

Appendix F – Part 4

Defendants' Supplemental Prior Art Statement
'228 Patent
(TC1326-TC1355)

to

TimeBase's Memorandum in Support of Its Motion
for Summary Judgment of No Invalidity

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at 857.

- *See, e.g.*, “The HAM provides a filtering mechanism that allows subsets of HAM objects to be extracted from large graphs. Filters allow the user to specify visibility predicates, which are expressions relating to attributes and their values. HAM filters only return objects that satisfy the predicates. Filters also allow the user to specify a version time so that earlier versions of a graph can be examined,” at 857.
- *See, e.g.*, “*Get operations* retrieve data from existing objects. A get operation takes an object index and a version time, and returns the data that existed at the specified time. The object index specifies a unique identifier for the object from which data is being retrieved. The version time is a time range for the data retrieval,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “*Filter (and linearize) operations* selectively retrieve information from a graph. A filter operation takes a predicate, a version time, and a list of attributes. These operations return a list of objects that satisfy the predicate and a list of requested attributes attached to each object. The version time specifies the time at which the filter is to search for the information. Each filter operation also has unique parameters in addition to those already specified,” at 858.

- **Caplinger 1986:**

Caplinger 1986 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Caplinger 1986 discloses a computer system for that allows a user to search using attributes. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “A user could ask the system to zoom in on a particular group of ships, which were then shown as icons based on ship type, along with additional textual information like the ships’ names and nationalities,” at 114–15.

- **Elmasri 1990:**

Elmasri discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Elmasri discloses searching information by ranges of effective dates. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “A time index for temporal databases is provided which enables the retrieval of database object versions that are valid during specified time periods. Unlike prior access and retrieval structures, the present index is based on objects whose search values are time intervals rather than time points.” Abstract.
- *See, e.g.*, “The present invention provides a time indexing procedure which is particularly useful with object versioning structured temporal computer databases for the efficient processing of temporal operations requiring reference to time intervals.” Summary of the Invention.

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- *See, e.g.*, “A search for objects that satisfy such a temporal condition combines selection based on a time interval with a selection based on conditions involving attribute values.” Summary of the Invention.

- **Haake 1992:**

Haake 1992 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Haake discloses a means for searching its text-based information using attributes. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “CHS offers nodes, links, and composites that can be equipped with application-defined attributes. Objects can be accessed by their attribute values using the query language of the underlying database system of CHS,” at 46.

- **Horne 1997:**

Horne 1997 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Horne 1997 discloses searching by attributes such as effective date. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “But markup could go further. It could give the dates on which the amendments were made, the dates on which they took effect, and the names of the Acts or SI which had made them, and the user’s program could use this markup to display a statute as it was on a particular date chosen by the user and could offer hypertext cross-references to the amending legislation,” at 3.
 - *See, e.g.*, “There is a ‘front-end’ program which can be used to search the database and to display the results in HTML. So the user should be able to use the program to discover easily what the law is on a particular point on a particular date,” at 3.

- **Kim 1996:**

Kim 1996 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Kim 1996 discloses searching either by keyword or attribute. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “First, since our hypermedia markup language is designed using SGML, the language can ... support content-based and structure-based retrieval,” at 496.
 - *See, e.g.*, “Therefore, it is necessary to support content-based and structure-based retrieval as well as database mechanisms for hypermedia documents,” at 496.
 - *See, e.g.*, “Therefore, it is necessary to support an efficient information retrieval, which provides content and structure-based retrieval, and database query mechanism. Besides, the content-based retrieval method searches every object, which consists of the hypermedia network, and the object contents. On the other hand, the structure-

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based retrieval searches the logical and hypermedia network structures,” at 498.

- *See, e.g.*, “Since the data about document structure and attribute values can be stored as instances in the database, Postgres can directly process the structure-based retrieval. The other is a content-based retrieval. When a content-based retrieval query is given, the information retrieval manager performs full-text retrieval against the hypermedia document database,” at 500.
- *See, e.g.*, “For this reason, we design a new query language which supports both an information retrieval mechanism and a database query mechanism for handling structure hypermedia documents,” at 500.
- *See, e.g.*, “Element attribute search,” at 501.

- **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Larson 1988 discloses attribute/value pairs that can be searched. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Neptune also permits any number of descriptive attribute/value pairs to be assigned to any node or link, which may be searched,” at 196.
- *See, e.g.*, “The indexes supported in Telesophy include a keyword index (providing Boolean and proximity searching), a ‘temporal index’ that permits selection by the time an IU was created, and a ‘spatial index’ that ‘places items in an N-dimensional space based on their attributes, then allows the space to be searched,” at 197.

- **Lo 1996:**

Lo 1996 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Lo 1996 discloses a querying a document management system using attributes such as author and title. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, pages 8–9, section 1.2.2: “While it is reasonable to index the title and author field of a document, it is pointless to index or query against the whole piece of text because consequently at most only one document would match a given query.”
- *See generally* pages 36–37.
- *See, e.g.*, page 113: “All the attributes in both database are indexed by the SIM DBS and are thus searchable.”

