

28 pp

Exhibits
A-F

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

05 AUG 17 PM 4:41

FILED

NET JUMPER SOFTWARE, L.L.C.
a Michigan limited liability corporation,

Plaintiff/Counterclaim
Defendant,

Civil Action No. 04-70366-CV
Hon. Julian Abele Cook

v.

Magistrate Judge R. Steven Whalen

GOOGLE INC.,
a Delaware corporation

Defendant/Counterclaim
Plaintiff.

Andrew Kochanowski
Sommers Schwartz, P.C.
2000 Town Center, Suite 900
Southfield, MI 48075

Michael H. Baniak
Baniak Pine & Gannon
150 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 1200
Chicago, IL 60606

Attorneys for NetJumper Software, L.L.C.

Kathleen A. Lang (P34695)
L. Pahl Zinn (P57516)
DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC
500 Woodward Avenue, Suite 4000
Detroit, MI 48226-3425
(313) 223-3500

Frank E. Scherckenbach
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
225 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02110-2804

Howard G. Pollack
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
500 Arguello Street, Suite 500
Redwood City, CA 94063

Attorneys for Google Inc.

**DECLARATION OF JOSEPH HARDIN IN SUPPORT OF GOOGLE'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT
AND INVALIDITY OF THE '172 PATENT**

I, Joseph Hardin, have been asked to provide expert testimony on liability issues in this litigation on behalf of Defendant Google Inc. ("Google"). I do hereby declare and state the following to be true, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief:

1. I submit this declaration in support of Google's Motion for Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement and Invalidity of the '172 Patent. In summary, it is my opinion that the accused Google Toolbar does not infringe asserted claims 1-8 of the '172 patent. It is my further opinion that these claims are invalid because they are anticipated by the CyberPilot prior art.

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

2. I am an Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan's School of Information and the Director of the Collaborative Technologies Laboratory at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Duderstadt Center.

3. I was the Associate Director for Software Development, and led the Software Development Group ("SDG") at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications ("NCSA") at the University of Illinois. The SDG developed scientific visualization and Internet navigation tools, including NCSA Mosaic, a widely adopted Web browser that was licensed by Microsoft Corporation and provided the foundations for its Internet Explorer, and NCSA Telnet, a widely-used program for connecting to remote computers and, for instance, using the remote computer to send and receive electronic mail, provide file transfer services, or run programs.

4. I was one of the founders of the International WWW Conference Committee, an organization that hosts annual conferences dedicated to innovation and standardization on the Web, which began hosting annual conferences relating to Internet software and technologies in

May 1994. As such, I am quite familiar with the state of the art prior to, and at the time of, the asserted invention of the patents-in-suit.

5. I was one of the founders of the National Science Foundation/NCSA Federal Consortium, an organization dedicated to establishing links between educational, scientific, and governmental groups and developers of Internet software.

6. I am published in the field of Internet software, particularly Internet software user interfaces. My articles and book chapters have appeared in textbooks like the *Handbook of Internet Computing*, scholarly scientific journals like *Science*, and industry publications like the *Instructional Computing Newsletter*, to which I contributed an article that I co-authored with Marc Andreessen, one of the developers of NCSA Mosaic and a co-founder of Netscape Communications Corp. Netscape developed the Netscape Navigator Web browser, which was based in part on work done on the NCSA Mosaic Web browser.

7. My educational and professional background are further detailed in Exhibit A.

8. I am being compensated for my time preparing this declaration at a rate of \$200 per hour.

9. I have not testified as an expert witness, at trial or deposition, in any other case in the past four years.

MATERIALS CONSIDERED FOR THIS DECLARATION

10. To prepare for this declaration, I studied the two patents that are alleged to be infringed by Google, namely U.S. Patent Nos. 5,890,172 (the '172 patent) and 6,226,655 (the '655 patent).

11. I reviewed the prosecution history of the '172 patent.

12. I reviewed the prior art cited during the prosecution history of the '172 patent, and I have considered that prior art relative to the patent claims and the arguments made by Mr. Borman *et al.* to secure the grant of the '172 patent.

13. I have also reviewed prior art documents not cited during the prosecution history of the '172 patent, in particular the NetCarta CyberPilot documents and things produced electronically and in hardcopy, and I have considered the CyberPilot prior art relative to the patent claims and arguments made by Mr. Borman *et al.* to secure the grant of the '172 patent, and in particular asserted claims 1-8 of the '172 patent.

14. Furthermore, I have studied the accused Google Toolbar, versions for both the Microsoft Corporation Internet Explorer Web browser and the Mozilla Foundation Firefox Web browser, and I have compared the Google Toolbar structure, function, and operation to asserted claims 1-8 of the '172 patent.

15. A list of the items I considered in preparation for this declaration is identified in Exhibit B in preparation for this report.

LEGAL STANDARD APPLIED

16. I am not an attorney, but I have been informed on several principles concerning validity, invalidity, infringement, and non-infringement that I used in arriving at my conclusions.

17. First, each patent claim is considered separately.

18. Second, a patent claim is invalid as "anticipated" if each and every limitation of the claim is found, expressly or inherently, in a single prior art reference to the claim.

