Randall Declaration

Exhibit 3

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04860.P624C   PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In Re Application of :   )
)
        Richard Mander, et al.   )   Examiner: A. Fetting
)
Serial No.: 08/287,108   )   Art Unit: 2301
)   I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with
)   the United States Postal Service as first class mail with sufficient
Filed: August 8, 1994   )   postage in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents
)   and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.
)   on   March 12, 1996
For: METHOD AND APPARATUS   )   ─────────────────────────────
        FOR ORGANIZING   )   Date of Deposit
        INFORMATION IN A   )   LESLIE D. ROGAN
        COMPUTER SYSTEM   )   Name of Person Mailing Correspondence
                                              Leslie D. Rogan   3/12/96
                                              ─────────────────────────────
                                                   Signature   Date

APPEAL BRIEF
IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS' APPEAL
TO THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Hon. Commissioner of
Patents and Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

Dear Sir:

        The Appellants hereby submit this Brief in triplicate in support of their

appeal from a final decision by the Examiner, mailed June 12, 1995, in the above-

captioned case. The Appellants respectfully request consideration of this appeal

by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences for allowance of the above-

captioned patent application.

Serial No. 08/287,108   APPEAL BRIEF
Examiner: A. Fetting   - 1 -   Art Unit 2301

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is APPLE COMPUTER, INC., a corporation of CALIFORNIA having a principle place of business at 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014.

II. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-6 and 8-86 are currently pending. Claim 7 has been canceled. Claims 1-6 and 8-86 currently stand rejected by the Examiner under the Final Office Action mailed June 12, 1995.

Claims 81-86 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention.

Claims 1-6, 11-30, 37-68, and 70-80 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and (e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,060,135, issued of Levine et al. ("Levine").

Claims 1-6, 8-30, and 34-80 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable in view of the combination of Levine and U.S. Patent No. 5,247,437, issued of Vale et al. ("Vale").

Claims 81-86 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable in view of the combination of Levine and U.S. Patent No. 5,287,448, issued of Nicol et al. ("Nicol").

Claims 31-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,241,671, issued of Reed et al. ("Reed").

1   III. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

2   The claimed invention provides a method for organizing and displaying

3   information in a computer system that may be used as a substitute for traditional

4   flat file systems and hierarchical file systems. (Specification at pages 2-5). More

5   specifically, the claimed invention provides a method and apparatus for

6   organizing documents of the computer system into one or more collections or

7   "piles" of documents wherein each collection of documents is displayed using a

8   graphical representation such as an icon, and wherein a user may browse

9   individual documents of a collection of documents without removing the

10   documents from the collection. The claimed invention also provides an

11   apparatus that implements the novel method.

12   The act of organizing documents into a collection may be performed by a

13   user individually selecting documents for inclusion. (Specification at page 18,

14   line 16 to page 20, line 12; Figure 3 of the Drawings). Alternatively, the filing

15   system of the computer system can automatically create collections in view of the

16   similarity of documents based upon inherent characteristics of the documents or

17   user-defined criteria. (Specification at page 57, line 1 to page 60, line 15; Figures

18   17, 18a, and 18b of the Drawings).

19   The ability of the filing system to automatically organize documents into

20   collections is enabled, for one embodiment, through the use of internal

21   representations, such as vectors, associated with each document. (Specification,

22   page 49, line 22 to page 55, line 23; Figure 15 of the Drawings). An internal

23   representation is based on the contents of its associated document, and the filing

24   system may compute an internal representation by determining the frequency of

25   selected words within the document. (Specification at page 50, lines 15-23).

26   When a collection of documents is created, a collective internal representation

27   based on the internal representations of the documents of the collection is

1 created. (Specification, page 53, line 22 to page 54, line 7; Figure 15 of the

2 Drawings). The filing system can automatically create a collection of documents

3 by comparing the internal representation of a user-provided sample document to

4 other documents and collecting together those documents having a reasonable

5 degree of similarity. (Specification at page 58, line 26 to page 59, line 8; Figure 17

6 of the Drawings). Similarly, the filing system can determine whether a selected

7 document should be added to an existing collection by comparing the internal

8 representation of the selected document to the internal collective representation

9 of the collection. (Specification at page 57, line 1 to page 58, line 24; Figure 17 of

10 the Drawings).

11   According to an alternative embodiment, a collection of documents may

12 be created by comparing documents to a user defined specification such as a

13 script that includes a list of words or other criteria selected by the user.

14 (Specification, page 45, line 9 to page 49, line 20; Figure 14 of the Drawings).

15 Similarly, the filing system can determine whether a selected document should

16 be added to an existing collection by comparing the selected document to the

17 script. (Specification at page 59, lines 10-14; Figure 17 of the Drawings).

18   Another feature of the present invention is the manner in which a user is

19 allowed to browse through the documents in a pile. (Specification at page 20,

20 line 19 to page 28, line 18; Figures 4a-4m of the Drawings). For example, a user

21 may view an indicia of a document within a collection of documents--regardless

22 of the position of the document within the collection-- by pointing to a position

23 of the graphical representation for the collection that corresponds to the desired

24 document. For one embodiment, the graphical representation of a collection of

25 document comprises a "pile" of documents that is dynamically altered as

26 documents are added to or removed from the pile, and the icon for each

27 document in the pile may be selected by positioning the cursor over the icon in

1   the pile. (Specification at page 15, line 1 to page 16, line 9; Figures 4a-4e of the

2   Drawings). For an alternative embodiment, the graphical representation of the

3   pile does not change as documents are added to and removed from the

4   collection, and a document in the pile may be selected based on a mapping of the

5   height position of the cursor relative to the total height of the graphical

6   representation. (Specification at page 16, lines 10-18). A user may "ruffle"

7   through the documents of the pile and display indicia of the documents as the

8   user "ruffles" by moving the cursor from document to document within the pile.

9   (Specification at page 23, lines 7-16; Figure 4b of the Drawings).

10   For one embodiment, once a document of a pile is selected, an indicia of

11   the document is displayed while the graphical representation of the pile remains

12   displayed. (Specification at page 20, line 22 to page 21, line 7; Figures 4a-4b of

13   the Drawings). According to one embodiment, an indicia comprises a graphical

14   representation of the first page of a document that is related to the document's

15   position within the pile by a means for indicating position such as a view cone

16   having its apex pointing to the selected document. (Specification at page 21, lines

17   5-26; Figures 4b, 4c, and 4e of the Drawings). The indicia might alternatively

18   comprise information regarding the document that is relevant to the filing

19   system such as file size, date of creation, and application program used to create

20   the document. (Specification at page 22, lines 17-21; Figure 4e of the Drawings).

21   Several additional features are disclosed and claimed. These additional

22   features will be discussed in view of the prior art in the Argument section, below.

1 **IV. ISSUES**

2   The following issues are presented in this appeal:

3   A.   Whether Levine anticipates claims 1-6, 11-30, 37-68, and 70-80;

4   B.   Whether the combination of Levine and Vale renders claims 1-6, 8-

5   30, and 34-80 obvious;

6   C.   Whether the combination of Levine and Nicol renders claims 81-86

7   obvious;

8   D.   Whether Reed renders claims 31-33 obvious; and

9   E.   Whether claims 81-86 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second

10   paragraph.

