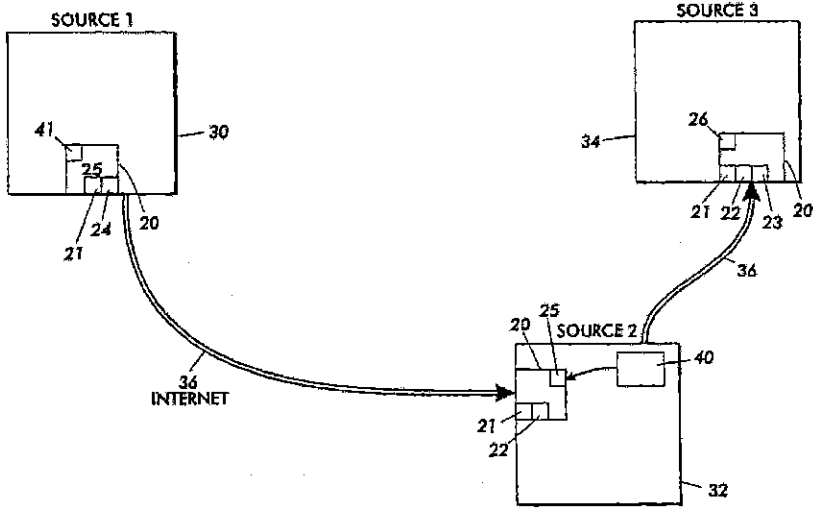# EXHIBIT 1

Part 9

C. **Anticipation by Hubert (SNQ No. 3)**

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

U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761	SNQ No. 3: Anticipation Based on EP 1 087 306 A2 (Hubert)
Claim 1 (Independent)	
1. A computer-implemented network-based system that facilitates management of data, comprising:	*Hubert discloses a computer-implemented system that facilitates the management of data.* "This invention relates generally to the <u>management and use of documents,</u> and in particular, to the management and use of information pertaining to the various manipulations that may be performed on documents." Hubert, ¶ 0001. *The system disclosed in Hubert is a network-based system. See Fig. 2 (showing network-based system).*
[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,	*Hubert discloses a computer-implemented context component of the network-based system (e.g., tool 18 in Fig. 1), for capturing context information (e.g., processing information and metadata) associated with user-defined data (e.g., user data) in a first context (e.g., the particular source or environment in which the data is created).* "<u>Optional tool 18</u> is shown in meta-document 10. In this embodiment, tool 18 is an embedded software program, interface or macro which <u>generates and stores processing information 14 and associated metadata 16 for indexing and retrieving the processing information 14.</u> Whenever the meta-document 10 is accessed or processed, <u>tool 18 generates a piece of processing information 14 and metadata 16 to record that fact.</u> Alternatively, meta-document 10 may include no tool 18. In that embodiment, the tool for generating and storing processing information and metadata <u>will be located at each source or environment that interacts with meta-document 10.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0021. "Meta-document 10 also includes document information or data 12. Information or data 12 may be the substance of a <u>letter or a spreadsheet of user input information</u> or any other

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	typical data or information that a user might want to record." Hubert, ¶ 0020. *For purposes of this Request, the first context can comprise the first source or environment 30 (shown in Fig. 2):* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022.
[a2] the context component dynamically storing the context information in metadata associated with the user-defined data,	*Hubert discloses that the context component dynamically stores the context information in metadata associated with the user-defined data.* "<u>Optional tool 18</u> is shown in meta-document 10. In this embodiment, tool 18 is an embedded software program, interface or macro which <u>generates and stores processing information 14 and associated metadata</u> 16 for indexing and retrieving the processing information 14. <u>Whenever the meta-document 10 is accessed or processed, tool 18 generates a piece of processing information 14 and metadata 16 to record that fact</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0021. "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, is created or presently associated with source or environment 30. <u>Processing information 21 is created (in this embodiment by source 30) and stored on meta-document 20. Metadata 24 is also created and is used to index and retrieve the stored processing information 21</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022.
[a3] the user-defined data and metadata stored on a storage component of the network-based system; and	*Hubert discloses that the user-defined data and the metadata are stored on a storage component of the network-based system (e.g., within meta-document 10, which is stored electronically):* "Meta-document 10 includes an object 20, which may be a file structure if the <u>meta-document is stored electronically</u>, or a type of media, such as a floppy disk, piece of paper, magnetic tape, etc." Hubert, ¶ 0020.
[b1] a computer-implemented tracking component of the	*Hubert discloses a computer implemented tracking component (e.g., processing program 40 in Fig. 2) for tracking a change of the user from the first context (first source or environment 30) to a second*

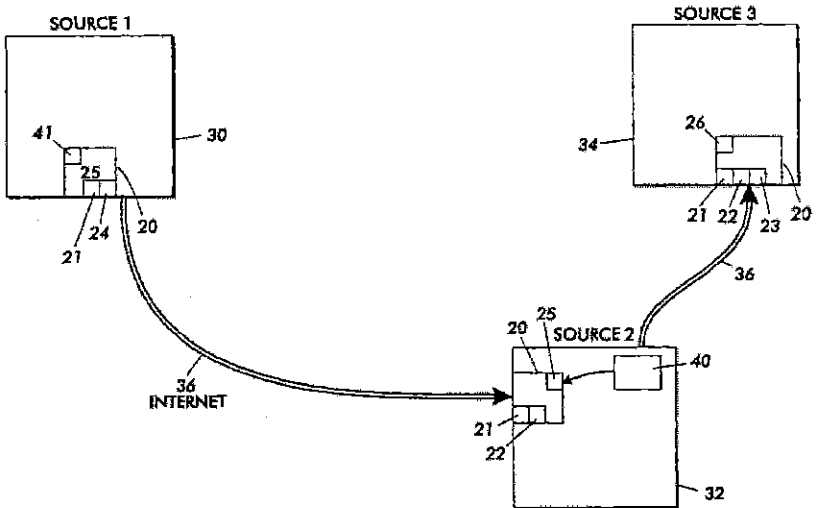| U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761	SNQ No. 3: Anticipation Based on EP 1 087 306 A2 (Hubert)
network-based system for tracking a change of the user from the first context to a second context of the network-based system and dynamically updating the stored metadata based on the change,	*context (e.g., second source or environment 32). The movement from the first environment (30) to the second environment (32) is shown in Figure 2 below:* *Hubert, Fig. 2.* *This movement is tracked and the metadata is updated accordingly:* "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)." Hubert, ¶ 0023. "When meta-document is transmitted from source to source and processing information is created (stored in the meta-document) this is similar to a bee travelling to a flower and picking up pollen. Similarly, if a source finds certain processing information on a meta-document of interest, it can copy or use the processing information and of course, trigger actions based upon it. This is similar to pollen carried on a bee's body being left on another flower" Hubert, ¶ 0026.
[b2] wherein the user accesses the data from the second context.	*Hubert discloses that the user accesses the data from the second context (e.g., the second source or environment):* "Once the recommendation is written and stored as 'pollen'