19. Third, if even a single limitation of a patent claim is not present in an accused product, either literally or by equivalents, that product cannot infringe the claim. With regard to

equivalents, it is my understanding that for an aspect of an accused product to be “equivalent” to a claim limitation, it must be insubstantially different from the claim. Stated another way, something is considered equivalent in patent parlance if it performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve substantially the same result as that which is claimed.

TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD

20. Having studied the patents-in-suit, it is apparent that the subject matter concerns software for navigating or “surfing” a computer network such as the Internet, and in particular software that is used in conjunction with an Internet browser, such as Netscape Navigator, for simplifying this navigation.

21. A computer network, like the Internet, typically connects “server” and “client” computers. Information content on the network is assembled and stored in files located on the servers. Users may employ a client computer – such as a home “PC” – to request one or more of the files from the server.

22. The files on the servers are often formatted in what is referred to as the hypertext markup language (also know as “HTML” or simply “hypertext”), which means that their format comprises plain text (e.g. “Hello”) with special formatting instructions telling the client computer to present the plain text with that special formatting. A characteristic of most HTML files is that they can contain references, known as “hyperlinks” that include Uniform Resource Locators (“URLs”) that point to or link to other files on the network, for example through an anchor tag (e.g., `link text `). Most Web sites accessed by the typical user on the

Internet contain such hypertext files, which usually include a variety of textual and graphical information, for any number of commercial, educational, and other purposes.

23. Users typically employ a software program referred to as a browser (sometimes called a "Web browser") to request HTML files from a server (sometimes called a "Web server" on the Internet). When the HTML file is received by the browser, the browser separates or "parses" the text from the formatting in order to present the file on the computer display. The hyperlinks within the HTML file are usually presented as underlined text on the computer display. When the user employs a computer mouse to select the hyperlink, the browser sends a request for the hyperlinked information to a server. In turn, this request causes a new HTML file from the server to be retrieved and displayed by the browser. This process of selecting a hyperlink and jumping from page to page is often referred to as navigating or "surfing" the Internet.

24. As described with reference to Figures 9A-B of the patents-in-suit, a problem perceived by the patent with navigation using a traditional browser is that following the web of hyperlinks from a series of hypertext pages might lead the user astray. The patents-in-suit refer to this problem as the "drill-down" problem: following the series of hyperlinks and traveling or "traversing" from one hypertext page to the next leaves a user with few convenient alternatives for getting back to the first hypertext page from where the traversal began. [See, e.g., '172 patent, 4:63-5:22; 8:43-10:50.] According to the patent, the only way back to any previously navigated page is to use the browser's "forward" and "back" icons in the browser window to reverse the traversal (see element 412 in Figure 5A). [See, e.g., '172 patent, 8:54-67.] This linear approach, with its layer-by-layer, page-by-page, back-and-forth traversal, can cause a browser user to become "lost in hyperspace." [See, e.g., Wood, *et al.*, *Hyperspace: A World Wide Web Visualiser and its Implications for Collaborative Browsing and Software Agents*, The

Third International World-Wide Web Conference, Technology, Tools and Applications,
Darmstadt, Germany, April 10-14, 1995, G001152-1162.]

THE ASSERTED CLAIMS

25. Claims 1 and 5 are independent claims, meaning they stand alone, without depending on any other lower numbered claims. Claims 2-4 and 6-8 are dependent claims, meaning they depend on one or more lower numbered claims.

26. It is my opinion that the scope of claims 1 and 5 is the same, meaning neither claim is broader or narrower than the other. Likewise, claims 2-4 and 6-8, respectively, are also equivalent in scope.

OPINION ON NON-INFRINGEMENT

27. Independent claims 1 and 5 each have the limitation "displaying a first and a second icon separate from the search window on said display screen," which must be found in any product or method that infringes. Since claims 2-4 and 6-8, respectively, depend on claims 1 and 5, if there is no infringement of claims 1 and 5, then there can be no infringement of claims 2-4 and 6-8, since these claims by definition include the limitation too.

(a) As I understand this claim limitation, and as I understand from my review of the prosecution history of how the United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) examiner understood this claim limitation, a construction of the claim should at least cover the embodiment shown with reference to Figure 5A, referred to by the USPTO in its reasons for allowing the '172 patent.

(b) Based upon my review of the '172 patent and its prosecution history, the claims' reference to a "search window" must be understood to refer to the browser window

(Figure 5A reference number 400). The examiner clearly made this connection and interpreted the claims in this manner in the statement of reasons for allowance.

(c) It is plainly evident from simply installing the Google Toolbar and activating the optional "Next & Previous" Web buttons, that the Next & Previous Web buttons in the Google Toolbar, the alleged "first and second icons" from claims 1 and 5, are not separately displayed from the browser window. Attached as Exhibit C are two screen shots of the Google Toolbar showing that the alleged "first and second icons" (bounded in red) are displayed within the browser window (400).

(d) The arrangement by which the Google Toolbar's "Next & Previous" Web buttons are displayed in the browser window, particularly given the statements made to secure the grant of the '172 patent, is not at all equivalent to what is required by the claims, namely that the icons be "separate from the search window."

