

Appendix F – Part 12

Defendants' Supplemental Prior Art Statement
'228 Patent
(TC1558-TC1583)

to

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

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<p>Claim 24: Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious the following elements of Claim 24:</p>
<p><i>(a) A method for electronically publishing text-based data, the method comprising:</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(a) discloses "a method for electronically publishing text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(a).</p>
<p><i>(b) dividing the text-based data into a plurality of portions of text-based data;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(b) discloses "dividing the text-based data into a plurality of portions of text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(b).</p>
<p><i>(c) obtaining an amended portion of text-based data that is amended relative to one of the plurality of portions of text-based data;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(c) discloses "obtaining an amended portion of text-based data that is amended relative to one of the plurality of portions of text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(c).</p>
<p><i>(d) storing each of the plurality of portions of text-based data;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(d) discloses "storing each of the plurality of portions of text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(d).</p>
<p><i>(e) storing the amended portion of text-based data;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(e) discloses "storing the amended portion of text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(e).</p>
<p><i>(f) providing a plurality of attributes, wherein the attributes define a manner in which the plurality of portions of text-based data and the amended portion of text-based data can be organized, displayed and linked;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(f) discloses both "providing a plurality of attributes, wherein the attributes define a manner in which the plurality of portions of text-based data and the amended portion of text-based data can be organized, displayed and linked in a multidimensional space" and "providing a plurality of attributes, wherein the attributes define a manner in which the plurality of portions of text-based data</p>

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<p>and the amended portion of text-based data can be organized, displayed, and linked.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(f).</p>
<p><i>(g) encoding each of the plurality of portions of text-based data and the amended portion of text-based data with a markup language to include at least one link defined by one of the plurality of attributes;</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(g) discloses “encoding each of the plurality of portions of text-based data and the amended portion of text-based data with a markup language to include at least one link defined by one of the plurality of attributes.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(g).</p>
<p><i>(h) allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes; and</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(h) discloses “allowing a user to search the text-based data using at least one of the plurality of attributes.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(h).</p>
<p><i>(i) displaying the text-based data to the user by:</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(i) discloses “displaying the text-based data to the user.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(i).</p>
<p><i>(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</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 1(j) 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.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 1(j).</p>
<p><i>(k) displaying one or more selectable links;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agosti 1991:<p>Agosti 1991 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Agosti 1991 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data together with selectable links. For example:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• See generally 322-324 (Figures 2-8)• See, e.g., “Figure 7. An example of a node: the representation of a Legal Authority

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document,” at 324.

- *See, e.g.*, “The hyperdocument is made up of a network of structural links combined with the network of reference links... This means that the user may choose to follow along one path or another even in consideration of the direction of the references present within the semantic units,” at 318.
- *See, e.g.*, “The model supports navigability through the document collection. Due to the fact that specific cross-references are often present between the documents of the collection, the system must explicitly be able to support navigability through these connections,” at 318.
- *See, e.g.*, “Each of the two levels of the system’s architecture represents a distinct network of nodes and links,” at 319.
- *See, e.g.*, “The model supports navigation between the two levels by means of the navigability function. In this way it is at all times possible to pass from the hyperdocument to the hyperconcept and back again,” at 320.
- *See, e.g.*, “By clicking the mouse button the object pointed is activated, i.e. the system receives the order to move in the direction indicated and to present the pertaining information or to execute the requisite function,” at 322.
- *See, e.g.*, “It is possible to shift directly from any point in the hypertext network to other hyperdocuments by making use of the links existing between them,” at 322.
- *See, e.g.*, “The nodes included within the single documents contains a function which allows all the links which bind that single document to the others to be displayed,” at 323.

• **Anwar 1996:**

Anwar 1996 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses the ability for a system to display information that a user can use a mouse to click on so that other or additional data is displayed on a computer screen. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Next the buyer rotates the n-gon till the face that represents the Racket Type is in view. The buyer double-clicks on the Tennis face and an n-gon and the display creates n-gon that represents Racket Attributes. The buyer rotates the child—Racket Attributes—n-gon and makes the desired selection,” 18:62–67.

