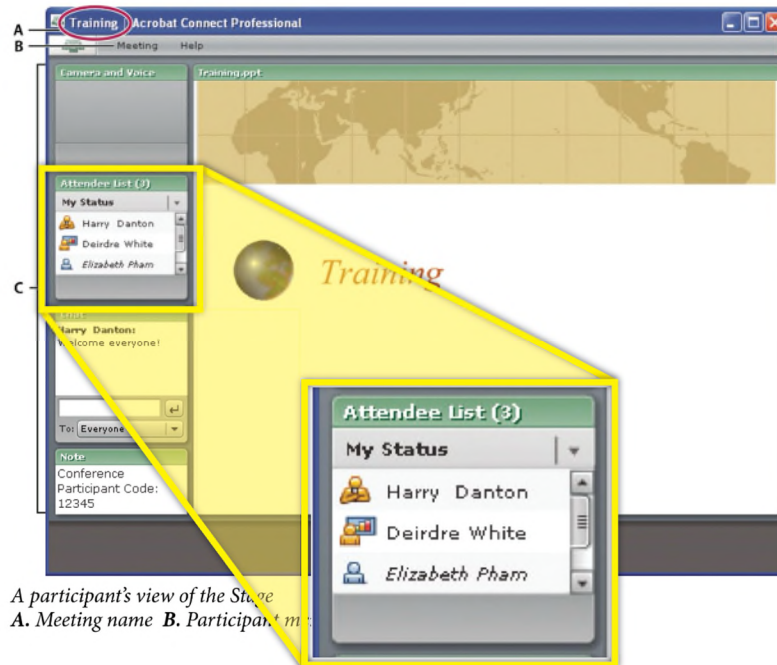
C. Displaying Participant Information During Active Conferences

POSITAs understood how to display participant information during an active video conference. Prior art systems offered multiple display modes to address the inherent tension between showing video imagery and conveying conference attendance data. Among the prior art display modes were information display modes, in which participant information was displayed during active conferences,

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including participant names and connection status. EX1016, pp. 34, 63–65; EX1017, pp. 87–93; EX1003, ¶[0033].



EX1016, p.34

III. '278 PATENT

A. Overview

The '278 Patent claims nothing more than a management system that stores name information associated with login identification information, sends that name information to a logged-in transmission terminal, receives different name information for display in a scheduled meeting from that logged-in transmission terminal, and stores that different name information in association with the meeting information. EX1001, claims 1, 16, 31. The '278 Patent's Background section

explains that videoconference systems were already well known, including systems in which transmission terminals communicate over a network and exchange image and voice data. EX1001, 1:30-39. The patent further acknowledges that prior systems already used a transmission management system to generate a destination list, transmit that list to a terminal, and prompt a user to select a destination name to request establishment of a communication session. EX1001, 1:40-58; EX1003, ¶[0034].

The patent identifies only one narrow problem: the name that is easy for a user to specify may vary depending on the communication context. EX1001, 1:63-2:8. For example, the patent states that team names may be useful for videoconferences within the same organization, while company names may be useful for videoconferences between different organizations. EX1001, 1:63-2:3. According to the patent, in prior systems there was only a single destination name for each destination, and therefore participants could not use easy-to-specify destination names tailored to the particular communication. EX1001, 2:4-8; EX1003, ¶[0035].

The patent's solution is straightforward. The management system manages multiple destination names for a given destination, reads at least one of those stored names, and transmits it to a terminal. EX1001, 2:17-29. In the disclosed embodiment, the management system stores first, second and third destination name data. EX1001, 12:47-14:14. The terminal reading unit then reads the appropriate

destination name data from its databases, depending on which terminal is receiving the destination name data, and the transmitting/receiving unit transmits that name data to that terminal for display. EX1001, 14:58-15:6, 15:54-16:56, 23:64-25:29; EX1003, ¶[0036].

That is the entire alleged invention, though the claims do not even reach all of those elements. As claimed, the system stores an initial name (associating it with a user ID), allows a party to provide a different name for display (in association with a scheduled meeting), and stores the new name. EX1001, claims 1, 5, 8, 12, 14-15. While the specification discloses embodiments implemented using transmission terminals, displays, relay devices, a management system, management data sessions, and content data sessions (EX1001, 3:33-4:49), little of this is claimed. Nor do the claims recite a new conferencing architecture, relay mechanism, terminal, display, codec, or communication protocol; instead they recite only known storage, lookup, and data transmission concepts. EX1001, claims 1, 16, 31; EX1001, 14:58-15:22, 23:64-25:29; EX1003, ¶[0037]. The '278 Patent, even if given the benefit of the full breadth of its unclaimed disclosure, is directed to nothing beyond using known transmission-management infrastructure to provide a different display name for the same destination depending on context. EX1001, 2:16-29, 23:64-25:29; EX1003, ¶[0037].

B. Prosecution History

U.S. Patent Application No. 17/104,322 was filed on November 25, 2020, as a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 16/291,842, filed on March 4, 2019, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 10,904,315; Application No. 16/291,842 was itself a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 15/290,917, filed on October 11, 2016, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 10,270,837; Application No. 15/290,917 was a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 14/417,868, filed January 28, 2015, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 9,661,057; and Application No. 14/417,868 was the National Stage of PCT/JP2013/070953, filed July 26, 2013, which claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-171192, filed August 1, 2012. EX1001, Cover Page, 1:5-17. The '278 Patent is also subject to a terminal disclaimer. EX1001, Cover Page; EX1003, ¶[0038].

The application was initially filed with one claim. EX1002, 8. As initially examined, claim 1 was directed to a transmission management system including a destination name data managing unit, a destination name data reading unit, and a destination name data transmitting unit. EX1002, 8; EX1003, ¶[0039].

The Examiner issued a Non-Final Office Action on September 10, 2021 where claim 1 was rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Masahiro Wada (US 2007/0086065). EX1002, 131-140; EX1003, ¶[0040].

On December 8, 2021, the Applicant canceled claim 1 and added new claims 2-24. EX1002, 150-163. In the Remarks, the Applicant argued that Wada did not disclose updating name information of a destination set in association with meeting information to different name information. EX1002, 162-63; EX1003, ¶[0041].

On March 9, 2022, the Examiner issued a Final Office Action. EX1002, 168-176. The Examiner acknowledged the cancellation of claim 1 and the submission of new claims 2-24, but withdrew claims 2-24 from consideration as directed to a non-elected invention because those claims were directed to an invention independent or distinct from the originally presented claim 1. EX1002, 170. The Examiner therefore repeated the prior rejections of claim 1. EX1002, 170-176; EX1003, ¶[0042].

On June 9, 2022, the Applicant filed a Request for Continued Examination, amended claims 2-6, 13-16, and 24, and added claims 25-36. EX1002, 197-213. The Applicant noted that, during a May 24, 2022 interview, the Examiner indicated that an updated search was required and that, upon the filing of an RCE, the restriction/constructive election requirement would be withdrawn and the discussed claims would be examined. EX1002, 211. Applicant again argued that Wada only disclosed management of destinations including destination names, and did not disclose updating name information of a destination set in association with meeting information to different name information. EX1002, 212; EX1003, ¶[0043].

On July 1, 2022, the Applicant filed a terminal disclaimer over U.S. Patent No. 9,661,057. EX1002, 219-220. On July 13, 2022, the Examiner issued a Notice of Allowance, allowing claims 2-36. EX1002, 230-237. In the Reasons for Allowance, the Examiner stated that applicant's listed arguments "make evident the reason for allowance." EX1002, 230-237. Applicant argued that the prior art of record failed to teach, among other limitations and in combination, processing circuitry configured to transmit first name information to a logged-in transmission terminal, receive different second name information for display in a meeting held based on meeting information, and store the second name information in association with the meeting information. EX1002, 211-214; EX1003, ¶[0044].

After allowance, the Applicant filed comments noting that the Examiner's stated reasons quoted limitations of independent claim 2 and might not apply to independent claims 13 and 24 to the extent those claims used different language. EX1002, 254-55. The Applicant also filed an amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.312 to correct minor issues in claims 13, 27, and 35. EX1002, 243-255, 259-260. On October 19, 2022, the Examiner issued a Corrected Notice of Allowability, again allowing claims 2-36. EX1002, 266-68; EX1003, ¶[0045].

IV. POSITA

A person of ordinary skill in the art ("POSITA") relevant to the '278 Patent as of August 1, 2012 would have had at least: (1) a bachelor's degree in electrical

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engineering, computer science, computer engineering, or equivalent coursework, with at least two years of work experience in video conferencing systems, networked multimedia communication systems, or remote conference system architectures; or (2) a master's degree in electrical engineering, computer science, computer engineering, or equivalent coursework, with coursework or research focused on video conferencing systems, networked terminal management, real-time audio/video transmission, or client-server communication architectures. An individual with additional education could have less practical experience, and vice versa. EX1003, ¶[0046].

V. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

Petitioner contends that no constructions are necessary for determining whether the prior art meets the limitations of the challenged claims. EX1003, ¶[0047].

VI. OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGE

Petitioner requests cancellation of claims 1-35 as set forth below.

Ground	Claims	Statutory Basis	Reference(s)
1A/1B	1-35	§§102/103	Sekaran
2	1-35	§103	Sekaran in view of Nam

Petitioner's challenges are based on the following references, each of which is prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §102.

Exhibit	Reference	Date(s)	Availability as Prior Art
EX1004	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0069011 (“Sekaran”)	Filed Sept. 15, 2006; published Mar. 20, 2008	§§102(a), 102(b), 102(e)
EX1005	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2011/0181683 (“Nam”)	Filed Dec. 9, 2010; published July 28, 2011.	§§102(a), 102(b), 102(e)

Neither Sekaran nor Nam was considered during prosecution of the '278 Patent. EX1002. During prosecution, Applicant distinguished Wada by arguing that Wada did not disclose updating name information of a destination set in association with meeting information to different name information. EX1002, 161-163, 193-194, 211-213. The Examiner stated that applicant’s listed arguments “make evident the reason for allowance.” EX1002, 235-236, 266-68. **The grounds presented here address those features directly because Sekaran discloses conference-state storage and update mechanisms and Nam discloses an express displayed-name change interface.** EX1004, ¶¶[0158]-[0159], [0165]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], FIG. 24; EX1003, ¶¶[0048]-[0049], [0054]-[0058], [0153]-[0156].

VII. OVERVIEW OF THE PRIOR ART

A. Sekaran

Sekaran relates to a multimedia conferencing architecture centered on a conference control component, or “focus,” that manages conference creation,

scheduling, authentication, conference state, policy, rosters, and state notifications.

EX1004, Abstract, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077]. Sekaran's clients subscribe to conference state, receive roster updates including user "display-text," and issue conference-control commands that can modify conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0164]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0050].

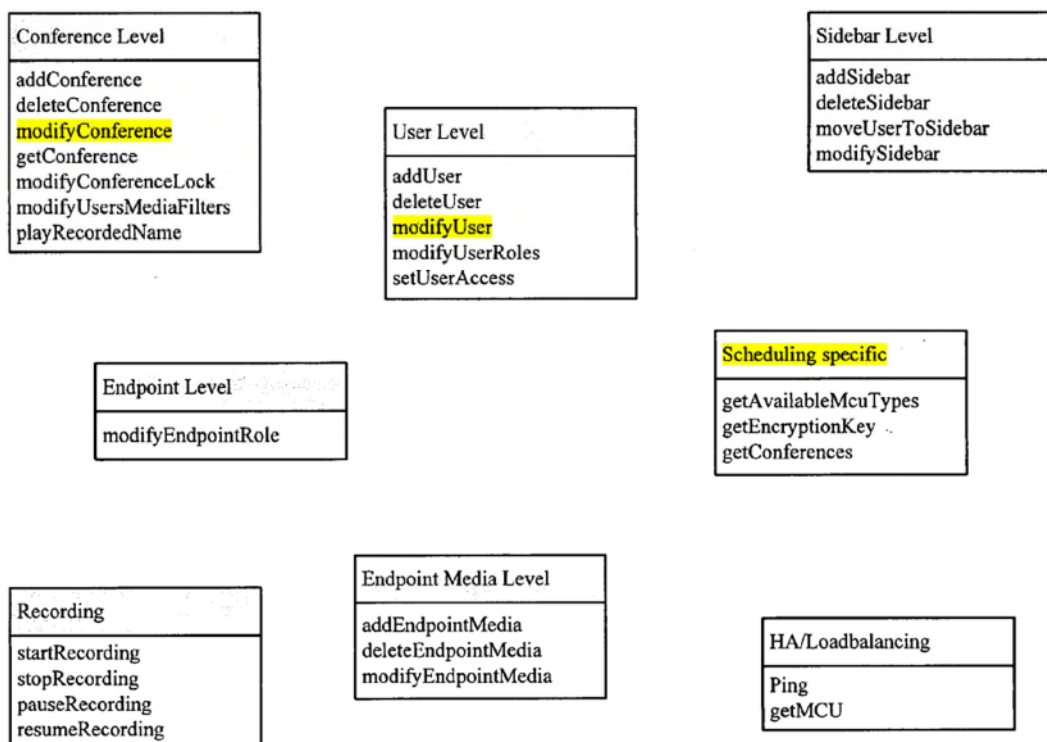


FIG. 22

Sekaran discloses the claimed management-system architecture, because it discloses a database-backed "focus" that stores scheduled-meeting and roster state, transmits participant display-name information to logged-in clients, receives client

commands modifying user or conference state, and updates the master conference state for the meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077], [0086]-[0088], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0051].

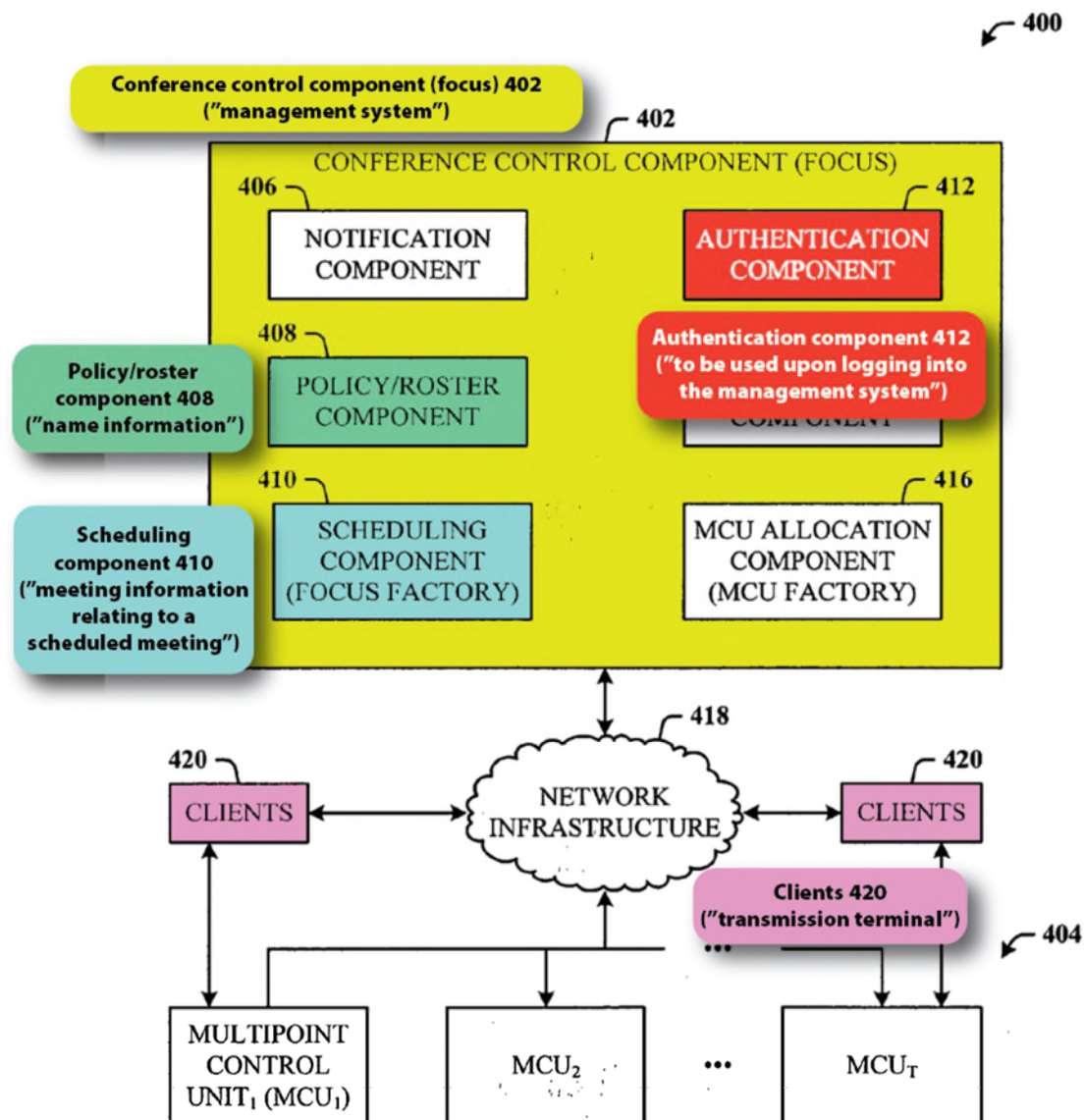


FIG. 4

B. Nam

Nam discloses a video-communication terminal interface, including user login with an ID and password, display of registered user IDs, registration and storage of added user information, contact-address lists, and participant views identifying conference-call participants by icon, name, user ID, login state, and host status. EX1005, ¶¶[0116]-[0142], [0203]-[0205]; FIGS. 5, 7, 8, 33. Nam also expressly teaches a user-selectable “name change” option that changes the name displayed for a communication counterpart. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], FIG. 24; EX1003, ¶[0052].