11

12 **V. GROUPING OF CLAIMS**

13   For the purposes of this appeal:

14   •   Claims 66-67 stand or fall together as Claim Group 1;

15   •   Claims 73-74 stand or fall together as Claim Group 2;

16   •   Claims 31 and 33 stand or fall as Claim Group 3;

17   •   Claims 80 and 4 stand or fall as Claim Group 4;

18   •   Claim 63 stands or falls as Claim Group 5

19   •   Claims 37-40, 42-44, 48-51, 53-58, 62, 64-65, and 68-69 stand or fall

20   together as Claim Group 6;

21   •   Claim 79 stands or falls as Claim Group 7;

22   •   Claim 61 stands or falls as Claim Group 8;

23   •   Claims 78 and 36 stand or fall together as Claim Group 9;

24   •   Claim 41 stands or falls as Claim Group 10;

25   •   Claim 59 stands or falls as Claim Group 11;

26   •   Claim 60 stands or falls as Claim Group 12;

1   • Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-16, 28-30, 34-35, 70-72, and 75-77 stand or fall

2   together as Claim Group 13;

3   • Claim 45 stands or falls as Claim Group 14;

4   • Claim 17, 21-23, and 25-27 stand or fall as Claim Group 15;

5   • Claim 46 stands or falls as Claim Group 16;

6   • Claim 18 stands or falls as Claim Group 17;

7   • Claim 47 stands or falls as Claim Group 18;

8   • Claims 19-20 stand or fall together as Claim Group 19;

9   • Claim 52 stands or falls as Claim Group 20;

10   • Claim 24 stands or falls as Claim Group 21.

11   • Claim 81 stands or falls as Claim Group 22;

12   • Claim 82 stands or falls as Claim Group 23;

13   • Claim 83 stands or falls as Claim Group 24; and

14   • Claims 84-86 stand or fall together as Claim Group 25.

15   • Claims 32 stands or falls as Claim Group 26.

16

17

18   **VI. ARGUMENT**

19   As a preliminary matter, the Appellants submit that the examination of

20   the present utility patent application has been more akin to the examination of a

21   design patent application wherein the Examiner has compared the figures of the

22   cited references to the figures of the present application without regard to the

23   actual teachings of the references or the recited limitations of the claims.

24   To assist the Board in this appeal, the Appellants' arguments responding

25   to each of the prior art rejections are generally categorized as relating to either

26   the organizational or displaying aspect of the claimed invention.

27

1 **A. LEVINE FAILS TO ANTICIPATE THE CLAIMS.**

2   The Appellants submit that the Examiner's application of Levine to the

3 claims has completely ignored recited limitations that relate to the organizational

4 aspect of the invention. The Examiner has similarly ignored recited limitations

5 relating to the display and browsing of documents within a collection that are

6 not disclosed by Levine .

7

8 **1. ORGANIZATION**

9   As the Appellants have previously stated, Levine discloses nothing more

10 than a "dumb" stack of stamps which may be treated as a group. Levine

11 discloses that an aligned stack of stamps 70 may be formed by using a "touch and

12 move" operation to bring a first stamp within a predefined distance of a second

13 stamp. (Levine, col. 12, lines 25-44; Figure 3 of the Drawings). Larger stacks are

14 formed by a user performing multiple "touch and move" operations. (Levine,

15 col. 12, lines 25-28). Thus, any "organization" or relationship that the stamps of

16 an aligned stack may be said to have with one another is provided by the user

17 who creates the stack and this organization in Levine is limited to the manner in

18 which the icons are displayed.

19   The system disclosed by Levine does use a doubly linked list 92 for storing

20 the attributes of each data structure displayed in the desk view 32. (Levine, col.

21 25, lines 50-52; Figure 5a of the Drawings). Each object to be displayed in the

22 desk view thus has a corresponding entry 94 in the doubly linked list 92 of the

23 desk database. The desk application routine, in the process of displaying an

24 object, determines the attributes of the object to be manipulated in the desk view

25 by looking up the corresponding entry of linked list 92, and the desk application

26 routine manipulates the object as indicated by the requested process and the

27 attributes of the object's data structure. (Levine, cols. 25-29, Figures 5-7 of the

1 drawings.) While the data structure attributes stored in each entry 94 of the

2 linked list 92 may be said to "represent" the data structure indicated by the entry

3 94, each data structure is that of an object, such as an icon, to be displayed in the

4 desk view 32, and the data structure attributes in entry 94 is not described as

5 being based on the contents of the data structure indicated by the entry 94.

6 (Levine, cols. 25-26; Figures 5a, 5b, and 6 of the Drawings). Thus, any

7 "organization" to be found in the disclosure of linked list 92 of Levine relates only

8 to the manner in which icons are displayed.

9   Moreover Levine does not disclose any internal collective representation

10 for a collection of documents which is based on the internal representation of

11 documents in the collection. There is simply no collective representation for a

12 collection. Each representation in entry 94 is specific for a particular object and

13 not representative of a collection.

14

15   **a. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE FUNCTION OR STEP OF**

16   **DETERMINING AN INTERNAL COLLECTIVE**

17   **REPRESENTATION BASED ON AN INTERNAL**

18   **REPRESENTATION OF THE DOCUMENTS OF A COLLECTION**

19   **AS RECITED IN CLAIM 66.**

20   Claim 66 (Claim Group 1) recites the following limitations:

21 66.   A computer filing system for organizing information in a computer system
22 having a processor, a bus, and memory for storing information including a plurality of
23 documents, said computer filing system comprising:

24   a display means for producing a display of graphical representations, said
25   display means coupled to said processor;

26   a cursor control means coupled to said processor, said cursor control means for
27   controlling the position of a cursor on said display;

28   a switch means for indicating a selection of an object displayed on said display,
29   said switch means coupled to said processor and having a first and a second
30   position;

1   a graphical representation of a first document and a graphical representation of a
2   second document, said cursor control means and said switch means being
3   used with said graphical representations of said first and said second
4   documents, which are displayed on said display means, to create a collection
5   of documents comprising said first and said second documents;

6   a means for creating a graphical representation of said collection of documents
7   comprising said first and said second document; and

8   <u>a means for determining an internal collective representation of said collection,</u>
9   <u>said means for determining providing a collective representation based on an</u>
10   <u>internal representation of said first and said second documents.</u>

11   The Examiner has asserted that Figures 5 and 6 of Levine disclose a

12 "means for determining . . . an internal collective representation based on the

13 internal representation" of the documents in a collection. The disclosure of

14 Levine reveals that the linked list 92 (shown in Figure 5) is manipulated by a

15 function (detailed in Figure 6) that stores entries regarding icons that are

16 displayed in the desk view 32. There is no disclosure in Levine that an entry 94

17 for an icon in the linked list 92 is based on the contents of the document

18 represented by the icon.

19   Moreover Levine does not disclose any <u>internal</u> <u>collective</u> <u>representation</u>

20 for a collection of documents which is based on the <u>internal</u> <u>representation</u> of

21 documents in the collection. There is simply no <u>collective</u> representation for a

22 collection. Each representation in entry 94 is specific for a particular object and

23 not representative of a collection.

24   Therefore, the linked list 92 and its component entries 94 do not disclose

25 the means for determining an internal collective representation, and Levine fails

26 to anticipate claim 66. Claim 67 depends from and incorporates the limitations of

27 claim 66.