(i) To say that the arrangement of these Web buttons in the browser window is equivalent to what is required by claims 1 and 5 is to completely remove this requirement (that they be "separate from the search window") of the claims: because the Next & Previous Web buttons are integrated into the browser window, they are the opposite of a set of icons separately displayed from the browser window. Stated another way, the implementation of the next and back buttons in the Google Toolbar is, in this respect, substantially different from that disclosed and claimed in the asserted claims.

(ii) The Google Toolbar placement is preconfigured to be within the four corners of the Internet Explorer and Firefox browser windows. This is presently the only available configuration offered by Google for these technologies.

OPINION ON INVALIDITY

28. The following description and analysis of CyberPilot is based on my review of the user documentation supplied with the program as well as the program itself in operation on a personal computer simultaneously running the Netscape Navigator Web browser.

29. The CyberPilot prior art was an Internet navigation tool that was specifically designed to work side-by-side with a Web browser, such as the Netscape Navigator Web browser. CyberPilot was a floating window that could be positioned anywhere on a computer display. Attached as Exhibit D is a comparison of Figure 5A of the '172 patent and an annotated screen shot of a working copy of CyberPilot as used with the Netscape Navigator (here, on the Yahoo! website).

30. CyberPilot included a number of icons, for example control icons and object icons, that were displayed separately from the browser window, in what was referred to as a "map window." CyberPilot solved the same "drill-down" problem described and addressed by the patents-in-suit. Attached as Exhibit E is an annotated screen shot from the CyberPilot tutorial (file name FULLSCR.GIF from computer readable medium).

31. The particular format of a markup file that dictated the display of text and graphics in the CyberPilot map window was referred to as a WebMap. The markup in the WebMap specified how and where to display the control icons, object icons, and labels associated with a URL stored in the WebMap.

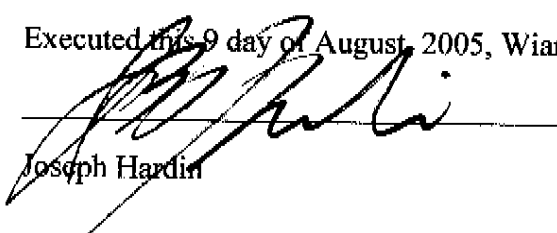
32. URLs found in the WebMap were extracted from a HTML file presented in the browser window by selecting a control icon (e.g. shown as a grey box with a "?") displayed in the CyberPilot map window. Particularly, when the CyberPilot control icon "?" was selected, CyberPilot would parse the hyperlinks contained in the corresponding HTML file, and store the parsed URLs corresponding to the hyperlinks in the WebMap. The control icon "?" corresponding to the particular page that was to be parsed would change to a control icon "+" or "-" after selection of the control icon "?", the "+" or "-" representing expandable and collapsible branches. [See, e.g., attached Exhibit E.]

33. Selecting an object icon (e.g. the graphic "page" icon) in the WebMap would cause the Web page at the address corresponding to the object icon to be retrieved from that address and displayed in the browser window.

34. The CyberPilot prior art is fundamentally different from the prior art cited by the USPTO during the prosecution of the '172 patent, and is in fact far more material to the cited prior art. This is because the CyberPilot prior art expressly teaches the key claim limitations found in claims 1-8, and most significantly a "first and second icon separate from the search window on said display screen;" which is the precise limitation the PTO examiner stated was not present in the prior art of record. [See, e.g., attached Exhibit D.]

35. Claims 1-8 of the '172 patent are anticipated by the CyberPilot prior art, and are therefore invalid. I have attached a claim chart as Exhibit F detailing how each and every element of these claims is found in the CyberPilot prior art.

Executed this 9 day of August, 2005, Warton, Ontario, by


Joseph Hardin

A

JOSEPH HARDIN
School of Information,
Duderstadt Center
University of Michigan Ann Arbor, MI
734/763-3266
email: hardin@umich.edu

A. Professional Preparation:

University of Illinois, History, B.A., 1972
University of Cologne, Cologne, West Germany, Study Abroad, 1978
University of Illinois, Speech Communication, Study toward Ph.D., ABD

B. Appointments:

December, 2004 to present	PI and Chairman of the Board, Sakai Project
January, 2003 to present	Assistant Professor, School of Information, University of Michigan
January, 2003 to present	Director, Collaborative Technologies Lab, Duderstadt Center, University of Michigan
January, 2003 to December, 2004	Director, CHEF Project, Media Union, University of Michigan
March, 1999 to January, 2003	Deputy Director, Media Union University of Michigan
August, 1997 to January, 2003	Director of Systems Development and Operations, School of Information, University of Michigan
1997-1999	Research Associate, NCSA, University of Illinois
1990-1997	Associate Director of NCSA for Software Development
1990-1997	Head of the Software Development Group
1987-1990	Manager, NCSA Software Development Group
1987	Manager, NCSA Academic Affiliates Program
1986-1987	Visiting Research Associate, NCSA
1985-1986	Visiting Instructor, Department of Speech Communication, University of Georgia at Athens

C. Publications:

Handbook of Internet Computing, Chapter: 1. Title: "The UARC Web-Based Collaboratory: Software Architecture and Experiences. Authors: Sushila Subramanian, G. Robert Malan, Hyong Sop Shim, Jang Ho Lee, Peter Knoop, Terry Weymouth, Farnam Jahanian, Atul Prakash, and Joseph Hardin, Publisher: CRC Press LLC. November 1999

"Surviving the Three Revolutions in Social Science Computing," Richard C. Rockwell, Joseph Hardin, and Melanie Loots, *Social Science Computer Review*, Summer 1995, Vol. 13, no. 2.