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	or processing information, the next step is when the meta-document reaches a source that may be interested in recording this comment. <u>A tool at the source includes a tool that extracts and uses this knowledge.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0034.
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.* *Hubert discloses that the context component is associated with a workspace (e.g., environment), which is a collection of data and application functionality (e.g. spreadsheet or word processing functionality) related to the user-defined data:* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022. "Meta-document 10 also includes document information or data 12. Information or data 12 may be the substance of a <u>letter or a spreadsheet of user input information</u> or any other typical data or information that a user might want to record." Hubert, ¶ 0020.
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 workspaces are moved into a different workspace interrelationship.	*See claim 1 above.* *Hubert discloses that the context component is associated with a web, which is a collection of interrelated workspaces (e.g., sources or environments):* "When meta-document is transmitted from source to source and processing information is created (stored in the meta-document) this is similar to a bee travelling to a flower and picking up pollen. Similarly, if a source finds certain processing information on a meta-document of interest, it can copy or use the processing information and of course, trigger actions based upon it. This is similar to pollen carried on a bee's body being left on another flower." Hubert, ¶ 0026. *Hubert further discloses maintaining a location of data of the respective workspaces when one or more of the interrelated workspaces are moved into a different workspace interrelationship.* "Many documents are moved from site to site, from user to

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	user. The path of distribution and the fact that a document undergoes changes through its travels as noted above add to the knowledge or information about the document. This <u>processing information</u> may also be thought of as 'pollen' since it <u>is knowledge that sticks to the document's trajectory.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0016. "<u>Metadata is provided to index and retrieve each type of processing information</u>. In this way, the processing information may be accessed by other environments, such as when the meta-document is emailed across an intranet to a relevance database." Hubert, ¶ 0012.
Claim 4 (Dependent)	
4. The system of claim 1, the context information includes a relationship between the user and <u>at least one of</u> an application, application data, and user environment.	*See claim 1 above.* *Hubert discloses that the context information, stored in the metadata and/or processing information, includes a relationship between the user and at least one of an application (e.g., the software tool used to manipulate the data), application data and a user environment:* "A meta-document, according to the invention, includes an object conveying document information, processing information pertaining to processing of the meta-document and metadata for indexing and retrieving the processing information. <u>Processing information includes information pertaining to the fact that the meta-document (or the document information) was processed, by whom, any relevant tool used and the result of the processing.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0011. "Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0022.
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.* *Hubert discloses that the context component captures context information of the first context (e.g., the original source or environment 30) and at least one other context (e.g., a second source or environment 32).* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an

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	environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022. "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. <u>A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0023.
Claim 6 (Dependent)	
6. The system of claim 5, the context information of the at least one other context is <u>at least one of</u> stipulated by the user and suggested automatically by the system based upon search and association criteria set by the user.	*See claim 5 above.* *Hubert discloses that context information of the at least one other context (e.g., application) is stipulated by the user.* *For example, context information for the other context is stipulated by the user checking out a document or launching another application to access the document.* "In the third step, the knowledge pollenizer tool parses the meta-document looking for all encoded pollen, identifies the pollen and its source and finds a compatible knowledge tool to receive this piece of pollen. The tool presents a list of all pollen items it found and <u>asks the user who originally tried to open or save the meta-document whether or not the user wants any of the pollen to be inserted in the local knowledge environment</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0038.
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.* *Hubert discloses that data created in the first context is associated with data created in the second context:* *For example, when the user-defined data moves to a second environment, the data may be associated with data in the second environment (e.g., in the second environment's knowledge environment):* "In the second step, the <u>meta-document enters a new</u>

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	pollenization space. . ." Hubert, ¶ 0036.
	"In the third step, the knowledge pollenizer tool parses the meta-document looking for all encoded pollen, identifies the pollen and its source and finds a compatible knowledge tool to receive this piece of pollen. The tool presents a list of all pollen items it found and asks the user who originally tried to open or save the meta-document whether or not the user wants any of the pollen to be inserted in the local knowledge environment." Hubert, ¶ 0038.
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.* *Hubert discloses that the context information is tagged to the user-defined data via the metadata when the user-defined data is created.* "If for example meta-document 20 is a key strategic document, the document information 25 is the text of the strategic document. Processing information 21 may be the time stamp and record of the place of creation of the document." Hubert, ¶ 0022.
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, Hubert discloses a computer-implemented method of managing data. See Hubert, ¶ 0001, Fig. 2.*
[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;	*Hubert discloses creating data within a user-environment of a web-based computing platform (e.g., a first environment or source 30):* "Meta-document 10 also includes document information or data 12. Information or data 12 may be the substance of a letter or a spreadsheet of user input information or any other typical data or information that a user might want to record." Hubert, ¶ 0020. "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which

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	includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0022. *The data is in the form of documents and files:* "Meta-document 10 includes an object 20, which may be a <u>file structure</u> if the meta-document is stored electronically, or a type of media, such as a floppy disk, piece of paper, magnetic tape, etc." Hubert, ¶ 0020. "Meta-document 10 also includes <u>document information</u> or data 12. Information or data 12 may be the substance of a letter or a spreadsheet <u>of user input information</u> or any other typical data or information that a user might want to record." Hubert, ¶ 0020. *Hubert further discloses that the user environment resides in a web-based computing platform. See Hubert, ¶ 0036 ("A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or <u>downloaded through a Web Server</u>.").*
[b1] dynamically associating metadata with the data, the data and metadata stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform,	*Hubert discloses dynamically associating metadata with the data, both the data and metadata being stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform.* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, is created or presently associated with source or environment 30. <u>Processing information 21 is created (in this embodiment by source 30) and stored on meta-document 20. Metadata 24 is also created and is used to index and retrieve the stored processing information 21.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0022. *Hubert discloses that the data and the metadata are stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform (e.g., within meta-document 10, which is stored electronically):* "Meta-document 10 includes an object 20, which may be a file structure if the <u>meta-document is stored electronically</u>, or a type of media, such as a floppy disk, piece of paper, magnetic tape, etc." Hubert, ¶ 0020.
[b2] the metadata includes information related to the user, the	*Hubert discloses that the metadata includes information related to the user, the data, the application (e.g. the software tool used to*