1   **b. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF DETERMINING AT**

2   **LEAST ONE OF AN INTERNAL COLLECTIVE**

3   **REPRESENTATION OR A USER DEFINED SPECIFICATION AS**

4   **RECITED IN CLAIM 73.**

5   Claim 73 (Claim Group 2) recites the following limitations:

6   73.   A method for organizing information in a computer system having a display
7   device, said method comprising:

8   determining an internal representation of each document in a plurality of
9   documents, each said internal representation being based on the content of
10   the corresponding document:

11   creating a collection of documents comprising said plurality of documents;

12   determining at least one of a first internal collective representation or a first user
13   defined specification for said collection, said first internal collective
14   representation being based on said internal representation of each of said
15   plurality of documents; and

16   displaying a visual representation of said collection of documents.

17   The Appellants note that claim 73 recites a step of "determining an internal

18   representation for each document in a plurality of documents" and a step of

19   "determining at least one of a first internal collective representation or a first user

20   defined specification." Therefore, the above remarks made with respect to claim

21   66 also apply to claim 73 and are hereby incorporated by reference.

22   The Appellants also submit that Levine fails to disclose the option of

23   determining a "first user defined specification," and the Examiner has not

24   attempted to apply Levine to this additional limitation. The Appellants therefore

25   submit that claim 73 is not anticipated by Levine. Claim 74 depends from and

26   incorporates the limitations of claim 73

1   **c. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF THE COMPUTER**

2   **SYSTEM CREATING A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AS**

3   **VARIOUSLY RECITED IN CLAIMS 31, 33, 80, 4, AND 63.**

4   Claim 31 (Claim Group 3) recites the following limitations:

5

6   31.   A method for organizing information in a computer filing system having

7   a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method comprising:

8

9   displaying at some time on said display device a graphical representation of a

10   first document;

11

12   said computer system creating a collection of documents comprising at least a

13   second document and said first document, wherein said step of creating a

14   collection comprises indicating to said computer system that a collection of

15   documents is to be created using said first document as a sample document

16   for said collection of document and wherein said computer system searches

17   said first plurality of documents based on said first document to find said

18   second document; and

19

20   displaying a graphical representation of said collection on said display device.

21   Figure 6 of Levine, which the Examiner has asserted as disclosing claim

22   31, merely shows the process undertaken by a supervisor task 15 that is

23   responsible for maintaining the display of desk view 32. (Levine, col. 26, lines 28-

24   31). The "ADD DOCUMENT" box of Figure 6 of Levine appears to relate to

25   displaying a new icon and generating a corresponding entry for desk list 92

26   when a new document is added to the system desk. (Levine, col. 26, lines 32-59)

27   The ADD DOCUMENT function would appear to be performed only

28   when a new document is added to the desk view, not when a stamp representing

29   a document is added to a stack of stamps. This conclusion results from the

30   observation that a stamp must first exist for the stamp to be added to a stack of

31   stamps because stacks are created by positioning one stamp over another stamp.

32   (Levine, col. 12, lines 25-44). Therefore, contrary to the Examiner's implied

33   assertion, the ADD DOCUMENT function of supervisor task 15 is not disclosed

34   as organizing a plurality of documents into a collection of documents, and the

35   only method for forming a collection or stack of stamps disclosed by Levine is for

1   the user to perform multiple "touch and move" operations. Also, claim 31

2   requires that <u>the computer system create</u> the collection by using the first

3   document (which exists) <u>to search</u> for the second document (which exists) to

4   create the collection. This feature is totally absent from Levine. Thus, Levine

5   fails to anticipate claim 31 or claim 33.

6   Claim 80 (Claim Group 4), which ultimately depends from claim 73,

7   recites the following similar limitation:

8   80.   A method as in claim 75 further comprising:

9   <u>creating a plurality of collections of documents from said collection of documents</u>
10   <u>by comparing said internal representation of each of said documents in said</u>
11   <u>collection of documents with an internal collective representation for each of</u>
12   <u>said plurality of collections.</u>

13   Claim 80 does not require the system to use a sample document and is

14   therefore separately patentable from the claims in Claim Group 3. Claim 4 of

15   Claim Group 4, which depends from claim 1, recites a similar limitation as claim

16   80 and is similarly not anticipated by Levine. Levine fails to disclose a

17   comparison of the internal representation of each of the documents in the

18   collection of documents with an internal collective representation of each

19   collection. Furthermore, Levine fails to disclose creating a <u>plurality</u> of collections

20   of documents from <u>a</u> collection of documents in the manner claimed.

21   Claim 63 (Claim Group 5), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

22   recites the following similar limitation:

23   63.   A method as in claim 38 further comprising <u>creating a plurality of collections of</u>
24   <u>documents from said collection of documents by comparing an internal representation</u>
25   <u>maintained by said computer system for each document in said collection with an</u>
26   <u>internal representation created by said computer system for each of said collections of</u>
27   <u>documents</u>.

28   Claim 63 is patentable at least for the same reasons given for claim 80 (in

29   Claim Group 4) above. Claim 63 also incorporates the limitations of claim 37 and

30   is patentable also for the reasons given for claim 37. For the reasons discussed in

1   the immediately following section, claim 37 recites an additional limitation that is

2   not recited or incorporated by claims 4 and 80. Therefore, claim 63 recites a

3   distinct combination of elements from Claim Groups 3 and 4 and is separately

4   patentable for this reason.

5

6   **d. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF DETERMINING A**

7   **FURTHER INTERNAL COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION WHEN**

8   **A NEW DOCUMENT IS ADDED TO AN EXISTING COLLECTION**

9   **OF DOCUMENTS AS RECITED IN CLAIMS 37 AND 79.**

10   Claim 37 (Claim Group 6) recites the following limitations:

11   37.   A method for organizing information in a computer system having a display
12   device, said method comprising:

13   displaying at some time on said display device a representation of a first
14   document and a representation of a second document;

15   creating a collection of documents comprising said first and said second
16   documents;

17   <u>determining for said collection of documents at least one of (a) an internal</u>
18   <u>collective representation or (b) a first user defined specification, wherein said</u>
19   <u>internal collective representation is based on internal representations of said</u>
20   <u>first and second documents:</u>

21   displaying a graphical representation of said collection of documents; and

22   <u>determining a further internal representation of said collection when a third</u>
23   <u>document is added to said collection based on one of: (a) an internal</u>
24   <u>representation of each of the documents in said collection, or (b) said first or</u>
25   <u>a second user defined specification.</u>

26   Claim 37 recites limitations that are similar to those of claim 73, and the

27   arguments relating to claim 73 are hereby incorporated by reference. Claim 37

28   recites the further limitation of "determining a further internal representation" of

29   a collection of documents when a new document is added. The Examiner has not

30   specifically addressed claim 37 except to say that "adding a third document is

1   shown inherently by operation of flow charts in Figures 6 and 7" of Levine.

2   (Final Office Action, page 6).

3   The Appellants note that the flow charts of Figures 6 and 7 of Levine relate

4   to a program that manages the display of a desktop metaphor and a program

5   that manages a user's manipulation of displayed objects, respectively. As stated

6   previously, the addition of documents shown in Figure 6 relates to the addition

7   of documents to the desk view, not to the addition of a stamp to a stack of

8   stamps. However, whether or not Levine shows that a third document may be

9   added to a stack of stamps is irrelevant. What is relevant is that Levine does not

10   show the use of a collective internal representation for a collection of documents

11   based on the internal representations of the documents, which means that Levine

12   cannot show the determination of a further internal representation for the

13   collection when a new document is added to a stack of stamps.

14   Claim 79 (Claim Group 7), which ultimately depends from claim 73,

15   includes the following similar limitation:

16   79.   A method as in claim 78 wherein said computer system adds said further
17   document to said collection of documents and further comprising:

18   determining a further internal collective representation of said collection, said
19   further internal collective representation being based on said internal
20   representation of each of said documents in said collection.