Digital Technology and its Impact on Education," Joseph Hardin and John Ziebarth, May, 1995, *U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Technology invited whitepaper*
<http://www.ed.gov/Technology/Futures/hardin.html>

"NCSA Mosaic and the World Wide Web: Global Hypermedia Protocols for the Internet,"
B. Schatz and J. Hardin, *Science*, August 12, 1994, vol. 265.

"Collaboration via Hypermedia for Computational Analysis," M. Andreessen and J.
Hardin, *Instructional Computing Newsletter*, 1993.

D. Synergistic Activities:

- Led the NCSA software development group that created innovative visualization, communication and collaborative tools, like NCSA Telnet, NCSA Image, and NCSA Mosaic, the first widely adopted web browser, helping to kick off the WWW revolution.
- Worked with educational and governmental groups to insure that they would not be left behind in early use of web technology, founding the NSF/NCSA Federal Consortium for this purpose.
- Helped found and worked with the Yuri Rubinsky Insight Foundation that supported efforts to bring web technologies to disabled users.
- Founded and on the board until May 2005 of the International WWW Conference Committee that holds yearly conferences attended by W3C members and others, pushing forward efforts of innovation and standardization on the web.
- Initiator and Development Lead for the CHEF project, an open source effort to develop collaboration technology
- PI of Mellon and Hewlett Grants and Chairman of the Board of the Sakai Project, a collaborative effort between 70 universities to develop a state of the art open source collaboration and learning environment. See SakaiProject.org

B

Hardin Dec., Exhibit B
Documents Considered

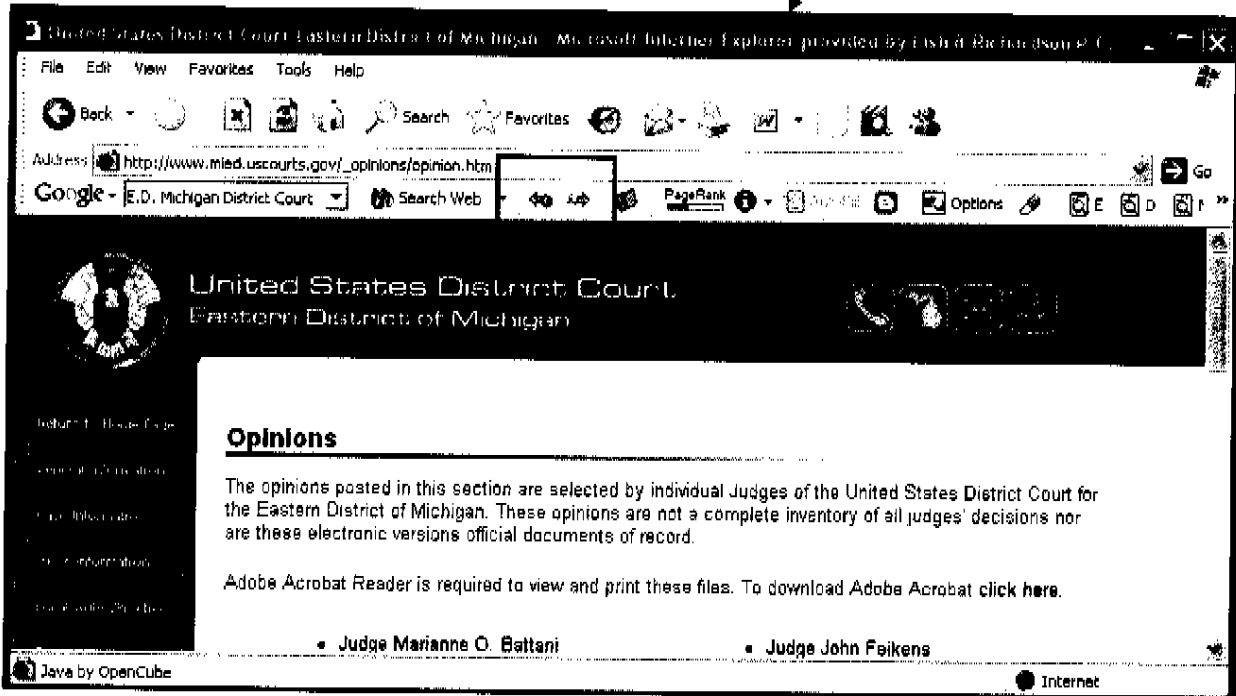
1. U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172, including prosecution history and cited references.
2. U.S. Patent No. 6,226,655.
3. NetJumper's Infringement Chart for the U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172.
4. Google's Proposed Claim Constructions.
5. Google Inc., Toolbar for Microsoft Corporation, Internet Explorer Web browser.
6. Google Inc., Toolbar for Mozilla Foundation, Firefox Web browser.
7. NetCarta Corporation, CyberPilot Pro software and user documentation, G 3709-14 *et seq.* and as used with Netscape Corporation, Netscape Navigator 2.0, G 5988 *et seq.*
8. Wood, *et al.*, *Hyperspace: A World Wide Web Visualiser and its Implications for Collaborative Browsing and Software Agents*, The Third International World-Wide Web Conference, Technology, Tools and Applications, Darmstadt, Germany, April 10-14, 1995, G001152-1162.
9. Other documents and things referenced in my declaration.