FIG. 24

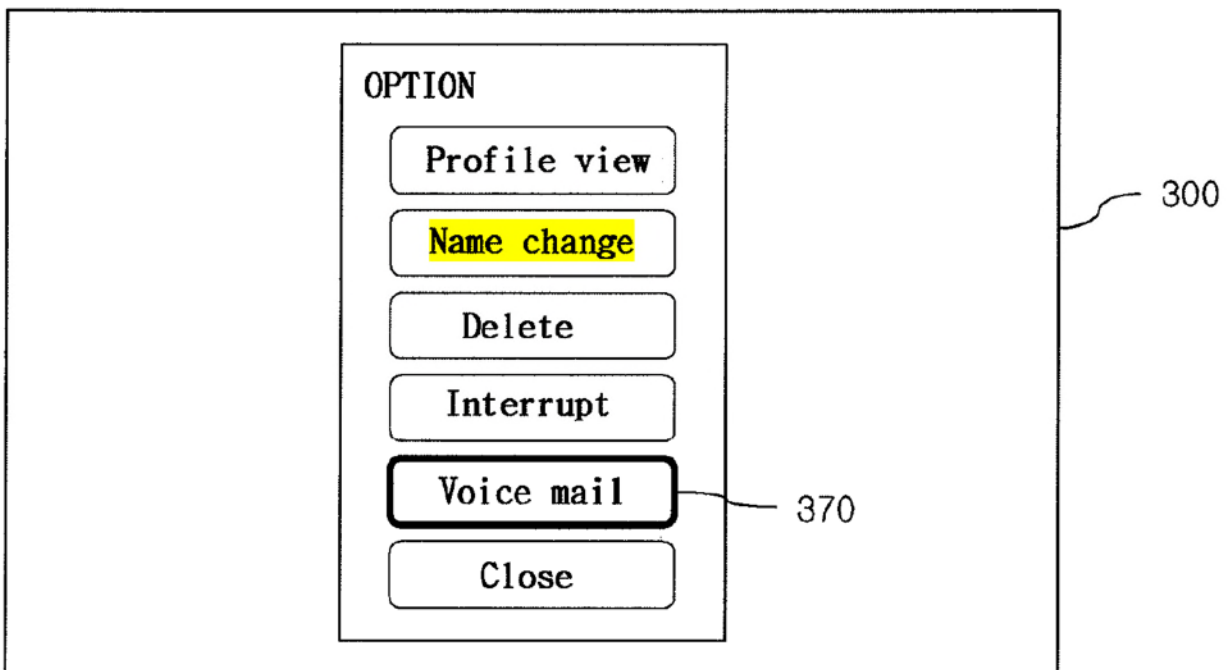
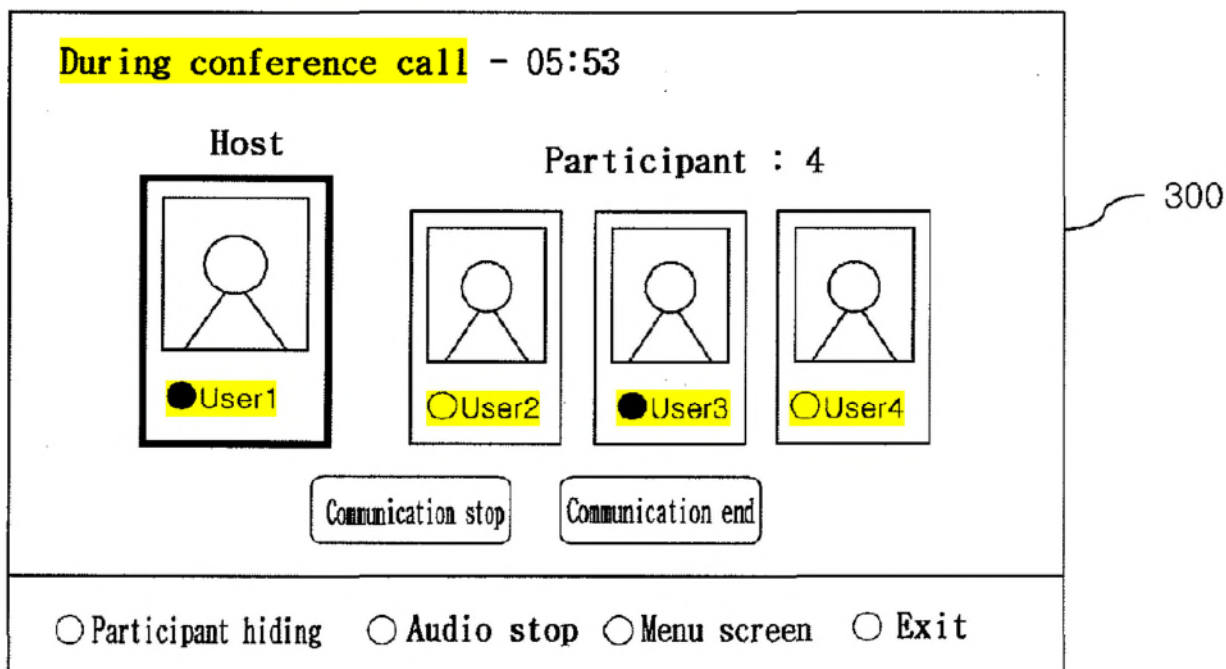


FIG. 33



EX1005, FIGs. 24, 33.

VIII. THE ASSERTED GROUNDS OF INVALIDITY

Ground 1 relies on Sekaran as anticipating, or in the alternative rendering obvious, claims 1-35. Sekaran discloses a centralized multimedia conferencing architecture in which a “focus” manages conference scheduling, authentication, conference state, rosters, state notifications, and client-issued conference-control commands. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059]. Sekaran also discloses that a client may provide a display name, that conference-state notifications include display-names, and that clients may issue commands that change conference state, causing the display-names in the master

conference state to be updated. EX1004, ¶¶[0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0164]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0054].

Ground 2 relies on Sekaran in view of Nam as rendering obvious claims

1-35. Nam discloses a video-communication terminal interface that allows a user to log in with an ID and password, registered user IDs, contact-address lists, participant displays with names and user IDs, and a “name change” user interface option for changing a displayed name. EX1005, ¶¶[0116]-[0142], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; FIGS. 5, 7, 8, 24, 33. A POSITA would have been motivated to provide Nam’s known video-communication terminal interface as a way to allow users to access Sekaran’s functionality, including roster name changes and conference-state display information, and doing so would have predictably allowed users to display and update the names associated with conference participants or destinations. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0164]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0116]-[0142], [0140]-[0142], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0055].

A. Ground 1: Sekaran Anticipates and/or Renders Obvious Claims 1-35

Sekaran anticipates and/or renders obvious claims 1-35 of the ’278 Patent. Sekaran discloses a scalable, distributed multimedia conferencing architecture built around a centralized conference control component, also called a “focus,” that

manages conference creation, scheduling, authentication, rosters, conference state,

state notifications, participant information, and conference-control commands.

EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077];

EX1003, ¶[0056].

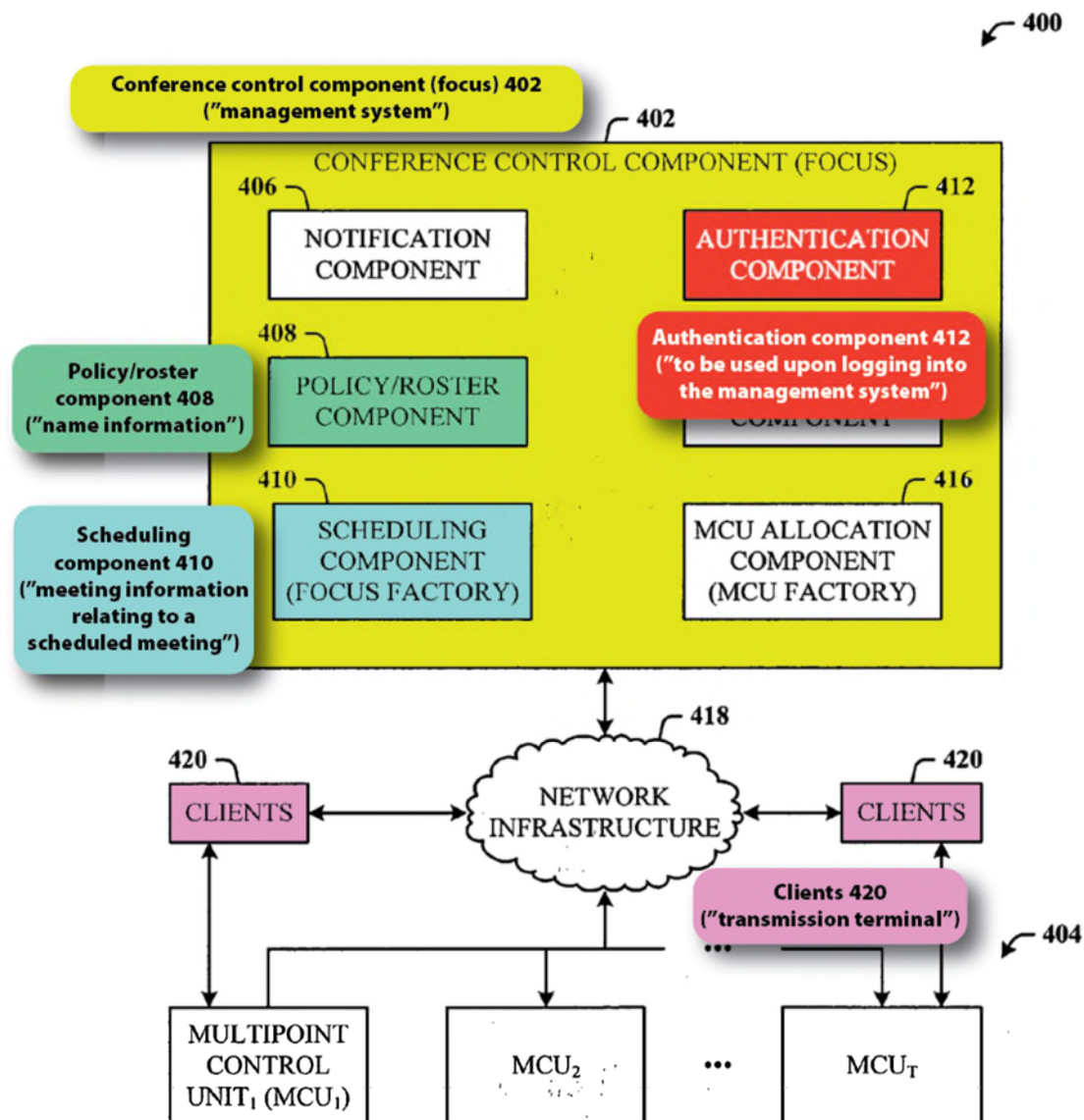


FIG. 4

Sekaran's system discloses the same basic functionality claimed in the '278 Patent: storing user/participant identification and name information, storing scheduled-conference information, transmitting participant display-name information to conferencing clients, handling commands to modify conference/user state, and storing the resulting updated conference state for the meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0153]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]. To the extent Patent Owner argues that any claim limitation requires a more express disclosure of updating a participant's display name for a particular scheduled meeting, that implementation would have been obvious in view of Sekaran's express disclosure of display-name attributes, roster/display-text state, user-level modification commands, and master conference-state updates. EX1004, ¶¶[0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0164]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0057].

1. [1.pre] "A management system, comprising:"; [16.pre] "A method, comprising:"; [31.pre] "A system, comprising:"

Sekaran discloses a management system in the form of its centralized conference control component ("focus"), focus factory, conference manager, and associated conference database. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042]-[0051], [0054]-[0059], [0075]-[0077]. The focus is "the centralized policy and state manager for a

conference session” and “acts as the central coordinator for all aspects of the conference.” EX1004, ¶[0058]; EX1003, ¶¶[0059]-[0060].

Sekaran also discloses methods performed by that management system, including creating conference instances, authenticating participants, notifying participants, storing conference state, updating conference state, and distributing conference-state information to clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0160], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0061].

Sekaran further discloses a system including conferencing clients—i.e., transmission terminals—and centralized conference management components. EX1004, ¶¶[0043], [0055]-[0056], [0090]-[0092]. Sekaran’s “system 400” “facilitates creation of a conference session” and includes the focus component “which is a centralized conference controller,” and “a conference policy/roster component 408” “that can store and manipulate the conference policy/roster.” EX1004, ¶¶[0049]-[0050]; EX1003, ¶[0061].

2. [1.a]/[31.b] “one or more memories to store”; [16.a] “reading, from one or more memories”

Sekaran discloses one or more memories in which conference, authentication, roster, and state information is stored. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0077], [0084], [0153]-[0156], [0190]-[0196], [0203]-[0205], FIG27. Sekaran explains that the “focus” stores “all of the state needed to answer queries about a conference” and that conference information “can be persisted” in a SQL server database for future use.

EX1004, ¶[0059]. Sekaran's conference database 620 contains both conferencing information and presence information, including information about each provisioned conference, including conference ID, passwords or PINs, start time, end time, roles, and privileges. EX1004, ¶[0077]; EX1003, ¶¶[0064]-[0065].

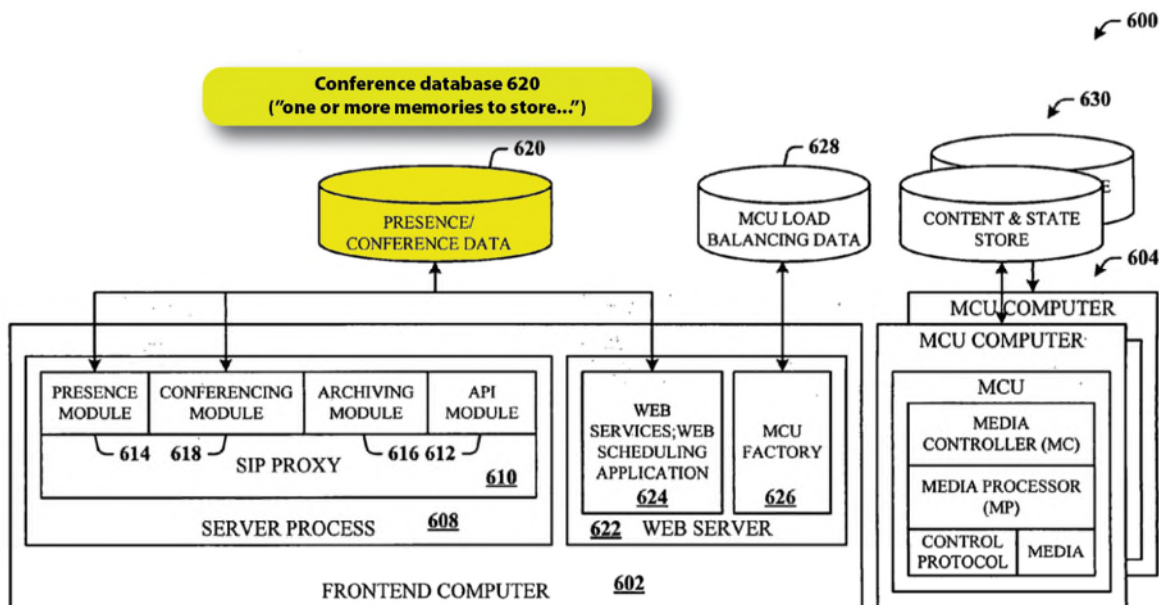


FIG. 6

EX1004, FIG6.

3. [1.a.1]/[31.b.1] “identification information to be used upon logging in to the management system”

Sekaran discloses identification information used to log in to the management system. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0077], [0086]-[0089]. Sekaran's “focus” provides session security through authorization and authentication services “based

on **identity information** and/or a PIN.” EX1004, ¶¶[0010] (emphasis added), [0042], [0051]. Sekaran further discloses that authentication may use a user’s login credentials, including username and password. EX1004, ¶[0086]. In addition to session security, Sekaran discloses that authorization can be required prior to a videoconference session being started. EX1004, ¶[0088]; EX1003, ¶¶[0067]-[0069].