- **Sacks-Davis 1994:**

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Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses searching either by keyword or attribute. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “There is also sufficient information in the DTD to allow the application level to provide information to the user about the elements and attributes which are available for query for each different type of document in the database,” at THOM00198836.
- *See, e.g.*, “SGML’s power can be utilized to create additional types of query over the whole database on the structural characteristics of the documents,” at THOM00198839.
- *See, e.g.*, “We also want to be able to query on SGML attributes, for instance: Query 7.1 Find <corres>s with attribute confidential = yes,” at THOM00198839.

• **Sacks-Davis 1995:**

Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses searching either by keyword or attribute. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Text retrieval systems should have the ability to manipulate structured information and attributes, as do conventional database systems. Thus a text system should, for example, be able to refer to a paragraph within a section, a data of publication, or to one of a list of authors,” at 454.

• **Sciore 1991:**

Sciore 1991 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Sciore 1991 discloses searching either by keyword or attribute. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “At the conceptual level, we show how versions can be chosen from a version set based on the values of their attributes,” at 356-57.
- *See, e.g.*, “The attribute occurredAT records the time at which the change took place. This attribute can be thought of as defining a one-dimensional time line, and allows the version set to be viewed as a function from times to versions,” at 364.
- *See, e.g.*, “In general, the attributes chosen as dimensions should form a key of the version set, so that at most one version is associated with any coordinate in the version space,” at 366.
- *See, e.g.*, “Our framework provides the means by which a database designer can specify a multi-dimensional logical structure to the version set. This logical structure

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can then be used to choose versions easily and conveniently,” at 367.

• **Sciore 1994:**

Sciore 1994 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Sciore 1994 discloses, for its bicycle example, queries using the attributes of style, number of speeds, frame, and design date. For example:

- *See generally* 81-83.

• **Stonebraker 1990:**

Stonebraker 1990 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Stonebraker 1990 discloses that users may query the POSTGRES database using attributes. For example:

- *See generally* section II.B, starting on page 127 (demonstrating numerous examples of queries using attributes).

• **Stonebraker 1994:**

Stonebraker 1994 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Stonebraker 1994 discloses a multidimensional space stored in a POSTGRES database. Stonebraker 1994 further discloses navigation along the dimensional axes. For example:

- “Each object may be of an arbitrary type, but it must have associated with it a **geometry**. The geometry of an object describes its location in an **application coordinate space**. All objects in an application are located in this common N-dimensional coordinate system, whose dimensions are appropriate to the specific application. The geometry of an object may be either a polygon [footnote text: “In this document, ‘polygon’ refers to a general N-dimensional polyhedron, not merely a two-dimensional polygon.”] or a point. It is the job of the human recipe designer to ensure that the recipe produces the geometry representation (polygon or point) expected by some browser. Failure to provide this will result in a type mismatch. To achieve a common polygon representation, we have defined a standard N-dimensional polygon, **N-D-polygon**. The generic tuple passed from the browser from a recipe will have the form: {value, type, location}. The value can be an instance of a base type or a composite type, and its location is represented by the N-D-polygon as indicated. For example, the value might be a satellite image; its type might be AVHRR, and the location associated with it might be a rectangle representing one of the quadrants of a U.S. Geological Survey map,” at 4.
- “The browser has three ways to relocate its position in N-space: it can move to a previously designated identifier, it can move to a specific N-D-point which it

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calculates in some fashion, or it can move in some direction, denoted by $(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N)$ until some condition $F(\text{value}) <\text{operator}> <\text{constant}>$ is true. This third relocation command is useful, for example, if a user is browsing Hurricane Hugo, and wishes to **fast-forward** the hurricane, i.e. skip or skim through images sorted by time, until Hugo hits land. If landfall of the hurricane can be expressed as a predicate, then the appropriate MOVE command would look like MOVE along $(0,0,\dots,+1)$ until $\text{hits_land}(\text{Hurricane.hugo}) = \text{TRUE}$. The +1 means a movement along the positive time axis, assuming time is the last dimension in this coordinate system. Note that recipes may be fast-forwarded in this fashion in any dimension,” at 5.

• **Taylor 1994:**

Taylor 1994 discloses “said allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses searches on attributes such as time. For example:

- “We have implemented several operators that reflect the relationships between temporal periods. . . . These operators accept a temporal term and returns [sic] a set of temporal terms satisfying the operator,” at 241.
- “The combination of the conceptual, temporal and geographical classification spaces and their respective operators means that information requests do not need to be limited to one particular dimension. They can be multi-dimensional. An example of such a query would be: Show me Costume from Pontypridd during the Victorian era. The temporal dimension provides a method by which a temporal walk through a concept can be obtained. A temporal walk consists of showing the development of an historical concept or geographic area over time. In practical terms this requires the ordering of a set of media items according to the information stored in the temporal schema,” at 242.
- “The results of navigation produce classification terms rather than media items. To convert the classes to media sets a query is formulated to identify which media items have the terms as attributes,” at 240.

