EXHIBIT 1

Part 8

U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761	SNQ No. 1: Anticipation Based on Hess, *A Context File System for Ubiquitous Computing Environments* (July 2002)
second user workspace.	"Storage becomes implicitly linked to a user and can 'follow' them around, becoming available whenever they enter a new space. Therefore, the physical location of the user triggers the automatic configuration of the user's environment." Hess, § 1, page 4. "[O]ur system is targeted at organizing data for applications in addition to users. Lastly, we incorporate the mobility of users, allowing them to merge their data into a new space." Hess, § 6, page 14.
Claim 24 (Dependent)	
24. The system of claim **23**, wherein the tracking component automatically creates the metadata when the user accesses the first user workspace.	*Hess discloses that the tracking component automatically creates the metadata (e.g., automatically attaches context information) when the user accesses the first workspace (e.g., a space, as represented by a context directory).* *For example, Hess discloses a mechanism by which the metadata (e.g., context information) is automatically created when the user copies a file into the workspace or creates a file within that workspace:* "The operation of explicitly attaching context to files is handled by the copy operation, which is a primitive available in the CFS interface. Copying a file to a context directory attaches the context associated with the path to the file by creating a directory on disk for that context and creating a link to the real le in the generated directory." Hess. § 4.3, page 12. "Implicit attachment of context is handled in a slightly different manner. In this case, when a file is created in one of the current context directories, the current context is used to generate the mount context tags." Hess, § 4.3, page 12.
Claim 25 (Dependent)	
25. The system of claim **23**, wherein the context component captures relationship data associated with a relationship between the first user workspace and at least one other user workspace.	*See claim 23, above.* *For purposes of this Request, claim 25 is similar to claim 5, above. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with claim 5 will not be repeated here.* *As explained in connection with claim 5, Hess discloses capturing relationship data associated with a relationship between the first user workspace and at least one other user workspace. See Hess,*

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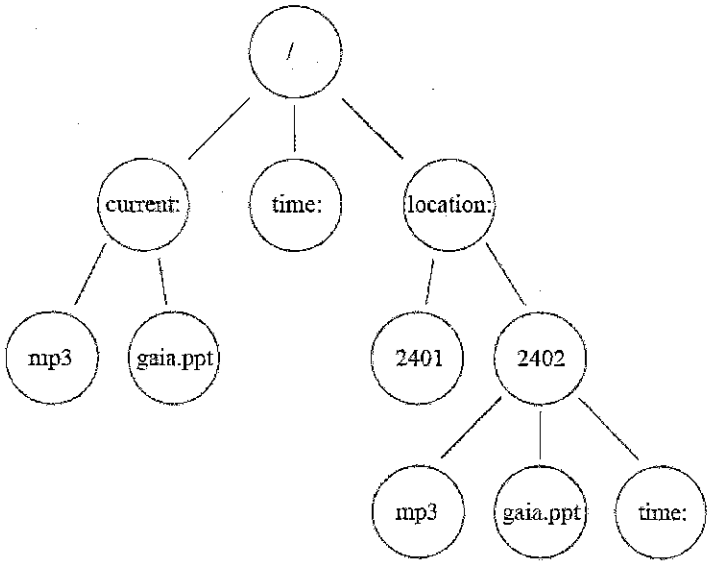
	§ 3.1 (page 10), § 2.1 (page 5), § 1 (page 4). *See also Hess, § 2.2, discussing the use of context information to create a virtual hierarchy showing the relationship between workspaces based on how they are arranged in the hierarchy.* *This is shown in Figure 2 of Hess:*  *Hess, § 2.2, page 6, Figure 2.* "Figure 2: An abridged view of the context mode virtual directory hierarchy. The virtual (context) file hierarchy aggregates files and directories with the same context associated to them. The /current: directory contains all files for the current context only. Note that the time: context directory appears twice in the figure, illustrating that no fixed hierarchy is imposed on context." Hess, § 2.2, page 6.
Claim 26 (Dependent)	
26. The system of claim **23**, wherein an application associated with the first user workspace is automatically accessible via the second user workspace when the user moves from the first user workspace to the	*Hess discloses that an application associated with the first user workspace is automatically accessible via the second user workspace when the user moves from the first to the second workspace.* "Users can move between spaces and their environment (i.e., applications, state, data, etc.) can move with them." Hess, § 1, page 3.

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second user workspace.	"Users are highly mobile in active spaces and should not be burdened with manually transferring files or data, be it configurations, preferences, or application data from one environment to another. The environment should assist in making personal storage automatically available in the users' present location. Storage becomes implicitly linked to a user and can 'follow' them around, becoming available whenever they enter a new space. Therefore, the physical location of the user triggers the automatic configuration of the user's environment." Hess, § 1, page 4.
Claim 29 (Dependent)	
29. The system of claim **23**, wherein when the data created in the first user workspace is accessed from the second user workspace, in response to which the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace.	*Hess discloses that the data created in the first user workspace (e.g., files) are accessed from the second user workspace (e.g., a new space to which the user moves), in response to which the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace:* "When the user leaves a space, the user's directory mappings are automatically deleted from the space file system, which restricts access unless the user is physically present. The mount server removes the need for users to manually transfer files that they will need when they move between spaces." Hess, § 3.1, page 9. "Users can move between spaces and their environment (i.e., applications, state, data, etc.) can move with them." Hess, § 1, page 3. *For example, the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace by updating the storage mappings and file system namespace for the user's file(s) to reflect the new space to which the user has moved:* "Personal mount points may be carried with a user via a mobile handheld device or automatically retrieved from a home server and merged into the current environment to make personal storage available to applications and other users. Our current implementation employs the latter approach. This allows users to move between spaces and be able to find their data in a consistent location within the directory hierarchy of the space. Therefore, the space file system namespace changes as users physically move