C

Hardin Dec., Exhibit C: Google Toolbar Screen Shots

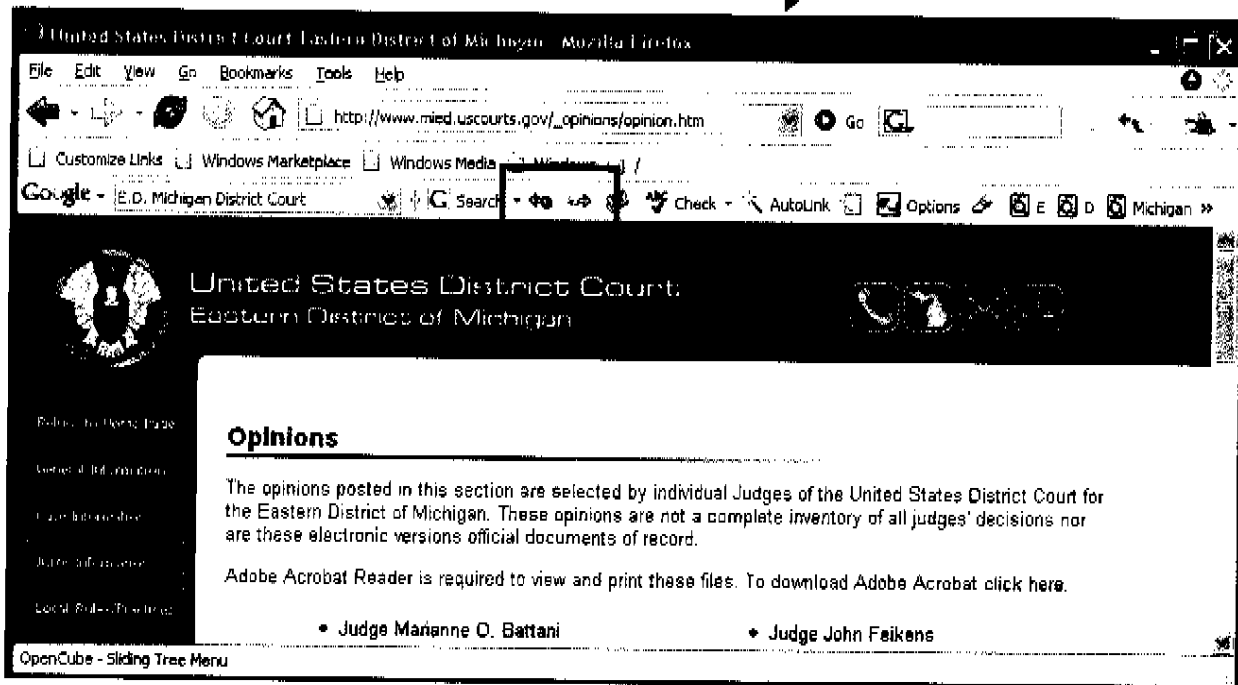
“Next & Previous” Web buttons bounded in red

400 (browser window)



Google Toolbar for Microsoft Corporation, Internet Explorer Web Browser

400 (browser window)