• **Travis & Waldt:**

Travis & Waldt discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Travis & Waldt discloses SGML browsers that can conduct searches on the stored text-based data either by keyword or by attribute, or both. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “SGML browsers offer context-sensitive searching capabilities so that the user can quickly access the required information...For example, a search can be defined to allow a user to search for a part number, but only if it is contained in a chapter that was updated after a certain date. Or, a user can have the browser return a list of all sections containing a particular phrase, but only if the phrase is contained

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in a note. These are examples of context-sensitive searches,” at 52-53.

- *See, e.g.*, pages 194–95 (and figure 61), 198 (and figure 64).
- *See, e.g.*, “The loader also makes available to the database parameterized information that can be used later to search and retrieve the appropriate objects. Such parameter information is object identifiers, author names, creation and modification dates, and perhaps some keywords. Most of this information can be obtained by querying the attributes on the element tags in the content of the document object,” at 204.

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

Wilkinson 1998 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses searching on attributes of documents. For example:

- *See generally* sections 5.6, beginning on page 93 (entitled “Access by Metadata”).
- *See, e.g.*, “Most metadata is organized as a set of (attribute, value) pairs. Thus we need a structure that can support queries of the form ‘which documents have value A for attribute B?’” at 100.

- **Wilson 1990:**

Wilson 1990 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Wilson 1990 discloses searching either by keyword or attribute. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “When the user enters the Justus running under Guide he is given a choice of three methods of access: direct access, index of pre-defined terms, and boolean query,” at 125.
- *See, e.g.*, “it is easy to provide a structured index composed of the terms appearing in the catchwords section,” at 125.

- **Wilson 1992:**

Wilson 1992 discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” Specifically, Wilson 1992 discloses examples of searches conducted by author name, key word, and date, all of which constitute attributes. For example:

- *See generally* 183.

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System:**

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The Westlaw/Westmate system contained a means for searching portions and amended portions of legislation using attributes. *See, e.g.:*

- DataBasics 1993, at doc no. 79858–59 (“United States Code Annotated”): Disclosing mechanisms for searching using attributes
- Westlaw DB 1991, at 2–5, 14–15 (disclosing the mechanism for searching the Westlaw databases using attributes)
- Wren 1994, at 75: “you can use a field-restricted search request in LEXIS or WESTLAW to conduct highly specialized searches that would be nearly impossible—or at least tremendously tedious and time-consuming—to perform without a computer.”
- The Essential Guide 1996, at 29: “The citation field is the part of a document containing the citation. When you restrict your search to the citation field, you specify that WESTLAW search only the citation field of a document. By limiting your search in this way, you avoid retrieving extraneous documents.”
- The Essential Guide 1996, at 47: “You can use restrictions to limit your WIN search. For example, in a case law database, you can restrict your search by court, date, judge, attorney or added date.”
- *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at “Chapter 9 Searching Statutes Databases”

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System:**

The Premise system contained a means for searching portions and amended portions of legislation using attributes. *See, e.g.:*

- Premise Software & Statutes: Select “Search/Search Book...” and then change the “Search Using” field to “Fields Template,” which will then display a mechanism for searching the portions and amended portions using attributes.

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

The Astoria System contained a means for searching portions and amended portions of text-based data using attributes. Use of this system therefore constitutes a method for allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, Astoria 1997-1: “Astoria provides a multilingual engine that lets users search on document content, structure, attributes, and version information,” at THOM00211909.

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• **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

The EnAct system has a means for searching its text-based information using attributes. *See, e.g.:*

- Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 178, figure 1 (showing ability to search the information with various attributes), and at 177 (“The SIM client/server architecture is built around Z39.50 [a standard for searching using attributes].”)

• **The SCALEplus System:**

The SCALEplus system has a means for searching using attributes. *See, e.g.:*

- Kerr 2000: Figures accompanying ¶ 180 (page 6-4), ¶ 187 (page 6-6), ¶ 429 (page 11-3), ¶ 491 (page 11-19), ¶ 172 (page 6-2).
- SCALEplus UM 2: “Data in Scale is organised into separate HTML files that can be viewed through a Web browser. Each document contains sections which are called zones. These zones can be searched using the ‘In’ operator. Each document also has fields such as ‘name’ and ‘date’ associated with the document. These can also be searched using the ‘contains’ operator.”
- SCALEplus UM 2: “Advanced Search Screen” at THOM00221692 and text describing the features on that screen, including the “Date Search Options.”

• **The Documentum/Interleaf System:**

The Documentum/Interleaf system allows searching of text-based data based on attributes. *See, e.g.:*

- Ovum Interleaf 1996, at 262 (and figure H2.6) (“It is possible to search on attribute combinations and combine these using Boolean operators.”)
- Ovum Documentum 1996, at 220 (and figure H1.10) (“Documentum exposes just about all a document’s attributes to querying.”)

• **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system contained a means for searching using attributes.

• **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system contained a means for searching using attributes.

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- **The Law Desk NY System:**

The Law Desk NY system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The Law Desk USCS System:**

The Law Desk USCS system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The New Mexico Law System:**

The New Mexico Law on Legal Ethics system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The NY Official Reports System:**

The NY Official Reports system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The NY CLS Beta System:**

The NY CLS Beta system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The OnPoint System:**

The OnPoint system contained a means for searching using attributes.