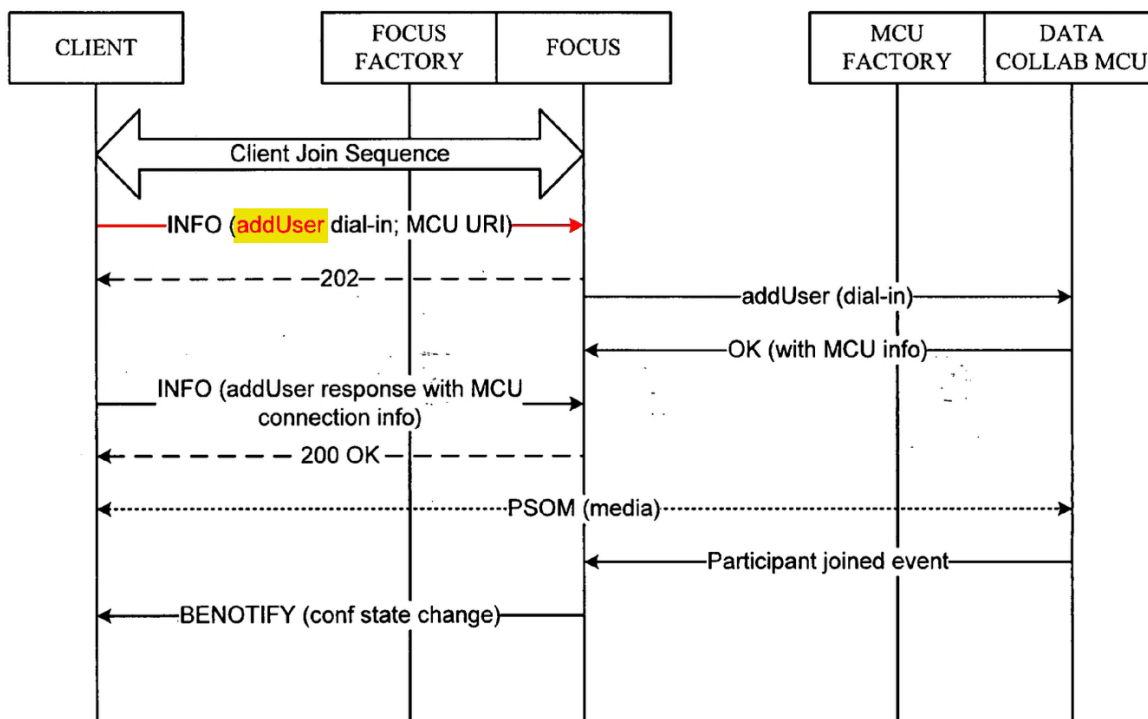


FIG. 12

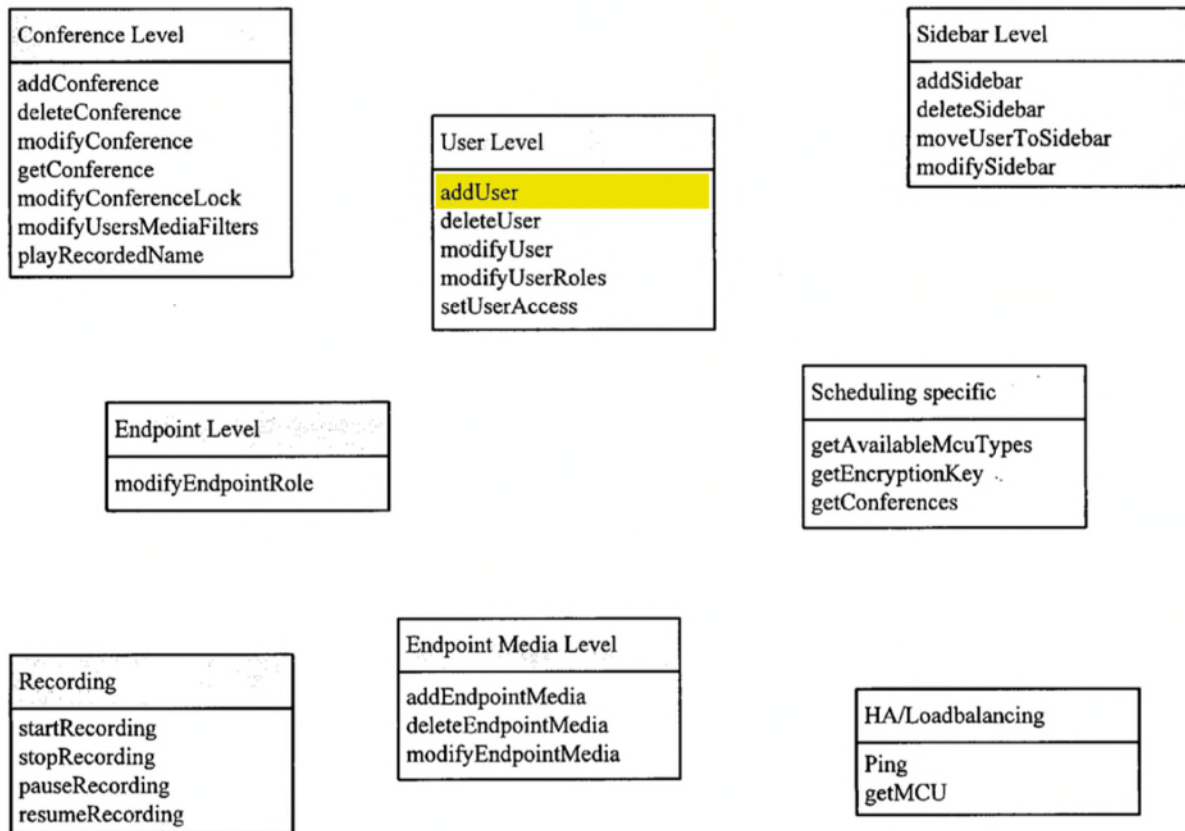


FIG. 22

EX1004, FIGs. 12, 22.

4. [1.a.2]/[31.b.2] “first name information which indicates a name associated with the identification information”

Sekaran discloses first name information in the form of a participant display name or display-text associated with the participant’s user identity. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122]. When a client joins a conference, the client may provide “specific client attributes,” including a “display name.” EX1004, ¶[0103]. Sekaran’s conference-state hierarchy includes users keyed by user URI, and Sekaran’s example

identifies the user sip:bob and endpoint sip:bob;focus with corresponding “display-text” of “bob.” EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0070]-[0071].

```
<conference-info >
<conference-description>
...
</conference-description>
<conference-view>
....
</conference-view>
<users >
  <user entity="sip:bob state="full" >
    <display-text>bob</display-text>
    <roles><entry>presenter</entry></roles>
    <endpoint entity="sip:bob;focus" >
      <status>connected</status>
    </endpoint>
  </user>
</users>
</conference-info >
```

EX1004, ¶[0121].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly state that the display name is “associated with” login identification information, that association would also have been obvious. Sekaran authenticates users based on identity or login credentials and then maintains user-state entries keyed by user URI containing the user’s display-text. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0050]-[0051], [0075]-[0077], [0086]-[0088], [0103], [0117]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶[0072]. A POSITA would have understood that associating each

displayed name with the authenticated user or user URI so that the system can identify and display the correct participant in the conference is the simplest mechanism to avoid having to perform additional mappings and storing additional, redundant, identification information. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0050]-[0051], [0103], [0117]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0072]-[0073].

5. [1.a.3]/[31.b.3] “meeting information relating to a scheduled meeting”; [16.c.2] “the meeting information being stored in the one or more memories”

Sekaran discloses meeting information relating to scheduled meetings. EX1004, ¶¶[0008]-[0009], [0048]-[0051], [0077], [0084]-[0085], [0139]-[0140]. Sekaran’s client sends conference information to the control component, including participant information and the time and date of the session. EX1004, ¶[0048]. Sekaran’s conference database contains conference ID, passwords or PINs, start time, end time, roles, and privileges. EX1004, ¶[0077]. Sekaran also discloses a web scheduling application for scheduling online conferences and a focus-factory web service interface allowing meetings to be scheduled ahead of time. EX1004, ¶¶[0084], [0140]. Sekaran also discloses a system memory. EX1004, ¶[0193], [0196], FIG27; EX1003, ¶¶[0074]-[0076].

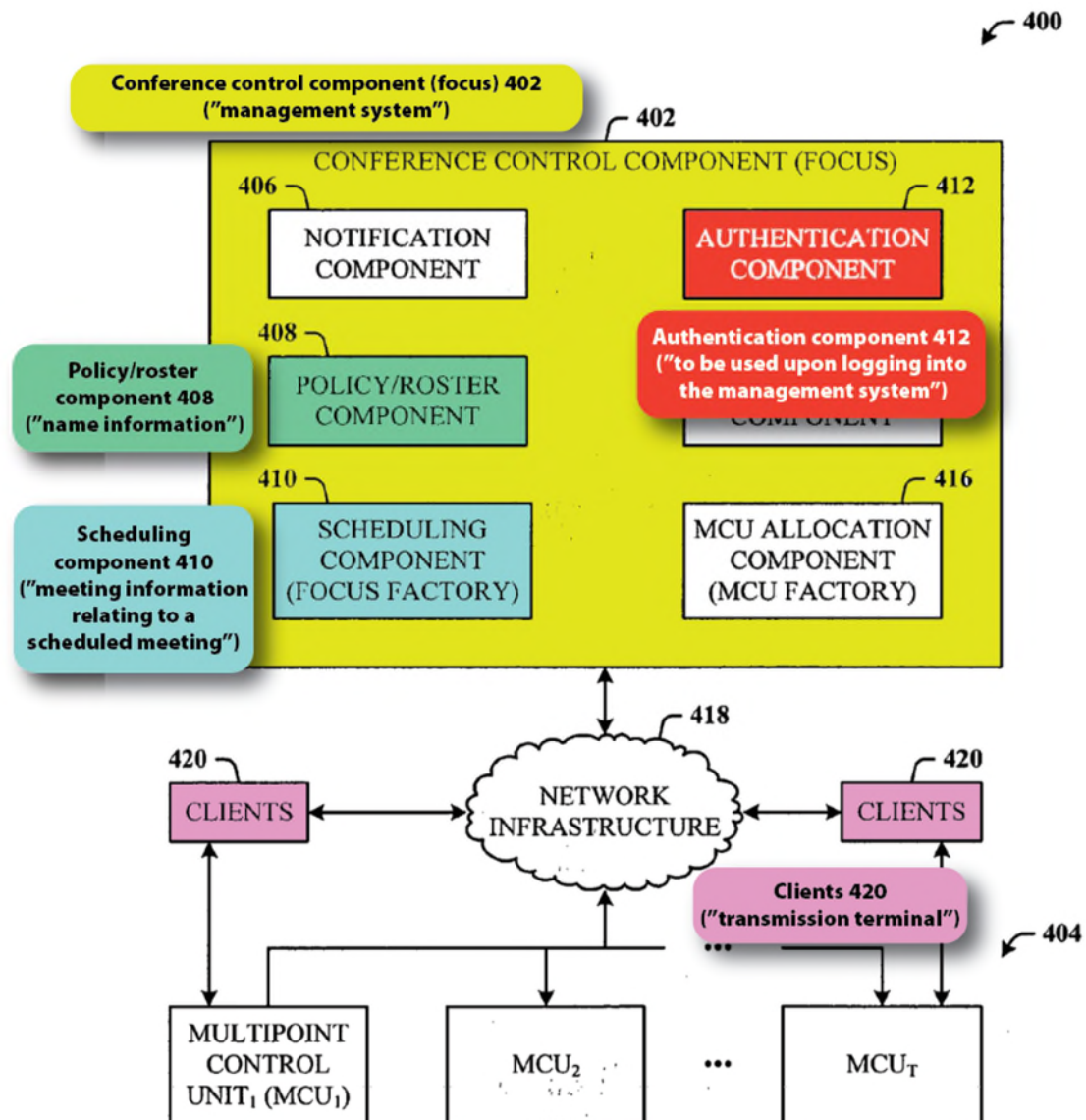


FIG. 4

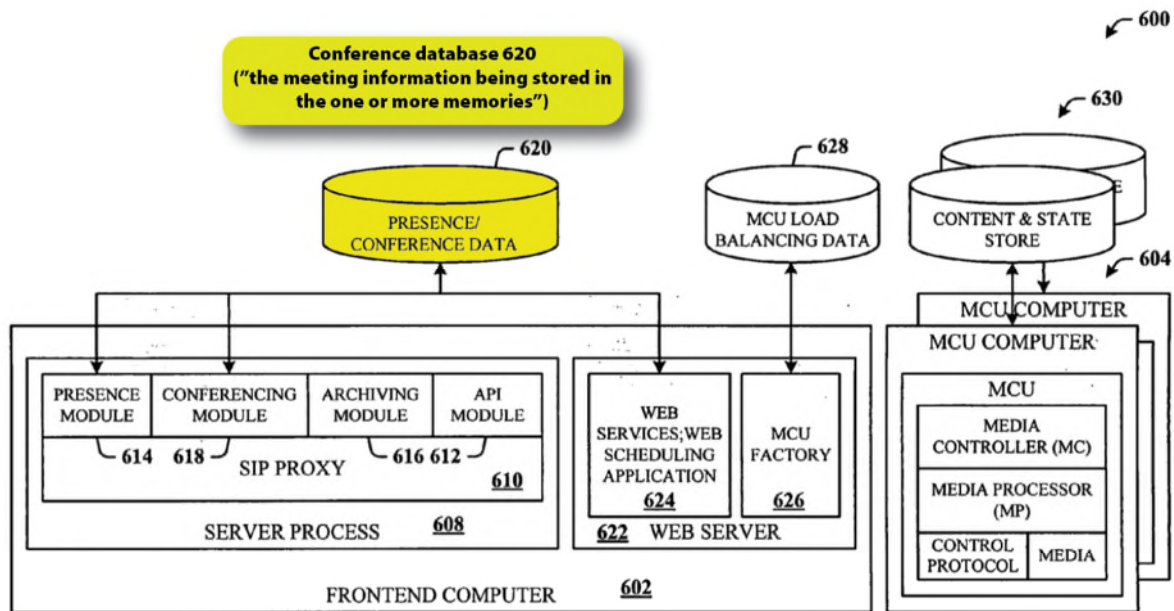


FIG. 6

EX1004, FIGs. 4, 6.

6. [1.b]/[31.c] “processing circuitry configured to:”

Sekaran discloses processing circuitry in the form of server computers, frontend computers, processors, and software components executing conference-management functions. EX1004, ¶¶[0073]-[0081], [0171], [0187]-[0196], FIGs. 6, 27. Sekaran expressly discloses a frontend computer 602 running server process 608 and conferencing module 618, whose main elements are the focus and focus factory. EX1004, ¶¶[0073]-[0075], FIG6. Sekaran also discloses an exemplary computer with processing unit 2704, system memory, drives, applications, modules, and data. EX1004, ¶¶[0192]-[0196], FIG27; EX1003, ¶¶[0077]-[0079].

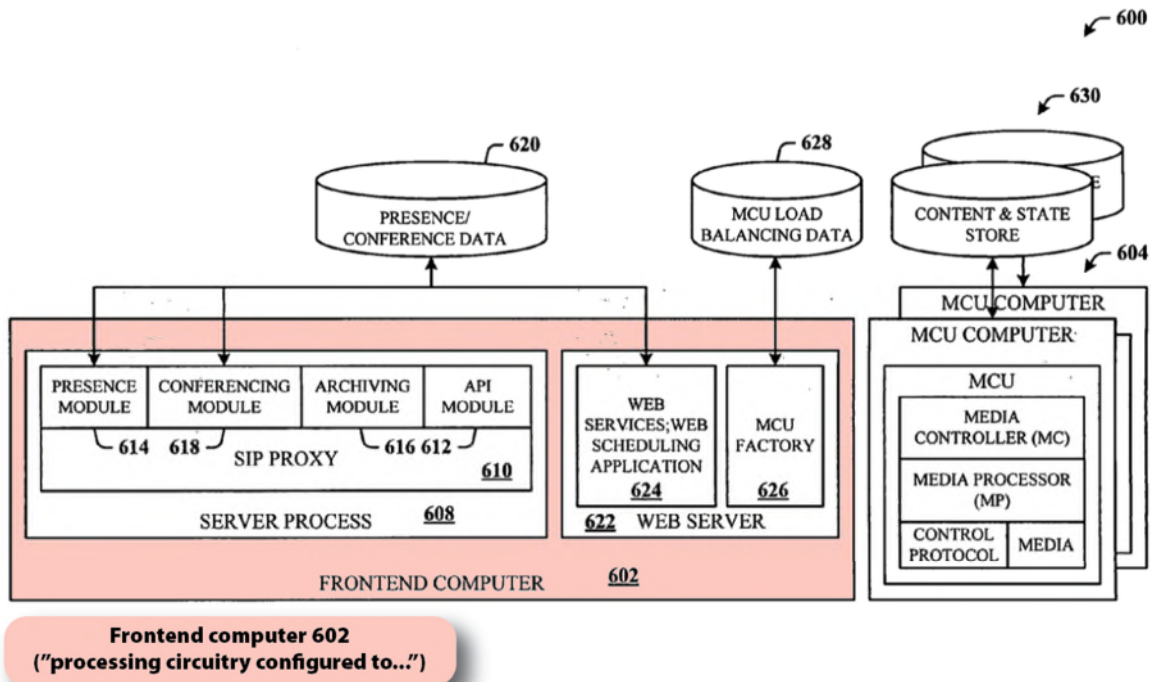


FIG. 6

EX1004, FIG6.

7. [1.c]/[16.b]/[31.d] “transmit[ting] the first name information to a transmission terminal that has logged in to the management system based on the identification information”

Sekaran discloses transmitting “first name information” to a logged-in transmission terminal. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0053], [0086], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0159], [0179]-[0180]. Sekaran’s clients are authorized to participate by the “focus,” receive notifications about changes in conference state from the “focus,” and issue conference-control operations to the “focus.” EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0053]. Sekaran’s client uses a SUBSCRIBE/NOTIFY mechanism for watching conference state, and the “focus” notifies subscribers of conference-state changes.