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data, the application, and the user environment;	*manipulate the data) and the user environment.* "A meta-document, according to the invention, includes an object conveying document information, processing information pertaining to processing of the meta-document and metadata for indexing and retrieving the processing information. <u>Processing information includes information pertaining to the fact that the meta-document (or the document information) was processed, by whom, any relevant tool used and the result of the processing.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0011. "Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0022.
[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	*Hubert discloses tracking movement of the user from the user environment of the web-based computing platform (e.g., environment 30) to a second user environment (e.g., environment 32).* *The movement from the first environment (30) to the second environment (32) is shown in Figure 2 below:* *This movement is tracked and the metadata is updated accordingly:* "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. <u>A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not</u>

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	shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)." Hubert, ¶ 0023. "When meta-document is transmitted from source to source and processing information is created (stored in the meta-document) this is similar to a bee travelling to a flower and picking up pollen. Similarly, if a source finds certain processing information on a meta-document of interest, it can copy or use the processing information and of course, trigger actions based upon it. This is similar to pollen carried on a bee's body being left on another flower" Hubert, ¶ 0026.
[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.	*Hubert discloses dynamically updating the stored metadata with an association of the data, the application and the second user environment:* "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)." Hubert, ¶ 0023. "When meta-document is transmitted from source to source and processing information is created (stored in the meta-document) this is similar to a bee travelling to a flower and picking up pollen. Similarly, if a source finds certain processing information on a meta-document of interest, it can copy or use the processing information and of course, trigger actions based upon it. This is similar to pollen carried on a bee's body being left on another flower" Hubert, ¶ 0026. *Hubert discloses that the user accesses the data from the second user environment:* "Once the recommendation is written and stored as 'pollen' or processing information, the next step is when the meta-document reaches a source that may be interested in recording this comment. A tool at the source includes a tool that extracts and uses this knowledge." Hubert, ¶ 0034.
Claim 10 (Dependent)	

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10. The method of claim 9, further comprising capturing context information of the user.	*See claim 9 above.* *Hubert discloses capturing context information of the user:* "Processing information includes information pertaining to the fact that the meta-document (or the document information) was processed, <u>by whom</u>, any relevant tool used and the result of the processing." Hubert, ¶ 0011. "Docushare Metadata (title, abstract, <u>author</u>, etc.) (5)" Hubert, ¶ 0038 (table).
Claim 11 (Dependent)	
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.* *Hubert discloses indexing content of the user environment such that a plurality of users can access the content from an associated plurality of user environments.* "A meta-document is sent to <u>a different pollenization space</u> typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or downloaded through a Web Server." Hubert,¶ 0036. "Information pertaining to each processing step is stored with the document along with metadata for indexing and retrieving the processing information. By storing a record of all the various processing and the results of the processing performed on a particular document, and making that information retrievable, <u>users in an organization</u> have the opportunity to come back to some piece of information about a document that later turned out to be of great import." Hubert, ¶ 0010.
Claim 12 (Dependent)	
12. The method of claim 9, <u>the least one of</u> the data and the application is associated automatically with the second user environment.	*See claim 9 above.* *Hubert discloses that the data is associated automatically with the second user environment (e.g., source or environment 32):* "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. <u>A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was</u>

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	received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)." Hubert, ¶ 0023.
Claim 13 (Dependent)	
13. The method of claim 9, further comprising accessing the user environment and the second user environment using a browser.	*See claim 9 above.* *Hubert discloses accessing the user environment and the second user environment using a browser:* "A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or downloaded through a Web Server." Hubert, ¶ 0036. *Downloading the document through a Web Server inherently requires access of the environment using a browser.*
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.* *Hubert discloses communicating with the user environment using a TCP/IP communication protocol. Hubert discloses locating the user environment from a remote location through a Web Server.* "A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or downloaded through a Web Server." Hubert, ¶ 0036. "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32." Hubert, ¶ 0023. *One of ordinary skill in the art would understand that access through a Web Server and the Internet inherently disclose use of 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 Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol. 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 Microsoft Computer Dictionary to support an anticipatory rejection is authorized by MPEP 2131.01:* **2131.01 Multiple Reference 35 U.S.C. 102 Rejections**

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	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: (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).* *Microsoft Computer Dictionary confirms that TCP/IP is inherent in use of web-based systems as disclosed in Hubert.*
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.* *Hubert discloses locating the user environment from a remote location using a URL address:* "A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or downloaded through a Web Server." Hubert,¶ 0036. "In the Knowledge Pump database, the recommended document is just referenced as a URL." Hubert, ¶ 0029.
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, Hubert discloses a method of managing data. See Hubert,¶ 0001, Fig. 2.*
[a] creating data related to user interaction of a user within a user	*As explained in connection with limitation [a] of claim 9, Hubert discloses creating data related to user interaction of a user within a user workspace of a web-based computing platform using an*

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workspace of a web-based computing platform using an application;	*application. See generally Hubert, ¶¶ 0020, 0022, 0036 (web-based).*
[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 limitations [b1] and [b2] of claim 9, Hubert 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 Hubert, ¶¶ 0011, 0020, 0022.*
[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, Hubert discloses tracking movement of the user from the first to the second workspace of the web-based computing platform. See Hubert, Fig. 2, ¶¶ 0023, 0026.*
[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, Hubert 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 Hubert, ¶¶ 0023, 0026, 0034.*
[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	*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, Hubert 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 Hubert, ¶¶ 0010, 0036.*

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workspaces.	
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 1, Hubert discloses a computer-implemented system that facilitates management of data. See Hubert, ¶ 0001, Fig. 2.*
[a1] a computer-implemented context component of a web-based server for defining a first user workspace of the web-based server,	*Hubert discloses a computer implemented context component of a web-based server for defining a first user workspace of the web-based server.* *For purposes of this Request, the first user workspace can be the first source or environment 30 used by the user to create the data.* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. <u>Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, is created or presently associated with source or environment 30</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022. *Hubert further discloses that the user environment resides in a web-based computing platform. See Hubert, ¶ 0036 ("A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or <u>downloaded through a Web Server</u>.").*
[a2] assigning one or more applications to the first user workspace,	*Hubert discloses assigning one or more applications (e.g., document processing or spreadsheet applications) to the first user workspace (e.g. first source or environment 30):* "Meta-document 10 also includes document information or data 12. Information or data 12 may be the substance of a <u>letter or a spreadsheet of user input information</u> or any other typical data or information that a user might want to record." Hubert, ¶ 0020. "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, is created or presently