• **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discusses displaying units of text on the screen together with

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selectable links. 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.
- *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. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a *node*. The interrelated nodes and the links between them together form *hypertext*,” at 3.
- *See, e.g.*, “Hypertext allows the user to do exactly that. It’s applicability to the legal domain and particularly statutes is widely recognized,” at 4.
- *See, e.g.*, “The functionality of a hypertext database should also be supported. These include tracing links and queries based on the existence of links,” at 5.
- *See generally, e.g.*, 6.
- *See generally, e.g.*, 12.
- *See, e.g.*, “Within a versioned hypertext, two kinds of links are possible: 1. static links – which refer to a specific version or part of a version; 2. dynamic links – which refer to the latest version or part or, more generally, to the version at a corresponding time,” at 14
- *See, e.g.*, “Whether links should be in-line (appearing explicitly in the text) or stored in a separate link table seems dependent on the intended application,” at 14.
- **Arnold-Moore 1994-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” 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 together with selectable links. 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.
- *See, e.g.*, “This information is explored by browsing, rather than querying, however

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we may view the traversal of a link as another kind of query,” at THOM00196608.

- *See, e.g.*, “Finally, we will certainly wish to follow any hypertext links that are provided,” at THOM00196608.
- *See, e.g.*, “When versioning hypertext, links can either be static or dynamic. In order to support static links to element we require an absolute identifier for each ELF. The EID is also useful for supporting dynamic inclusion of sub-elements,” at THOM00196611.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data together with selectable links. 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.
- *See, e.g.*, “Legislation has been described as providing a cross-reference network,” at 179.
- *See, e.g.*, “Hypertext allows the user to do exactly that. It’s applicability to the legal domain and particularly statutes is widely recognized,” at 179.
- *See, e.g.*, “This text needs to be associated with the intended target element. For example the reference to ‘section 135’ (See Figure 3) will need to be associated with the element which has a section number of ‘135’ (See Figure 5) in the target document,” at 181.
- *See, e.g.*, “Thus all links in Themis are dynamic rather than static,” at 181.

- **Campbell 1988:**

Campbell 1988 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Campbell 1998 discloses displaying text-based data to the user, together with selectable links. For example:

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- *See, e.g.*, “Nodes are related by links. A link defines a relationship between a source node and a destination node and can be followed in either direction. A cross-context link relates two nodes in different contexts and is useful for sharing data between two contexts. The generality provided by link attributes allows application writers to define their own notions of link types or link end-point attachment schemes,” at 857.
- *See, e.g.*, “Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “Guide uses buttons – special areas on a screen – to represent links in a document between the information the screen and related information. When a button is selected, by clicking the mouse, Guide follows the link to display the related information. Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “The various button relationships are modeled as links,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “Figure 2 shows an example of a note button. The Document Browser contains the text being examined; the icon within the browser represents the note button. The Note Browser contains the note associated with the note button,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “Therefore, the other end of the link representing the button can point to the entire node that contains the button’s information,” at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, “FileBoxes can be represented in the HAM using nodes, links, and attributes. Both FileBoxes and notecards are equivalent to nodes. The model uses a node attribute to determine whether a node is a FileBox or a notecard. Links show which notecards (or FileBoxes) are in a particular FileBox. Link attributes determine which links refer to other FileBoxes and notecards,” at 860.
- **Dolan 1998:**

Dolan 1998 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Dolan 1998 discloses the display of representations of links to the user. *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.
 - “In particular, links which are embedded in the substantive information of an item, as is the case with HTML documents, are parsed from the item and added to the hierarchical graph. The user can thereafter retrieve an item referenced by a link parsed from a previously retrieved item by selecting from the hierarchical graph a representation of the parsed link.” Summary of the Invention

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• **Haake 1992:**

Haake 1992 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Haake discloses the links being displayed. For example:

- *See generally* figure 3 and accompanying text.

• **Horne 1997:**

Horne 1997 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Horne 1997 discloses the display of text-based data to the user, together with selectable links. 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.
- *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.*, “HMSO have a program called ‘the Statute Law Database’. This is an electronic version of Statutes in Force. It contains in SGML form the law as it was on a particular date in the 1980s together with all acts and statutory instruments which have come into force since that time. All of these are linked together,” at 3.

• **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Larson 1988 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data together with selectable links. 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

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user simply 'clicks' on these link icons to retrieve and display the linked node," at 196.

• **Lo 1996:**

Lo 1996 discloses "displaying one or more selectable links." Specifically, Lo 1996 discloses links, that can be selected by the user for browsing.