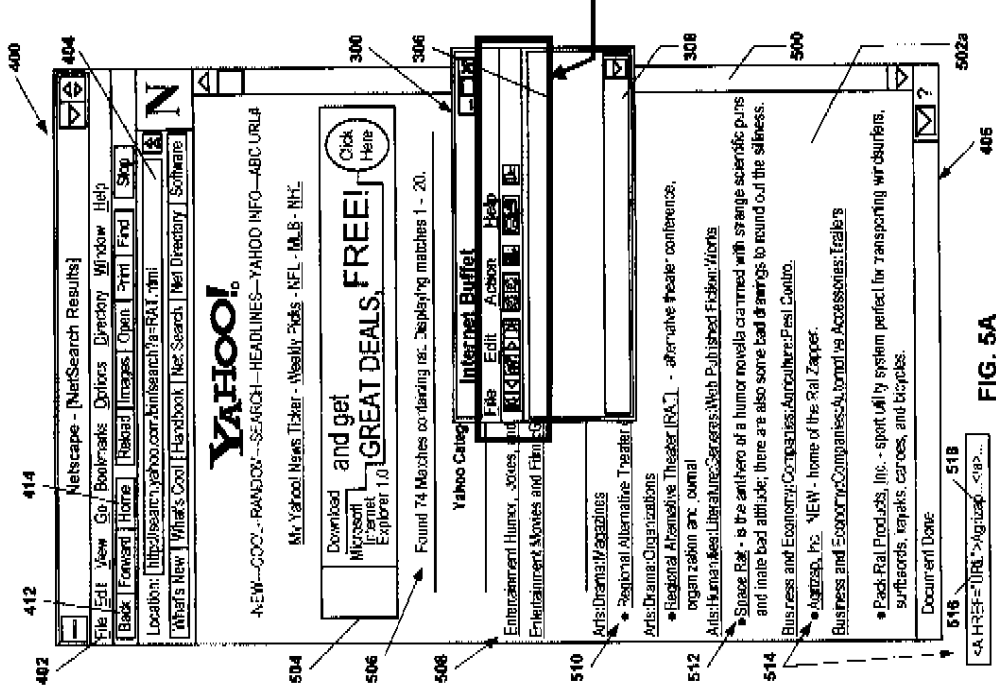


Google Toolbar for Mozilla Foundation, Firefox Web Browser

D

Hardin Dec., Exhibit D
 Comparison of '172 patent Figure 5A to Working Copy of CyberPilot with Netscape Navigator

U.S. Patent Mar. 30, 1999 Sheet 5 of 14 5,890,172

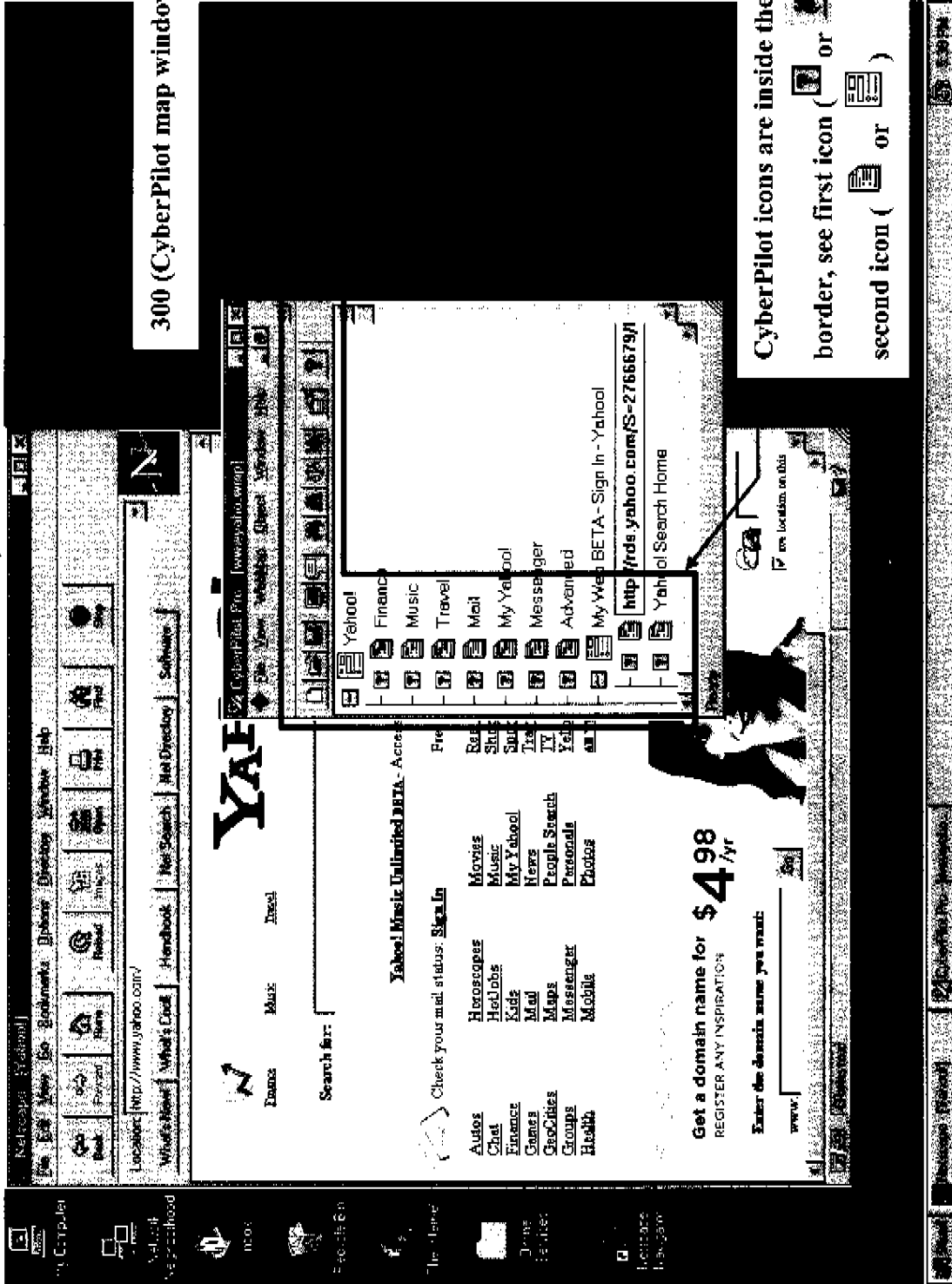


Icons from the patent claims are shown inside the green border

FIG. 5A

Hardin Dec., Exhibit D
 Comparison of '172 patent Figure 5A to Working Copy of CyberPilot with Netscape Navigator