EX1004, ¶[0102]. Sekaran discloses transmitting state notifications from the “focus to the client.” EX1004, ¶[0117]. Changing the state information so as to trigger client notifications may be done by issuing C3P commands, including “modifyUser.” EX1004, ¶¶[0165]-[0166], FIGs. 21-22. Sekaran also discloses that “conference information” includes information about the participants. EX1004, FIG3; EX1003, ¶¶[0080]-[0081].

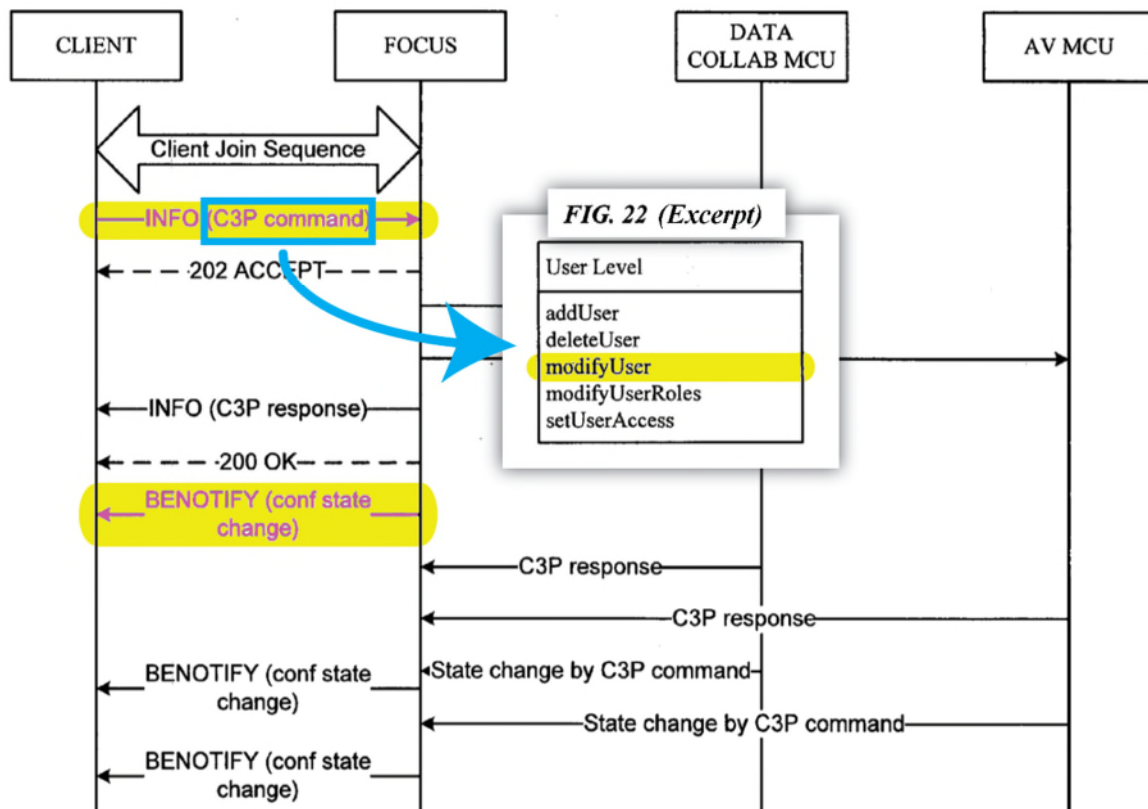


FIG. 21

EX1004, FIGs. 21, 22.

Sekaran's conference-state change notifications include changes to user and endpoint information. Sekaran provides an example state notification including the user "sip:bob" and the display-text "bob." EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. And Sekaran discloses that participants are authenticated, and that authentication is "based on user identity information." EX1004, Abstract, ¶¶[0010], [0042]. Sekaran further refers to this use of "login credentials" for authentication. EX1004, ¶[0086]; EX1003, ¶¶[0082]-[0083].

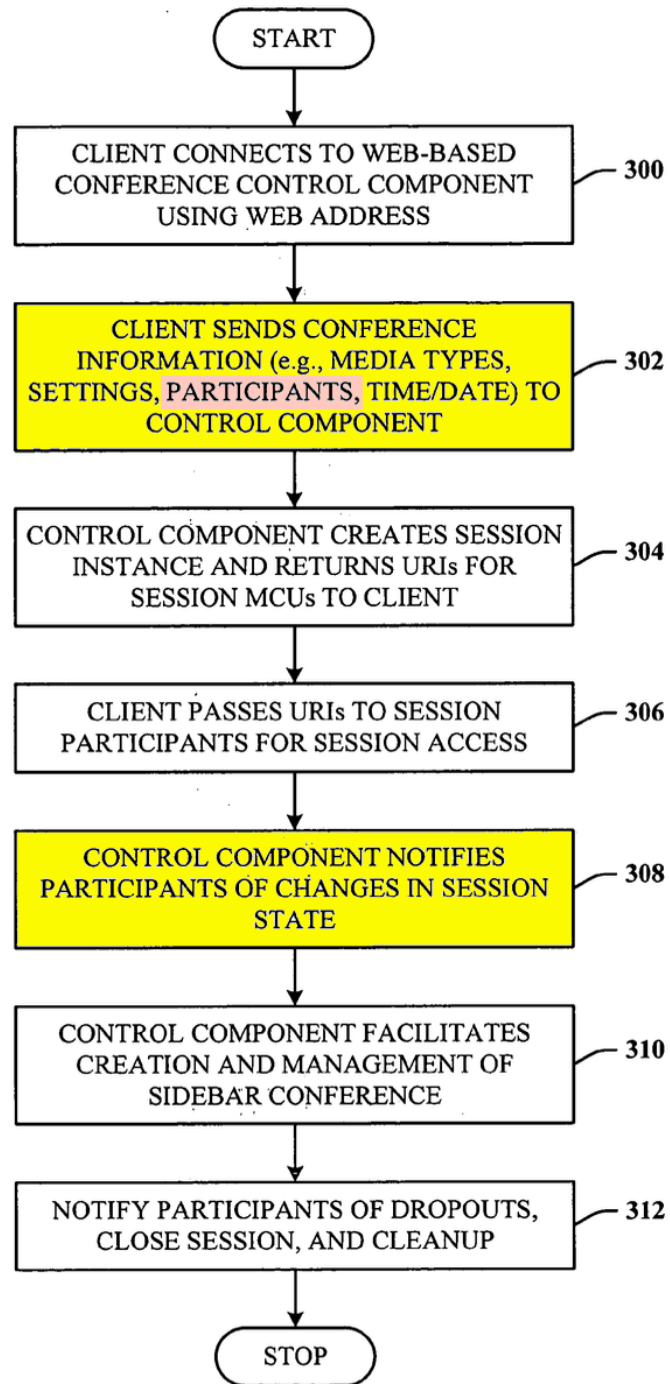


FIG. 3

EX1004, FIG3.

8. [1.d]/[16.c.1]/[31.e] “receive, from the transmission terminal, second name information which is different from the first name information and is updated name information of the first name information, the second name information being a name displayed in a meeting held based on the meeting information”

Sekaran discloses receiving updated user-state information from a client through C3P/CCCP conference-control commands. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0091], [0158]-[0160], [0164]-[0166], [0179]-[0182], FIGs. 21-22. Sekaran states that C3P is the conference-control protocol used to modify conference state, that the C3P command flows from the client to the “focus,” and that conference notifications flow from “focus” to client. EX1004, ¶[0164]; EX1003, ¶¶[0084]-[0085].

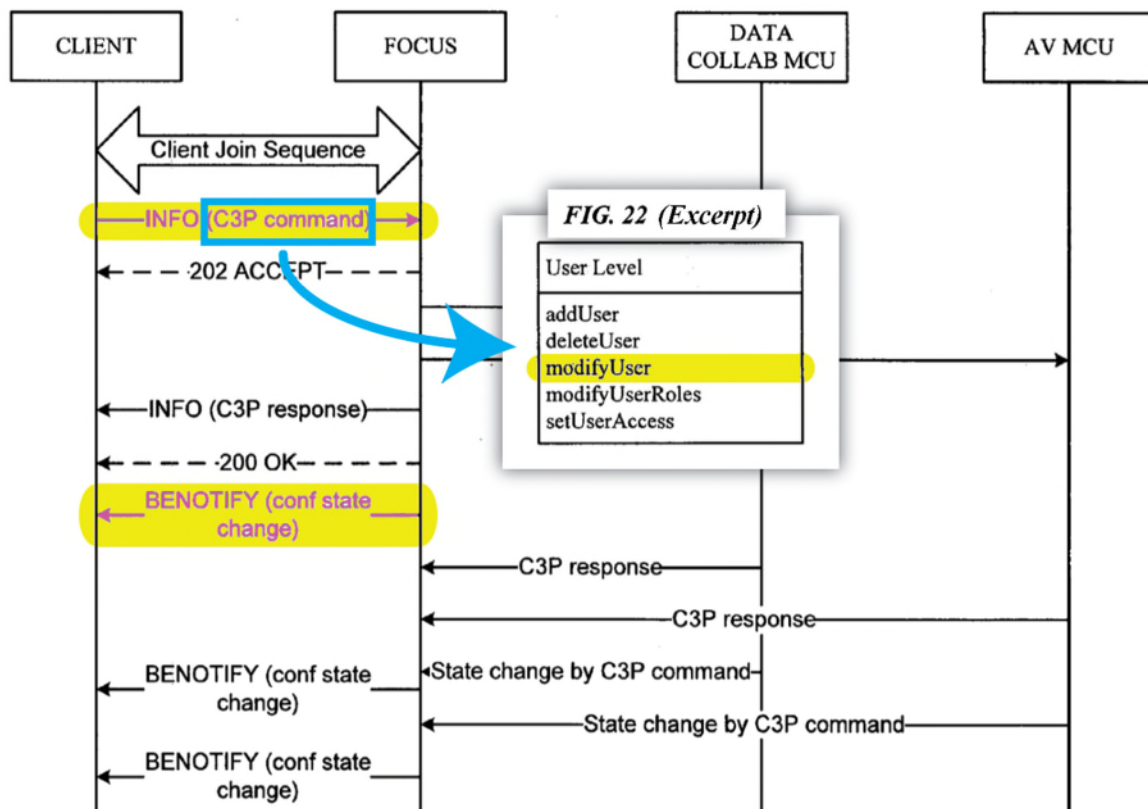


FIG. 21

Sekaran discloses user-level commands, including “modifyUser,” and explains that clients may issue conference-control and policy-control commands inside INFO messages processed by the focus. EX1004, ¶¶[0158], [0166], FIG22. Sekaran also teaches that a client can affect its own state and the state of other participants, and that the CCCP server performs the operation and updates its master conference state to reflect the changes. EX1004, ¶[0182]. Because the conference user state includes display-text and Sekaran identifies “display name” as a client attribute, Sekaran discloses receiving updated “display name” information as updated user-state information for display in the conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0164]-[0166], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0086].

Sekaran’s user-level ‘modifyUser’ command would have been understood by a POSITA to include modification of the user’s display-text because display-text is part of Sekaran’s user state and because Sekaran expressly identifies “display name” as a client attribute. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], FIG22; EX1003, ¶[0087]. The user state is keyed by user URI and includes the displayed name, roles, and endpoints; modifying that user state to change the displayed name is therefore a natural and predictable use of the user-level modification command. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0087]. Once the client submits the requested display-name change through Sekaran’s CCCP control mechanism, Sekaran’s

CCCP server performs the operation and updates its master conference state to reflect the change. EX1004, ¶[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0087].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly state that the “modifyUser” command specifically modifies a display name, that use would have been obvious for the concrete reason that accurate participant identification is central to a useful conference roster, a user may want to change names based on the context of the meeting, or may prefer to use a nickname instead of their full name. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], FIG22; EX1003, ¶[0088]. Additionally, Sekaran discloses a “modifyUser” command, which a POSITA would assume modifies information about a user, but only discloses limited information about user state, namely display-text and roles. EX1003, ¶[0088]. A POSITA would thus understand that modifyUser likely refers to modifying the information that Sekaran reveals is kept about users: display-text and roles. EX1003, ¶[0088].

The known mechanism was Sekaran’s user-level “modifyUser” command, which operates on user state that already includes display-text, together with Sekaran’s CCCP master-state update process. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0164]-[0166], [0182], FIG22; EX1003, ¶[0089]. The predictable result was that changed display-text would appear in Sekaran’s conference-state notifications, because Sekaran distributes altered conference state to subscribed clients after state-

changing commands. EX1004, ¶¶[0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶¶[0089]-[0090].

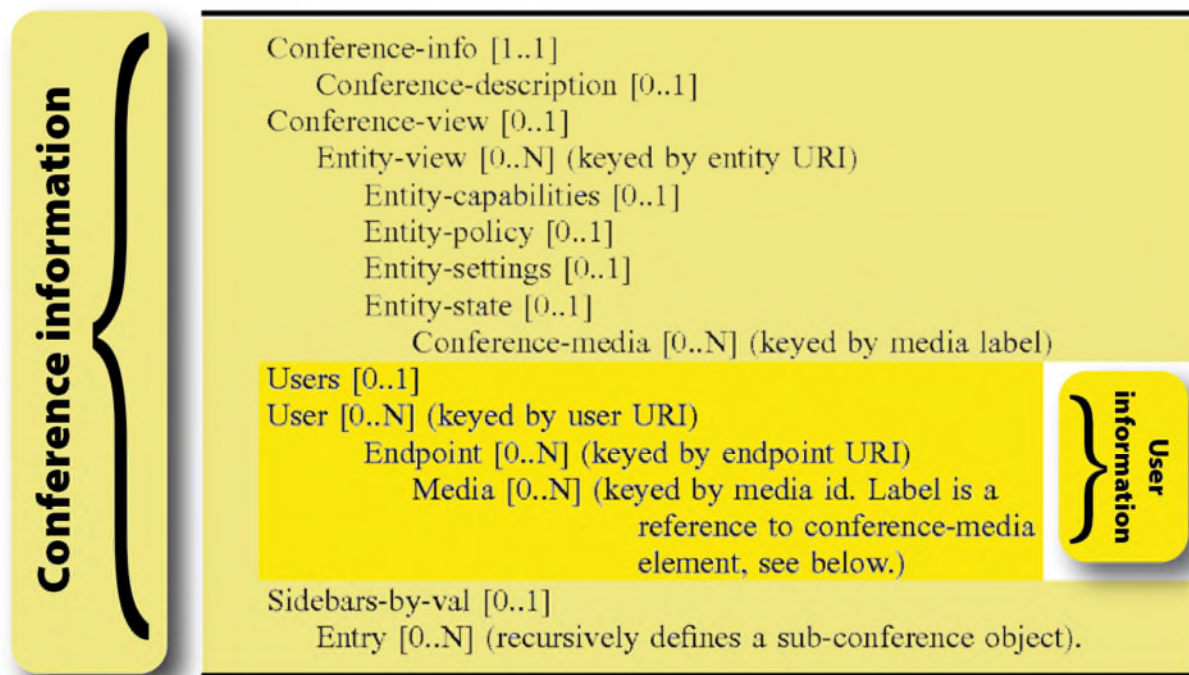
9. [1.e]/[16.d]/[31.f] “store, in the one or more memories, the second name information in association with the meeting information”

Sekaran discloses storing updated conference-state information, including updated user/roster state, in association with a particular conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0077], [0153]-[0160], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran teaches that the “focus” stores all state needed to answer queries about a conference and that conference information can be persisted in a SQL server database for future use until session cleanup. EX1004, ¶[0059]. Sekaran also teaches that shared “focus” state includes roster information, roles, privileges, media types, and MCU identities, and that conference state is stored in a database accessible to frontend machines. EX1004, ¶¶[0153]-[0156]. When a CCCP operation changes conference state, the CCCP server updates its master conference state to reflect the changes. EX1004, ¶[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0091]-[0092].