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	associated with source or environment 30." Hubert, ¶ 0022.
[a3] capturing context data associated with user interaction of a user while in the first user workspace, and for	*As explained in connection with limitation [a1] of claim 1, Hubert, discloses capturing context data associated with user interaction while in the first user workspace (e.g., first application and/or location). See Hubert, ¶ 0021, 0022.*
[a4] dynamically storing the context data as metadata on a storage component of the web-based server, which metadata is dynamically associated with data created in the first user workspace; and	*As explained in connection with limitation [a2] and [a3] of claim 1, Hubert discloses dynamically storing the context data as metadata on a storage component of the web-based server (e.g., meta-document), which is dynamically associated with data created in the first user workspace. See Hubert, ¶¶ 0020-0022.*
[b1] a computer-implemented tracking component of the web-based server for tracking 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,	*As explained in connection with limitation [b1] of claim 1, Hubert discloses a computer-implemented tracking component of the web-based server for tracking change information associated with a change in access of the user from the first user workspace to a second user workspace (e.g., the user moving from a first source or environment to a second source or environment), and dynamically storing the change information on the storage component as part of the metadata. See Hubert, ¶¶ 0023, 0026, Fig. 2.*
[b2] wherein the user accesses the data from the second user workspace.	*As explained in connection with limitation [b2] of claim 1, Hubert discloses that the user accesses the data from the second user workspace. See Hubert ¶ 0034.*
Claim 24 (Dependent)	
24. The system of claim 23, wherein the tracking component automatically creates the	*See claim 23 above.* *Hubert discloses that the tracking component automatically creates the metadata when the user accesses the first workspace (e.g., the first*

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metadata when the user accesses the first user workspace.	*source or environment).* "Creation and recording of the processing information and associated metadata on the meta-document <u>may be accomplished externally by the particular source or environment to which the meta-document may be residing.</u> Alternatively, each meta-document may include a tool (e.g., a software program or macro) embedded on the object. <u>Whenever the meta-document is accessed or processed, the embedded tool creates the appropriate processing information and associated metadata.</u>" Hubert, ¶ 0013.
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, Hubert discloses capturing relationship data associated with a relationship between the first user workspace and at least one other user workspace. See Hubert, ¶¶ 0022, 0023.*
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.	*See claim 23 above.* *Hubert discloses that an application associated with the first user workspace (e.g., software tool 18) is automatically accessible via the second user workspace when the user moves from the first to the second workspace. The software tool is embedded in the meta-document that is transmitted from workspace to workspace, and is thus automatically available when the user moves to the second workspace (source or environment 32):* "When meta-document 20 arrives at source 32, source 32 needs some means of determining what processing information is available on meta-document 20. In one embodiment, meta-document 20 embeds a processing software program 41 called knowledge pollenizer which may be programmed to extract relevant processing information, such as any strategic recommendations contained in processing information 21, and to send them automatically to all the local managers at source 32." Hubert, ¶ 0024.

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	"Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document." Hubert, ¶ 0023.
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.	*See claim 23 above.* *Hubert discloses that the data created in the first user workspace are accessed from the second user workspace (e.g., second source or environment 32), in response to which the context component adds information to the metadata about the second user workspace.* "Meta-document 20 is then transmitted over the Internet 36 to source (or environment) 32. Source 32 includes a processing program 40 which processes the document information 25 by copying the document text and storing it in a new document. A record of this copying is stored as processing information 26 (with its associated metadata - not shown). A record of the fact that the meta-document 20 was received at source 32 is stored as processing information 22 (with associated metadata not shown)." Hubert, ¶ 0023.
Claim 31 (Dependent)	
31. The system of claim **23**, wherein the storage component stores the data and the metadata according to <u>at least one of</u> a relational and an object storage methodology.	*Hubert discloses that the storage component stores the data and the metadata according to an object storage methodology:* "Issues about security, access-rights, intellectual property etc. can be addressed by the meta-document creators as part of each meta-document's creation. One factor that must be taken into account when creating meta-documents is their size and complexity. However, emerging technologies such as RDF metadata and <u>DOM (Document Object Model) will readily enable implementation of meta-documents</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0030. "As noted above, metadata is commonly defined as data about data. In the context of meta-documents, metadata is defined as data about or related to the 'textual part' of a document, but not part of the text itself, including the textual information which describes the processing of the document (processing information or pollen). <u>The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is an abstract model for defining metadata. The basic data model consists of three object types:</u>
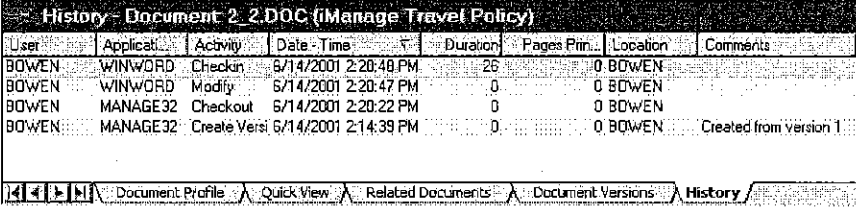
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	Resources, Properties and Statements which correspond to a resource associated with a property." Hubert, ¶ 0031. "The system according to the invention employs a new form of document called a meta-document. A meta-document, according to the invention, includes an object conveying document information, processing information pertaining to processing of the meta-document and metadata for indexing and retrieving the processing information." Hubert, ¶ 0011.
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.	*See claim 23 above.* *Hubert 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, Hubert discloses that the metadata allows the retrieval and use of documents from multiple different contexts or workspaces.* "Information pertaining to each processing step is stored with the document along with metadata for indexing and retrieving the processing information. By storing a record of all the various processing and the results of the processing performed on a particular document, and making that information retrievable, users in an organization have the opportunity to come back to some piece of information about a document that later turned out to be of great import." Hubert, ¶ 0010, page 3. "Processing may include transformation of the document information or the meta-document itself, evaluation or analysis of the document information using a linguistic tool or a knowledge management tool, adding a user comment (such as for later transmittal to a relevance system), or distribution of the meta-document. Metadata is provided to index and retrieve each type of processing information. In this way, the processing information may be accessed by other environments, such as when the meta-document is emailed across an intranet to a relevance database." Hubert, ¶ 0012. "A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through email as an attachment or downloaded through a Web Server." Hubert,¶ 0036.