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	in and out of the space." Hess, § 2.1, page 5. "Users are highly mobile in active spaces and should not be burdened with manually transferring files or data, be it configurations, preferences, or application data from one environment to another. The environment should assist in making personal storage automatically available in the users' present location. Storage becomes implicitly linked to a user and can 'follow' them around, becoming available whenever they enter a new space. Therefore, the physical location of the user triggers the automatic configuration of the user's environment." Hess, § 1, page 4.
Claim 31 (Dependent)	
31. The system of claim **23**, wherein the storage component stores the data and the metadata according to at least one of a relational and an object storage methodology.	*Hess discloses that the storage component stores the data (e.g., data items) and metadata (e.g., dynamic links) according to at least, e.g., an object storage methodology.* "The mount server is initialized with an XML configuration file, which contains the space-specific system mounts. This file contains entries that specify which machines export a part of their storage, how that storage gets mapped into the space file system namespace, to whom the descriptions belong, and (optionally) what context is associated to the data." Hess, § 3.1, page 9. *The fact that the data and metadata are stored and organized using an XML file indicates an object storage methodology.*
Claim 32 (Dependent)	
32. The system of claim **23**, wherein storing of the metadata in the storage component in association with data facilitates many-to-many functionality of the data via the metadata.	*Hess discloses that storing of the metadata in the storage component in association with data facilitates many-to-many functionality of the data via the metadata.* *For example, Hess discloses that the metadata (e.g., context information) is used to create a virtual directory hierarchy that can be navigated and/or accessed in order to locate data in different workspaces:* "CFS uses context to organize data so that related material are co-located by constructing a virtual directory hierarchy, where irrelevant information is pruned from view. Paths are composed of context types and context values (a concrete value for a given type) of the form /<type1:>/<value1>/<type2:>/<value2>." Hess, § 2.2,

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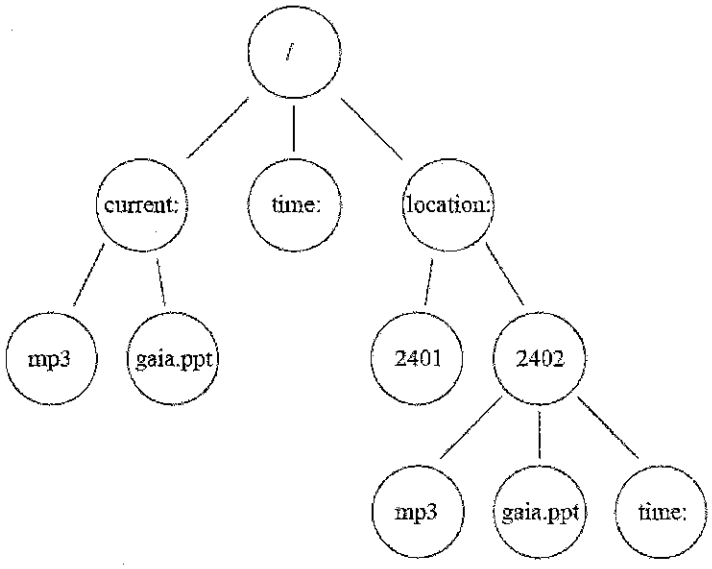
	page 6. *An example is shown in Figure 2 of Hess, reproduced below, in which specific data and contexts (a PowerPoint file called "gaia.ppt" and a context directory related to time) is available in more than one workspace, thus enabling many-to-many functionality:*  *Hess, § 2.2, page 6, Figure 2.* "Figure 2: An abridged view of the context mode virtual directory hierarchy. The virtual (context) file hierarchy aggregates files and directories with the same context associated to them. The /current: directory contains all files for the current context only. Note that the time: context directory appears twice in the figure, illustrating that no fixed hierarchy is imposed on context." Hess, § 2.2, page 6.
Claim 33 (Dependent)	
33. The system of claim **23**, wherein the first user workspace provides access to at least one communications tool, which includes e-mail, voicemail, fax, teleconferencing,	*Hess discloses that the first user workspace provides access to at least one communications tool, e.g., document sharing functionality:* "Since each user may place their own data in a different location in their own private hierarchy, the task of finding data of another user can become difficult for automated processes, during a group collaborative task, or when a user

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instant message, chat, contacts, calendar, task, notes, news, ideas, vote, web and video conferencing, and document sharing functionality.	must decide from a choice of application configurations. CFS uses context to organize data so that related material are co-located by constructing a virtual directory hierarchy, where irrelevant information is pruned from view." Hess, § 2.2, page 6. "The file system will use the current location, situation, and time information along with the fact that 'papers' are requested to find the correct files for the application. The contents of this directory may automatically change every week, as papers are added and old papers time out. However, from the application point of view, it simply opens the same directory every week and finds the relevant material. This is also convenient because all the papers can collected in the same real directory, so that the papers of previous weeks can be found." Hess, § 2.2, page 7. "Recall that the data may be located in the personal repositories of individual users. Even though the data of a single user or group of users may be dispersed among several remote machines, that data is aggregated and presented as a single source with only pertinent information visible." Hess, § 2.2, page 7.
Claim 34 (Dependent)	
34. The system of claim **23**, wherein one or more applications include file storage pointers that are dynamic and associated with the first user workspace.	*Hess discloses that one or more applications include file storage pointers that are dynamic and associated with the first user workspace (e.g., the current context in which the user is operating).* *For example, CFS includes file storage pointers, in the form of virtual directory hierarchies that are "dynamic" in that the data they point to can automatically change based on contextual information associated with the first user workspace:* "The virtual file system hierarchy is based on what contexts have been attached to files. Appending the special keyword current: to a path specifies that the directory should contain all files that pertain to the current context. When this is done, CFS uses the current context properties of the environment (e.g., location, time, situation, weather) together with user specified properties in the path to display the correct application data. For example, returning the seminar application described earlier, the application may require all papers that are to be discussed during a seminar. The

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	application simply opens the directory for the current papers, e.g., /type:/papers/current:. The file system will use the current location, situation, and time information along with the fact that 'papers' are requested to find the correct files for the application. The contents of this directory may automatically change every week, as papers are added and old papers time out. However, from the application point of view, it simply opens the same directory every week and finds the relevant material." Hess, § 2.2, page 7.

B. **Anticipation by Dourish (SNQ No. 2)**

A claim chart showing how Dourish anticipates claim s 1-15, 21, 23-26, 29, 31-34 of the '761 patent is provided below. Except as otherwise noted, all underlining in the quotations from the prior art have been added by the Requester for emphasis.