- **The UCC System:**

The UCC system contained a means for searching using attributes.

(i) displaying the text-based data to the user by:

- **Agosti 1991:**

Agosti 1991 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Agosti 1991 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data. For example:

- *See generally* 322-324 (Figures 2-8)
- *See, e.g.*, “Figure 7. An example of a node: the representation of a Legal Authority document,” at 324.

- **Anwar 1996:**

Anwar 1996 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses a method for displaying multi-dimensional data, including text-based

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data, on a computer. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The multi-dimensional display and manipulation system includes an [sic] user interface and a multi-dimensional data object subsystem where the subsystem includes means for . . . retrieving. . . multi-dimensional data objects and the user interface includes means for displaying and graphically manipulating the multi-dimensional data objects in a window defined on a display device,” at Summary of the Invention.
- *See, e.g.*, “The present invention also provides a user interface and data management system that allow a user to more efficiently visualize, display, manipulate, and analyze multidimensional data.” Summary of the Invention.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discusses displaying units of text on the screen. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “In this context hypertext would allow the note to be visible to the user only after they have selected (usually by pointing and clicking a mouse) a ‘button’ which is displayed with the text on the screen. This button could be positioned where one might expect an annotation to appear in a paper service. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a node,” at 3.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses using the described storage system together with a graphical user interface that will display the stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “[I]t is anticipated that SGQL will be primarily used as an API to text and graphical user interfaces rather than used directly by the user. It is presumed that these interfaces will have access to the appropriate DTD’s and output specifications so that users will be able to avoid knowing the exact generic identifiers required for every query,” at THOM00196615.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997:**

Arnold-Moore 1997 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997 discloses providing the legislative drafter with a version of the Act or Regulation to be amended. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Themis provides the legislative drafter with a version of the Act or Regulation to be amended on which the drafter marks the amendments directly,” at

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56.

- *See, e.g.*, “An ideal drafting tool would present the drafter with the appropriate consolidation of the target of the amendment (see Figure 1) and allow him or her to mark amendments on that consolidation (see Figure 2),” at 57.
- *See, e.g.*, “The drafter can view any Act or search the whole database using Boolean or ranking queries at any time point for which a valid version is stored on the system. This allows a drafter to check out the Principal Act to be amended as it was or will be at a given time,” at 59.

• **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data. For example:

- *See generally* 178, 180-181 (Figures 1-5)
- *See, e.g.*, “While most queries are executed through graphical user interfaces,” at 177.
- *See, e.g.*, “Using a dual display with a table of contents on one side and the actual provision on the other provides an appropriate compromise (see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2). By using SGML to store the Statutes, we can automate the process of fragmenting large documents and only present to the user the parts of the document that the user requests,” at 179.

• **Campbell 1988:**

Campbell 1988 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Campbell 1998 discloses displaying text-based data to the user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button,” at 858.

• **Caplinger 1986:**

Caplinger 1986 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Caplinger 1986 discloses a method for displaying multi-dimensional data, including text-based data, on a computer. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “First and foremost, we wish to display data that are not inherently numeric,” at 114.
- *See, e.g.*, “The best known application of SDMS was a database of naval ships. At

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the topmost level, the SDMS display consisted of a world map, with the locations of task forces displayed on it at their actual physical locations. A user could ask the system to zoom in on a particular group of ships, which were then shown as icons based on ship type, along with additional textual information like the ships' names and nationalities," at 114–15.

- *See generally* the entire article, which is entirely about the graphical display of information on a computer.

• **Dolan 1998:**

Dolan 1998 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Dolan 1998 discloses that the text-based data is displayed to the user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “In accordance with the present invention, a user navigates through information items accessible through a computer network according to any of two or more network access protocols by selecting icons of a hierarchical navigation graph displayed on a computer display screen.” 4:62–66.

• **Haake 1992:**

Haake 1992 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Haake discloses the text-based data being displayed. For example:

- *See generally* figure 3 and accompanying text.

• **Horne 1997:**

Horne 1997 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Horne 1997 discloses the display of text-based data to the user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “SGML is not concerned with how that paragraph is formatted by the appropriate program on the user’s computer,” at 2.
- *See, e.g.*, “The program on the user’s computer could ignore the repealed text and display the inserted text. But the markup could go further. It could give the dates on which the amendments were made, the dates on which they took effect, and the names of the Acts or Sis which had made them, and the user’s program could use this markup to display a statute as it was on a particular date chosen by the user and could offer hypertext cross-references to the amending legislation,” at 3.

• **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Larson 1988 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data.

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For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “All of the hypertext systems discussed below make use of the graphical interface features of workstations or personal computers to provide direct manipulation capabilities. They rely on high resolution screens to provide bitmapped windows and graphics, and on pointing devices, such as a ‘mouse’, for icon and menu selection. Each active (i.e. displayed) node is usually given its own window on the screen, and links to other nodes are represented by icons. Using the mouse, the user simply ‘clicks’ on these link icons to retrieve and display the linked node,” at 196.