400 (browser window)

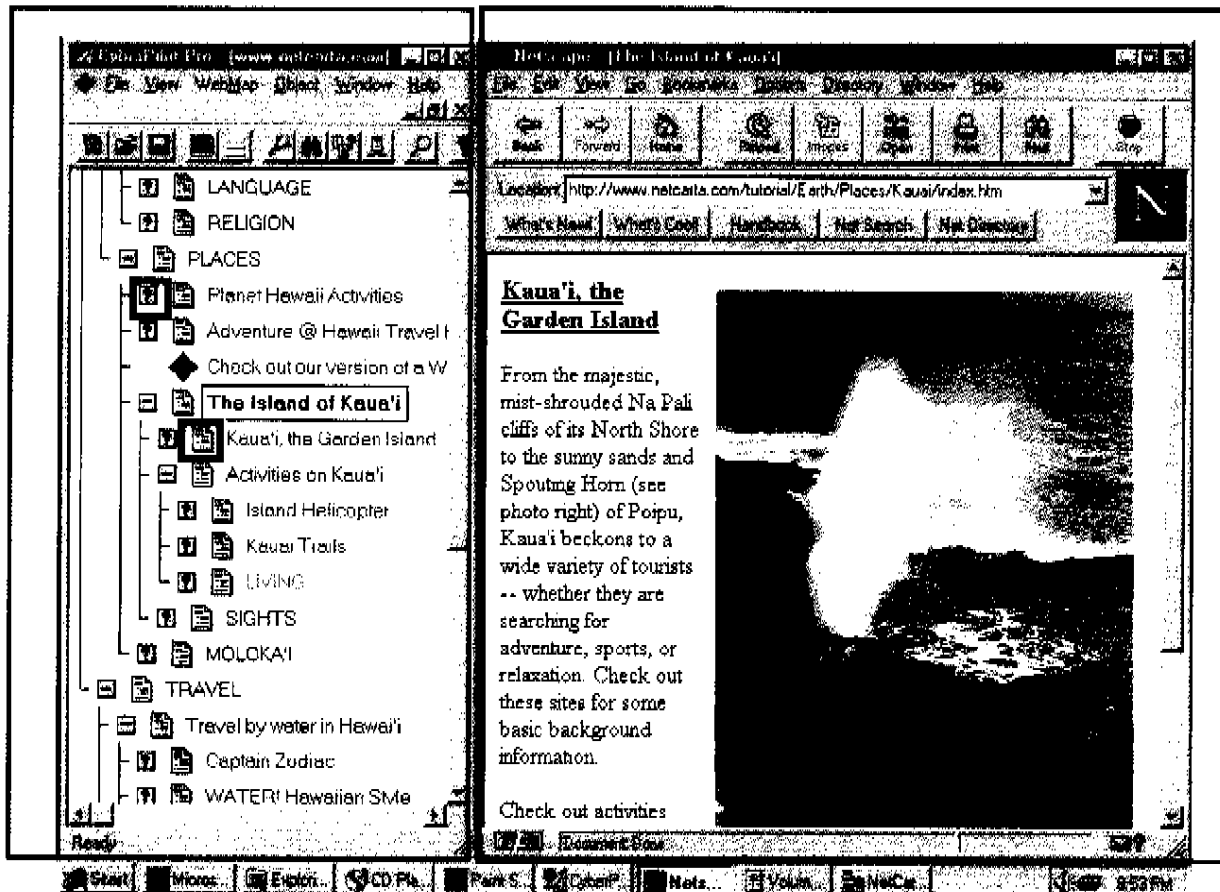


300 (CyberPilot map window)

CyberPilot icons are inside the green border, see first icon (or) and second icon (or)

E

Hardin Dec., Exhibit E
 Annotated Screen Shot from CyberPilot Tutorial



CyberPilot map window = green
 first icon/control icon ("?") = red
 second icon/object icon = purple

browser window = blue

F

Hardin Dec., Exhibit F
Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172

[CyberPilot96] NetCarta, CyberPilot Pro 1.0B1, February 1996, G 3709-14 *et seq.*

Claim 1. ¹	[CyberPilot96]
<p>[1a] A computer implemented method for searching on a local computer a network of nodes with data files stored at corresponding ones of the nodes and each of the data files identifiable by a location identifier and several of the data files containing location identifiers for others of the data files, and the method for searching comprising the acts performed on the local computer of:</p>	<p>[CyberPilot96] is a software product for navigating and finding information on a network of nodes (computer network). Information is contained in data files (Web pages) identified by location identifiers (URLs), which in turn contain location identifiers (other URLs) for others of the data files referenced (e.g., hyperlinked).</p>
<p>[1b] constructing a search window on a display screen of the local computer;</p>	<p>The Web browser (Netscape Navigator) constructs a search window (the main Web browser window) on the display screen of the local computer to browse the data files. CyberPilot was intended to and does work in conjunction with a Web browser like Netscape Navigator.</p>
<p>[1c] displaying a first and a second icon separate from the search window on said display screen;</p>	<p>A first and second icon (control icons and object icons, respectively) are displayed in a separate window (CyberPilot window) from the search window. <i>"CyberPilot works side-by-side with your favorite Web browser."</i> (Tutorial, p. 1; see also pp. 7-10 re <i>icons</i>, and figure showing CyberPilot and browser windows on p. 13 – reproduced below)</p>

¹ My analysis of claims 5-8 of the '172 Patent is the same as its analysis of claims 1-4 of the '172 Patent.