- *See, e.g.*, page 9, section 1.2.2 (Managing Functions). For example: "Link support is a facility provided by the basic service layer. Managing links is a direct support of non-linearity of documents as mentioned in Section 1.1. Link support is a prerequisite to information retrieval by browsing. It is also particularly important in depicting the dependence relationships between various documents, if such relationships need to be maintained and utilized"
- *See, e.g.*, page 11, section 1.3. For example: "Links and versioning are two important aspects of document management. Efficient management of links allows convenient cross referencing in information browsing."
- *See, e.g.*, page 12, section 1.4. For example: "In particular, SGML structures can be utilized to implement links."
- *See generally, e.g.*, section 2.1, starting on page 15, entitled "Linking."
- *See generally, e.g.*, section 2.3.2, starting on page 39, entitled "SGML Support for Linking."
- *See, e.g.*, figure 2.5, page 41.

• **Osterbye 1992:**

Osterbye 1992 discloses "displaying one or more selectable links." 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, together with selectable links. 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.*, "Links are one-to-one, and can be anchored to nodes in both ends," at 34.
- *See, e.g.*, "A link can point to a specific element, in which case the link always points to the same element. Or the link can point to the current element, meaning the newest element in the version group," at 38.

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- *See, e.g.*, “The link is an entity that relates a source node to a destination node (or subtypes of nodes),” at 38.
- *See, e.g.*, “Similarly, at the user interface level,” at 40.
- **Promenschenkel 1995:**

Promenschenkel 1995 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Promenschenkel 1995 discusses publishing text-based documents electronically, together with selectable links. 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.
 - *See, e.g.*, “It can also convert SGML documents into other forms such as HyperText Markup Language (HTML) for use on the World Wide Web, ASCII for use on the Internet, or Tex for PostScript needs,” at 2.
- **Sacks-Davis 1994:**

Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses providing users with access to the stored text-base data, together with selectable links. 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.
 - *See, e.g.*, “SGML can be used to support advanced presentation modes such as hypertext,” at THOM00198835.
 - *See, e.g.*, “Access by SGML attributes is a commonly used method for supporting hypertext links,” at THOM00198839.
- **Sacks-Davis 1995:**

Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1995 discusses and shows a user interface that shows the stored nodes of text-based data, together with selectable links. 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.

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- *See, e.g.*, “In addition to atomic attributes and structured attributes, Atlas supports reference attributes. A reference is a tuple comprising the global key of a record or nested record. In the hypertext example, bidirectional links between documents and their associated nodes are maintained using reference attributes, so that in table Hypertext, attribute doc has values from the domain of the key of the Document table, namely, attribute doc_id,” at 456.
- *See, e.g.*, “Rather than store documents as monolithic objects in a database it is more efficient to represent documents as a set of smaller fragments, which can be connected by links. Links allow users to browse documents by following the original document structure, and to discover knowledge by browsing fragments in the other documents. This is the basic paradigm underlying hypertext systems,” at 465.
- **Stonebraker 1990:**

Stonebraker 1990 discloses

 - *See e.g.*, “Because POSTGRES gives each record a unique identifier (OID), it is possible to use the identifier for one record as a data item in a second record. Using optionally definable indexes on OID’s it is then possible to navigate from one record to the next by running one query per navigation step,” at 126.
- **Travis & Waldt:**

Travis & Waldt discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Wilson 1988 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data, together with selectable links. 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.*, “HTML provides a simple means to place hypertext links in your document. These links can point to locations in your own document, to other documents at your side, or even to documents at other sites around the world,” at 56.
 - *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.

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- *See generally* 191 (Figure 59).
- *See generally, e.g.*, 241–42 (defining ID, IDREF, IDREFS).
- *See generally, e.g.*, 293–95 (“In modern terms these [cross-references] are called hyperlinks.”; “In SGML, we usually use an empty element to indicate a link to some other part of the document. The ID and IDREF declared values for attribute definition lists are used to assure uniqueness (in the case of ID) and valid reference (in the case of IDREF) within the document.”).
- **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 one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Wilson 1988 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data, together with selectable links. For example:

 - *See, e.g.*, “Justus automatically highlights inter-statute references and intra-statute references. When a user selects a reference, the text corresponding with that reference is displayed,” at 27.
 - *See, e.g.*, “Terms that are defined within the interpretation section of the statute are also highlighted through the statute; the definition can be displayed on request,” at 27.
 - *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.