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Claim 1 (Independent)	
1. A computer-implemented network-based system that facilitates management of data, comprising:	*Dourish discloses a computer-implemented system that facilitates the management of data.* "The present invention relates generally to a collaborative document management system for classifying shared collections of documents, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for providing customizable categorizations of the shared collection of documents that are mutually intelligible." Col. 1, ll. 8-13. *The system in Dourish is network-based:* "FIG. 1 illustrates an operating environment **102** for performing the present invention. The operating environment **102** is used to define a collaborative document management system that includes a network server **104** that is accessed by client computers **106** over network **108**." Col. 3, ll. 37-41.
[a1] a computer-implemented context component of the network-based system for capturing context information associated with user-defined data created by user interaction of a user in a first context of the network-based system,	*Dourish discloses a computer-implemented context component of the network-based system (e.g., category manager 122 of Fig. 1), for capturing context information (e.g., properties or metadata which are used to formulate filing structures) associated with user-defined data (e.g., user's documents) in a first context (e.g., a core filing structure for the user's documents).* "To begin, the application program interface receives input for defining a core filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll. 29-34. "Once a filing structure is defined in the filing structure store **116**, documents **115** stored in the document store **114** can be categorized therein. The act of categorizing documents in the filing structure store does not involve moving documents

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	between physical directories. Instead, categorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 24-33. *The filing structure associated with the user's documents comprises a "first context" in which the user interacts:* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62.
[a2] the context component dynamically storing the context information in metadata associated with the user-defined data,	*The context component (e.g., category manager 122) dynamically stores the context information in metadata associated with the user-defined data (e.g., properties that specify the document filing structure for the user's document(s)):* "[C]ategorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 29-32. *The Dourish reference uses the term "properties" synonymously with "metadata":* "Each document reference encapsulates its own set of properties or metadata." Col. 8, ll. 23-24. "Once a document directory is identified, documents can be ordered in the directory according to a predefined set of properties (e.g., name, creation date, file size, etc.)." Col. 4,

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	ll. 48-50. "Metadata is defined herein as any data in or referenced by a document that refers to information about a document that is not part of the content of the document (e.g., filename, creation date, file size, author)." Col. 4, ll. 61-65.
[a3] the user-defined data and metadata stored on a storage component of the network-based system; and	*Dourish discloses that the user-defined data and metadata are stored on a storage component of the network-based system.* *In particular, Dourish discloses that the metadata and user-defined data are stored in "filing structure store 116" and "document store 114," respectively:* "FIG. 1 illustrates an operating environment **102** for performing the present invention. The operating environment **102** is used to define a collaborative document management system that includes a network sever **104** that is accessed by client computers **106** over network **108**. A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 37-47.
[b1] a computer-implemented tracking component of the network-based system for tracking a change of the user from the first context to a second context of the network-based system and dynamically updating the stored metadata based on the change,	*Dourish discloses a computer implemented tracking component (e.g., structure translator 124) for tracking a change of the user from the first context to a second context.* *This is accomplished, for example, when a user moves to a different context (e.g., a second, customized filing structure) and attempts to access data from that context:* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in

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	one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62. *This second context was created by the user modifying the original filing structure (e.g., core filing structure) to create a second (customized) filing structure:* "Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e. categorize) documents." Col. 5, ll. 20-22. *When the user attempts to access the data from the second context (e.g., the second or "first customized" filing structure), the context component (structure translator 124) dynamically updates the stored metadata based on the change.* *In particular, structure translator 124 translates (and thereby updates) the original filing structure in order to make the data available in the first customized structure:* "In operation, the application program interface receives input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50. "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces. In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a structure translator **124** translates between different levels of customization that provide different perspectives into the shared repository of documents **114**. More specifically, the structure translator **124** computes a mapping between different levels of customization to provide different interpretations of the shared repository of

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	documents." Col. 4, ll. 33-47.
[b2] wherein the user accesses the data from the second context.	*Dourish discloses that the user accesses the data from the second context (e.g., the second (customized) filing structure):* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed." Col. 4, ll. 33-34.
Claim 2 (Dependent)	
2. The system of claim **1**, the context component is associated with a workspace, which is a collection of data and application functionality related to the user-defined data.	*See claim 1 above.* *Dourish discloses that the context component (e.g., category manager 122) is associated with a workspace, which is a collection of data and application functionality related to the user-defined data:* "FIG. 1 illustrates an operating environment **102** for performing the present invention. The operating environment **102** is used to define a collaborative document management system that includes a network sever **104** that is accessed by client computers **106** over network **108**. A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 37-47.
Claim 3 (Dependent)	
3. The system of claim **1**, the context component is associated with a web, which web is a collection of interrelated workspaces, the web maintains a location of data of the respective interrelated workspaces when one or more of the interrelated	*See claim 1 above.* *Dourish discloses that the context component is associated with a web, which is a collection of interrelated workspaces (e.g., filing structures or contexts), maintaining a location of data of the respective workspaces when one or more of the interrelated workspaces are moved into a different workspace interrelationship.* *For example, each new workspace is based on modifications layered atop an existing workspace, and is therefore related to it. The location of the data is maintained regardless of whether the interrelated workspaces are moved into a different workspace interrelationship.*

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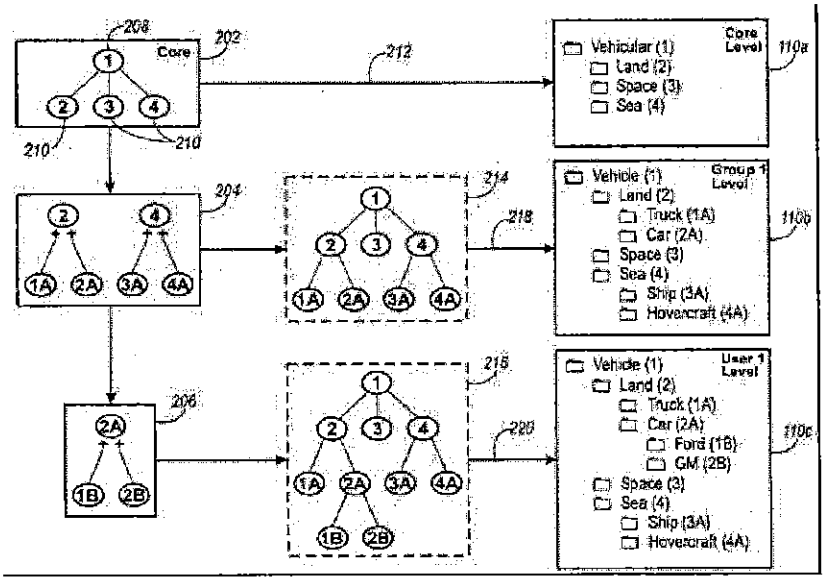
workspaces are moved into a different workspace interrelationship.	*This is shown in Figure 2, which shows three contexts or workspaces (202, 204, 206, on left) and shows that they maintain the location of the underlying data regardless of how the workspaces and their interrelationships are modified:*  *Fig. 2.* *As further explained in Dourish:* "Unlike conventional filing systems, the customized filing structures **204** and **206** [of Fig. 2 above] define sequences of layered modifications to the core filing structure **202** and the customized filing structure **204**, respectively. Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e., categorize) documents. Modifying a filing structure may involve adding elements to (e.g., adding element 1A and 2A to element 2), modifying elements in, or deleting elements from a preexisting filing structure. That is, the customized filing structures define cumulative customizations that are layered on top of each other. For example as shown in FIG. 2, the user level filing structure **206** is layered on the group level filing structure which in turn is layered on the core level filing structure. By defining sequences of layered modifications, the structure translator **124** is able to translate between different levels of customization." Col. 5, ll. 17-32.
Claim 4 (Dependent)	
4. The system of claim	*See claim 1 above.*