- **Lo 1996:**

Lo 1996 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Lo 1996 discloses the documents being displayed. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Being another aspect of the DBMS layer, exporting documents refers mainly to the on-screen presentation interface to users. Browsing involves reading documents without taking a hard copy,” at 9.

- **Osterbye 1992:**

Osterbye 1992 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Osterbye 1992 discloses using the described system in connection with a user interface that allows a user to view the stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The former allow the user to browse through information provided by someone else, but not to add new information. These systems can be found at for instance museums, or as instruction books,” at 33.
- *See, e.g.*, “Similarly, at the user interface level,” at 40.

- **Promenshenkel 1995:**

Promenshenkel 1995 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Promenshenkel 1995 discusses publishing text-based documents electronically. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The STEPS system is designed to take a document through the publishing process from author’s draft to finished print version or directly to a reader’s computer screen,” at 1.

- **Sacks-Davis 1994:**

Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses providing users with access to the stored text-base data. For

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example:

- *See, e.g.*, “A query language for accessing collections of structured documents, in particular SGML documents, requires support for several classes of query,” at THOM00198845.

- **Sacks-Davis 1995:**

Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1995 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The application is implemented under X windows. An example screen from this application is shown in Fig. 9, showing a person’s details including three photographs, some notes, and names of some immediate relatives. At the right is a query window, which is used to find names using soundex or ranking,” at 466.

- **Sciore 1991:**

Sciore 1991 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Sciore 1991 discloses providing users with access to the stored versioned data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Our framework provides the means by which a database designer can specify a multi-dimensional logical structure to the version set. This logical structure can then be used to choose versions easily and conveniently,” at 367.

- **Sciore 1994:**

Sciore 1994 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Sciore 1994 discloses providing users with access to the stored versioned data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The constructs are high-level, allowing users to access versioned data in exactly the same non-procedural way as unversioned data,” at 103.

- **Stonebraker 1994:**

Stonebraker 1994 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Stonebraker 1994 discloses a multidimensional space stored in a POSTGRES database. Stonebraker 1994 further discloses navigation along the dimensional axes. For example:

- “We present a user interface paradigm for database management systems that is motivated by scientific visualization applications. Our graphical user interface includes a ‘boxes and arrows’ notation for database access and a flight simulator model of movement through information space. We also provide means to specify a hierarchy of abstracts of data of different types and resolutions, so that a ‘zoom’

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capability can be supported,” at 1.

- “The browser has three ways to relocate its position in N-space: it can move to a previously designated identifier, it can move to a specific N-D-point which it calculates in some fashion, or it can move in some direction, denoted by $(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N)$ until some condition $F(\text{value}) <\text{operator}> <\text{constant}>$ is true. This third relocation command is useful, for example, if a user is browsing Hurricane Hugo, and wishes to **fast-forward** the hurricane, i.e. skip or skim through images sorted by time, until Hugo hits land. If landfall of the hurricane can be expressed as a predicate, then the appropriate MOVE command would look like MOVE along $(0,0,\dots,+1)$ until $\text{hits_land}(\text{Hurricane.hugo}) = \text{TRUE}$. The +1 means a movement along the positive time axis, assuming time is the last dimension in this coordinate system. Note that recipes may be fast-forwarded in this fashion in any dimension,” at 5.

- **Taylor 1994:**

Taylor 1994 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses a user interface that displays the information to a user. For example:

- See, e.g., figures 3 & 4, showing display of information, including text.
- See, e.g., section 5, entitled “Navigation Aids & Clustering,” starting on page 242, and discussing the design considerations for the user interface.

- **Travis & Waldt:**

Travis & Waldt discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Wilson 1988 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For example:

- See, e.g., “Hidden beneath the formatted view of information prepared in tools that we commonly call WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), or rich text, is data with buried coding that drives that same formatting...The following formatted view is what an author may see while editing in a WYSIWYG environment,” at 22.
- See generally 23 (Figure 4).
- See, e.g., “It is more common to see a graphical front-end for systems that have traditionally been command-line oriented. Version control systems are no exception. Microsoft SourceSafe has a native graphical front-end in the Windows, Windows NT, and Macintosh versions. This graphical front-end makes it easy to see the structure of a project or group of text files, and to view the current status,” at 191.
- See generally 191 (Figure 59).

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• **Wilkinson 1998:**

Wilkinson 1998 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses displaying documents. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “To satisfy a query, the query engine uses the inverted index to identify those documents that match the query terms and generates an answer list,” at 102.
- *See, e.g.*, Figure 9.1.

• **Wilson 1988:**

Wilson 1988 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Wilson 1988 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For example:

- *See generally* 28, 31, 33, and 35-40 (Figures 1-18).
- *See, e.g.*, “He can use his mouse to select the direct entry action button, then type in his chosen entry point: figure 5. The text of section 23 will be displayed for him: figure 6,” at 31.
- *See, e.g.*, “The contents of the node, or the replacement text of the definition button, is the sentence constitute that subsection,” at 32.
- *See, e.g.*, “By selecting the button [BEFORE 5 JULY 1973], we can see the text of Section 167(2)(a) before it was amended: figure 9,” at 35.