The updated display-text is stored ‘in association with the meeting information’ because Sekaran’s “focus” represents a particular conference, each conference is identified by a conference URI, and the “focus” stores the conference state for that conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0052], [0058]-[0059], [0147]-[0149]; EX1003, ¶[0093]. Sekaran’s shared conference state is stored in a database accessible by frontends, and the CCCP server updates the master conference state to

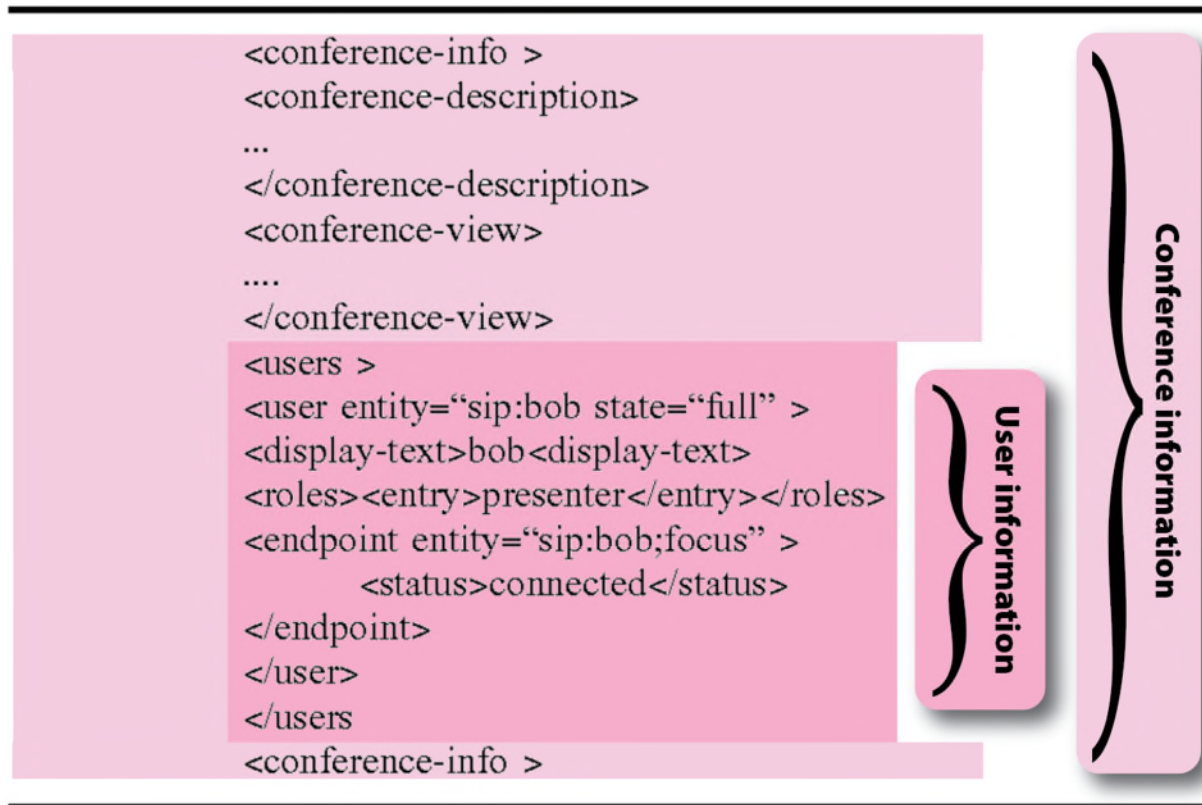
reflect client-requested changes. EX1004, ¶¶[0157]-[0159], [0182]. Thus, when the user display-text is changed, the changed display-text is stored as part of the conference state for the corresponding scheduled meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0117]-[0122], [0157]-[0159], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0093].

Sekaran's association between user information and meeting information is illustrated by "one example of conference state hierarchy" which demonstrates that information about users is a sub-element of (and thus expressly associated with) the conference state, and that for each conference there may be conference (i.e. "meeting") information (conference descriptions, conference views, etc.) and user information (users, keyed by user URI, endpoints, media, etc.). EX1004, ¶¶[0118]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶[0094]. Specifically, the bracketed ranges after each keyword in the following is syntax that would have been understood by a POSITA to reflect Sekaran's teaching of an N-to-1 association between users and meetings, where information about multiple users may be specified for a single conference. EX1003, ¶[0094].



EX1004, ¶[0118].

Sekaran also discloses “code,” consistent with this hierarchy, in which for a given conference (i.e. “meeting”), the meeting information (e.g., “conference-description information”) is associated with a set of users, and at least some of those users have information which includes a stored “display-text.” EX1004, ¶[0121]; EX1003, ¶¶[0095]-[0096].



EX1004, ¶[0121].

10. Claims 2/17: first or second name information based on a transmission terminal or user

Sekaran discloses this limitation because its display name and display-text are based on the conference user and are associated with the user's URI and endpoint. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122]. Sekaran's example identifies the user "sip:bob" and displays "bob" as the user's display-text. EX1004, ¶[0121]. Sekaran also associates that user with endpoints, including focus and A/V endpoints, confirming that the displayed name is based on user and terminal information. EX1004, ¶¶[0121]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0097]-[0099].

11. Claims 3/18: first name information based on a request for registering name information from the transmission terminal

Sekaran discloses this limitation because the client supplies its display name as a client attribute when joining the conference. EX1004, ¶[0103]. Sekaran's client sends an INVITE or INFO request with an addUser request specifying client attributes, including display name, and the focus processes that request as part of the participant's join sequence. EX1004, ¶¶[0101]-[0103], [0106], FIGs. 11-12; EX1003, ¶¶[0100]-[0102].

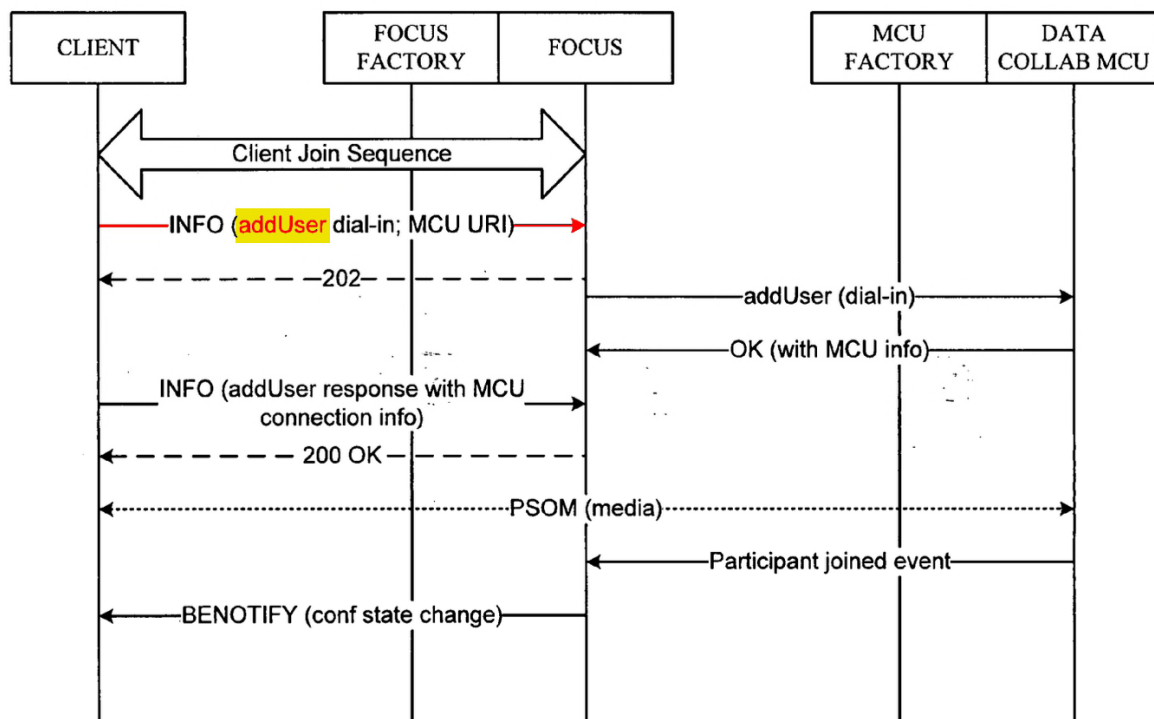


FIG. 12

EX1004, FIG12.

12. Claims 4/19: transmitting first name information to display a destination list

Sekaran discloses transmitting first name information for display in a roster or participant list, which corresponds to the claimed destination list. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0090]-[0092], [0117]-[0122]. Sekaran states that conference participants receive a “single conference picture using a single integrated roster” from the focus and control the conference through the focus. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051]. Further, the “state notification data model includes ... information about capabilities, current state, settings and policy; user (e.g., a roster of the conferences, the users, corresponding endpoints and the media sessions they are connected to); and sidebar, a representation of a sub-conference.” EX1004, ¶[0117]. Additionally, for example, Sekaran discloses that a client can initiate a conference, using a SIP INVITE that includes a list of intended participants. EX1004, ¶[0097], FIG9. A POSITA would have understood that, in view of Sekaran’s disclosure that participants receive the integrated roster, that this roster is displayed in some form; the roster includes users and their display-text, and the focus transmits that state to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0103]-[0104].

Sekaran also discloses that the client 700 has a user interface 704 that can access conference control and management component 706, and that management component 706 “can access a roster component 710 that provides a session invitation

roster and/or third-party conference roster.” EX1004, ¶[0090]. A POSITA would have understood that since the user interface is connected to a management component that “can access the roster component 710,” the user interface displays the roster. EX1003, ¶[0105].

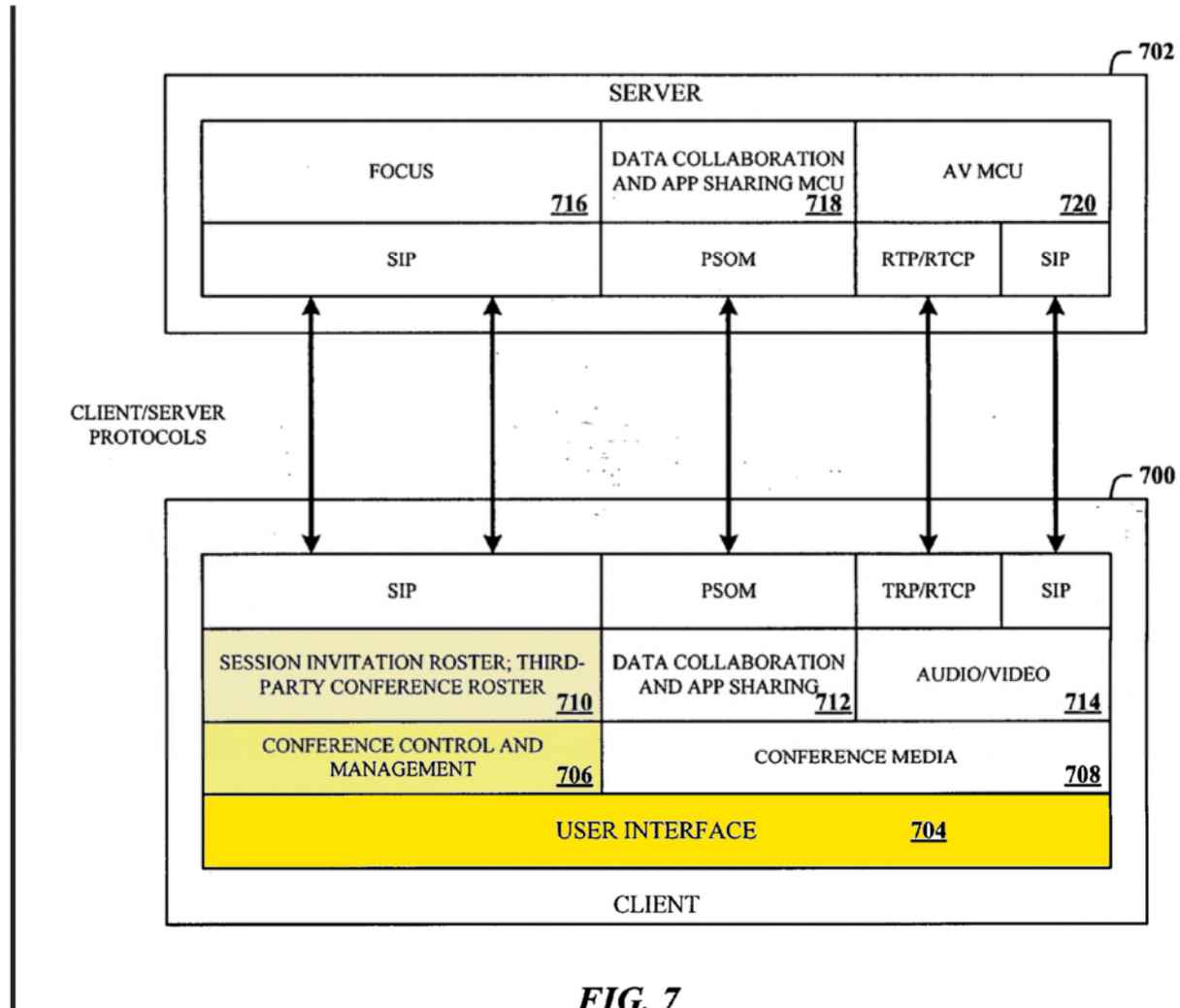


FIG. 7

EX1004, FIG7.

Additional Obviousness Rationale. It would also have been obvious that a conference roster listing users/endpoints functions as a destination list that is displayed in the context of the '278 Patent because Sekaran identifies the terminals

or users with which the logged-in terminal can communicate in the meeting.

EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0090]-[0092], [0117]-[0122], [0160]; EX1003, ¶[0106].

Additionally, since the client can initiate a conference by transmitting a list of participants as part of an INVITE request, a POSITA would have understood that a user interface that displays potential participants (i.e. a “destination list”) would be provided to allow the client to choose who to include in the INVITE command, and it would be obvious to use Sekaran’s disclosed user interface 704 which has access to the roster to accomplish this. EX1004, ¶[0097]; EX1003, ¶¶[0107]-[0108].

13. Claims 5/20: transmitting second name information associated with meeting information to display participant information

Sekaran discloses transmitting updated second name information associated with meeting information to display participant information. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0159], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran’s conference-state notifications include the conference description, conference view, users, endpoints, and media sessions, and those notifications are distributed to clients by the focus. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]. Once the display-text is modified through Sekaran’s C3P/CCCP mechanism, the focus reports that altered conference state to subscribed users, thereby transmitting second name information for display as participant information. EX1004, ¶¶[0159], [0164]-[0166], [0182]. Additionally, the second name information is associated with meeting information for the same reasons provided with respect to claims [1.e]/[16.d]/[31.f]. EX1003, ¶¶[0109]-[0111].

14. Claims 6/21: second name information associated with another transmission terminal participating in the meeting

Sekaran discloses this limitation because its conference-state model associates each user with one or more endpoints participating in the conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. Sekaran's example identifies Bob as a user and shows Bob connected through endpoints, including an endpoint associated with the focus and an endpoint associated with the A/V MCU. EX1004, ¶¶[0121]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0112]-[0113].

Sekaran also discloses that the name information being transmitted can represent the names of participants other than the participant/client that transmits the message. For example, Sekaran discloses that different users may have different permissions or roles that enable them to affect the conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0088]-[0089]. Additionally, Sekaran's conference state hierarchy, consistent with the various "code" examples provided in the reference, permits "N" (more than 1) users to be associated with a single conference entity; as it is unlikely all participants operating using the same terminal, a POSITA would have understood that some users are associated with other terminals. EX1004, ¶¶[0118], [0121]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶[0114]. And Sekaran discloses that a C3P command (such as addUser) issued by one client ("CLIENT1"), can include information about a user associated with a different client ("CLIENT2"). EX1004, FIG16, ¶[0115]. A POSITA would

have understood that the disclosed modifyUser command would have similar functionality. EX1003, ¶[0114].

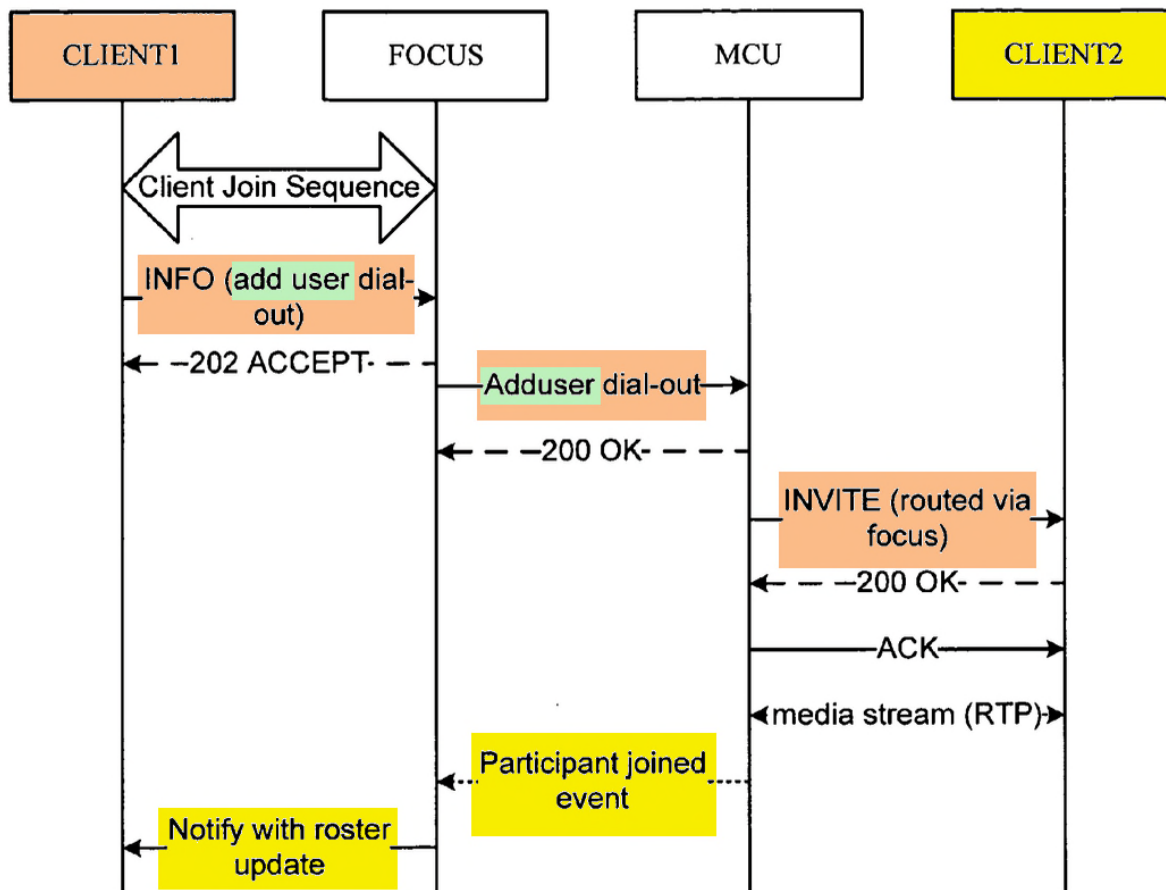


FIG. 16

EX1004, FIG16.