21   Claim 79 ultimately depends from claim 73 but also incorporates the

22   limitations of claims 75 and 78. Claim 78 recites an additional limitation (where

23   the computer system adds the further document) over claim 37 which the

24   Appellants believe further distinguishes over Levine, and claim 79 therefore

25   recites a different combination of elements than claim 37.

1   **e. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF THE COMPUTER**

2   **SYSTEM INDICATING TO THE USER THAT A DOCUMENT**

3   **SELECTED FOR ADDITION TO A COLLECTION OF**

4   **DOCUMENTS HAS AN INTERNAL REPRESENTATION THAT**

5   **DOES NOT MATCH THE INTERNAL COLLECTIVE**

6   **REPRESENTATION OF THE COLLECTION AS RECITED IN**

7   **CLAIMS 61, 36, AND 78.**

8   Claim 61 (Claim Group 8), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

9   recites the following limitations:

10   61.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said further internal representation of said
11   collection is one of said first and second user defined specifications defining a selected
12   user defined specification and wherein the user indicates to said computer system to add
13   a fourth item to said collection, which fourth item has an internal representation which
14   does not match said selected user defined specification, and wherein, after the user has
15   indicated to add said fourth item to said collection, said computer system prompts the
16   user to determine whether the fourth item is to be added to said collection without
17   modifying said selected user defined specification or the fourth item is to be added and
18   said selected user defined specification is to be modified.

19   The Examiner has stated that the step of claim 61 "is shown by the

20   portrayal of multiple collections in fig 2 and 4 and the query decision blocks in

21   the process flows of fig. 6 and 7." (Final Office Action, page 7). Appellants

22   strongly disagree with the Examiner's application of Levine to claim 61. First,

23   there is no disclosure to be found anywhere in Levine that a user will be

24   prevented from stacking a stamp for any reason, or that a user will be prompted

25   to verify the addition of a stamp to a stack of stamps. Second, the Examiner's

26   assertion regarding the query decision blocks of Figures 6 and 7 of Levine

27   completely ignores the text shown within the query decision blocks and the

28   corresponding sections of the detailed description. In summary, 1) Levine

29   simply does not disclose the use of a "user defined specification" as claimed, 2)

30   none of the query decision blocks of Levine specify comparing the internal

1   representation of a document to the user defined specification, and 3) there is no

2   process block of Levine that shows the actions specified by claim 61.

3   Claim 78 (Claim Group 9), which ultimately depends from claim 73,

4   recites the following similar limitation as claim 61:

> 78.   A method as in claim 75 <u>wherein the user of said computer system instructs said</u>
> <u>computer system to file a further document and wherein said computer system</u>
> <u>determines whether to add said further document to said collection of documents based</u>
> <u>on a measure of similarity between the first internal collective representation and an</u>
> <u>internal representation of said further document.</u>

10   The Examiner has stated that the step of claim 78 is shown by Figure 6 of

11 Levine, which allegedly shows that "similarity of document application is used

12 for addition criteria." (Final Office Action, page 4). Appellants disagree. Figure

13 6 of Levine does show a decisional block that determines whether a queue entry

14 is a document or an application, but the outcome of the determination is <u>how</u> to

15 proceed, i.e. whether to add a document or to install an application, not whether

16 adding the document or installing application is an acceptable task.

17   Furthermore, as previously stated, Levine does not show the use of internal

18 representations or internal collective representations. Therefore, Levine does not

19 anticipate claim 78.

20   Claim 78, which depends from claim 75, does not recite or incorporate the

21 limitation of determining further collective internal representations that is

22 incorporated into claim 61. Thus, claim 78 is patentable separately from claim 61

23 of Claim Group 8. Claim 36 recites and incorporates a similar combination of

24 elements as claim 78.

1   **f. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE INTERNAL**

2   **REPRESENTATIONS OF DOCUMENTS ARE USED TO**

3   **DETERMINE RELEVANCY COMPARISONS BETWEEN A**

4   **DOCUMENT AND A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AS**

5   **RECITED IN CLAIM 41.**

6   Claim 41 (Claim Group 10), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

7 recites the following limitation:

8   41.   A method as in claim 38 <u>wherein internal representations of documents in said</u>
9   <u>collection are used to determine relevancy comparisons between said collection of</u>
10   <u>documents and a third document added by one of said user and said computer system</u>.

11   Again, Levine does not disclose the use of internal representations, and

12 the flow charts of Figures 6 and 7 of Levine do not disclose relevancy

13 comparisons as asserted by the Examiner. Therefore, Levine fails to disclose the

14 limitation recited by claim 41 wherein the internal representation of the

15 document are used for relevancy comparisons.

16

17   **g. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF THE COMPUTER**

18   **SYSTEM ADDING NEW DOCUMENTS TO A COLLECTION**

19   **BASED ON A USER DEFINED SPECIFICATION AS RECITED IN**

20   **CLAIM 59.**

21   Claim 59 (Claim Group 11), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

22 recites the following limitation:

23   59.   A method as in claim 38 <u>wherein said first user defined specification is modified</u>
24   <u>and wherein said computer system adds new documents to said collection on the basis of</u>
25   <u>said modified first user defined specification.</u>

26   Levine discloses that only the user can add or remove stamps from a stack

27 of stamps, and Levine fails to disclose the use of user defined specifications.

28 Therefore, Levine fails to disclose the limitation of claim 59 wherein the

1   computer system adds new documents to a collection on the basis of a user

2   defined specification.

3

4   **h. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF THE COMPUTER**

5   **SYSTEM ADDING NEW DOCUMENTS TO A COLLECTION**

6   **BASED ON A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INTERNAL**

7   **REPRESENTATION OF A DOCUMENT AND A USER DEFINED**

8   **SPECIFICATION AS RECITED IN CLAIM 60.**

9   Claim 60 (Claim group 12), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

10   recites the following limitation:

11   60.   A method as in claim 59 <u>wherein said computer system adds to said collection on</u>
12   <u>the basis of a comparison between the internal representation of each of said new</u>
13   <u>documents and said modified first user defined specification.</u>

14   Levine discloses that only the user can add or remove stamps from a stack

15   of stamps. Therefore, Levine fails to disclose the limitation of claim 60 wherein

16   the computer system adds new documents to a collection on the basis of a

17   comparison between of a comparison between the internal representation of each

18   new document and user defined specification.

19

20   <u>**2. DISPLAY**</u>

21   Levine discloses the display of stamps (icons) that are reduced images of

22   the documents that they represent. (Levine, col. 8, lines 23-26). As previously

23   described, the stamps may be stacked, and Levine discloses that selecting an

24   individual stamp or the top stamp of a stack causes the document represented by

25   the stamp to be displayed so that the user may annotate the document. (Levine,

26   cols. 11 and 12). Thus, Levine discloses that a stamp may be used to invoke the

27   document that the stamp represents. Furthermore, Levine discloses that the top

1   stamp of a stack may be a miniaturized image of a page of the document

2   represented by the stamp. (Levine, col. 11, lines 28-60).