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1, the context information includes a relationship between the user and at least one of an application, application data, and user environment.	*Dourish discloses that the context information, stored in the form of document properties, includes a relationship between the user and at least one of an application (e.g., document format property), application data (e.g., document topic property) and a user environment (e.g., document filing location property):* "In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, each document records auditing information that can be used to determine by whom and at what time a document was categorized according to a particular filing structure." Col. 7, ll. 39-43. "[C]ategorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 29-32. "Initially at step **702** in FIG. 7, the property used to file a selected document is identified. In the file system model, a document has only one property—the location at which the document is stored. However, in an expanded model, documents may have any number of properties (e.g., name, source, topic, format, create date, size, etc.)." Col. 7, ll. 56-61.
Claim 5 (Dependent)	
5. The system of claim 1, the context component captures context information of the first context and context information related to at least one other context.	*See claim 1 above.* *Dourish discloses that the context component (e.g., category manager 122) captures context information of the first context (e.g., the original or "core" filing structure) and at least one other context (e.g., a second or "first customized" filing structure).* *The context information includes, for example, a sequence of modifications that defines the differences between the first and second contexts, which is captured by the system:* "The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory. In addition, the application program interface receives input for defining a first customized filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The first customized filing structure is defined by a first sequence of modifications to the core filing structure to provide a second mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll.

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	32-39. "Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e. categorize) documents." Col. 5, ll. 20-22. "[T]he structure translator **124** interprets documents in shared document repository **114** according to both the context under which the document is filed and the context under which the document is retrieved." Col. 6, ll. 7-10.
Claim 6 (Dependent)	
6. The system of claim **5**, the context information of the at least one other context is at least one of stipulated by the user and suggested automatically by the system based upon search and association criteria set by the user.	*See claim 5 above.* *Dourish discloses that context information of the at least one other context (e.g., filing structure) is stipulated by the user.* *For example, context information for the new context (e.g., first customized filing structure) is created by user input specifying modifications to an existing context:* "The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory. In addition, the application program interface receives input for defining a first customized filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The first customized filing structure is defined by a first sequence of modifications to the core filing structure to provide a second mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll. 32-39. "Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e., categorize) documents." Col 5, ll. 20-22.
Claim 7 (Dependent)	
7. The system of claim **1**, wherein data created in the first context is associated with data created in the second context.	*See claim 1 above.* *Dourish discloses that data created in the first context is associated with data created in the second context:* *For example, if the user moves from the first context (e.g., core filing structure) to the second context (e.g., first customized filing structure), documents created in the first context are available in the second context along with other data created in that second context:* "In operation, the application program interface receives

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	input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50. "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41.
Claim 8 (Dependent)	
8. The system of claim **1**, the context information is tagged to the user-defined data via the metadata when the user-defined data is created.	*See claim 1 above.* *Dourish discloses that the context information is tagged to the user-defined data (e.g., user document(s)) via the metadata when the user-defined data is created.* *For example, Dourish discloses that the metadata may record the date when the document was first created:* "Once a document directory is identified, documents can be ordered in the directory according to a predefined set of properties (e.g., name, creation date, file size, etc.)." Col. 4, ll. 48-50. "Metadata is defined herein as any data in or referenced by a document that refers to information about a document that is not part of the content of the document (e.g., filename, creation date, file size, author)." Col. 4, ll. 61-65.
Claim 9 (Independent)	
9. A computer-implemented method of managing data, comprising computer-executable acts of:	*For purposes of this Request, the preamble of claim 9 is substantially similar to the preamble of claim 1. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with the preamble of claim 1 will not be repeated here.* *As explained in connection with the preamble of claim 1, Dourish*

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	discloses a computer-implemented method of managing data. See Col. 1, ll. 8-13; col. 3, ll. 37-41.
[a] creating data within a user environment of a web-based computing platform via user interaction with the user environment by a user using an application, the data in the form of at least files and documents;	*Dourish discloses creating data within a user environment (e.g., a first context, referred to as a core filing structure) of a web-based computing platform:* "To begin, the application program interface receives input for defining a core filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll. 29-34. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62. *This data was created via user interaction with the first user environment using an application, and the data is stored in the form of at least files and documents:* "A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**. The document store **114** is a shared repository of documents that stores documents (i.e., data) independent from the filing structure store **116** that records different categories in which documents **155** in the document store are organized. A document is defined herein as any object that contains or identifies (e.g., URL) information." Col. 3, ll. 41-53. *Dourish further discloses that the user environment resides in a web-based computing platform.* "In one embodiment, the application program interface is accessed through a web browser." Col. 3, ll. 59-61. "In particular, it will be appreciated that the program interface could be accessed through a web server to provide client independent access to servers coupled to the Internet." Col. 6, ll.