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Claim 33 (Dependent)	
33. The system of claim **23**, wherein the first user workspace provides access to <u>at least one</u> communications tool, which includes e-mail, voicemail, fax, teleconferencing, instant message, chat, contacts, calendar, task, notes, news, ideas, vote, web and video conferencing, and document sharing functionality.	*See claim 23 above.* *Hubert discloses that the first user workspace provides access to at least one communications tool, e.g., e-mail or web:* "A meta-document is sent to a different pollenization space typically when it is sent through <u>email</u> as an attachment or downloaded through a <u>Web Server</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0036.
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.	*Hubert discloses that one or more applications include file storage pointers (e.g., through the metadata) that are dynamic and associated with the first user workspace:* "A schematic representation of how a meta-document is transformed during part of its life and is used to pollenize an environment is shown in Figure 2. Meta-document 20, which includes document information 25, <u>is created or presently associated with source or environment 30</u>." Hubert, ¶ 0022. "<u>Metadata is provided to index and retrieve</u> each type of processing information. In this way, the processing information may be accessed by other environments, such as when the meta-document is emailed across an intranet to a relevance database." Hubert, ¶ 0012. "Many documents are moved from site to site, from user to user. The <u>path of distribution</u> and the fact that a document undergoes changes through its travels as noted above add to the knowledge or information about the document. This processing information may also be thought of as 'pollen' since it is knowledge that sticks to the document's trajectory." Hubert, ¶ 0016.

D. **Anticipation by iManage (SNQ No. 4)**
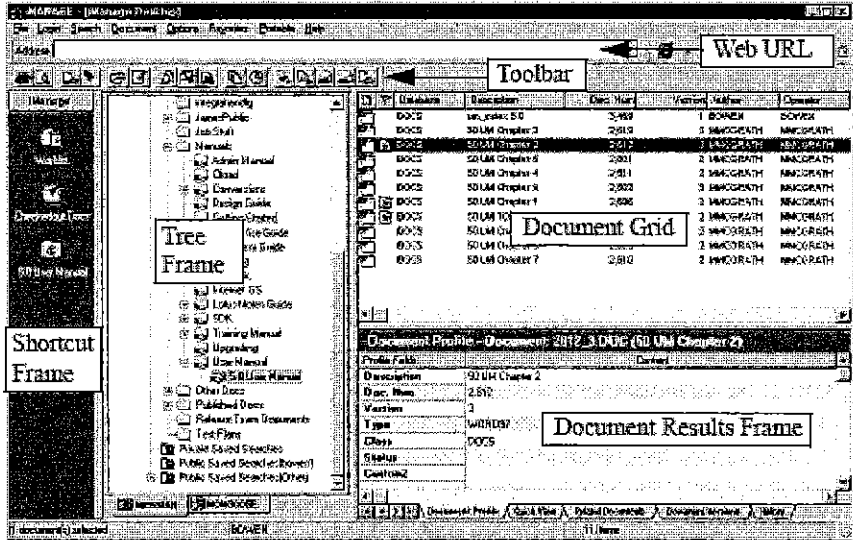
A claim chart showing how iManage antici pates claims 1-2, 4-15, 21, 23-26, 29, 32-34 of the '761 patent is provided below. Except as otherwise noted, all underlining in the quotations from the prior art have been added by the Requester for emphasis.
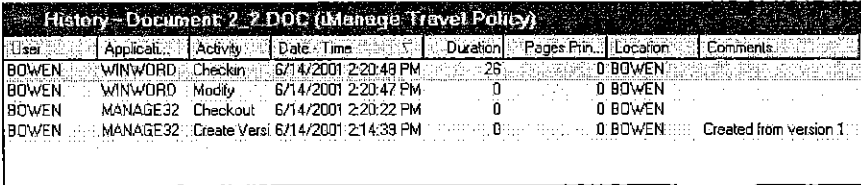
U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761	SNQ No. 4: Anticipation Based on iManage DeskSite 6.0 User Reference Manual (2001)
Claim 1 (Independent)	
1. A computer-implemented network-based system that facilitates management of data, comprising:	*iManage discloses a computer-implemented system that facilitates the management of data.* "A document-management system (DMS) is software and/or hardware that manages repositories of millions of documents for hundreds or thousands of users." Chapter 1, p. 12. "iManage DeskSite is an enterprise-wide, mission-critical DMS. With iManage DeskSite, you can greatly simplify the task of managing repositories of millions of documents and making them available to thousands of users." Chapter 1, p. 13. *iManage runs on a network-based system. Chapter 1, p. 18, Figure 1.1 (showing clients retrieving documents from remote, network-connected servers).*
[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,	*iManage discloses a computer-implemented context component of the network-based system (e.g., DeskSite software), for capturing context information (e.g., document history information) associated with user-defined data (e.g., user's document) in a first context (e.g., the particular application being used or the user's location).* *For purposes of this Request, the first context can be the particular application used to create the user-defined data, the location (computer) of the user, or a combination of both. iManage discloses capturing such context information automatically, in a first context of the network-based system (e.g., the application or location in which the user is creating the data):* "The iManage Integrated Application Operation allows a user to perform iManage functions directly from the application they are using." Chapter 5, p. 125. "The document history record displays all activities of the

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	types selected for recording by your system administrator. The types of activities typically recorded in the document activity record are:
	
	 • Opening and closing the document in an integrated application
	
	     * * *
	
	 • Checking out, copying, and/or checking in the document
	
	 • Viewing the document
	
	     * * *
	
	 • The computer (location) where the activity took place" Chapter 3, pp. 82-83.
	
	 "The History dialog [shown below] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are User, Application, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, Location, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141.
	
	 Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.

[a2] the context component dynamically storing the context information in metadata associated with the user-defined data,	*iManage discloses that the context component dynamically stores the context information (e.g., profile and history information) in metadata associated with the user-defined data.* *As shown in Figure 3.26 (above, previous cell), this metadata defines the historical record of all activities on the document.*
[a3] the user-defined data and metadata stored on a storage component of the network-based system; and	*iManage discloses that the user-defined data and the metadata is stored on a storage component of the network-based system (e.g., an iManage library):* **"What is an iManage Library?** When we refer to an iManage Database, or Library, we are actually talking about a library that includes three distinct entities. Each iManage library is actually composed of these
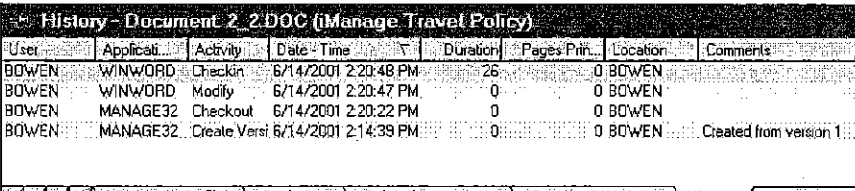
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	three parts: • a **fileserver**, which stores the actual documents • a set of **information tables**, or **database**, that stores information about the documents • a set of **index collections** of the full text of documents in the library, which is used for searching These three components – the fileserver, the information tables, and the full-text index – work together to organize and index your documents. From a user's standpoint, though, they operate as a single entity, or library, with a single name." Chapter 1, p. 19 (boldface in original).