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that the “another transmission terminal” limitation requires terminal-specific name information, it would have been obvious because Sekaran’s user display-text is associated with endpoints, and those endpoints are the client-side conference

terminals participating in the meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0115]. Additionally, given Sekaran's disclosure of C3P commands such as addUser and modifyUser, disclosure that such commands can include information about other terminals, and disclosure that participants may have roles or permissions that enable them to modify conference state, a POSITA would have included the ability for participants with permission to administer the conference to use modifyUser to change the display-text associated with a different participant. EX1003, ¶¶[0115]-[0116].

15. Claims 7/22: receiving and storing meeting reservation request information

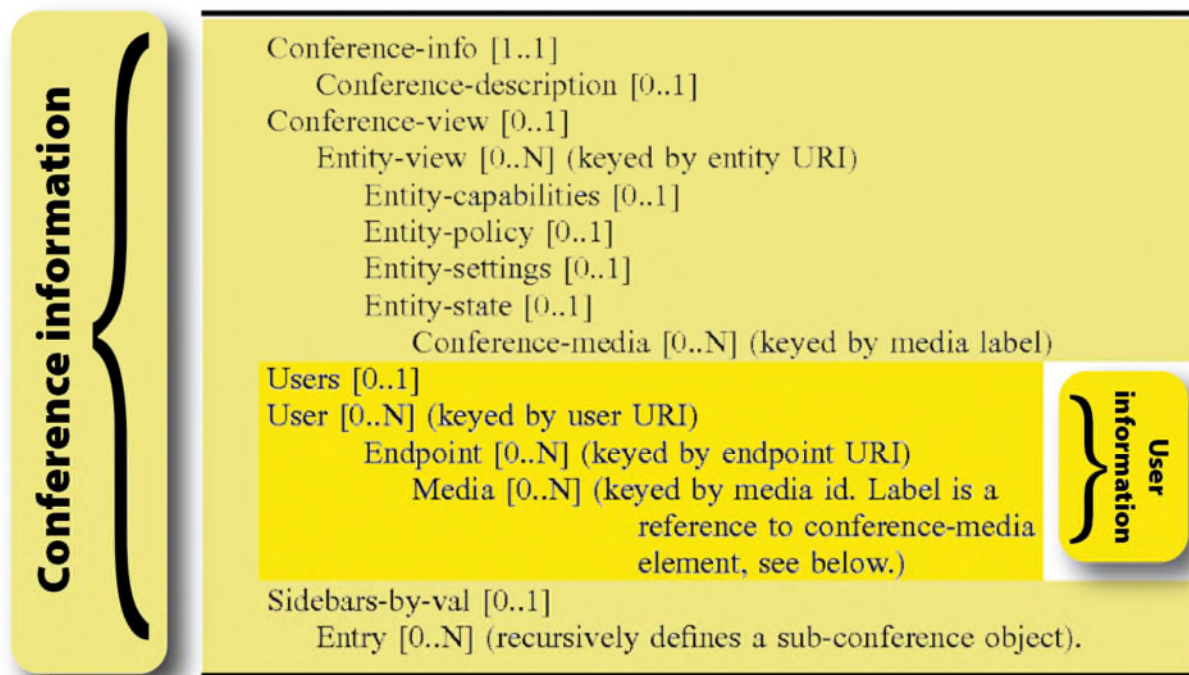
Sekaran discloses receiving reservation request information and storing meeting information included in that request. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0084], [0095]-[0100], [0139]-[0140]. Sekaran discloses that a client can “**request[] that a conference session be created [or] scheduled []**.” EX1004, ¶[0008] (emphasis added). Sekaran teaches that the client sends conference information to the control component, including participant information, time/date, media types, and settings. EX1004, ¶[0048], FIG3. Sekaran also discloses a web scheduling application for scheduling online conferences, and the focus factory has a web service interface allowing meetings to be scheduled ahead of time. EX1004, ¶¶[0081]-[0084], [0140]. Sekaran's conference database stores the resulting meeting information,

including conference ID, passwords or PINs, start time, end time, roles, and privileges. EX1004, ¶¶[0077], [0084]; EX1003, ¶¶[0117]-[0118].

Sekaran's conference-creation request is the claimed reservation request information because the client sends information needed to create the conference, including participants and time/date, to the focus factory or conference control component. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0099]-[0100], FIGs. 3, 10. Where the requested conference is scheduled for a future time, Sekaran's focus/focus factory stores the resulting conference information for future use, which satisfies storing meeting information included in the reservation request. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0059], [0147]-[0149]; EX1003, ¶¶[0119]-[0120].

16. Claims 8/23: transmitting second name information associated with selected meeting information

Sekaran discloses transmitting name information associated with a selected meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0095]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]. Sekaran's client obtains a focus URI corresponding to a particular conference and uses that URI to join or subscribe to the conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0095]-[0103], [0147]-[0154]. The first conference-state notification includes all information about the conference, and the focus distributes the complete conference view to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0179]-[0180]. Additionally, for the reasons discussed with respect to claims [1.e]/[16.d]/[31.f], the name information is associated with the meeting information. EX1003, ¶¶[0121]-[0122].



EX1004, ¶[0118].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly state that the meeting information is “selected on the transmission terminal,” it would have been obvious because Sekaran’s client selects or joins a particular conference by using the conference URI and subscribing to that conference’s event package. EX1004, ¶¶[0095]-[0103], [0147]-[0154], [0179]-[0180]; EX1003, ¶[0123]. Sekaran also discloses that after receiving a URI, the client can issue an INVITE command associated with the URI to join the conference. EX1004, ¶[0147], FIG18. A POSITA would understand that a user interaction corresponding to selection would be performed in a fully-implemented system to cause issuance of the INVITE command. EX1003, ¶¶[0123]-[0124].

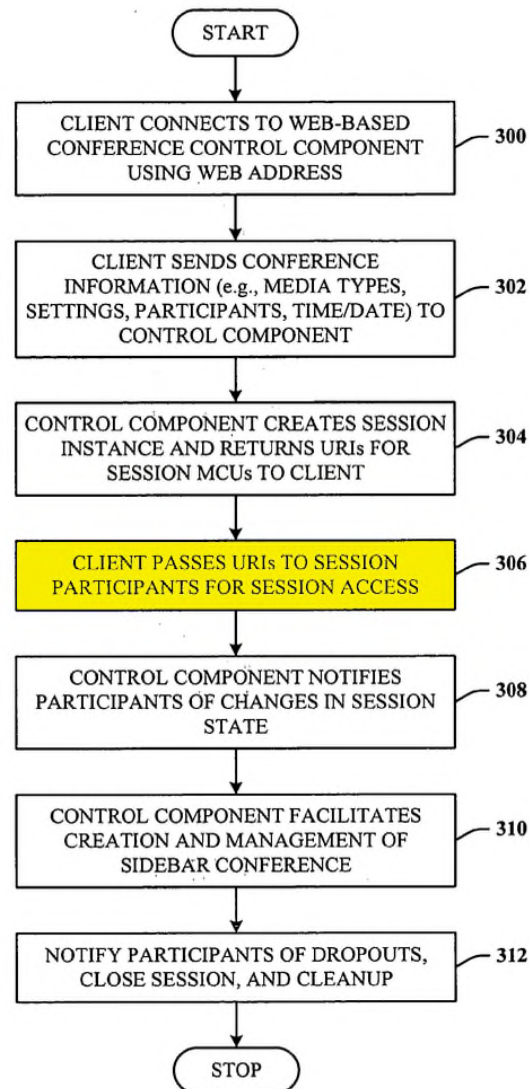


FIG. 3

EX1004, FIG3.

17. Claims 9/24: transmitting first name information if second name information is not stored

Sekaran discloses transmitting the original first name information when no updated second name information has been stored because the focus transmits the current roster state, including the participant display-text originally supplied when

the user joined. EX1004, ¶¶[0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]. If no modification has been made, the current conference state remains the original display-text, and Sekaran transmits that current state to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0102], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]; EX1003, ¶¶[0125]-[0126].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly disclose a conditional fallback rule, it would have been obvious to transmit the default display name when no meeting-specific updated display name exists because the alternative would be to omit the participant's name, create an arbitrary name for no useful purpose, or display a blank entry, contrary to Sekaran's purpose of providing a useful integrated roster. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0117]-[0122]; EX1003, ¶¶[0127]-[0128].

18. Claims 10/25: meeting information includes meeting name, start date/time, and end date/time

Sekaran discloses meeting information including at least a meeting name, start date/time, and end date/time. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0077], [0117]-[0122], FIG3. Sekaran's client sends conference information including time and date of the session. EX1004, ¶¶[0048]. Sekaran's conference database stores conference ID, start time, and end time. EX1004, ¶¶[0077]. Sekaran's conference-state model includes a conference description, including title and subject, and its example includes display-text for the conference description. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0119]. Sekaran also

discloses that the conference information about each conference may include the “start time and end time (if any).” EX1004, ¶[0077]; EX1003, ¶¶[0129]-[0131].

19. Claims 11/26: management system includes one or more computer

Sekaran discloses that the management system includes one or more computers. EX1004, ¶¶[0073]-[0077], [0167]-[0171], [0187]-[0196]. Sekaran’s conferencing system includes a frontend computer 602, server process 608, conferencing module 618, and conference database 620. EX1004, ¶¶[0073]-[0077]. Sekaran also discloses multi-server pools of frontend servers running focus factory, foci, MCU factory, MCUs, and web scheduling interfaces. EX1004, ¶¶[0167]-[0171]; EX1003, ¶¶[0132]-[0134].

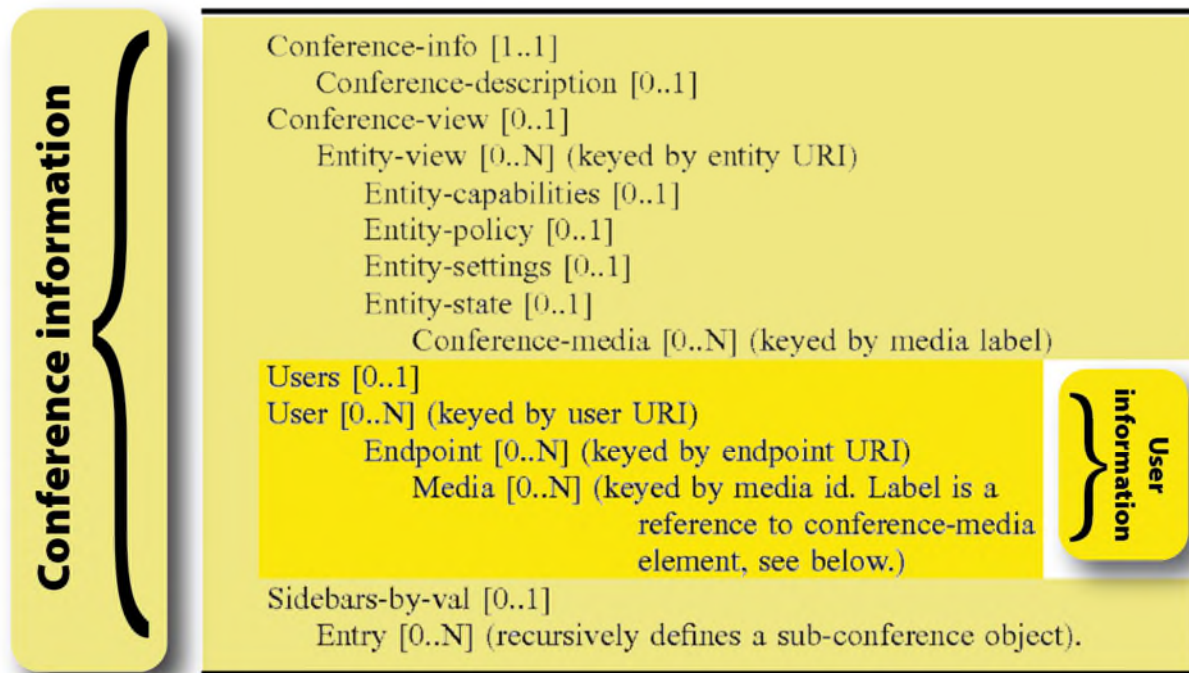
20. Claims 12/27/32: first name in destination list; second name in meeting-related information displayed on terminal

Sekaran discloses first name information included in a displayed roster and second name information included in meeting-related information displayed on the terminal, for the reasons discussed with respect to claims 4/19. EX1004, ¶¶[0010], [0051], [0090]-[0092], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran’s roster is transmitted to clients and includes participant display-text. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. Sekaran stores scheduled meeting information, including start and end times, and transmits conference-state information associated with the selected conference to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0077], [0179]-[0180]; EX1003, ¶¶[0135]-[0136].

Additionally, for the reasons discussed with respect to claims [1.a.3]/[31.b.3], both the first and second names are included in information relating to a scheduled meeting. And, as disclosed with respect to claims 10/25, Sekaran discloses that for scheduled meetings, a predetermined date and time is set. EX1003, ¶¶[0137]-[0138].

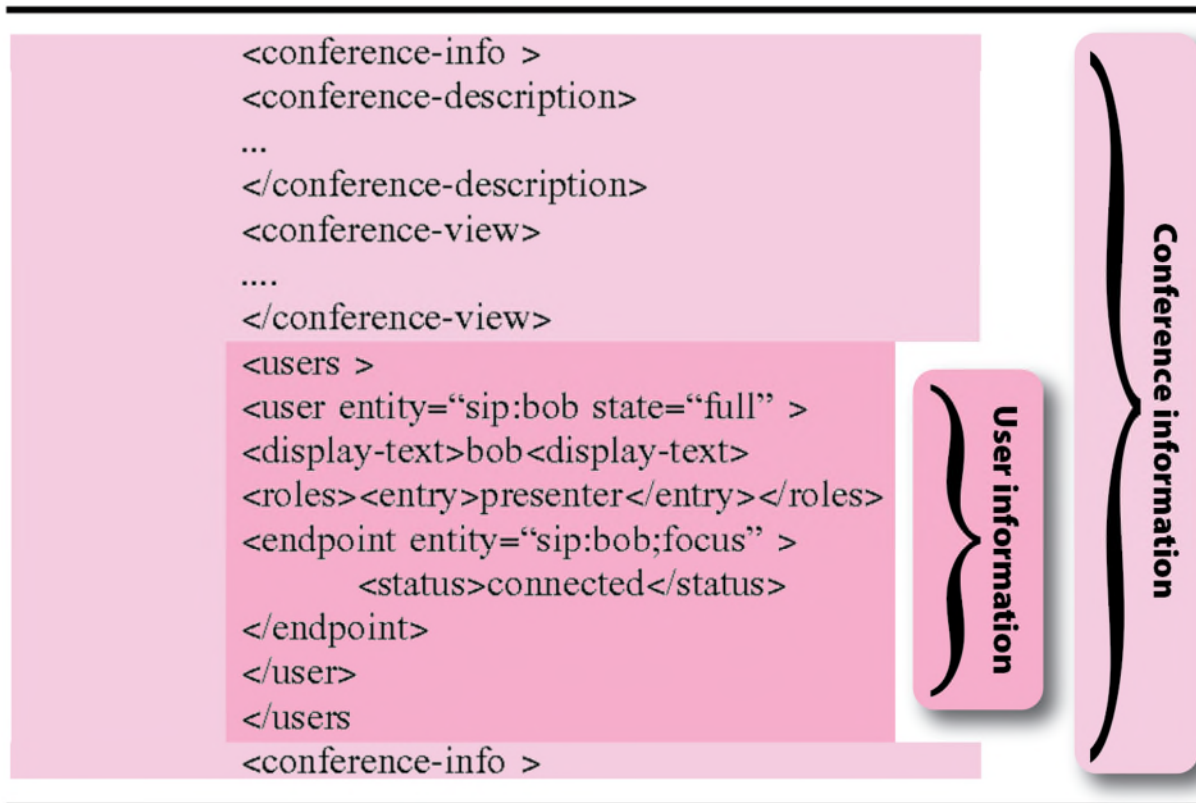
21. Claims 13/28/33: the meeting information includes at least identification information as one or more participants of the scheduled meeting

Sekaran discloses that meeting information includes identification information for one or more participants. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0077], [0117]-[0122], [0153]-[0160]. Sekaran's client sends participant information when setting up a conference. EX1004, ¶[0048]. Sekaran's "focus" state includes roster information, roles, privileges, media types, and MCU identities, and the conference-state hierarchy includes users keyed by user URI and endpoints keyed by endpoint URI. EX1004, ¶¶[0118], [0153]; EX1003, ¶¶[0139]-[0140].



EX1004, ¶[0118].

Sekaran explains that the “following represents one example of code for a user Bob who joins the focus.” EX1004, ¶[0121]; EX1003, ¶¶[0141]-[0142].



EX1004, ¶[0122].