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	54-57.
[b] dynamically associating metadata with the data, the data and metadata stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform, the metadata includes information related to the user, the data, the application, and the user environment;	*Dourish discloses dynamically associating metadata (e.g., properties that specify the document filing structure) with the data, both the data and metadata being stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform:* "[C]ategorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 29-32. *The Dourish reference uses the term "properties" synonymously with "metadata":* "Each document reference encapsulates its own set of properties or metadata." Col. 8, ll. 23-24. "Once a document directory is identified, documents can be ordered in the directory according to a predefined set of properties (e.g., name, creation date, file size, etc.)." Col. 4, ll. 48-50. "Metadata is defined herein as any data in or referenced by a document that refers to information about a document that is not part of the content of the document (e.g., filename, creation date, file size, author)." Col. 4, ll. 61-65. *Dourish discloses that the user-defined data and metadata are stored in a storage component, e.g., "document store 114" and "filing structure store 116," respectively:* "FIG. 1 illustrates an operating environment **102** for performing the present invention. The operating environment **102** is used to define a collaborative document management system that includes a network sever **104** that is accessed by client computers **106** over network **108**. A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 37-47. *The metadata (e.g., properties) includes information related to the user (e.g., user identity), the application (e.g., document format), the data (e.g., topic) and the user environment (e.g., identity of the*

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	document's filing structure): "In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, each document records auditing information that can be used to determine by whom and at what time a document was categorized according to a particular filing structure." Col. 7, ll. 39-43. "Once a document directory is identified, documents can be ordered in the directory according to a predefined set of properties (e.g., name, creation date, file size, etc.)." Col. 4, ll. 48-50. "Initially at step **702** in FIG. 7, the property used to file a selected document is identified. In the file system model, a document has only one property—the location at which the document is stored. However, in an expanded model, documents may have any number of properties (e.g., name, source, topic, format, create date, size, etc.)." Col. 7, ll. 56-61.
[c] tracking movement of the user from the user environment of the web-based computing platform to a second user environment of the web-based computing platform; and	*Dourish discloses tracking movement of the user from the user environment of the web-based computing platform (e.g., first context or core filing structure) to a second user environment.* *This is accomplished, for example, when a user moves to a different context (e.g., a first customized filing structure) and attempts to access data from that context:* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62.

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[d] dynamically updating the stored metadata with an association of the data, the application, and the second user environment wherein the user employs at least one of the application and the data from the second environment.	*Dourish discloses dynamically updating the stored metadata with an association of the data, application and second user environment (e.g., the second context or the "first customized" filing structure).* *In particular, structure translator 124 translates (and thereby updates) the original filing structure such that the user employs the data and the application in the first customized structure:* "In operation, the application program interface receives input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50. "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces. In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a structure translator **124** translates between different levels of customization that provide different perspectives into the shared repository of documents **114**. More specifically, the structure translator **124** computes a mapping between different levels of customization to provide different interpretations of the shared repository of documents." Col. 4, ll. 33-47.
Claim 10 (Dependent)	
10. The method of claim **9**, further comprising capturing context information of the user.	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses capturing context information of the user:* "Metadata is defined herein as any data in or referenced by a document that refers to information about a document that is not part of the content of the document (e.g., filename, creation date, file size, author)." Col. 4, ll. 61-65.
Claim 11 (Dependent)	

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11. The method of claim **9**, further comprising indexing content of the user environment such that a plurality of users can access the content from an associated plurality of user environments.	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses indexing content of the user environment (e.g., context or filing structure) such that a plurality of users can access the content from an associated plurality of user environments.* *For example, Dourish discloses that the content of a user environment is indexed through the use of the filing structure information and can thus be located and/or accessed by a plurality of different users in different user environments:* "Referring again to FIG. 1, the structure translator **124** interprets documents in shared document repository **114** according to both the context under which the document is filed and the context under which the document is retrieved. For example, assume initially that the customized filing structure **204** for the core filing structure **202** is defined as shown in FIG. 5. In addition, assume that subsequently a document **504** (entitled 'Fuel Efficient Cars'), which is stored in the shared repository **114**, is filed (e.g., by dragging and dropping the document) in the customized filing structure **204** at the category labeled 'Vehicle/Land/Car/,' as indicated by reference number **506**. A second user having defined customized filing structure **502** can subsequently view that document using the application program interface **300** in either the context given by the customized filing structure **214** or the customized filing structure **503** (using for example the application program interfaces shown in FIGS. 3 and 4). When viewed in the context of customized filing structure **214**, the document **504** is viewed in the context in which it was originally filed. However, when viewed in the context of customized filing structure **503**, the document **504** is viewed in the context as indicated by category **508** 'Vehicle/Non-Aquatic'. Accordingly, the system advantageously presents the shared document **504** in a way that makes sense when it is viewed in the context of categorizations in which the document **504** was not filed even though no one-to-one mapping exits between the two filing structures." Col. 6, ll. 7-34. *The Dourish system can be used by multiple users:* "In accordance with the invention, there is provided a method and apparatus therefor, for sharing customizations to a filing system in which documents stored in memory (e.g., a shared

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	repository) are categorized and accessed by multiple users through an application program interface." Col. 2, ll. 25-29.
Claim 12 (Dependent)	
12. The method of claim **9**, the least one of the data and the application is associated automatically with the second user environment.	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses that the data and application are associated automatically with the second user environment (e.g., the second filing structure).* *In particular, when a request to access a document from the second context or filing structure is received, the system automatically translates the filing structure/metadata so the document and the application are associated with the second filing structure:* "In operation, the application program interface receives input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50. "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces. In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a structure translator **124** translates between different levels of customization that provide different perspectives into the shared repository of documents **114**. More specifically, the structure translator **124** computes a mapping between different levels of customization to provide different interpretations of the shared repository of documents." Col. 4, ll. 33-47.
Claim 13 (Dependent)	
13. The method of claim **9**, further comprising	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses accessing the user environment and the second*

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accessing the user environment and the second user environment using a browser.	*user environment using a browser (e.g., web browser):* "It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the elements forming the operation environment **102** can be arranged in different configurations. For example, in one alternate embodiment, a separate instance of the application program **112** operates with the application program interface **110** on each client computer **106**. In one embodiment, the application program interface is accessed through a web browser." Col. 3, ll. 54-61.
Claim 14 (Dependent)	
14. The method of claim **9**, further comprising communicating with the user environment using a TCP/IP communication protocol.	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses communicating with the user environment using a TCP/IP communication protocol:* "The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository. In one embodiment, the shared repository is a repository of URLs (uniform resource locator) that reference documents stored on servers located throughout a network (e.g., the Internet)." Col. 6, ln. 62-col. 7, ln. 1. *One of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the use of the Internet in Dourish inherently operates in accordance with a TCP/IP communication protocol.* *This is confirmed by Microsoft Press, Microsoft Computer Dictionary (3d ed. 1997) [**Exhibit H**], which defines TCP/IP as follows:* "TCP/IP *n.* Acronym for **T**ransmission **C**ontrol **P**rotocol/ **I**nternet **P**rotocol. A protocol developed by the Department of Defense for communications between computers. It is built into the UNIX system and has become the de facto standard for data transmission over networks, including the Internet." p. 462. *Reference to the Microsoft Computer Dictionary to support an anticipatory rejection is authorized by MPEP 2131.01:* **2131.01 Multiple Reference 35 U.S.C. 102 Rejections** Normally, only one reference should be used in making a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102. However, a 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection over multiple references has been held to be proper when the extra references are cited to:

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	(A) Prove the primary reference contains an "enabled disclosure;" (B) Explain the meaning of a term used in the primary reference; or (C) Show that a characteristic not disclosed in the reference is inherent. *MPEP 2131.01 (underlining added).* *Computer Dictionary confirms that TCP/IP is inherent in use of Internet systems as disclosed in Dourish.*
Claim 15 (Dependent)	
15. The method of claim **9**, further comprising locating the user environment from a remote location using a URL address.	*See claim 9 above.* *Dourish discloses locating the user environment from a remote location using a URL address:* "The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository. In one embodiment, the shared repository is a repository of URLs (uniform resource locator) that reference documents stored on servers located throughout a network (e.g., the Internet)." Col. 6:62 - col. 7:1.
Claim 21 (Independent)	
21. A computer-readable medium for storing computer-executable instructions for a method of managing data, the method comprising:	*For purposes of this Request, limitations [a] through [d] of claim 21 are substantially similar to claim 9, except that that claim 21 was written as a computer-readable medium (apparatus) claim. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with claim 9 above will not be repeated here.* *As explained in connection with the preamble of claim 9, Dourish discloses a method of managing data. See Col. 1, ll. 8-13; col. 3, ll. 37-41. The "computer-readable medium" is the network server 104. See Col. 3, ll. 38-41; Fig. 1(server 104).*
[a] creating data related to user interaction of a user within a user workspace of a web-	*As explained in connection with limitation [a] of claim 9, Dourish discloses creating data related to user interaction of a user within a user workspace of a web-based computing platform using an application. See generally Dourish, col. 2, ll. 29-34; col. 6, ll. 59-62;*

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based computing platform using an application;	*col. 3, ll. 41-53; col. 3, ll. 59-61; col. 6, ll. 54-57.*
[b] dynamically associating metadata with the data, the data and metadata stored on the web-based computing platform, the metadata includes information related to the user of the user workspace, to the data, to the application and to the user workspace;	*As explained in connection with limitation [b] of claim 9, Dourish discloses dynamically associating metadata with the data, and storing it on the web-based computing platform, the metadata includes information related to the user of the user workspace, to the data, to the application and to the user workspace.* *See generally Dourish, col. 4, ll. 29-32; col. 7, ll. 39-45 (dynamic association); col. 8, ll. 23-24 (metadata); col. 4, ll. 48-50 (metadata/properties); col. 4, ll. 61-65 (metadata); col. 3, ll. 37-47 (storage component); col. 7, ll. 39-43 (information related to the user); col. 4, ll. 29-32 (information related to the user environment); col. 7, ll. 56-61 (information related to the application and the data).*
[c] tracking movement of the user from the user workspace to a second user workspace of the web-based computing platform;	*As explained in connection with limitation [c] of claim 9, Dourish discloses tracking movement of the user from the first to the second workspace of the web-based computing platform. See Dourish, col. 4, ll. 33-41 (tracking movement); col. 6, ll. 59-62 (same).*
[d] dynamically associating the data and the application with the second user workspace in the metadata such that the user employs the application and data from the second user workspace; and	*As explained in connection with limitation [d] of claim 9, Dourish discloses dynamically associating the data and application with the second user workspace in the metadata such that the user employs the application and data from the second workspace. See Dourish, col. 2, ll. 43-50 (document requested from and made available to second workspace); Col. 4, ll. 33-47 (metadata translated so user employs application and data from second workspace).*
[e] indexing the data created in the user workspace such that a plurality of different users can access the data via the metadata from a corresponding plurality of different user workspaces.	*For the purposes of this Request, this limitation is substantially similar to dependent claim 11. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with claim 11 need not be repeated here.* *As explained in connection with claim 11, supra, Dourish discloses indexing the data created in the user workspace such that a plurality of users can access the data via the metadata from a corresponding plurality of different user workspaces. See Dourish, col. 6, ll. 7-34.*

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Claim 23 (Independent)	
23. A computer-implemented system that facilitates management of data, comprising:	*For purposes of this Request, the preamble of claim 23 is substantially identical to the preamble of claim 1. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with the preamble of claim 1 will not be repeated here.* *As explained in connection with the preamble of claim 9, Dourish discloses a computer-implemented system that facilitates management of data. See Col. 1, ll. 8-13; col. 3, ll. 37-41.*
[a1] a computer-implemented context component of a web-based server for defining a first user workspace of the web-based server,	*Dourish discloses a computer-implemented context component of a web-based server (e.g., category manager 122 of Fig. 1), for defining a first user workspace of the web-based server (e.g., a core filing structure for the user's documents).* "To begin, the application program interface receives input for defining a core filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll. 29-34. *Dourish further discloses that the user workspace operates on a web-based server. See col. 3, ll. 59-61; col. 6, ll. 54-57.*
[a2] assigning one or more applications to the first user workspace,	*Dourish discloses that the context component assigns one or more applications (e.g., application program 112) to the first user workspace (e.g., filing structure):* "FIG. 1 illustrates an operating environment **102** for performing the present invention. The operating environment **102** is used to define a collaborative document management system that includes a network sever **104** that is accessed by client computers **106** over network **108**. A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 37-47.
[a3] capturing context data associated with user interaction of a user while in the first user	*Dourish discloses that the context component (e.g., category manager 122 of Fig. 1) captures context information (e.g., filing structure) associated with user interaction of a user in the first user workspace*

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workspace, and for	*(e.g., a core filing structure for the user's documents).* "To begin, the application program interface receives input for defining a core filing structure having hierarchically organized filing categories. The core filing structure provides a first mapping for categorizing documents stored in the memory." Col. 2, ll. 29-34. "Each of these documents is assigned a context property in the Placeless Environment to record which filing structures it is a part of." Col. 8, ln. 67 – col. 9, ln. 2. "Once a filing structure is defined in the filing structure store **116**, documents **115** stored in the document store **114** can be categorized therein. The act of categorizing documents in the filing structure store does not involve moving documents between physical directories. Instead, categorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 24-33. *The filing structure associated with the user's documents comprises a first "context" or user workspace in which the user interacts:* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62.
[a4] dynamically storing the context data as metadata on a storage	*Dourish discloses that the context component (e.g., category manager 122) dynamically stores the context data as metadata associated with the user-defined data (e.g., properties that specify the document filing*