3

4   **a. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF VIEWING AN**

5   **INDICIA OF A DOCUMENT IN RESPONSE TO SELECTING A**

6   **DOCUMENT FROM THE GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF**

7   **THE COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AS RECITED IN CLAIM 1.**

8   Claim 1 (Claim Group 13) recites the following limitations.
9
10   1.   A method for organizing information in a computer filing system having
11   a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method comprising :
12
13   displaying at some time on said display device a graphical representation of a
14   first document and a graphical representation of a second document from
15   said first plurality of documents;
16
17   creating a collection of documents comprising a second plurality of documents
18   having said first document and said second document;
19
20   determining for said collection at least one of (a) an internal collective
21   representation or (b) a user defined specification, wherein said internal
22   collective representation is based on internal representations of said first and
23   said second documents;
24
25   displaying a graphical representation of said collection of documents on said
26   display device; and
27
28   viewing at least one of the documents in said collection by displaying an indicia
29   of said at least one document by selecting, from said graphical representation
30   of said collection, said at least one document.

31   The Appellants note that claim 1, like claim 73, explicitly recites the

32   organizational limitation of determining one of an internal collective

33   representation or a user defined specification. Therefore, the arguments made

34   with respect to claim 73 apply equally to claim 1.

35   Claim 1 recites the further limitation that an indicia of a document is

36   viewed by selecting the document from the graphical representation of the

37   collection of documents. Examiner Fetting has paraphrased the recited limitation

38   as being "viewing a document among multiple documents in a collection." (Final

1   Office Action, at page 5). The Appellants submit that the Examiner has

2   improperly ignored the fact that claim 1 requires that the indicia is displayed in

3   response to <u>selecting</u> a document from a collection of documents.

4   Levine discloses that only the top stamp of a stack is displayed as a

5   miniaturized image of its corresponding document. Furthermore, the display of

6   the top stamp as a miniaturized image is automatic, not selected. Levine does

7   disclose that the top stamp--and only the top stamp-- of a stack may be displayed

8   <u>and</u> <u>annotated</u> (Levine, col. 11, lines 50-60 and col. 12, lines 30-40), but Appellants

9   submit that the display of the top stamp results in the actual document being

10   displayed by invoking the application which created the document, not in the

11   display of an indicia of the document by the filing system. That is, Levine

12   generates a full screen view of the document by launching the application which

13   created the document. That is why Levine can allow annotation of the

14   document. This is radically different than the display of an indicia as claimed.

15   An indicia merely "indicates" the document and is not itself the "live" document

16   in the application which created it. Therefore, Levine fails to disclose the display

17   of an indicia (without invoking the application which created the document) in

18   response to selecting a document from a collection of documents.

19   Claim 32 of Claim Group 26 is patentable at least for the reasons given for

20   Claim Group 3 above because claim 32 depends on claim 31. Moreover, claim 32

21   is also patentable as it includes a limitation relating to displaying an indicia of a

22   document in the collection by selecting the document. Thus, for the reasons

23   provided for Claim Group 13, claim 32 is patentable because Levine fails to

24   disclose displaying an indicia by selecting the document in the collection.

1   **b. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF VIEWING A**

2   **DOCUMENT BY POSITIONING A CURSOR ON THE**

3   **GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF A COLLECTION OF**

4   **DOCUMENTS TO REVEAL AN INDICIA OF THE DOCUMENT**

5   **AS RECITED IN CLAIMS 45 AND 17.**

6   Claim 45 (Claim Group 14), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

7   recites the following limitation:

8
9   45.   A method as in claim 38 further <u>comprising viewing at least one of the</u>
10   <u>documents in said collection by positioning a cursor provided by said computer system</u>
11   <u>on said display device on a graphical representation of said at least one document in said</u>
12   <u>collection for a predetermined period of time to reveal an indicia of said document in</u>
13   <u>said collection.</u>
14

15   Levine discloses that a miniaturized image of the top stamp of a stack of

16 stamps is automatically displayed, and the miniaturized image is therefore not

17 selected for display. Levine also discloses that the full screen view of the

18 document represented by the top stamp is selected by a "touch and move"

19 operation, not by placing a cursor on the graphical representation of the

20 document for a predetermined period of time. Therefore, claim 45 is not

21 anticipated by Levine. Claim 45 is also patentable for those reasons provided for

22 claims in Claim Group 6.

23   Claim 17 (Claim Group 15), which depends from claim 1, recites the

24 following similar limitation as claim 45:

25
26   17.   A method as in claim 1 <u>wherein said step of viewing comprises pointing a cursor</u>
27   <u>on said display device at a graphical representation of one of said documents in said</u>
28   <u>collection for a predetermined period of time to reveal an indicia of said document in</u>
29   <u>said collection.</u>
30

31   Claim 17 incorporates the limitations of claim 1 and therefore recites a

32 different combination of elements than claim 45. Both claim 45 and claim 17

33 incorporate the organizational limitations of their base claims, and the above

1   arguments regarding the organizational limitations apply equally to claims 17

2   and 45.

3

4   **c. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF CONCURRENTLY**

5   **DISPLAYING AN INDICIA OF A DOCUMENT WITHIN A**

6   **COLLECTION AND A GRAPHICAL ICONIC REPRESENTATION**

7   **OF THE COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AS RECITED IN**

8   **CLAIMS 46 AND 18.**

9   Claim 46 (Claim Group 16) recites the following limitation:
10
11   46.   A method as in claim 45 wherein said graphical representation of said collection
12   is displayed on said display device while said indicia is displayed on said display device
13   and wherein said indicia is a graphical representation of said document.
14

15   Claim 46 incorporates the organizational limitations of claim 37, which are

16   detailed above. Therefore, the arguments made with respect to claim 37 apply

17   equally to claim 46.

18   Appellants submit that Levine cannot disclose claim 46, which recites that

19   the indicia of the selected document and the graphical representation of the

20   collection are concurrently displayed. The so-called "full screen" view of Levine

21   clearly prevents the stack of stamps from being concurrently displayed.

22   Claim 18 (Claim Group 17), which ultimately depends from claim 1,

23   recites the following similar limitation as claim 18:
24
25   18.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said graphical representation of said collection
26   is displayed on said display device while said indicia is displayed on said display device.
27

28   Claim 18 incorporates the organizational limitations of claim 1, which are

29   detailed above. Therefore, claim 18 recites a distinct combination from that of

30   claim 46. Claim 18 is patentable for the reasons provided for claim 1 and also for

31   the reasons provided for claim 46 above.

1

2   **d. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF DISPLAYING A**

3   **MEANS FOR INDICATING THE LOCATION OF A SELECTED**

4   **DOCUMENT WITHIN THE GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF**

5   **THE COLLECTION WHEN THE INDICIA OF THE DOCUMENT IS**

6   **DISPLAYED AS RECITED IN CLAIMS 47 AND 19.**

7   Claim 47 (Claim Group 18), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

8   recites the following limitation:

9
10   47.   A method as in claim 46 <u>wherein a means for indicating the location of said</u>
11   <u>document within the graphical representation of said collection is displayed when said</u>
12   <u>indicia is displayed</u>.
13

14   Levine discloses that only the top stamp of a stack of stamps has a

15   miniaturized image, and there is no need to relate the image to the position of the

16   stack because it is always on top. Furthermore, when the document represented

17   by the top stamp of a stack of stamps is displayed on the full-screen for

18   annotation (after launching the application which created the document), there is

19   no stack icon being displayed. Therefore, Levine fails to disclose claim 47. Claim

20   47 is also patentable for the reasons given relative to Claim Group 6.