[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,	*iManage discloses a computer implemented tracking component (e.g., DeskSite software) for tracking a change of the user from the first context to a second context (e.g., a second application or location).*
	
	This is accomplished, for example, when a user moves to a different application, or a different location, then attempts to access the data from that context. The movement is tracked and the document's history is updated accordingly:
	
	"You can display the history of a document's activity by highlighting a document in the Document Grid, then clicking the History tab or the History toolbar icon or selecting **History** from the **Document** menu. The document history record displays all activities of the types selected for recording by your system administrator. The types of activities typically recorded in the document activity record are:
	
	• Opening and closing the document in an integrated application
	
	      * * *
	
	• Checking out, copying, and/or checking in the document
	
	• Viewing the document
	
	      * * *
	
	• The computer (location) where the activity took place" Chapter 3, pp. 82-83 (boldface in original).
	
	For example, the following screenshot shows tracking a user (BOWEN) accessing a document (2 2.DOC) from two different

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	contexts (applications), and updating the metadata (e.g., document history) based on the change: *Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.* *The first context is "MANAGE32" at 2:14:39 PM, and the second context can be, for example, a different Application and/or Location in which the data is accessed, here "WINWORD" at 2:20:47 PM. DeskSite tracks the user's movement into either, or both, contexts.* "The *History* dialog [above] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are User, Application, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, Location, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original). "iManage DeskSite is actively integrated with most major Windows applications . . ." Chapter 5, p. 125.
[b2] wherein the user accesses the data from the second context.	*iManage discloses that the user accesses the data from the second context (e.g., a second application or location):* **"Opening from an Integrated Application** If an application is integrated with iManage DeskSite, you can also open documents that are contained in an iManage database from inside the application by selecting **Open** from the application's **File** menu." Chapter 3, pp. 50-51 (boldface in original).
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.* *iManage discloses that the context component (e.g., DeskSite) is associated with a workspace (e.g., DeskSite Desktop), which is a collection of data and application functionality related to the user-defined data:* "The iManage DeskSite Desktop window is modeled on the Windows Explorer and Outlook user interfaces and contains
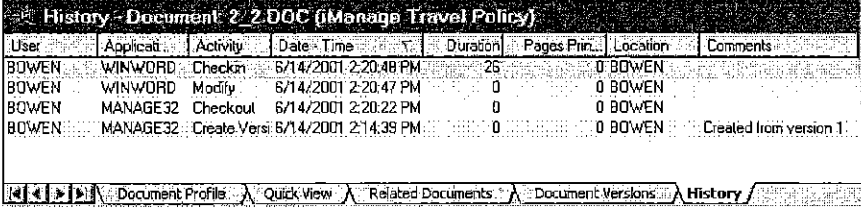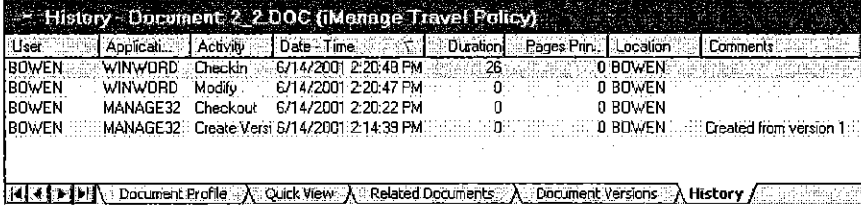
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	several display frames, menus and toolbars: • **Shortcut frame**: contains icons for shortcuts to important folders • **Tree frame**: organizes and displays information about servers, libraries, folders and searches • **Document grid**: displays a document list that is either the result of a search or the contents of folders • **Document Results frame**: displays various information in tabular display areas about a particular document • **Menu Options and Toolbars**: provide the functionality to perform everyday tasks in iManage • **Web Browser**: provides access to the web directly from the iManage DeskSite Desktop" Chapter 2, p. 21 (boldface in original). *A screenshot of the workspace is shown below:* *Chapter 2, Figure 2.1, p. 22.* "iManage DeskSite is actively integrated with most major Windows applications . . ." Chapter 5, p. 125.
Claim 4 (Dependent)	
4. The system of claim 1, the context	*See claim 1 above.* *iManage discloses that the context information, stored in the form of*
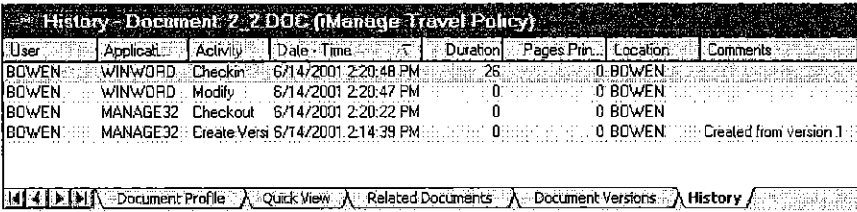
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information includes a relationship between the user and <u>at least one of</u> an application, application data, and user environment.	*document profile information, includes a relationship between the user (e.g., document author) and at least one of an application (e.g., document type), application data (e.g., document class) and a user environment (e.g., document database and type):* Table 3.1: Default Fields of Profile Information <table><tr><td>Default Name of Field</td><td>Significance</td></tr><tr><td>Database</td><td>Name of the database in which the document is stored.</td></tr><tr><td>Type</td><td>This field usually indicates the application that should be used to open the document.</td></tr><tr><td>Class</td><td>This field classifies the document with a custom document classification.</td></tr><tr><td>Author</td><td>This field indicates who wrote the document.</td></tr></table> *Chapter 3, Table 3.1, p. 53.* "The *History* dialog displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, <u>Application</u>, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, <u>Location</u>, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).
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.* *iManage discloses that the context component (e.g., DeskSite) captures context information of the first context (e.g., the original application or location where the document was created) and at least one other context (e.g., a second application or location).* *For example, the following screenshot shows capturing context information of a first context (the user BOWEN creating a document from the MANAGE32 application) and a second context (the same user accessing the document from the WINWORD application):*