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172

[CyberPilot96] NetCarta, CyberPilot Pro 1.0B1, February 1996, G 3709-14 *et seq.*

<p>[1d] retrieving an initial data file from the network together with displaying the initial data file in the search window, and the initial data file including location identifiers;</p>	<p>The initial data file (Web page) is retrieved and displayed in the search window. The initial data file includes location identifiers. <i>"CyberPilot Pro displays a label for the home page in the map window. And because the home page contains links to other objects (as most home pages do), these 'child' pages are displayed directly beneath the home page - their 'parent'."</i> [Tutorial, p. 5.]</p>
<p>[1e] parsing the location identifiers from the initial data file to form an initial list of location identifiers together with storing the initial list, responsive to a selection of the first icon; and</p>	<p>The URLs from the initial data file are parsed in response to selection of an icon (question mark icon, for instance) and an initial list of location identifiers (the WebMap file (*.wmp) displayed in CyberPilot window) is stored for use by [CyberPilot96]. <i>"However, since CyberPilot Pro has only located the home page so far, the child pages have question mark icons next to them. This means CyberPilot Pro found the links on the home page, but hasn't actually gone on the Web yet to locate the objects those links point to... You'll be venturing further in the next step... Click OK. You'll see an "Exploring..." status box while CyberPilot Pro looks up pages in the site... The question mark icons are replaced by plus icons and more of the site is shown."</i> [Tutorial, pp. 5-6.] <i>"Even though creating new NetCarta WebMaps is easy, you won't want to repeat the process more than you have to. That way, your Internet connection bill is kept down and the industrious file servers that makeup the Web are accessed less. For these reasons, you'll want to save your map after you've created it so you won't have to recreate it later."</i> [Tutorial, p. 11.]</p>

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172

[CyberPilot96] NetCarta, CyberPilot Pro 1.0B1, February 1996, G 3709-14 *et seq.*

<p>[1f] retrieving a first data file corresponding to a selected one of the location identifiers in the stored initial list together with displaying the first data file in the search window, responsive to a selection of the second icon.</p>	<p>Selecting a second icon (page/object icons) in the CyberPilot window causes the Web browser to retrieve and display a first data file (Web page) associated with the location identifier hyperlinked to the icon. <i>"So, instead of crawling through a Web site, sifting through pages you're not interested in, you can use NetCarta WebMap to teleport you directly to your desired spot, grab what you want, and then be beamed back again to your next destination. The map equivalent of this 'beam me down and beam me up' is double-clicking the page's label or icon."</i> [Tutorial, pp. 6-7 and 12 (quotation).]</p>
<p>Claim 2</p>	<p>[CyberPilot96]</p>
<p>[2] The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein; said initial data file comprises information in a markup language; and said location identifiers comprise URLs.</p>	<p>The initial data file (the Web page) comprises information in a markup language (hypertext markup language or HTML). The location identifiers are hyperlinks that comprise URLs.</p>
<p>Claim 3</p>	<p>[CyberPilot96]</p>
<p>[3] The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein; said initial data file and said first data file comprise information in a markup language; and said location identifiers comprise URLs.</p>	<p>Same as claim [2]. Both the initial data file and the first data file comprise information in a markup language.</p>

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172

[CyberPilot96] NetCarta, CyberPilot Pro 1.0B1, February 1996, G 3709-14 *et seq.*

Claim 4	[CyberPilot96]
<p>[4] The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said retrieving act further comprises; retrieving the first data file corresponding to the one of the location identifiers in the stored initial list selected from a group consisting of: a next location identifier, a prior location identifier, a first location identifier and a last location identifier, together with displaying the first data file in the search window, responsive to a selection of the second icon.</p>	<p>Same as [1f]. The location identifiers stored in the initial list (the Webmap file) are arranged in sequence and comprise a "next location identifier," "a prior location identifier," "a first location identifier," and "a last location identifier." For example, with reference to the figure below, the first location identifier in the CyberPilot Webmap file is the URL corresponding to the "Places" label; the last location identifier is the URL corresponding to the "Moloka'i" label. When the "Kaua'i, the Garden Island" object icon is selected, the next location identifier is the URL corresponding to the "Activities in Kauai" label, and the previous location identifier is the URL corresponding to the "The Island of Kaua'i" label.</p>

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172

[CyberPilot96] NetCarta, CyberPilot Pro 1.0B1, February 1996, G 3709-14 *et seq.*