• **Wilson 1990:**

Wilson 1990 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Wilson 1990 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “How the text is displayed varies from hypertext system to hypertext system...In Guide the conventional mode of display for any text is a single linear window. Whenever a definition button or usage button is selected, the button is expanded in place and the display window is reformatted to accommodate the replacement text for the button,” at 123.
- *See generally* 124-126 (Figures 1-7).

• **Wilson 1992:**

Wilson 1992 discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” Specifically, Wilson 1992 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For

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example:

- *See, e.g.*, “This label can be defined as a node icon or, in the Guide hypertext system, a definition button. The replacement text for this definition button is the actual words of the paragraph; for paragraph 6(2)(a),” at 161.

- *See generally* 163-164, 169-174, 178-182 (Figures 1-15).

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System:**

The Westlaw/Westmate system displays text-based information to a user, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Wren 1994: 141–42 (displaying a statutory sections)
- Essential Guide: 139–40 (displaying a statutory sections)
- Johnson 1991: *generally* and 84–92 (including figures)
- *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at Chapter 5 “Browsing Documents”

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System:**

The Premise system displays text-based information to a user, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Premise Software & Statutes: “Browse” the “Document List” in the CA-STAT-ANI database within the Premise software, and display, *e.g.*, Bus. & Prof. Code § 26.
- Premise Research: page 117, figure 8-C.

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

The Astoria System was a computer-implemented system for creating, processing, navigating, and displaying text-based data to the user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, XSoft: “The Astoria Navigator lets users explore the database and view the document hierarchy down to the individual components,” at THOM00198647.
- *See, e.g.*, Astoria 1997-1: “Astoria . . . is a powerful yet easy-to-use document component management system that provides the information repository and management infrastructure needed to help organizations capture critical business knowledge and distribute it more efficiently. . . . [Astoria] us[es] multiple output methods: paper, CD-ROM, and the World Wide Web,” at THOM00211907.

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- *See, e.g.*, Screen shot, at THOM00211907.

- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

The legislation within the EnAct system displays text-based legislation, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 180, figure 3 (showing that the EnAct system displays text-based legislation to the user.”)

- **The SCALEplus System:**

The SCALEplus system displays text-based legislation, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Kerr 2000: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).
- SCALEplus Secrets, at 2: “SCALEplus has lots of information that is huge, particularly legislation. SCALEplus data is formatted in HTML which is common to all World Wide Web applications but is ideally suited for one or a few pages—to view a document you have to wait for the browser to load it (often over a modem). Because of this the decision was made to turn each piece of legislation into a number of HTML files, each file being a section of that Legislation. When a results list is returned from SCALEplus what you see are the HTML files that have been found that match your search. For Legislation this will be a section of an Act; for Caselaw an individual case.”
- SCALEplus UM 2: “SCALEplus presents all Law Databases obtained and/or prepared by Federal Attorney General’s Department as Searchable and Browseable data.” (THOM00221675)
- SCALEplus UM 2: “Results List Page” screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221697)
- SCALEplus UM 2: “Document Display Page” screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221701)

- **The Documentum/Interleaf System:**

The Documentum/Interleaf system includes the ability to display text-based information to the user.

- **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system involves a method of using a system which

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displays text-based information to a user.

- **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which displays text-based information to a user.

- **The Law Desk NY System:**

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- **The OnPoint System:**

The OnPoint system a method of using a system which displays text-based information to a user.

- **The Social Security Plus System:**

The Social Security Plus system a method of using a system which displays text-based information to a user.

- **The UCC System:**

The UCC system a method of using a system which displays text-based information to a user.

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(j) displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search; and

• **Agosti 1991:**

Agosti 1991 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Agosti 1991 discusses and shows a user interface that permits selection of attributes yielding selectable links to the stored nodes of text-based data. For example:

- *See generally* 322-324 (Figures 2-8)
- *See, e.g.*, “Figure 7. An example of a node: the representation of a Legal Authority document,” at 324.

• **Anwar 1996:**

Anwar 1996 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses a method for displaying the multi-dimensional data, including text-based data, on a computer. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The multi-dimensional display and manipulation system includes an [sic] user interface and a multi-dimensional data object subsystem where the subsystem includes means for . . . retrieving. . . multi-dimensional data objects and the user interface includes means for displaying and graphically manipulating the multi-dimensional data objects in a window defined on a display device,” at Summary of the Invention.
- *See, e.g.*, “The buyer can scroll through the data values associated with each side of the . . . n-gon using scroll bars to select the desired values of the . . . Attribute.” Summary of the Invention.
- *See, e.g.*, “The buyer can then navigate, manipulate, perform operations, and define relationships and formula on the data or data groups through the UI or GUI of MAGIC as described in Analysis Scenario 1 until the necessary data is retrieved and [sic] from the database. Now the CC in conjunction with the GUI displays the data as requested by the buyer,” at 18:32–38.