21   Claim 19 (Claim Group 19), which depends from claim 1, recites the

22   following similar limitation as claim 47:

23
24   19.   A method as in claim 18 <u>wherein a means for indicating the location of said</u>
25   <u>document within the graphical representation of said collection is displayed when said</u>
26   <u>indicia is displayed</u>.
27

28   Claim 19 incorporates the limitations of claim 1 and therefore recites a

29   different combination of elements than claim 47. However, the arguments

30   concerning Claim Group 18 also apply to Claim Group 19. Both claim 47 and

31   claim 19 incorporate the organizational limitations of their base claims, and the

1 above arguments regarding the organizational limitations apply equally to

2 claims 47 and 19.

3

4 **e. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE STEP OF SELECTING A**

5 **SELECTIVE VIEWING MODE AS RECITED IN CLAIM 52.**

6 Claim 52 (Claim Group 20), which ultimately depends from claim 37,

7 recites the following limitation:

8
9 52.   A method as in claim 45 further comprising selecting a selective viewing mode
10 such that only a user specified type of document is selected for viewing wherein only
11 indicia for said user specified type of document is displayed when viewing documents in
12 said collection during said selective viewing mode.
13

14 As stated previously, Levine fails to disclose a user specified type of

15 document or selecting such a document. Furthermore, Levine discloses that the

16 miniaturized image of the top stamp is automatically displayed and that only the

17 top stamp of a stack of stamps may be selected for viewing. Levine does not

18 disclose any limitations on the ability to view only selected documents.

19 Therefore, Levine fails to anticipate claim 52.

20

21 **f. LEVINE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE INDICIA OF THE**

22 **DOCUMENT SELECTED FOR DISPLAY HAS MULTIPLE PAGES**

23 **THAT THE USER MAY VIEW AS RECITED IN CLAIM 24.**

24 Claim 24 (Claim Group 21), which ultimately depends from claim 1,

25 recites the following limitation:

26
27 24.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said indicia has multiple pages for a multiple
28 page document and wherein the user views the multiple pages of said indicia by
29 signaling to the computer to move from page to page of said indicia.
30

31 Levine discloses that the miniaturized image is only of a single page of the

32 represented document. (Levine, col. 3, lines 49-51). Furthermore, Appellants

1   submit that the full-screen view of the document is the live, annotatable

2   document itself as it exists with the application which created it having been

3   launched and running; this is not an indicia. Therefore, claim 24 is not

4   anticipated by Levine.

5   **B THE COMBINATION OF VALE AND LEVINE FAILS TO RENDER THE**

6   **PENDING CLAIMS THE OBVIOUS.**

7   Claims 1-6 and 8-80 are rejected as obvious in view of the combination of

8   Levine and Vale. Applicants submit that the claims are not obvious in view of

9   the Examiner's combination of the cited references.

10   In making the combination of Vale and Levine, the Examiner first

11   interpreted the claim element "internal collective representation" to mean "word

12   tables." The Examiner then asserted that Vale discloses the use of "word tables"

13   as an internal collective representation "for the purpose of aggregating

14   documents based on word content." (Final Office Action, page 9). The

15   Appellants disagree.

16   Vale discloses a method for managing index entries during the creation,

17   revision, and assembly of a document. (Vale, the Abstract). The type of "index"

18   referred to by Vale includes keywords and the page numbers of the document

19   wherein each keyword may be found. (Vale, col. 1). Vale discloses "master"

20   indices, each of which may contain index entries from multiple documents.

21   (Vale, col. 4; Figure 7 of the Drawings). Figure 7 of Vale clearly shows that each

22   index is itself a separate document.

23   Because the indices taught by Vale-- including the master indices-- are

24   themselves documents that merely indicate to a user where entries and sub-

25   entries may be found in a document or documents, Vale fails to disclose the use

26   of "word tables for the collective internal representation in an analogous art for

1 aggregating documents based on word content," as asserted by the Examiner. As

2 stated above, Levine also fails to disclose the use of internal representations, and

3 the Examiner has not asserted Vale as teaching any of the display-related

4 limitations. Therefore, because the combination of Vale and Levine fails to

5 disclose, teach, or suggest each of the recited limitation of claims 1-6 and 8-80,

6 claims 1-6 and 8-80 are not obvious in view of the combination of Vale and

7 Levine.

8   Appellants further submit that the Examiner's combination of Levine and

9 Vale is a result of impermissible hindsight wherein the Examiner has ignored

10 both the teachings of the prior art and relevant limitations recited by the claims.

11 It is well settled in patent law that there must be something in the prior art as a

12 whole to provide the motivation for, or suggest the desirability of, making the

13 combination arrived at by the Examiner. See, for example, Fromson v. Advanced

14 Offset Plate, Inc., 225 U.S.P.Q. 26, 31 (Fed.Cir. 1985). Of course, it has been held

15 that a judgment on obviousness may necessarily be a reconstruction based on

16 hindsight reasoning. In re McLaughlin, 170 U.S.P.Q. 209 (C.C.P.A. 1971).

17 However it is also well settled that:
18
19   It is impermissible within the framework of §103 to pick and choose from
20   any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to
21   the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such
22   a reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art.

23   In re Wasselau, 147 U.S.P.Q. 391, 393 (C.C.P.A. 1965).

24   As previously discussed, any "organization" of the stamps taught by

25 Levine is provided by the user based on a series of "touch and move" steps.

26 Furthermore, Vale teaches an index having contents that merely reflect the

27 location of selected key words in one or more documents, and any documents

28 that form the basis of the index are not themselves formed into a collection of

29 documents by the index. As neither reference discloses methods for

1   automatically creating collections of documents, neither reference suggests the

2   use of internal representations or user defined specifications to reflect and/or to

3   organize a collection of documents. Furthermore, Vale fails to provide any

4   additional disclosure relating to the display of indicia, and Appellants submit

5   that Levine alone fails to teach or suggest the display-related limitations.

6

7   **C. THE COMBINATION OF NICOL AND LEVINE FAILS TO RENDER THE**

8   **CLAIMS 81-86 OBVIOUS.**

9   Nicol relates to a method and apparatus for providing help information to

10   users of computers. More specifically, Nicol discloses a "balloon" help function

11   that enables a user to cause a bubble containing help information regarding an

12   icon to be displayed by using a cursor to point to the icon. (Nicol, the Abstract;

13   Figure 2 of the Drawings).

14   Contrary to the Examiner's assertions,

15

16   •   Figure 2 of Nicol is not a graphical representation of a collection of

17   documents, but a representative display of an application program

18   that includes a number of icons;

19

20   •   the icons do not represent documents, but functions or commands

21   that may be performed by the application program; and

22

23   •   the "bubble" displayed is not an indicia of a document, but help

24   information regarding the function that may be selected by

25   selecting the icon.

26

1   The Examiner does admit that Nicol fails to disclose a collection of

2   documents. Therefore, the Appellants question how the Examiner can possibly

3   maintain that Nicol shows a graphical iconic representation of a collection of

4   documents? Without the teaching or suggestion of a collection of documents,

5   Nicol as applied to claims 81-86 can only be said to fairly suggest the general

6   concept of a graphical user interface wherein information regarding an icon may

7   be retrieved by pointing a cursor at the icon. The Examiner has explained that

8   Levine provides the missing link, that Levine teaches a graphical iconic

9   representation of a collection of documents such that the combination of Levine

10   and Nicol therefore claim 81 obvious. The Appellants strongly disagree.

11   Claim 81 (Claim Group 22) recites the following limitations:

13   81.   A method for organizing and viewing information in a computer filing
14   system having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method
15   comprising:

17   displaying a graphical iconic representation of a collection of said first plurality
18   of documents;

20   displaying a first indicia of a first document of said collection by selecting a first
21   position from said graphical iconic representation, said first indicia of said
22   first document being selected for display regardless of said first position on
23   said graphical iconic representation.