22. Claims 14/29/34: receiving second name information before the scheduled meeting starts

Sekaran discloses scheduled meetings and discloses client commands that modify conference state, including user state, through the focus. EX1004, ¶¶[0084], [0140], [0158]-[0160], [0164]-[0166], [0182]. Sekaran also teaches that scheduled meeting state and expected-participant roster information can exist before participants join the media session. EX1004, ¶¶[0140], [0153]-[0160]; EX1003, ¶¶[0143]-[0144].

A POSITA would have had a specific reason to receive the updated display name before the scheduled meeting starts: doing so ensures that the meeting roster is accurate when invitees first view or join the conference, avoids confusion at meeting launch, and uses Sekaran's existing pre-meeting conference-creation and stored-state mechanisms. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0059], [0147]-[0149]; EX1003, ¶[0145]. Sekaran separates conference creation from joining, so the system already has an interval in which meeting state can be configured before participants join the media session. EX1004, ¶¶[0147]-[0149]. Updating display-text during that interval would require no architectural change because Sekaran already stores master conference state and processes client commands that modify that state. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0158]-[0159], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0145].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. There are three possibilities for receiving second name information in relation to a scheduled meeting: before, during, or after. However, only two of those possibilities—before and during—make sense in the context of a scheduled video conference meeting. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly state that a display-name update is received before the scheduled meeting starts, receiving the update before the meeting would have been obvious. EX1004, ¶¶[0084], [0140], [0153]-[0160], [0164]-[0166], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0146]. Sekaran already allows meetings to be scheduled ahead of time and stores meeting/roster state before the meeting, so a POSITA would have

had a straightforward reason to allow the user display name for that scheduled meeting to be modified before the meeting begins, ensuring the correct participant name appears when the meeting starts. EX1004, ¶¶[0084], [0140], [0153]-[0160], [0182]; EX1003, ¶¶[0146]-[0147].

23. Claims 15/30/35: updated name information displayed instead of first name information

Sekaran discloses displaying updated name information instead of the first name information because the CCCP server updates the master conference state to reflect the requested change, and the focus then sends notifications containing the altered conference state to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran's conference-state roster contains the current display-text for each user, so an updated display-text replaces the prior display-text in the current conference state distributed to clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶¶[0148]-[0149].

Additional Obviousness Rationale. To the extent Patent Owner argues that Sekaran does not expressly say “instead of,” replacement display would have been obvious because Sekaran updates the master conference state to reflect the changed user state and distributes the altered state, rather than displaying stale and updated names simultaneously. EX1004, ¶¶[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0150]. A POSITA would have understood that a current conference roster displays the current display-text for a participant, and once the display-text is updated, the updated

display-text is displayed in place of the prior display-text. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0159], [0182]; EX1003, ¶¶[0150]-[0151].

24. Conclusion

Sekaran anticipates, or at least renders obvious, independent claims 1/16/31 because it discloses a centralized conference management system with memory and processing circuitry that stores login identification information, display-name information, scheduled-meeting information, transmits participant display-name information to logged-in clients, receives client commands modifying user/conference state, and stores the updated state in association with the conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0073]-[0077], [0084]-[0086], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0153]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran also anticipates, or at minimum renders obvious, the additional limitations of claims 2-15, 17-30, and 32-35, including user-based name information, name information supplied by a client, roster/destination-list display, participant-information display, reservation and scheduled-meeting information, fallback to default name information, meeting time information, participant identification information, pre-meeting updates, and replacement display of updated name information. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0077], [0084], [0103], [0117]-[0122], [0139]-[0140], [0153]-[0166], [0179]-[0182]. Claims 1-35 therefore are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §§102 and/or 103 over Sekaran. EX1003, ¶[0153].

B. Ground 2: Sekaran in View of Nam Renders Obvious Claims 1-35

Sekaran in view of Nam renders obvious claims 1-35. As set forth in Ground 1, Sekaran discloses or renders obvious the limitations of claims 1-35, including the centralized management system, memory, processing circuitry, login identification information, scheduled-meeting information, participant roster storage, transmission of name and meeting information, and conference-state update functionality, including, notably, the ability to modify the display name for a meeting participant. EX1004, ¶¶[0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0086], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0153]. Under Ground 2, Sekaran in view of Nam renders obvious claims 1-35 because Nam provides additional express support, namely registration-based first name information, client-side display of contact or destination lists, participant-list displays with names and user IDs, and an express user-interface for changing a displayed name. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0154].

Specifically, Nam discloses the client-side video-communication interface features that a POSITA would have implemented with Sekaran's conference clients. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0144]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205], FIGS. 5, 7, 8, 14, 24, 33. Nam discloses user interfaces that allow login using an ID and password, storage of registered user information, display of registered user IDs, display of contact-address lists, display of participant names and user IDs during a

conference call, and a user-selectable “name change” option for changing a displayed name. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205], FIGS. 5, 7, 8, 24, 33. Nam therefore confirms that video-communication terminals displayed and updated user-identifying name information in the manner recited by the ’278 Patent. EX1003, ¶[0155].

Thus, in this Ground, Sekaran supplies the scheduled-meeting architecture, and infrastructure for transmitting, modifying and storing display names, and Nam provides client-side user interface features for registration, contact/destination lists, participant displays, and displayed-name changes. EX1003, ¶[0156].

1. Motivation to Combine

Same Field of Endeavor. A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Sekaran and Nam because both references are directed to networked video or multimedia communication among remote participants. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0008]; EX1005, ¶¶[0010]-[0015], [0049]-[0051]. Sekaran discloses a scalable multimedia conferencing architecture that accommodates data, audio/video, and messaging media components for client participation in a conference session. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0008], [0042]. Nam discloses a video communication system in which display devices transmit and receive video and audio data over networks so that parties can communicate while seeing video transmitted from the other party. EX1005, ¶¶[0049]-[0051]. Both references therefore address the same class of

systems: networked terminals participating in real-time video or multimedia communication sessions. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0008]; EX1005, ¶¶[0049]-[0051]; EX1003, ¶¶[0157]-[0158].

Sekaran's Need for Client-Side User Interfaces. A POSITA implementing Sekaran's conferencing clients would, as discussed with respect to the first Ground, have understood that Sekaran disclosed the claimed user interface and display limitations, or would have found these limitations obvious in light of Sekaran. To the extent Patent Owner disputes this, however, a POSITA would have looked to Nam for concrete user-interfaces for displaying and updating user names and participant information. EX1003, ¶[0159].

Sekaran expressly provides a single integrated roster from the main "focus," conference-state notifications to clients, and client commands for changing conference state, including display names. EX1004, ¶¶[0007]-[0010], [0042], [0047]-[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0075]-[0077], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Sekaran, and its figures, however, focus on system architecture, data structures, and signaling flows rather than providing detailed illustrations of graphical screens a client would use to present the roster and name information to users, and controls that would be used to permit modification of display names. EX1004, FIGS. 1-24; EX1003, ¶[0160]. Nam supplies those GUI details by disclosing login screens, registered user list and contact-address list

interfaces, displayed current-user information, participant views, and an express “name change” interface. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; FIGS. 5, 7, 8, 24, 33; EX1003, ¶[0160].

Sekaran itself confirms that a client-side user interface was expected because the client includes a user interface that accesses conference control and management components, and the management component accesses a roster component providing a session invitation roster and/or third-party conference roster. EX1004, ¶[0090], FIG. 7. Nam supplies screens and user interactions for implementing that user interface, including contact lists, current-user information, participant views, and name change. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0161].

Predictable Use of Known Interface Features. The combination would have been a predictable use of Nam’s known video-communication user interface features in Sekaran’s known centralized conferencing system. EX1003, ¶[0162]. Sekaran already generates and distributes the conference roster and conference-state information and provides command protocols that permit modification of participant display names. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0182]. Nam discloses ways to display and edit the user names, user IDs, and participant information that make such a roster useful to users. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]. Applying

Nam's user interface features to Sekaran's client interface therefore would have yielded the predictable result of allowing Sekaran's clients to show and update participant-identifying information in a user-friendly video-communication interface. EX1003, ¶[0162].

No Change to Sekaran's Core Architecture. Incorporating Nam's name-display and name-change user interface into Sekaran would not alter Sekaran's conferencing architecture, "focus," scheduling service, roster service, or state-notification protocol. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶[0163]. The modification would simply add user interfaces for presenting and editing Sekaran's existing user-name/display-name data. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0163]. Because Sekaran already processes C3P/CCCP commands from clients and updates master conference state, accepting a changed display name through a Nam-style name-change user interface would require only routine software implementation. EX1004, ¶¶[0158]-[0159], [0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0163].

Direct Response to the Examiner's Allowance Rationale. The Examiner allowed the '278 claims because of applicant's listed arguments "make evident the reason for allowance": the art of record allegedly failed to teach receiving different second name information that updates first name information for display in a

meeting and storing that second name information in association with meeting information. EX1002, 211-214, 235-237, 266-68. Sekaran discloses the scheduled-meeting architecture, conference-state storage, and state-notification framework. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0058]-[0059], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Nam expressly discloses the user-facing name-change function for changing a displayed name in a video-communication interface. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]. A POSITA would have understood that combining those teachings provides the claimed receipt and storage of updated second name information in association with the scheduled meeting information. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0164].

2. **[1.d]/[16.c.1]/[31.e] “receive, from the transmission terminal, second name information which is different from the first name information and is updated name information of the first name information, the second name information being a name displayed in a meeting held based on the meeting information”**

Sekaran discloses receiving client commands that modify user/conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0101]-[0103], [0158]-[0159], [0181]-[0182]; FIGS. 20, 22. Sekaran’s C3P/CCCP command set includes a “modifyUser” command. EX1004, FIG22. Sekaran further discloses that using CCCP commands, a client can affect its own state, the state of other participants, and the state of the focus/MCUs, and the CCCP server updates its master conference state to reflect the changes. EX1004, ¶¶[0179]-[0182]. Because Sekaran’s user state includes display-

text and Sekaran identifies display name as a client attribute, Sekaran at minimum suggests receiving updated display-name information from a client as updated user-state information. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0182]; EX1003, ¶¶[0165]-[0166].

Nam expressly discloses that a user can select a “name change” item to change the name of “user 1” displayed on the screen. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; FIG24. Nam further discloses that participant information displayed during a conference call may include an icon, name, user ID, login state, and host designation. EX1005, ¶¶[0203]-[0205]; FIG33. A POSITA would have found it obvious to implement Nam’s displayed-name change function in Sekaran so that a Sekaran client could submit changed display-name information to the focus, which would update the user’s display-text in the master conference state and distribute the changed display name to subscribed clients. EX1004, ¶¶[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0167].

FIG. 24

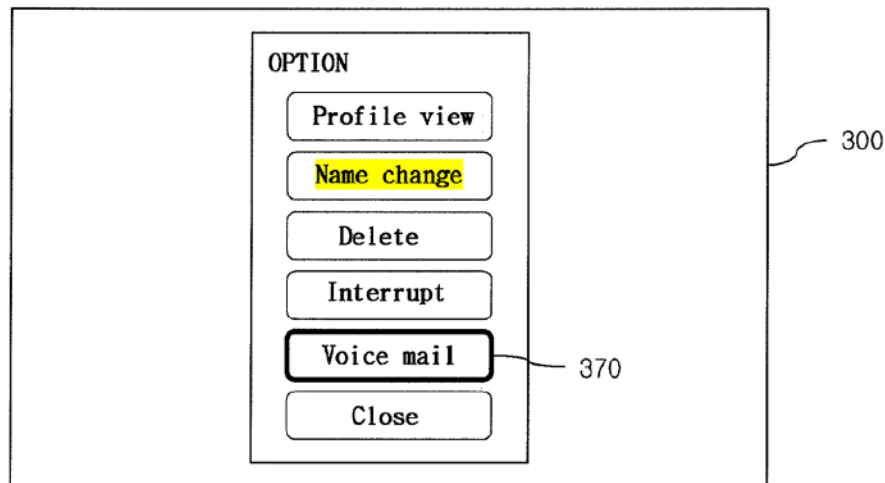
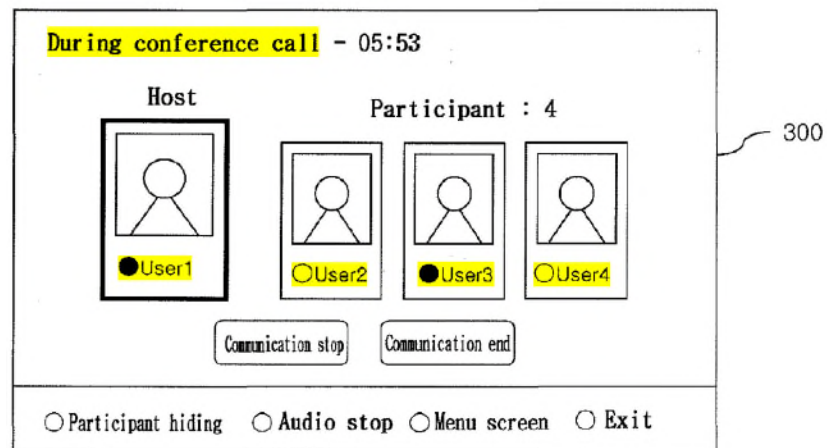


FIG. 33



EX1005, FIGs. 24, 33.

In the combination, Nam's user interface with its "Name change" option would be integrated with Sekaran's system so as to issue the C3P "modifyUser" command to change the display name, and to trigger notifications to subscribed terminals informing them of the change in conference state. EX1003, ¶¶[0168]-

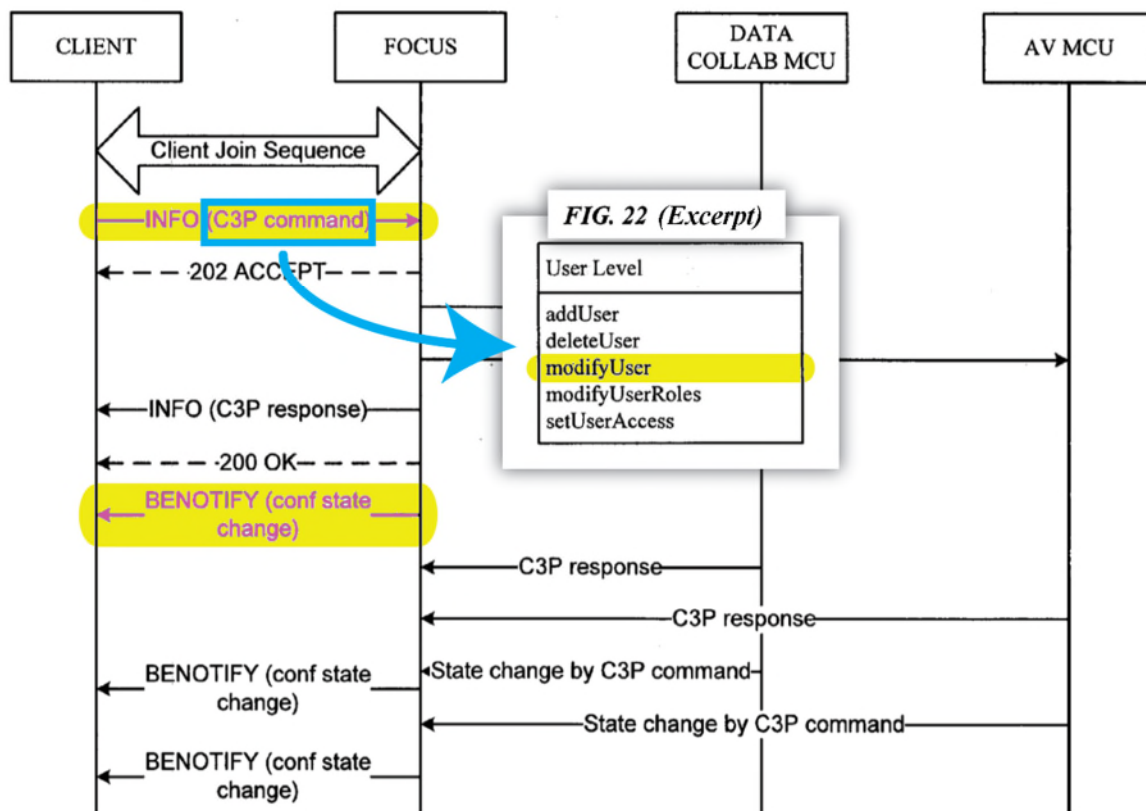


FIG. 21

EX1004, FIG21.

3. Claims 2/17: the first or second name information is based on a transmission terminal or user

Sekaran discloses that user display-text is associated with a user URI and corresponding endpoints. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. Nam confirms the same concept by disclosing user names, user IDs, contact-address buttons, and currently logged-in user information displayed on the terminal screen. EX1005, ¶¶[0120]-

[0128], [0146]-[0148]. Both the first and second name information in the combined system is therefore information based on a user or transmission terminal. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]; EX1005, ¶¶[0120]-[0128], [0146]-[0148]; EX1003, ¶¶[0170]-[0172].

4. Claims 3/18: first name information based on a request for registering name information from the transmission terminal

Nam expressly discloses this limitation. EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142]. Nam teaches that when a user selects an account-addition button, the user may input a user name, ID, and password to be additionally registered. EX1005, ¶[0140]. Nam further teaches that the added user ID information is stored in the storage unit of the display device and in the video communication service's server. EX1005, ¶[0142]. A POSITA would have found it obvious to use Nam's registration-based name information as the first name information in Sekaran's client/"focus" architecture because Sekaran already authenticates users based on login credentials and maintains user display-text in conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0086], [0103], [0117]-[0122]; EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142]; EX1003, ¶¶[0173]-[0174].