• **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discusses displaying units of text on the screen in response to a search. For example:

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- *See, e.g.*, “In this context hypertext would allow the note to be visible to the user only after they have selected (usually by pointing and clicking a mouse) a ‘button’ which is displayed with the text on the screen. This button could be positioned where one might expect an annotation to appear in a paper service. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a node,” at 3.
- *See, e.g.*, “The querying needs of typical full text databases should be supported including the ability to: select Acts from the database using boolean combinations of words and phrases in the Act...rank Acts according to a measure of similarity to a list of words or passage of text (and select the top ten say),” at 4.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses using the described storage system together with a graphical user interface that will display the stored text-based data in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “These databases will need to be searched by attribute. This will, for example, allow a software engineering document that is the right version to be retrieved,” at THOM00196608.
- *See, e.g.*, “[I]t is anticipated that SGQL will be primarily used as an API to text and graphical user interfaces rather than used directly by the user. It is presumed that these interfaces will have access to the appropriate DTD’s and output specifications so that users will be able to avoid knowing the exact generic identifiers required for every query,” at THOM00196615.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997:**

Arnold-Moore 1997 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997 discloses providing the legislative drafter with a version of the Act or Regulation to be amended in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Themis provides the legislative drafter with a version of the Act or Regulation to be amended on which the drafter marks the amendments directly,” at 56.
- *See, e.g.*, “An ideal drafting tool would present the drafter with the appropriate consolidation of the target of the amendment (see Figure 1) and allow him or her to mark amendments on that consolidation (see Figure 2),” at 57.
- *See, e.g.*, “The drafter can view any Act or search the whole database using Boolean or ranking queries at any time point for which a valid version is stored on the system.

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This allows a drafter to check out the Principal Act to be amended as it was or will be at a given time,” at 59.

• **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data in response to a search. For example:

- *See generally* 178, 180-181 (Figures 1-5)
- *See, e.g.*, “While most queries are executed through graphical user interfaces,” at 177.
- *See, e.g.*, “Using a dual display with a table of contents on one side and the actual provision on the other provides an appropriate compromise (see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2). By using SGML to store the Statutes, we can automate the process of fragmenting large documents and only present to the user the parts of the document that the user requests,” at 179.

• **Campbell 1988:**

Campbell 1988 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Campbell 1998 discloses displaying text-based data to the user in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “A filter operation takes a predicate, a version time, and a list of attributes. These operations return a list of objects that satisfy the predicate and a list of requested attributes attached to each object,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button,” at 858.

• **Caplinger 1986:**

Caplinger 1986 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Caplinger 1986 discloses a method for allowing a user to search or browse information on a compute. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “A user could ask the system to zoom in on a particular group of ships, which were then shown as icons based on ship type, along with additional textual information like the ships’ names and nationalities,” at 114–15.

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• **Haake 1992:**

Haake 1992 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Haake discloses the display of portions of text-based data to the user. For example:

- *See generally* figure 3 and accompanying text.

• **Horne 1997:**

Horne 1997 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Horne 1997 discloses the display of text-based data to the user in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “SGML is not concerned with how that paragraph is formatted by the appropriate program on the user’s computer,” at 2.
- *See, e.g.*, “The program on the user’s computer could ignore the repealed text and display the inserted text. But the markup could go further. It could give the dates on which the amendments were made, the dates on which they took effect, and the names of the Acts or Sis which had made them, and the user’s program could use this markup to display a statute as it was on a particular date chosen by the user and could offer hypertext cross-references to the amending legislation,” at 3.

• **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Larson 1988 discusses and shows a system that can be searched based on attribute, and can display the results of the search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Neptune also permits any number of descriptive attribute/value pairs to be assigned to any node or link, which may be searched,” at 196.

• **Lo 1996:**

Lo 1996 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Lo 1996 discloses searching for and presenting text-based documents. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, pages 8–9, section 1.2.2: “While it is reasonable to index the title and author field of a document, it is pointless to index or query against the whole piece of text because consequently at most only one document would match a given query.”

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- *See generally* pages 36–37.
- *See, e.g.*, page 113: “All the attributes in both database are indexed by the SIM DBS and are thus searchable.”
- *See, e.g.*, “Being another aspect of the DBMS layer, exporting documents refers mainly to the on-screen presentation interface to users. Browsing involves reading documents without taking a hard copy,” at 9.
- **Sacks-Davis 1994:**

Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses providing users with access to the stored text-base data through queries. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “A query language for accessing collections of structured documents, in particular SGML documents, requires support for several classes of query,” at THOM00198845.
- **Sacks-Davis 1995:**

Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1995 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data through queries. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “Children can be found with TQL queries on the parent information,” at 465.
 - *See, e.g.*, “The application is implemented under X windows. An example screen from this application is shown in Fig. 9, showing a person’s details including three photographs, some notes, and names of some immediate relatives. At the right is a query window, which is used to find names using soundex or ranking,” at 466.
- **Sciore 1991:**

Sciore 1991 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Sciore 1991 discloses providing users with access to the stored versioned data through searches. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “Our framework provides the means by which a database designer can specify a multi-dimensional logical structure to the version set. This logical structure can then be used to choose versions easily and conveniently,” at 367.