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• **Wilson 1990:**

Wilson 1990 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Wilson 1990 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data, together with selectable links. 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.*, “In directed graph systems, the text is divided into segments called nodes: in principle any node in the system should be accessible from any other node,” at 123.
- *See, e.g.*, “Each node in a hypertext system has a label or name or, in Guide, a definition button. This label can be used as a link icon or, in Guide, a usage button or a glossary button, any number of times throughout the text. When a link icon or button (definition, usage or glossary) appears on the display it is highlighted in some way: in Guide, by using bold type face or by underlining. It can be selected using a pointed device such as a mouse. When this happens the hypertext system finds and displays the text associated with that icon or button,” at 123.

• **Wilson 1992:**

Wilson 1992 discloses “displaying one or more selectable links.” Specifically, Wilson 1992 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data, together with selectable links. 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, e.g.*, “Explicit location references in the text to other nodes, either within the same document or in other documents, can be automatically converted to hypertext links,” at 170.
- *See, e.g.*, “Local buttons are an ideal mechanism for multiple versions. An electronic system makes it easier to store the name of the amending author and the date of the amendment where these are required. Figure 12 shows a section of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 with local buttons for an earlier version. Figure 13 shows the

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button expanded,” at 179-180.

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

The Westlaw/Westmate system displayed links when displaying modified predefined portions of text-based data, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.:*

- www.westlaw.com, California Statutes Annotated Database from 1996 (CA-STAN96), CA BUS & PROF § 2 (showing linking means within statutory portion)
- AMPEX § 2
- The Essential Guide 1996, at 15: “Jump is the feature on WESTLAW that lets you move instantly from one location to another. To use Jump, simply press **Tab** until your cursor reaches the Jump marker (> or ►), then press **Enter**. If you use a mouse, you can position the cursor on the Jump marker and click or double-click.”
- *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at Chapter “5.4 Jump”
- The Essential Guide 1996, at 136, showing a statutory section, including some of the fields within a statute, as well as a link to a related case.
- The Essential Guide 1996, at 154, showing a link from a law review article to a case.

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

The Premise system displayed links when displaying modified predefined portions of text-based data, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.:*

- Premise Software & Statutes: “Browse” the “Document List” in the CA-STAT-AN1 database within the Premise software, including Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 2 & 26, which contains links to other sections.
- Premise Publisher: 3 (“By marking your original source documents, you can add embedded references to create links, which allow you to jump directly to other documents, images, PREMISE electronic books, applications or WESTLAW”); 11 (defining “Hypertext Link” as “A section of text that refers to a related piece of text . . . or an object. The related information is the target of the reference.”); 30 (explaining “References and Target Points”); 49 (showing means for linking in PREMISE); 156–61 (describing how to add links to documents)

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

The Astoria System was used to display portions of text-based data or revised versions

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of text-based data and/or selectable links relating to attributes. 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 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., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria provides a mechanism for associating arbitrary, user-definable attributes with Astoria objects. Custom Attributes provide a means for Astoria users to store relevant information directly with any object, providing a robust foundation for object status tracking, and the search and assembly of individual document components.” “Astoria users specify a value for the custom attribute and then can search, retrieve, and assemble new documents based on custom attribute values,” at THOM00211911.
- *See, e.g., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria Link Clusters allow users to link components in hypertext fashion within and between documents. Through Link Clusters, users can identify associations—for instance, topical relationships—between related components without changing the location of the component. This allows Astoria users to organize related information so they can reference and update it more quickly,” at THOM00211908.
- *See, e.g., XSoft*: “LINKS: Users can connect elements to other elements in hypertext fashion within and between documents using links. The links let workers create non-linear paths of relationship through the database,” at THOM00198648-49.
- *See, e.g., Screen shot*, at THOM00211908.
- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

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

 - *Arnold-Moore 1997-2*, at 180, 181, figures 3 & 5 (showing cross-references and the target that is displayed when the cross-reference is activated by the user).
- **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

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

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

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The Law Desk NY System:**

The Law Desk NY system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The Law Desk USCS System:**

The Law Desk USCS system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The New Mexico Law System:**

The New Mexico Law on Legal Ethics system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The NY Official Reports System:**

The NY Official Reports system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The NY CLS Beta System:**

The NY CLS Beta system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The OnPoint System:**

The OnPoint system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The Social Security Plus System:**

The Social Security Plus system a method of using a system which displayed links.