Nam's registration mechanism stores the added user ID information both in the terminal and in the video communication service server, making it directly analogous to the claimed first name information stored in memory based on a

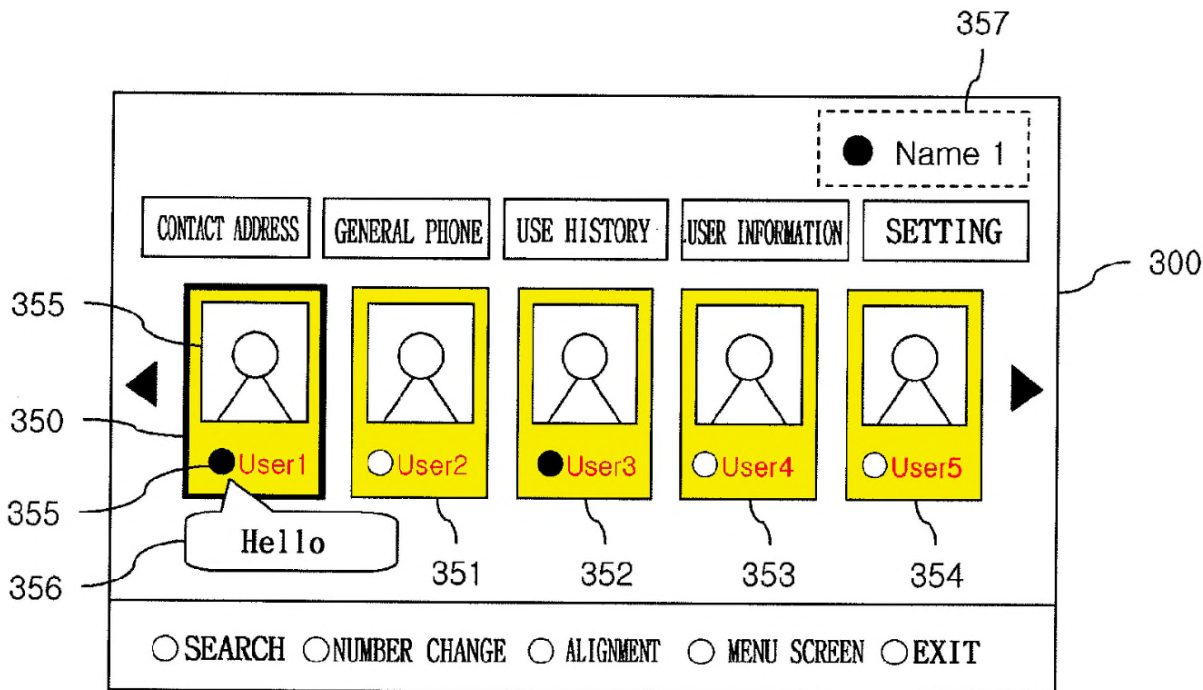
registration request from the terminal. EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142]; EX1003, ¶¶[0175]-[0176].

5. Claims 4/19: transmitting first name information to display a destination list

Sekaran discloses transmitting roster information, including user display-text, to conference clients through conference-state notifications. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]. Nam confirms that the transmitted first name information is displayed in a destination/contact list because Nam displays registered contact addresses corresponding to “user 1,” “user 2,” “user 3,” “user 4,” and “user 5” as selectable items. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128]; FIG8. Nam also discloses that each contact address may include user information such as a user ID and login state. EX1005, ¶¶[0128]-[0131]. Nam’s contact-address screen is a destination list because it lists selectable communication destinations, displays each destination by name or user-identifying information, and allows the user to choose the party with whom to communicate. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0136], [0143]-[0144]; EX1003, ¶[0178]. The reason to combine was to enable users to select communication destinations from the roster information Sekaran already provided; the mechanism was Nam’s contact-address list populated with Sekaran’s roster/display-text state; and the predictable result was a displayed destination list including the first name information. EX1004, ¶¶[0051], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-

[0122], [0179]-[0180]; EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0136]; EX1003, ¶¶[0177]-[0179].

FIG. 8



EX1005, FIG8.

6. Claims 5/20: transmitting second name information associated with meeting information to display participant information

Sekaran discloses transmitting altered conference state to clients when a command changes conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Nam discloses changing a displayed name and displaying participant information during a conference call. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; FIGS. 24, 33. In the

combination, after Nam's name-change function updates Sekaran's display-text for a scheduled conference, Sekaran's "focus" transmits that updated display-text as second name information associated with the meeting information. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶¶[0180]-[0182].

7. Claims 6/21: the second name information is associated with another transmission terminal participating in the meeting

Sekaran's conference-state model associates each user with one or more endpoints participating in the conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. Nam discloses that a participant-view screen displays information on other parties participating in the conference call and that such information may include icon, name, user ID, login state, and host designation. EX1005, ¶¶[0203]-[0205]; FIG33. Nam also discloses that a user can invoke the "name change" function with respect to other parties on the participant view in order to change the name as displayed on the user's screen. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶¶[0183]-[0184].

In the combined system, Nam's user interface for changing the name is used to provide the updated name information to Sekaran's C3P command mechanism and conference state hierarchy, where each user is associated with a client ("terminal"), and where C3P commands may affect clients other than the client that issues the command. EX1004, FIG16, ¶¶[0115], [0182]; EX1003, ¶[0185].

The updated displayed name in the combined system is therefore name information associated with another transmission terminal participating in the meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]; EX1005, ¶¶[0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶¶[0186]-[0187].

8. Claims 12/27/32: first name in destination list and second name in meeting-related information displayed on the terminal

As explained with respect to Ground 1, Sekaran supplies the scheduled-meeting information and conference-state framework for these claims. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]. Nam supplies a destination/contact list user interface because it displays registered contact-address buttons corresponding to users such as “user 1,” “user 2,” “user 3,” “user 4,” and “user 5.” EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128]; FIG8. Nam supplies an interface for the updated-name feature because it discloses a “name change” item that changes the name displayed on the screen. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; FIG24. A POSITA would have found it obvious to include the first name information in Nam’s displayed destination/contact list and to include the updated second name information in Sekaran’s scheduled-meeting conference-state information displayed through Nam’s terminal interface. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]; EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0188]-[0189].

Further, Nam displays registered names/contact names and user information in list form, and Sekaran displays or transmits conference-state information for a scheduled meeting including user display-text and meeting description information. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0117]-[0122], [0179]-[0180]; EX1003, ¶[0190]. A POSITA would have found it routine to display both the default contact/destination name and the meeting-specific changed name when editing or viewing scheduled-meeting participant information, because doing so gives users the same type of user-identifying context that Nam's contact and participant views already provide. EX1005, ¶¶[0125]-[0128], [0146]-[0148], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶¶[0190]-[0191].

9. Claims 13/28/33: meeting information includes identification information as one or more participants of the scheduled meeting

Sekaran discloses meeting information that includes participant identification information because the client passes participant information to the focus factory when creating a conference. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0067], [0099]-[0100]. Sekaran's conference-state data model includes users keyed by user URI and endpoints keyed by endpoint URI. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122]. Nam confirms the same participant-identification concept by disclosing that participant information displayed during a conference call includes an icon, a name, a user ID, and login state. EX1005, ¶¶[0203]-[0205]; FIG33. The combination therefore discloses or renders obvious

meeting information including identification information for one or more participants of the scheduled meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0067], [0099]-[0100], [0117]-[0122]; EX1005, ¶¶[0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶¶[0192]-[0194].

10. Claims 14/29/34: receiving second name information before the scheduled meeting starts

Sekaran discloses scheduled conference creation and separates conference creation from conference joining. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0059], [0147]-[0149]. Sekaran further discloses storing conference state and conference information for future use. EX1004, ¶[0059]. Nam discloses that user names, IDs, and passwords can be entered and registered before communication, and that name information can be stored in the display device and server. EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142]. Nam also discloses a name-change control for changing the displayed name. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶¶[0195]-[0196].

Nam discloses that the current user of a terminal can select a user “as the other party that he/she wants to have the vide [sic] communication with (e.g., video talk/conference/chat).” EX1005, ¶[0144], FIG14. Nam also discloses that the menu providing “name change” as an option from the same screen. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168], FIG24. Nam therefore discloses that the second name information can be provided prior to a meeting being initiated. EX1003, ¶[0197].

FIG. 14

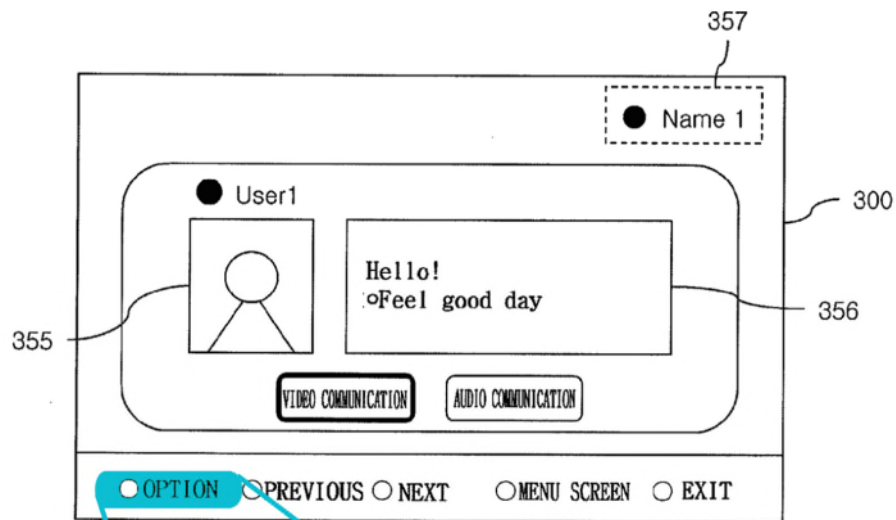
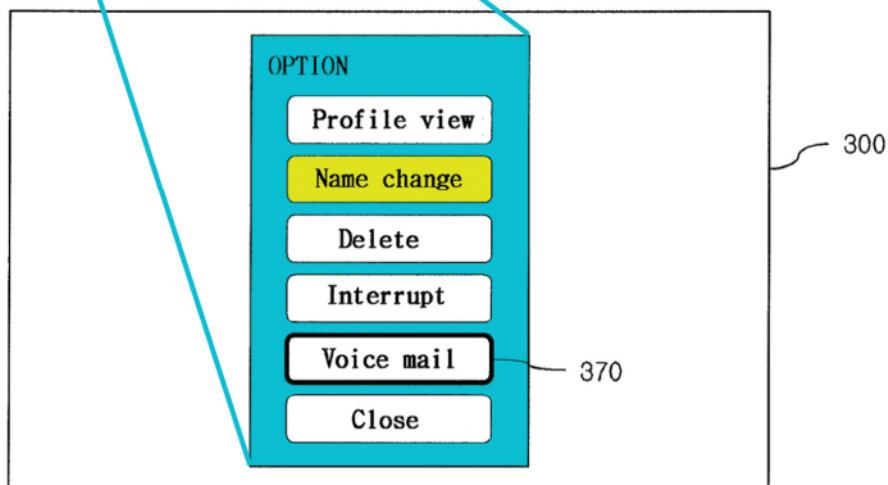


FIG. 24



EX1005, FIGs. 14, 24.

A POSITA would have been motivated to permit Nam's displayed-name change to be submitted to Sekaran before a scheduled meeting starts so that the meeting roster displays the desired name when the meeting begins, using the same

user interface as Nam provides for allowing name changes prior to an ad hoc meeting. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0059], [0147]-[0149]; EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142], [0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0198]. The concrete reason was accurate roster presentation at the scheduled start time; the mechanism was Sekaran's stored conference state combined with Nam's pre-communication registration/name entry and name-change interface; and the predictable result was receipt and storage of updated name information before the scheduled meeting begins. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0157]-[0159]; EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142], [0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0198]. That modification would have been no more than applying Nam's known name-editing user interface to Sekaran's already-stored scheduled conference state. EX1004, ¶¶[0059], [0157]-[0159]; EX1005, ¶¶[0140]-[0142], [0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶¶[0198]-[0199].

11. Claims 15/30/35: updated name information displayed instead of first name information

Nam discloses changing the name displayed on the screen, which corresponds to displaying the updated name information instead of the prior first name information. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; FIG24. Sekaran discloses that when a command changes conference state, the "focus" informs the client by sending a NOTIFY message containing the altered section of the conference state. EX1004, ¶[0159]. Sekaran further discloses that the CCCP server updates its master

conference state to reflect the requested changes. EX1004, ¶[0182]. In the combined system, the updated display name replaces the prior display name in the current conference state and is displayed as the user's current meeting name. EX1004, ¶¶[0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶¶[0200]-[0201].

Nam's 'name change' interface is used to change the name displayed on the screen, which means the changed name is displayed in place of the prior displayed name rather than merely appended as an additional label. EX1005, ¶¶[0167]-[0168]; EX1003, ¶[0202]. This is consistent with Sekaran's altered-state notifications, which transmit the altered section of current conference state after a state-changing command. EX1004, ¶[0159]; EX1003, ¶¶[0202]-[0203].

12. Conclusion

Sekaran in view of Nam renders obvious independent claims 1, 16, and 31 because Sekaran discloses the centralized scheduled-conference management system, memories, authentication, first/display-name information, scheduled-meeting information, conference-state transmission, client control commands, and storage of updated conference state, while Nam confirms the conventional video-communication user interface for displaying registered user names, user IDs, contact lists, participant information, and changed displayed names. EX1004, ¶¶[0048]-[0059], [0086], [0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182];

EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0204]. Sekaran in view of Nam also renders obvious dependent claims 2-15, 17-30, and 32-35 because Nam supplies additional express support for registration-based first name information, destination/contact-list display, participant-list display with names and user IDs, displayed name changes, and replacement display of an updated name, while Sekaran supplies the scheduled-meeting, conference-state storage, conference-selection, fallback, and notification architecture. EX1004, ¶¶[0048], [0051], [0059], [0102]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0147]-[0149], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0120]-[0128], [0140]-[0142], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0204]. Claims 1-35 therefore are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Sekaran in view of Nam. EX1004, ¶¶[0048]-[0059], [0086], [0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]; EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205]; EX1003, ¶[0204].

IX. CONCLUSION

The challenged claims therefore cover no more than known conferencing-management and user-interface features. Sekaran already provided scheduled conferences, authenticated users, rosters, display-text, conference-state notifications, and client-controlled state updates. EX1004, ¶¶[0008], [0048]-[0059], [0086], [0101]-[0103], [0117]-[0122], [0158]-[0159], [0179]-[0182]. Nam confirms

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that displaying, changing, and contextualizing such names were known interface choices. EX1005, ¶¶[0117]-[0142], [0146]-[0148], [0167]-[0168], [0203]-[0205].

Petitioner respectfully requests institution of IPR and cancellation of all claims of the '278 Patent.

X. MANDATORY NOTICES PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §42.8

A. Real Parties-In-Interest under 37 C.F.R. §42.8(b)(1).

The real party-in-interest is Zoom Communications, Inc. No other parties exercised or could have exercised control over this Petition. No other parties funded or directed the filing of this Petition.

B. Related Matters Under 37 C.F.R. §42.8(b)(2).

The '278 Patent is asserted in *Ricoh Company, Ltd. v. Zoom Communications, Inc. f/k/a Zoom Video Communications, Inc.*, No. 25-2095 (JCG) (D. Del.).

C. Lead and Back-up Counsel under 37 C.F.R. §42.8(b)(3).

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D. Service Information under 37 C.F.R. §42.8(b)(4).

Please direct all correspondence to lead counsel at the address identified above. Petitioner consents to electronic service on counsel of record.

XI. GROUNDS FOR STANDING

Petitioner certifies that the '278 Patent is available for *inter partes* review and that Petitioner is not barred or estopped from requesting an *inter partes* review of the '278 Patent. 37 C.F.R. §42.104(a).

XII. PAYMENT OF FEES

A fee of \$73,025 charged to Deposit Account 130019 was paid with the filing this petition. 37 C.F.R. §§42.15(a), 42.103. Should any further fees be required by the present Petition, the Board is hereby authorized to charge the above-referenced Deposit Account.

XIII. STATEMENT OF PRECISE RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioner requests IPR and cancellation of claims 1-35 because they are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §§102 and/or 103 based on the foregoing grounds.

Date: September 2, 2026

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§42.6 and 42.105, I hereby certify that on September 2, 2026, a copy of the attached PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,516,278, together with all exhibits, and all other papers filed therewith, including a Power of Attorney on behalf of Petitioners, was served via Priority Mail Express on the attorneys of record for the patent owner at the following address:

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Patent No. 11,516,278
Petition for *Inter Partes* Review

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.11

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.11, the undersigned certifies that this PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,516,278, and accompanying evidence are not being presented for an improper purpose and that all legal contentions, allegations, and denials are warranted and have evidentiary support.

September 2, 2026

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Patent No. 11,516,278
Petition for *Inter Partes* Review

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d)

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d), the undersigned certifies that this PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,516,278 complies with the type-volume limitation of 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(a). The word count application of the word processing program used to prepare this paper states that the paper contains 10,894 words, excluding the parts of the paper exempted by 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.24(a)(1).

Date: September 2, 2026

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