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	Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.
Claim 6 (Dependent)	
6. The system of claim 5, the context information of the at least one other context is <u>at least one of</u> stipulated by the user and suggested automatically by the system based upon search and association criteria set by the user.	*See claim 5 above.* *iManage discloses that context information of the at least one other context (e.g., application) is stipulated by the user.* *For example, context information for the other context is stipulated by the user checking out a document or launching another application to access the document. Chapter 3, pp. 67-68.* **"Opening from an Integrated Application** If an application is integrated with iManage DeskSite, you can also open documents that are contained in an iManage database from inside the application by selecting **Open** from the application's **File** menu." Chapter 3, pp. 50-51 (boldface in original).
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.* *iManage 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 to the second context, documents created in the first context are available in the second context (e.g., second application) along with other data created in that second context:* *For example, the following screenshot shows capturing context information of a first context (the user BOWEN creating a document from the MANAGE32 application) and a second context (the same user accessing the document from the WINWORD application):*

History - Document 2_2.DOC (iManage Travel Policy)							
User	Applicati...	Activity	Date - Time	▼	Duration	Pages Prin...	Location	Comments
BOWEN	WINWORD	Checkin	6/14/2001 2:20:48 PM		26	0	BOWEN	
BOWEN	WINWORD	Modify	6/14/2001 2:20:47 PM		0	0	BOWEN	
BOWEN	MANAGE32	Checkout	6/14/2001 2:20:22 PM		0	0	BOWEN	
BOWEN	MANAGE32	Create Versi	6/14/2001 2:14:39 PM		0	0	BOWEN	Created from version 1

Document Profile \ Quick View \ Related Documents \ Document Versions \ **History** /

Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.

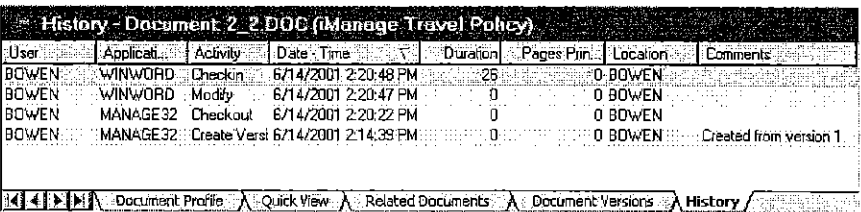**"Opening from an Integrated Application**

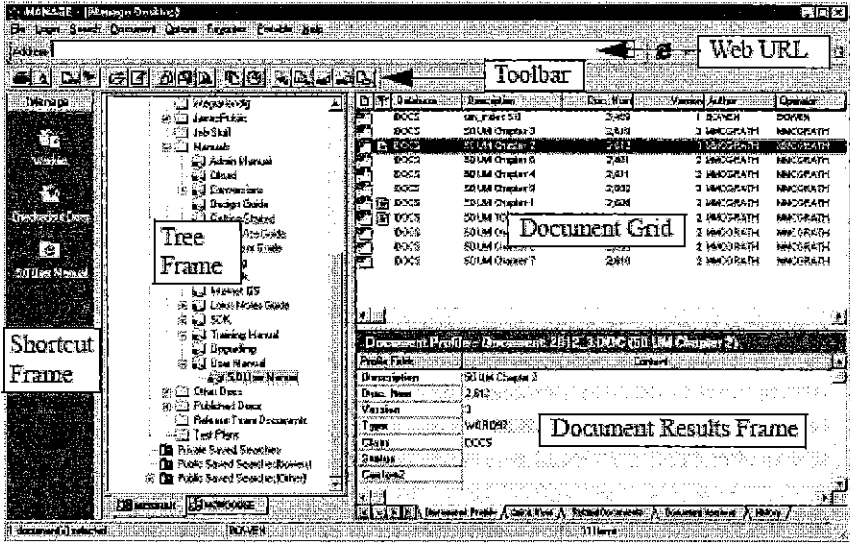| U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761	SNQ No. 4: Anticipation Based on iManage DeskSite 6.0 User Reference Manual (2001)
	If an application is integrated with iManage DeskSite, you can also open documents that are contained in an iManage database from inside the application by selecting **Open** from the application's **File** menu." Chapter 3, pp. 50-51 (boldface in original).
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.* *iManage discloses that the context information is tagged to the user-defined data (e.g., document(s)) via the metadata when the user-defined data is created.* *For example, iManage discloses that the metadata may record the date and/or when the document was created: The following screenshot shows capturing information regarding the User, Application, Activity and Date-Time when the user-defined data (document) was created:* *Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.* "The *History* dialog [above] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, <u>Application</u>, Activity, <u>Date-Time</u>, Duration, Pages Printed, Location, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).
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, iManage discloses a computer-implemented method of managing data. See Chapter 1, pp. 12-13, 18.*

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[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;	*iManage discloses creating data within a user-environment of a web-based computing platform (e.g., a first application or location):* "iManage DeskSite is actively integrated with most major Windows applications . . ." Chapter 5, p. 125. *For example, a user can create a document or file in an application (such as Microsoft Word) and save that document to the iManage system.* "The iManage Integrated Application Operation allows a user to perform iManage functions directly from the application they are using." Chapter 5, p. 125. "**Save:** If the document already exists in iManage DeskSite the Save command simply replaces the original document. For documents that do not exist in an iManage DeskSite the Save command launches a *New Document Profile* dialog to allow you to enter profile information for the new document." Chapter 5, p. 130 (bold and italics in original). *For purposes of this Request, the user environment can be the particular application used to create the user-defined data, the location (computer) of the user, or a combination of both. For more information, see below.* *iManage further discloses that the user environment resides in a web-based computing platform. See Chapter 3, p. 74 ("You can send a copy of a document, a link of a document, or a URL link of a document through e-mail from iManage DeskSite."); chapter 6, p. 157 ("In the **WorkSite** box, you can enter the URL for accessing imanage [sic] WorkSite in the **Base Path** field.") (boldface in original).*
[b1] dynamically associating metadata with the data, the data and metadata stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform,	*iManage discloses dynamically associating metadata (e.g., document history information) with the data, both the data and metadata stored on a storage component of the web-based computing platform.* "The document history record displays all activities of the types selected for recording by your system administrator. The types of activities typically recorded in the document activity record are: • Opening and closing the document in an integrated application

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	* * * • <u>Checking out, copying, and/or checking in the document</u> • <u>Viewing the document</u> * * * • <u>The computer (location) where the activity took place</u>" Chapter 3, pp. 82-83. "The *History* dialog [shown below] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, <u>Application</u>, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, <u>Location</u>, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original). *Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.*
[b2] the metadata includes information related to the user, the data, the application, and the user environment;	*iManage discloses that the metadata includes information related to the user, the data, the application and the user environment.* *For example, the following screenshot shows that the metadata includes information related to the User, the data (Duration, Pages Printed, Comments), the application and the user environment (the Application or Location of the access, or combination of both):* *Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.* "The *History* dialog displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, <u>Application</u>, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, <u>Location</u>, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).