- **The UCC System:**

The UCC system a method of using a system which displayed links.

(1) wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion's attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.

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• **Anwar 1996:**

Anwar 1996 discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses that when a user selects an attribute on a screen, the system displays a multidimensional space with attributes and information that are further selectable by the user. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “Next the buyer rotates the n-gon till the face that represents the Racket Type is in view. The buyer double-clicks on the Tennis face and an n-gon and the display creates n-gon that represents Racket Attributes. The buyer rotates the child—Racket Attributes—n-gon and makes the desired selection,” 18:62–67.

• **Caplinger 1986:**

Caplinger 1986 discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Caplinger 1986 discloses that when a user specifies a display of a multidimensional space, the system depicts that space graphically. For example:

- *See generally*, esp. figures 1–5 and accompanying text.

• **Dolan 1998:**

Dolan 1998 discloses “a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Dolan 1998 discloses the display of graphical representations text-based information, allowing the selection of the text-based information. *See, e.g.*:

- Figures 1, 2, 8 (all), 11 (all) demonstrating graphical display of text-based information.
- “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.
- “In particular, links which are embedded in the substantive information of an item, as is the case with HTML documents, are parsed from the item and added to the hierarchical graph. The user can thereafter retrieve an item referenced by a link

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parsed from a previously retrieved item by selecting from the hierarchical graph a representation of the parsed link.” Summary of the Invention

• **Haake 1992:**

Haake 1992 discloses “a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Haake 1992 discloses portions displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space.

- See figure 3 and accompanying text.

• **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Larson 1988 discloses a graphical user interface that allows the user to select a link. 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.
- See, e.g., “The Intermedia system provides support for creation and display of text, graphics, timelines, viewers for digitized pictures, and for animated three-dimensional models,” at 196.
- See, e.g., “Neptune also provides a set of ‘browsers’ (like the NoteCards system) that let the user examine a graphical depiction of the links and nodes of any portion of the hypertext network, examine hierarchically structured documents, or examine individual nodes,” at 196.
- See, e.g., “Problems in presenting hypertext information also arise when the size of the database becomes very large. For example, depiction of the graph structure of a small scale hypertext systems is relatively straightforward. Each node can be graphically depicted (as an icon) and labeled and shown with its links represented as lines to other nodes. Several hypertext systems use this type of display to provide users with a ‘roadmap’ of their location in a hypertext structure, and permit the user to jump to any displayed node by selecting its icon. Such navigational tools can help

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users to avoid becoming lost in a maze of connecting documents. However in large and complex hypertext networks these displays may become equally confusing to user due to the myriad nodes and links represented,” at 197.

• **Noik 1993:**

Noik 1993 discloses “a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Noik 1993 discloses a graphical representation of a multidimensional space to help users navigate within large hypertext systems, and therefore discloses this method.

- See figures 2–9 and accompanying text.

• **Stonebraker 1994:**

Stonebraker 1994 discloses “a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” 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’ 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 “allowing the user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses the ability for a user to select and display data within a multidimensional

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space. For example:

- “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.
- *See, e.g.*, figures 3 & 4, showing display of information, including a list of responsive data from which the user can select.

- **Weinberg 1997:**

Weinberg 1997 discloses “a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Weinberg 1997 discloses a graphical representation of a multidimensional space by representing web sites and other information from the internet.

- *See* figures 1–6, 13–16, 18–19, 21–24; *see also* Summary of the Inventive Features (*e.g.*, “In the preferred embodiment, the program includes Web site scanning routines which use conventional webcrawling techniques to gather information about the content objects (HTML documents, GIF files, etc.) and links of a Web site via a network connection. Mapping routines of the program in turn use this information to generate, on the computer’s display screen, a graphical site map that shows the overall architecture (i.e., the structural arrangement of content objects and links) of the Web site.”).

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

Wilkinson 1998 discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, allowed the user to select a link or enter a command to access the table of contents, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space, and which was configured to allow a user to select and thereby display other portions of text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, “In the Web interface, an alternative view is used to give some view of the

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temporal nature of a document. A full table of contents is replaced by a skeleton outline of each of the fragments together with a version list for each fragment,” at 169.

- *See, e.g.*, “Several important relationships that can be exploited by navigation are: A document’s location in an information space. A document’s relationship to an information space. A document’s membership of a set of related documents.” at 95.