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• **Sciore 1994:**

Sciore 1994 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Sciore 1994 discloses providing users with access to the stored versioned data through searches. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “The constructs are high-level, allowing users to access versioned data in exactly the same non-procedural way as unversioned data,” at 103.

• **Taylor 1994:**

Taylor 1994 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses a user interface that displays the information to a user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, figures 3 & 4, showing display of information, including text.
- *See, e.g.*, section 5, entitled “Navigation Aids & Clustering,” starting on page 242, and discussing the design considerations for the user interface.

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Travis & Waldt discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Wilson 1988 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For example:

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- *See generally* 23 (Figure 4).
- *See, e.g.*, “SGML browsers offer context-sensitive searching capabilities so that the user can quickly access the required information... For example, a search can be defined to allow a user to search for a part number, but only if it is contained in a chapter that was updated after a certain date. Or, a user can have the browser return a list of all sections containing a particular phrase, but only if the phrase is contained in a note. These are examples of context-sensitive searches,” at 52-53.
- *See, e.g.*, “It is more common to see a graphical front-end for systems that have traditionally been command-line oriented. Version control systems are no exception. Microsoft SourceSafe has a native graphical front-end in the Windows, Windows

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NT, and Macintosh versions. This graphical front-end makes it easy to see the structure of a project or group of text files, and to view the current status,” at 191.

- *See generally* 191 (Figure 59).
- *See, e.g.*, pages 194–95 (and figure 61), 198 (and figure 64).
- *See, e.g.*, “The loader also makes available to the database parameterized information that can be used later to search and retrieve the appropriate objects. Such parameter information is object identifiers, author names, creation and modification dates, and perhaps some keywords. Most of this information can be obtained by querying the attributes on the element tags in the content of the document object,” at 204.

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

Wilkinson 1998 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses generating a list of documents in response to a user search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “To satisfy a query, the query engine uses the inverted index to identify those documents that match the query terms and generates an answer list,” at 102.
- *See, e.g.*, Figure 9.1.

- **Wilson 1990:**

Wilson 1990 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Wilson 1990 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “How the text is displayed varies from hypertext system to hypertext system... In Guide the conventional mode of display for any text is a single linear window. Whenever a definition button or usage button is selected, the button is expanded in place and the display window is reformatted to accommodate the replacement text for the button,” at 123.
- *See generally* 124-126 (Figures 1-7).
- *See, e.g.*, “When the user enters the Justus running under Guide he is given a choice of three methods of access: direct access, index of pre-defined terms, and boolean query,” at 125.

- **Wilson 1992:**

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Wilson 1992 discloses “displaying at least one of the plurality of portions of text-based data or the amended portion of text-based data in response to the search.” Specifically, Wilson 1992 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “This label can be defined as a node icon or, in the Guide hypertext system, a definition button. The replacement text for this definition button is the actual words of the paragraph; for paragraph 6(2)(a),” at 161.
- *See generally* 163-164, 169-174, 178-182 (Figures 1-15).
- *See generally* 183.

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System:**

The Westlaw/Westmate system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Wren 1994: 141–42 (displaying a statutory sections in response to a search)
- Essential Guide: 139–40 (displaying a statutory sections in response to a search)
- Johnson 1991: *generally* and 84–92 (including figure 4.11)
- *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at Chapter 5 “Browsing Documents”

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System:**

The Premise system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Premise Software & Statutes: Select “Search/Search Book...” menu item, and conduct a search of the Statutes to see the text of the document retrieved by the search.
- Premise Research: Chapter 7 *generally* (“Retrieving Documents Using Descriptive Words”)

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

The Astoria System was used to display portions of text-based data or revised versions of text-based data in response to a search. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, Astoria 1997-1: “Astoria lets users navigate through the document depository and view documents down to the individual components that comprise

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them.” at THOM00211907.

- *See, e.g., XSoft Astoria*: “Astoria deals with the concept of ‘document components.’ A document component is a piece that is designed to be maintained as a unit, whether this be at the volume or book level, or at some finer granular point, such as paragraph or list.” (THOM00198652)
- *See, e.g., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria provides a multilingual engine that lets users search on document content, structure, attributes, and version information,” at THOM00211909.

See, e.g., Screen shot, at THOM00211908.

- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

The legislation within the EnAct system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.:*

- *Arnold-Moore 1997-2*, at 178, 180, figures 2 & 3 (and p. 179 saying “(see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2)”).

- **The SCALEplus System:**

The SCALEplus system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.:*

- *Kerr 2000*: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).
- *SCALEplus Secrets*, at 2: “SCALEplus has lots of information that is huge, particularly legislation. SCALEplus data is formatted in HTML which is common to all World Wide Web applications but is ideally suited for one or a few pages—to view a document you have to wait for the browser to load it (often over a modem). Because of this the decision was made to turn each piece of legislation into a number of HTML files, each file being a section of that Legislation. When a results list is returned from SCALEplus what you see are the HTML files that have been found that match your search. For Legislation this will be a section of an Act; for Caselaw an individual case.”
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The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system involves a method of using a system which displayed text-based legislation in response to a search.

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