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component of the web-based server, which metadata is dynamically associated with data created in the first user workspace; and	*structure for the user's document(s)), which is dynamically associated with data created in the first user workspace:* "[C]ategorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties (e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 29-32. "In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, each document records auditing information that can be used to determine by whom and at what time a document was categorized according to a particular filing structure. Recording auditing information insures that knowledge of how a document was originally categorized in the initial filing structure is retained." Col. 7, ll. 39-45. *The Dourish reference uses the term "properties" synonymously with "metadata":* "Each document reference encapsulates its own set of properties or metadata." Col. 8, ll. 23-24. "Once a document directory is identified, documents can be ordered in the directory according to a predefined set of properties (e.g., name, creation date, file size, etc.)." Col. 4, ll. 48-50. "Metadata is defined herein as any data in or referenced by a document that refers to information about a document that is not part of the content of the document (e.g., filename, creation date, file size, author)." Col. 4, ll. 61-65. *Dourish discloses that the metadata is stored on a storage component of the network-based system (e.g., filing structure store 116):* "A program interface **110** operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 41-47.
[b1] a computer-implemented tracking component of the web-based server for tracking	*Dourish discloses a computer implemented tracking component (e.g., structure translator 124) for tracking change information associated with a change in access from the first user workspace to the second user workspace.*

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change information associated with a change in access of the user from the first user workspace to a second user workspace, and dynamically storing the change information on the storage component as part of the metadata,	*This is accomplished, for example, when a user moves to a different user workspace (e.g., a second, customized filing structure) and attempts to access data from that workspace:* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "Once categories have been defined and documents organized therein, the application program interface **110** can be used to view documents in the shared repository **114** in one of a plurality of contexts. The context in which documents are organized is important in understanding a particular document's relationship to other documents in the shared repository." Col. 6, ll. 59-62. *This second workspace is created by the user modifying the original filing structure (e.g., core filing structure) to create a second (customized) filing structure:* "Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e. categorize) documents." Col. 5, ll. 20-22. *When the user attempts to access the data from the second workspace (e.g., the second or "first customized" filing structure), the context component (structure translator 124) dynamically updates the stored metadata based on the change.* *In particular, structure translator 124 translates (and thereby updates) the original filing structure in order to make the data available in the first customized structure:* "In operation, the application program interface receives input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50.

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	"After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces. In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a structure translator **124** translates between different levels of customization that provide different perspectives into the shared repository of documents **114**. More specifically, the structure translator **124** computes a mapping between different levels of customization to provide different interpretations of the shared repository of documents." Col. 4, ll. 33-47.
[b2] wherein the user accesses the data from the second user workspace.	*Dourish discloses that the user accesses the data from the second user environment (e.g., the second (customized) filing structure):* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed." Col. 4, ll. 33-34.
Claim 24 (Dependent)	
24. The system of claim **23**, wherein the tracking component automatically creates the metadata when the user accesses the first user workspace.	*See claim 23 above.* *Dourish discloses that the tracking component automatically creates the metadata (e.g., automatically attaches context information) when the user accesses the first workspace (e.g., the core filing structure).* *For example, Dourish discloses a mechanism by which the metadata (e.g., filing structure information) is automatically created by the category manager when documents are being categorized:* "Unlike conventional filing systems, the customized filing structures **204** and **206** define sequences of layered modifications to the core filing structure **202** and the customized filing structure **204**, respectively. Each sequence of modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e. categorize) documents." Col. 5, ll. 17-25. "[C]ategorizing documents involves the assignment of unique values to one or more predefined document properties

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	(e.g., document filing location). These document properties can be used to individually categorize the collection of documents." Col. 4, ll. 29-32. "Each of these documents is assigned a context property in the Placeless Environment to record which filing structures it is a part of." Col. 8, ln. 67 – col. 9, ln. 2.
Claim 25 (Dependent)	
25. The system of claim **23**, wherein the context component captures relationship data associated with a relationship between the first user workspace and at least one other user workspace.	*See claim 23 above.* *For purposes of this Request, claim 25 is similar to claim 5, above. As such, in the interests of brevity, the full explanation provided in connection with claim 5 will not be repeated here. As explained in connection with claim 5, Dourish discloses capturing relationship data associated with a relationship between the first user workspace and at least one other user workspace. See Dourish, col. 2, ll. 32-39; col. 2, ll. 43-50; col. 5, ll. 20-22; col. 6, ll. 7-10.*
Claim 26 (Dependent)	
26. The system of claim **23**, wherein an application associated with the first user workspace is automatically accessible via the second user workspace when the user moves from the first user workspace to the second user workspace.	*Dourish discloses that an application associated with the first user workspace (e.g., application program and interface as shown in Figs. 3-4) is automatically accessible via the second user workspace when the user moves from the first to the second workspace (e.g., from the first to the second context):* "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces." Col. 4, ll. 33-41. "A program interface **110** [in Fig. 1] operates on client computers **106** for accessing an application program **112** operating on the network server **104**. The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**." Col. 3, ll. 41-47.

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Claim 29 (Dependent)	
29. The system of claim **23**, wherein when the data created in the first user workspace is accessed from the second user workspace, in response to which the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace.	*Dourish discloses that the data created in the first user workspace (e.g., documents) are accessed from the second user workspace (e.g., a second filing structure), in response to which the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace.* *The context component (structure translator 124) translates the filing structures and thereby adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace:* "In operation, the application program interface receives input requesting that a first document stored in the memory and categorized according to one of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure be viewed according the other of the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure. The apparatus translates between the core filing structure and the first customized filing structure with the first sequence of modifications." Col. 2, ll. 43-50. "After documents are categorized using the category manager **122**, the documents can be viewed (i.e., retrieved) according to the context of a particular filing structure that is distinct from the context under which they were filed. That is, once a document is filed according to a particular filing structure, the context in which that document was filed can be mapped to other customized filing structures in a manner that is transparent to users operating the application program interfaces. In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a structure translator **124** translates between different levels of customization that provide different perspectives into the shared repository of documents **114**. More specifically, the structure translator **124** computes a mapping between different levels of customization to provide different interpretations of the shared repository of documents." Col. 4, ll. 33-47.
Claim 31 (Dependent)	
31. The system of claim **23**, wherein the storage component stores the data and the metadata according to at least one of a relational and an	*Dourish discloses that the storage component can store the data and metadata according to at least, e.g., a relational methodology.* "A relational database is an example of a collaborative document management system that provides different views of a shared repository of information." Col. 2, ll. 8-11.