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

The Westlaw/Westmate system discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” For example, Westmate had a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, allowed the user to select a link or enter a command to access the table of contents, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space, and which was configured to allow a user to select and thereby display other portions of text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, www.westlaw.com, California Statutes Annotated Database from 1996 (CA-STAN96), table of contents.

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

The Premise system discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” For example, Premise had a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, allowed the user to select a link or enter a command to access the table of contents, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space, and which was configured to allow a user to select and thereby display other portions of text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, Premise Software & Statutes: “Browse” the “Document List” in the CA-STAT-AN1 database within the Premise software, including Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 2 & 26, which contain links to other sections and cases.

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

The Astoria System allowed users to select links related to portions of documents based on attributes. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, Screen shots, at THOM00211907-08.

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- *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., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria detects and maintains revision history at the component level, not just at the document level. . . Astoria stores versioning information in an efficient format, and past versions are always available for republishing or for providing an audit trail,” at THOM00211908.
- *See, e.g., XSoft*: “REVISION TRACKING: Because of its sophisticated integration with SGML editors, Astoria maintains revision information on individual elements, and past versions are always available,” at THOM00198648.
- *See, e.g., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria provides a mechanism for associating arbitrary, user-definable attributes with Astoria objects. Custom Attributes provide a means for Astoria users to store relevant information directly with any object, providing a robust foundation for object status tracking, and the search and assembly of individual document components.” “Astoria users specify a value for the custom attribute and then can search, retrieve, and assemble new documents based on custom attribute values,” at THOM00211911.
- *See, e.g., Astoria 1997-1*: “Astoria Link Clusters allow users to link components in hypertext fashion within and between documents. Through Link Clusters, users can identify associations—for instance, topical relationships—between related components without changing the location of the component. This allows Astoria users to organize related information so they can reference and update it more quickly,” at THOM00211908.
- *See, e.g., XSoft*: “LINKS: Users can connect elements to other elements in hypertext fashion within and between documents using links. The links let workers create non-linear paths of relationship through the database,” at THOM00198648-49.
- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

The EnAct system discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” For example, EnAct had a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, allowed the user to select a link or enter a comment to access the table of contents, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space, and which was configured to allow a user to select and thereby display other portions of text-based data. For example:
- *See, e.g., TSS 1994-2*, at SAIC002754, and explanatory material at SAIC002753–

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2781 (showing the attributes within the EnAct databases).

- See, e.g., Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 178, figure 1 (showing ability to search the information with various attributes).
- 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 discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” For example, SCALEplus had a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space. For example:

- See, e.g., Kerr 2000, at figures accompanying paragraphs 180 (page 6-4), 187 (page 6-6), 429 (page 11-3), 491 (page 11-19).
- Kerr 2000: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).

- **The Documentum/Interleaf System:**

The Documentum/Interleaf system discloses “wherein when the user selects the one or more selectable links, the plurality of portions related to a current portion based on the current portion’s attributes are displayed as a graphical representation of a multidimensional space that is configured to allow a user to select and thereby display text-based data represented by a point on the multidimensional space.” For example, Documentum had a graphical user interface that displayed portions of text-based data to a user, allowed the user to select a link or enter a comment to access the table of contents, which was a graphical representation of a multidimensional space, and which was configured to allow a user to select and thereby display other portions of text-based data. For example:

- See, e.g., Ovum Interleaf 1996, at 254–55 (and figure H2.3) (“RDM has several mandatory attribute types.”).
- See, e.g., Ovum Documentum 1996, at 208–09 (“Documentum offers good scope for organizing documents via the attributes which come built-in with the system.”).

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

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which displayed portions based on attributes in a graphical representation of a multidimensional

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<p>space in response to selection of links by users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Law Desk NY System: The Law Desk NY system a method of using a system which displayed portions based on attributes in a graphical representation of a multidimensional space in response to selection of links by users.• The Law Desk USCS System: The Law Desk USCS system a method of using a system which displayed portions based on attributes in a graphical representation of a multidimensional space in response to selection of links by users.• The Social Security Plus System: The Social Security Plus system a method of using a system which displayed portions based on attributes in a graphical representation of a multidimensional space in response to selection of links by users.• The UCC System: The UCC system a method of using a system which displayed portions based on attributes in a graphical representation of a multidimensional space in response to selection of links by users.
<p>Claim 25: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 25:</p>
<p><i>wherein the searching uses one or more attributes.</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 2 discloses "the searching uses one or more attributes." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 2.</p>
<p>Claim 26: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 26:</p>
<p><i>wherein the markup language is Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML) or eXtensible Markup Language (XML).</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 3 discloses "the markup language is Generalized Markup Language (SGML) or eXtensible Markup Language (XML)." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with</p>