25   Levine discloses that only the top stamp of a stack is displayed as a

26   miniaturized image of its corresponding document. Furthermore, the display of

27   the top stamp as a miniaturized image is automatic, not selected. Levine does

28   disclose that the top stamp--and only the top stamp-- of a stack may be displayed

29   and annotated (Levine, col. 11, lines 50-60 and col. 12, lines 30-40), but Appellants

30   submit that the display of the top stamp results in the actual "live" document

31   being displayed by invoking (launching and running) the application which

32   created the document, not in the display of an indicia of the document.

33   Appellants refer also to the discussion above concerning Claim Group 13, which

1   also explains the difference between an indicia and the actual "live" document

2   (supported in the running application). Moreover, Levine completely fails to

3   disclose the claim limitation that an indicia may be selected by "selecting a first

4   position from" the icon of the collection, where the indicia is selected for display

5   regardless of the first position on the icon. That is, the first position does not

6   have to be on the top of the stack of stamps and an indicia of a document may be

7   selected regardless of the first position on the icon. Therefore, Levine fails to

8   disclose the display of an indicia in response to selecting a document from a

9   collection of documents, regardless of the position of the first position (e.g. the

10   cursor's position) on the graphical iconic representation of the collection of

11   documents.

12   Nicol discloses that help information may be displayed for an on-screen

13   graphic item such as an icon. (Nicol, Fig. 4). The icons represent functions, not

14   documents, and the help information explains the function performed when the

15   icon is selected. (Nicol. col. 2, lines 15-31). Thus, Appellants submit that the help

16   information is not equivalent to the recited "indicia" as the icons are not

17   documents. As the combination of Nicol and Levine fails to disclose, teach, or

18   suggest all of the limitations of claim 81, claim 81 is not obvious.

19   Assuming for the sake of argument that the help information of Nicol is

20   equivalent to the recited "indicia," the combination of Levine and Nicol still does

21   not render claim 81 obvious. Levine discloses that the stack of stamps 70 is

22   displayed and manipulated as a single graphical object. (Levine, col. 12, lines 45-

23   48). Nicol discloses the provision of help information when a graphical object is

24   selected, but Nicol does not disclose that a different help message will be

25   displayed depending upon which portion of the graphical object is selected.

26   Therefore, the combination of Levine and Nicol results in the display of help

27   information regarding a stack of stamps when the stack of stamps is selected, and

1   the provision of separate help messages for each stamp within the stack is not

2   taught or suggested.

3   Claim 82 in Claim Group 23 is separately patentable from claim 81 for the

4   reasons provided for Claim Group 16. Thus, the arguments presented above for

5   Claim Group 16 also apply to claim 82. Claim 82 is also patentable for the

6   reasons specified for claim 81.

7   Claim 83 is separately patentable from claim 81 because claim 83 requires

8   that the indicia be displayed adjacent to the icon of the collection. This limitation

9   cannot exist in Levine because Levine teaches a full screen view.

10   Claims 84-86 in Claim Group 25 clearly point out the insufficiency of the

11   art. These claims require the display of a series of indicia, including a second

12   indicia and a third indicia by positioning the cursor on a second and third

13   position respectively. Levine fails to disclose this feature as well as the

14   concurrent feature of claim 85.

15

16   **D. REED FAILS TO RENDER CLAIMS 31-33 OBVIOUS.**

17   With respect to rejection of claim 31-33 in view of Reed, Appellants note

18   that the Examiner first made the rejection in view of Reed in the Final Office

19   Action. The Appellants further note that the Examiner's explanation of the new

20   rejection does not rely upon or specifically respond to any amendments found in

21   the Amendment of April 14, 1995, and the Appellants question the Examiner's

22   assertion that the Appellants' amendments necessitated the new grounds of

23   rejection. In fact, the Appellants submit that the rejection of claims 31-33 in view

24   of Reed is a classic example of piecemeal examination, which is strongly

25   discouraged by the MPEP § 707.07(g).

1   Ironically, the Appellants consider the rejection of claims 31-33 in view of

2   Reed as a form of admission that the Examiner's previous rejections of the claims

3   have failed to account for the organizational aspect of the present invention that

4   has been detailed above. Nevertheless, wherein the database search system of

5   Reed at least relates to the organization of information in a computer system, the

6   Appellants respectfully submit that Reed fails to render claims 31-33 obvious.

7   Reed discloses a database search system that retrieves "multimedia

8   information." (Reed, the Abstract). The stated novelty of Reed is the provision of

9   multiple "textual entry paths" for searching textual information and "multiple

10   graphical entry paths" for searching graphical information "such that the search

11   system retrieves information through both textual and graphical entry paths."

12   (Reed, col. 3, line 64 to col. 4, line 2). More specifically, a total of eight textual and

13   graphical entry paths are provided (Idea Search 30, Title Finder 40, Picture

14   Explorer 50, Topic Tree 60, Feature Articles 70, World Atlas 80, History Timeline

15   90, and Researcher's Assistant 100), and the eight entry paths are accessible to the

16   user via a Main Menu program 10. (Reed, col. 6, lines 48-65; Figure 1 of the

17   Drawings). Figure 23 of Reed, which is not discussed anywhere in the detailed

18   description of Reed, is described in the Brief Description of the Drawings section

19   as "a plan view of the search system and related hardware," appears to show a

20   display menu generated by the Main Menu program 10 wherein a portion of the

21   "main menu" display is designated to each of the eight entry paths. (Reed, Figure

22   23 of the Drawings). Selecting an entry path from the main menu "activates the

23   designated function or entry path program. (Reed, col. 7, lines 64-68). Figures 3-

24   22 of Reed are flow charts detailing the logic operations of the various programs

25   and functions that may be invoked from the main menu. (Reed, Brief

26   Description of the Drawings).

27   Claim 31 recites the following limitations:

31.   A method for organizing information in a computer filing system having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method comprising:

displaying at some time on said display device a graphical representation of a first document;

said computer system creating a collection of documents comprising at least a second document and said first document, wherein said step of creating a collection comprises indicating to said computer system that a collection of documents is to be created using said first document as a sample document for said collection of document and wherein said computer system searches said first plurality of documents based on said first document to find said second document; and

displaying a graphical representation of said collection on said display device.

In his attempt to stretch the teachings of Reed around claim 31, the Examiner was forced both to paraphrase the recited claim limitations and to mischaracterize what Reed actually discloses such that the Examiner could ignore the recited limitations of the claims and the insufficiency of Reed. For example, the Examiner has relied on Figure 23 and the Abstract as disclosing the recited "displaying" steps of claim 23. However, the specification of Reed makes clear that the "main menu" and component sections shown therein by Figure 23 represent functions or programs that the user may invoke by selection (apparently by "pointing and clicking), not documents or collections of documents, as asserted by the Examiner.

Furthermore, the Examiner has asserted that Figures 4, 5, and 8 of Reed show the recited "creating" step with the exception that Reed fails to disclose the use of a sample document. The Appellants note that Figures 4 and 5 of Reed ostensibly show flow charts relating to the logic operations of the Idea Search entry path from the main menu. The Idea Search entry path of Reed allows a user to enter a list of words that the system of Reed uses as search terms to perform a search of the contents of articles in the system to find articles that relate specified search terms. (Reed, col. 6, line 68 to col. 7, line 2). When a

1   search is completed, a list of related articles (if any) is displayed by the system.