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[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	*iManage discloses tracking movement of the user from the user environment of the web-based computing platform (e.g., first application or location) to a second user environment.*
	
	This is accomplished, for example, when a user moves to a different user environment (e.g., a second application and/or location) and accesses the data from that environment:
	
	"The document history record displays all activities of the types selected for recording by your system administrator. The types of activities typically recorded in the document activity record are:
	
	• Opening and closing the document in an integrated application
	
	    * * *
	
	• Checking out, copying, and/or checking in the document
	
	• Viewing the document
	
	    * * *
	
	• The computer (location) where the activity took place" Chapter 3, pp. 82-83.
	
	For example, the following screenshot shows tracking a user (BOWEN) accessing a document (2_2.DOC) from two different contexts (applications), and updating the metadata (e.g., document history) based on the change:
	
	Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.
	
	The first context is "MANAGE32" at 2:14:39 PM, and the second context can be, for example, a different Application and/or Location in which the data is accessed, here "WINWORD" at 2:20:47 PM. DeskSite tracks the user's movement into either, or both, contexts.
	
	"The *History* dialog [above] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are User, Application, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, Location, and

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	Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).
[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.	*iManage discloses updating the stored metadata with an association of the data, the application and the second user environment. This is shown, for example, in Figure 3.26, p. 83. which is reproduced in the preceding cell.* *iManage discloses that the user accesses the data from the second user environment (e.g., a second application or location):* **"Opening from an Integrated Application** If an application is integrated with iManage DeskSite, you can also open documents that are contained in an iManage database from inside the application by selecting **Open** from the application's **File** menu." Chapter 3, pp. 50-51 (boldface in original).
Claim 10 (Dependent)	
10. The method of claim **9**, further comprising capturing context information of the user.	*See claim 9 above.* *iManage discloses capturing context information of the user:* "The *History* dialog [Figure 3.26, page 83] displays the activity record for a particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, Application, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, <u>Location</u>, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).
Claim 11 (Dependent)	
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.* *iManage discloses indexing content of the user environment such that a plurality of users can access the content from an associated plurality of user environments.* *For example, iManage discloses that the content of a user environment is indexed through the use of the document number and can thus be located and/or accessed by a plurality of different users in different user environments:* <table><tr><td>**Profile Field**</td><td>**Description**</td></tr><tr><td>**Number**</td><td>Unique number automatically assigned by iManage DeskSite</td></tr></table>

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	Chapter 1, Table 1.1, p. 14. *These dynamic document numbers can be used to search for the document in a plurality of workspaces (e.g., from multiple different applications or locations).* "iManage DeskSite is actively integrated with most major Windows applications . . ." Chapter 5, p. 125. **"Opening from an Integrated Application** If an application is integrated with iManage DeskSite, you can also open documents that are contained in an iManage database from inside the application by selecting **Open** from the application's **File** menu." Chapter 3, pp. 50-51 (boldface in original). **"Searching by Document Numbers** One of the most direct ways to locate documents in the database is to search for specific document numbers. If you know the document number for a document, this can be an effective way of locating the document quickly, because every document in the database has a distinct document number and version number." Chapter 4, p. 106.
Claim 12 (Dependent)	
12. The method of claim 9, <u>the least one of</u> the data and the application is associated automatically with the second user environment.	*See claim 9 above.* *iManage discloses that the data and application are associated automatically with the second user environment (e.g., the second user application or location in which the document is accessed).* *In particular, the following screenshot showing Document History shows the ability of the data to be automatically associated with a second user environment (e.g., a different Application, or a different Location, whatever the case may be) when the user accesses the document from the second user environment.* *Chapter 3, Figure 3.26, p. 83.* "The *History* dialog displays the activity record for a

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	particular document in chronological order. The fields displayed in the activity table are <u>User</u>, <u>Application</u>, Activity, Date-Time, Duration, Pages Printed, <u>Location</u>, and Comments." Chapter 5, p. 141 (italics in original).
Claim 13 (Dependent)	
13. The method of claim 9, further comprising accessing the user environment and the second user environment using a browser.	*See claim 9 above.* *iManage discloses accessing the user environment and the second user environment using a browser (e.g., DeskSite Desktop):* *A screenshot of the workspace browser is shown below:* *Chapter 2, Figure 2.1, p. 22.*
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.* *iManage discloses communicating with the user environment using a TCP/IP communication protocol. iManage discloses locating the user environment from a remote location using a URL address.* "You can send a copy of a document, a link of a document, or a URL link of a document through e-mail from iManage DeskSite." Chapter 3, p. 74. "In the **WorkSite** box, you can enter the URL for accessing imanage [sic] WorkSite in the **Base Path** field." Chapter 6,

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	p. 157 (boldface in original).
	One of ordinary skill in the art would understand that access through a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to access the user environment through a web browser inherently discloses use of a TCP/IP communication protocol.
	This is confirmed by Microsoft Press, Microsoft Computer Dictionary (3d ed. 1997) [Exhibit H], which defines URL and TCP as follows:
	"URL *n.* Acronym for Uniform Resource Locator. An address for a resource <u>on the Internet</u>. <u>URLs are used</u> by Web browsers <u>to</u> <u>locate Internet resources</u>." p. 487.
	"TCP/IP *n.* Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol. A protocol developed by the Department of Defense for communications between computers. <u>It is built into</u> <u>the UNIX system and has become the de facto standard for data</u> <u>transmission over networks, including the Internet</u>." 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:
	(A) Prove the primary reference contains an "enabled disclosure;"
	(B) <u>Explain the meaning of a term used in the primary</u> <u>reference</u>; or
	(C) <u>Show that a characteristic not disclosed in the reference</u> <u>is inherent</u>.
	MPEP 2131.01 (underlining added).
	The Microsoft Computer Dictionary confirms that TCP/IP is inherent in use of URL-based systems as disclosed in iManage.
Claim 15 (Dependent)	
15. The method of claim **9**, further comprising locating the user	*See claim 9 above.* *iManage discloses locating the user environment from a remote*