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claim 3.
Claim 27: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claims 24 & 26, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 27:
<i>wherein the text-based data is encoded using one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet Mechanisms (SSM).</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 4 discloses "the text-based data is encoded using one or more Document Type Definitions (DTD) or Style Sheet Mechanisms (SSM)." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 4.
Claim 28: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 28:
<i>wherein the at least one link comprises any piece of information additional to the text of the text-based data.</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 5 discloses "the at least one link comprises any piece of information additional to the text of the text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 5.
Claim 29: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 29:
<i>wherein the at least one link comprises a code or markup that allows departure and destination points to be created between portions of the text-based data</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 6 discloses "the at least one link comprises a code or markup that allows departure and destination points to be created between portions of the text-based data." The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 6.
Claim 30: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court's claim construction, and given Defendants' understanding of Plaintiff's incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 30:
<i>wherein said at least one link comprises an identification code for a corresponding portion of text-based data.</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 7 discloses "said at least one

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link comprises an identification code for a corresponding portion of text-based data.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 7.
Claim 31: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 31:
<i>wherein the amended portion of text-based data is amended by performing at least one of the group consisting of adding data to the portion, deleting data from the portion, and modifying data of the portion.</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 8 discloses “the amended portion of text-based data is amended by performing at least one of the group consisting of adding data to the portion, deleting data from the portion, and modifying data of the portion.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 8.
Claim 32: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claims 24 & 31, and Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 32:
<i>wherein the text-based data comprises legislation or material related to said legislation.</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 9 discloses both “the text-based data comprises legislation or material related to a provision of said legislation” and “the text-based data comprises legislation or material related to said legislation.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 9.
Claim 33: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claims 24, 31, 32, and Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 33:
<i>wherein each of the plurality of portions of text-based data is a respective provision of said legislation or material related to a provision of said legislation.</i>
Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 10 discloses “each of the plurality of portions of text-based data is a respective provision of said legislation or material related to a provision of said legislation.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 10.
Claim 34: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claims 24, 31, 32, 33, and Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 34:
<i>wherein said provision is a section, schedule or appendix of an Act or a section, schedule or</i>

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<p><i>appendix of a regulation.</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 11 discloses “said provision is a section, schedule or appendix of an Act or a section, schedule or appendix of a regulation.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 11.</p>
<p>Claim 35: In addition to the prior art listed above in conjunction with Claim 24, and Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious Claim 35:</p>
<p><i>wherein each portion is a block of the text-based data, the block being larger than a single word and less than the entirety of the text-based data.</i></p> <p>Each of the references discussed above with regard to claim 12 discloses “each portion is a block of the text-based data, the block being larger than a single word and less than the entirety of the text-based data.” The supporting quotations for this assertion are provided above in connection with claim 12.</p>
<p>Claim 36: Subject to the Court’s claim construction, and given Defendants’ understanding of Plaintiff’s incomplete contentions regarding the construction and application of the claims, the following references disclose, teach or render obvious the following elements of Claim 36:</p>
<p><i>(a) A method for electronically searching text-based data encoded with a mark-up language, the method comprising:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arnold-Moore 1994: Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses “a method for electronically searching text-based data encoded with a mark-up language.” Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses storing text-based legislative data encoded with SGML. Arnold-Moore 1994 further discloses a method for filtering through the stored legislative material based on effective dates. For example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See, e.g., “SGML can be used to solve a number of the failings of the hyperbase approach. The problem of presentation is addressed by storing Acts of a given jurisdiction in SGML format satisfying a particular DTD,” at <i>xii</i>.• See, e.g., “Both of these references discuss prototype systems which utilize SGML for hypertext database systems with legal applications,” at <i>xii</i>.• See, e.g., “Queries can use these indices to return a subset of the database which can then be filtered on time constraints,” at <i>xvi</i>.• See, e.g., “A time index on the version skeleton can be maintained independently of