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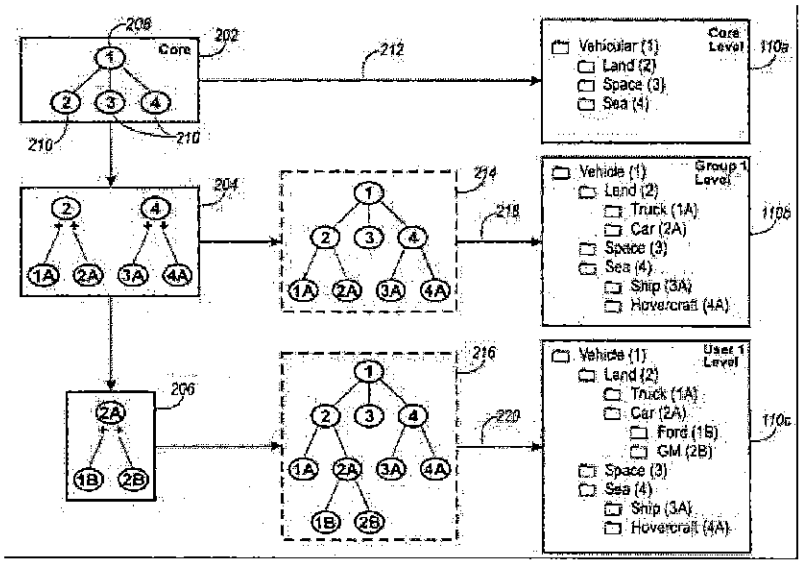
object storage methodology.	
Claim 32 (Dependent)	
32. The system of claim **23**, wherein storing of the metadata in the storage component in association with data facilitates many-to-many functionality of the data via the metadata.	*Dourish discloses that storing of the metadata in the storage component in association with data facilitates many-to-many functionality of the data via the metadata.* *For example, Dourish discloses that the stored metadata in association with the data (e.g., context information and filing structures) facilitates the ability to access data from multiple different contexts or workspaces. Figure 2 below, which shows three contexts or workspaces (202, 204, 206, on left), shows many-to-many functionality of the data through the metadata:*  *Fig. 2.*
Claim 33 (Dependent)	
33. The system of claim **23**, wherein the first user workspace provides access to at least one communications tool, which includes e-mail, voicemail, fax, teleconferencing, instant message, chat, contacts,	*Dourish discloses that the first user workspace provides access to at least one communications tool, e.g., document sharing functionality:* "The application program **112** accesses in memory of the network server **104** a document store **114** and a filing (i.e., category) structure store **116** to provide customizable filing structures to the users of the computers **106**. The document store **114** is a shared repository of documents that stores documents (i.e., data) independent from the filing structure store **116** that records different categories in which documents **155** in the

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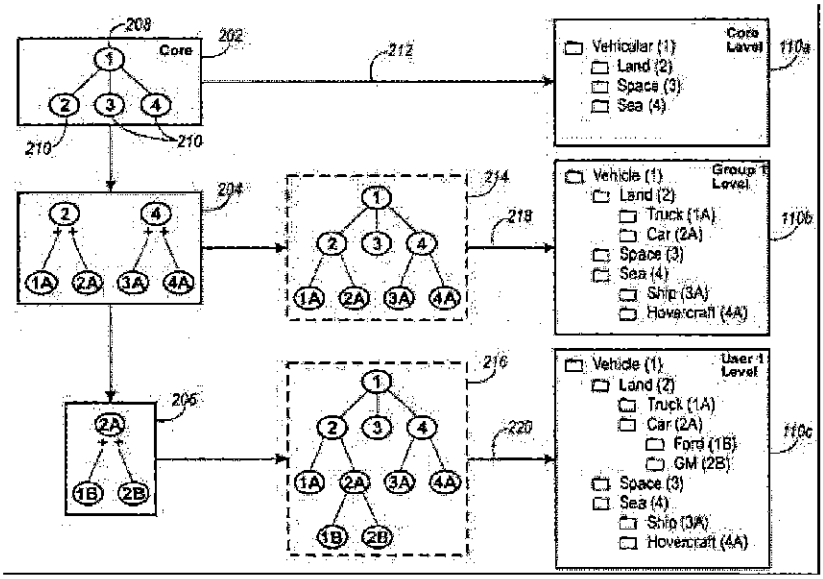
calendar, task, notes, news, ideas, vote, web and video conferencing, and document sharing functionality.	document store are organized." Col. 3, ll. 41-51.
Claim 34 (Dependent)	
34. The system of claim **23**, wherein one or more applications include file storage pointers that are dynamic and associated with the first user workspace.	*Dourish discloses that one or more applications include file storage pointers that are dynamic and associated with the first user workspace (e.g., the current context in which the user is operating).* *For example, each new workspace is based on modifications derived from the first user workspace. The system maintains file storage pointers that are dynamic, i.e., regardless of which workspace the user is accessing the data can be located.* *This is shown in Figure 2, which shows three contexts or workspaces (202, 204, 206, on left) and shows that they maintain the location of the underlying data regardless of how the workspaces and their interrelationships are modified:*  *Fig. 2.* *As further explained in Dourish:* "Unlike conventional filing systems, the customized filing structures **204** and **206** [of Fig. 2 above] define sequences of layered modifications to the core filing structure **202** and the customized filing structure **204**, respectively. Each sequence of

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	modifications defines a different context in which to file (i.e., categorize) documents. Modifying a filing structure may involve adding elements to (e.g., adding element 1A and 2A to element 2), modifying elements in, or deleting elements from a preexisting filing structure. That is, the customized filing structures define cumulative customizations that are layered on top of each other. For example as shown in FIG. 2, the user level filing structure **206** is layered on the group level filing structure which in turn is layered on the core level filing structure. By defining sequences of layered modifications, the structure translator **124** is able to translate between different levels of customization." Col. 5, ll. 17-32.