2   (Reed, col. 11; Figure 5 of the Drawings). Figure 8 is merely a flow chart that

3   shows the logical operation of the "Tools" function of Reed that enables a user

4   who does not understand word in an article that he is reading to invoke a

5   Glossary function 360 or a Dictionary function 390. The Tools function of Reed

6   also allows the user to invike a "Find-a-Word" function that finds the next

7   occurrence of a user-specified word within the article that the user is currently

8   reading.

9   The Appellants submit that a list is an example of a textual representation

10 of the found articles, and the list of documents found by the search do not form a

11 "collection of documents" as recited by the claims and defined by the

12 specification of the present application. Instead, the list of documents of Reed

13 merely provides a mechanism for retrieving relevant articles, and there is no

14 indication that forming a list by the Idea Search entry path alters the

15 organizational relationship between the found articles within the filing system of

16 the computer system of Reed. In fact, the list of Reed is more properly termed an

17 "alias" or pointer for allowing access to found articles. (Reed, col. 9, lines 22-26).

18   The Examiner has further asserted that Figure 8 shows "automatically

19 using a word from a predefined document, i.e. contents, for searching other

20 documents." (Final Office Action, page 12). The Appellants note that Figure 8 is

21 merely a flow chart that shows the logical operation of the "Tools" function of

22 Reed that enables a user to invoke a number of functions while viewing an

23 article, wherein all of the functions, including Glossary, Bookmark, and

24 Dictionary, are related to the article the user is viewing. The fact that the

25 Dictionary function allows a user to click on a word in the article that the user is

26 viewing in order to perform a dictionary look-up is irrelevant to the claimed

27 invention, and the Examiner has provided no guidance as to where in Reed that

1 it is shown that the Dictionary function somehow shows the creation of a

2 collection of documents.

3 Therefore, Reed fails to disclose teach or suggest claim 31 of the present

4 application. Claims 32 and 33 depend from claim 31 and incorporate the same

5 limitations that are not to be found anywhere in Reed.

6 Claim 32 recites the further limitation of viewing a document by

7 displaying an indicia of the document in response to selecting the document

8 from the graphical representation of the collection. As Reed discloses a textual

9 list of related articles, Reed fails to disclose a graphical representation, and the

10 step of claim 32 is not taught or suggested by Reed.

11 Claim 33 recites the further limitation of creating a representation of the

12 collection based on an internal representation of the first (sample) document.

13 Reed contains no disclosure relating to internal representations or collective

14 internal representations as defined by the specification of the present application

15 and recited in claim 33. Therefore, claim 33 is not taught or suggested by Reed.

16 The Examiner's application of Reed to claims 31-33 <u>can only be</u> the result

17 of impermissible hindsight wherein the Examiner has used the claims of the

18 present application as a blueprint for his rejection. As stated above with respect

19 to the rejection of the claims in view of Levine and Vale, such hindsight is

20 improper.

21

22 **E. CLAIMS 81-86 ARE SUFFICIENTLY DEFINITE FOR THE PURPOSES OF**

23 **35 U.S.C. § 112, SECOND PARAGRAPH.**

24 The Examiner has asserted that claims 81-86 are indefinite for failing to

25 particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants

26 regard as the invention. More specifically, the Examiner has asserted that the

1   phrase "regardless of said first position on said graphical iconic representation"

2   recited in claim 81 is indefinite. Appellants disagree.

3   Claim 81 recites the following limitations:

4   81.   A method for organizing and viewing information in a computer filing system
5   having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method comprising:
6
7   displaying a graphical iconic representation of a collection of said first plurality
8   of documents;
9
10   displaying a first indicia of a first document of said collection by selecting a first
11   position from said graphical iconic representation, said first indicia of said
12   first document being selected for display regardless of said first position on
13   said graphical iconic representation.

14   Claim 81 states that an indicia is displayed in response to selecting a

15   position on the graphical iconic representation, and that an indicia of a document

16   is displayed regardless of the selected position. In other words, an indicia of a

17   document may be selected for display regardless of the position of the document

18   itself within the graphic of the collection.

1 **VII. CONCLUSION**

2   For the foregoing reasons, Appellants submit that the applicable

3 objections and rejections have been overcome and that the claims are in condition

4 for allowance.

5   If there are any further charges not accounted for herein, please charge

6 them to our deposit account No. 02-2666.

7

8   Respectfully submitted,

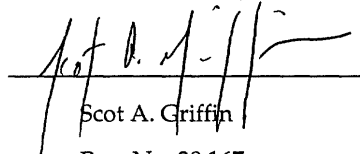9   BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN

10

11

12   Date: March 12, 1996

13   Scot A. Griffin

14   Reg. No. 38,167

15

1 **VIII. APPENDIX A**

1   1.   A method for organizing information in a computer filing system

2 having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method

3 comprising:

4   displaying at some time on said display device a graphical representation

5   of a first document and a graphical representation of a second

6   document from said first plurality of documents;

7   creating a collection of documents comprising a second plurality of

8   documents having said first document and said second document;

9   determining for said collection at least one of (a) an internal collective

10   representation or (b) a user defined specification, wherein said internal

11   collective representation is based on internal representations of said

12   first and said second documents;

13   displaying a graphical representation of said collection of documents on

14   said display device; and

15   viewing at least one of the documents in said collection by displaying an

16   indicia of said at least one document by selecting, from said graphical

17   representation of said collection, said at least one document.

1   2.   A method as in claim 1 further comprising the step of displaying a

2 base for said collection of documents and wherein said collection of documents is

3 created by one of said user and said computer filing system.

1   3.   A method as in claim 2 further comprising a step of selecting said

2 collection of documents for further action by positioning said cursor over said

3   base and by indicating to the computer system that said collection of documents

4   has been selected.

1   4.   A method as in claim 1 further comprising the step of:

2   creating a plurality of collections of documents from said collection of

3   documents by comparing said internal representation for each

4   document in said collection of documents with an internal collective

5   representation for each of said collections of documents.

1   5.   A method as in claim 1 wherein the step of creating said collection

2   of documents comprises positioning said cursor over said graphical

3   representation of said first document and selecting said first document and

4   moving said first document such that said first document overlaps said second

5   document and then signalling to said computer system that a collection of

6   documents is to be created.

1   6.   A method as in claim 1 wherein the step of creating said collection

2   of documents comprises selecting both said first and said second documents and

3   signalling to said computer system that a collection of documents is to be created.

1   8. A method as in claim 1 wherein said computer filing system determines

2   said internal collective representation of said collection of documents and

3   wherein said internal representation of each of the documents in said collection

4   of documents comprises a representation of words within each of the documents.

1   9.   A method as in claim 8 wherein said internal representation of each

2   of the documents comprises, for a particular one of the documents, a vector

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3 containing a representation of words within said particular one of the documents

4 and a representation of the uniqueness of the words in said particular one of the

5 documents relative to the words in said first plurality of documents.

1   10. A method as in claim 8 wherein said internal collective representation

2 of said collection of documents comprises a vector containing a representation of

3 words within at least some of the documents in said collection of documents.

1   11.   A method as in claim 1 further comprising viewing the contents of

2 said collection of documents by displaying a graphical representation of each

3 document in said collection within a region on said display device.

1   12.   A method as in claim 3 further comprising viewing the contents of

2 said collection of documents by selecting said collection and signalling to the

3 computer system to display a graphical representation of each document in said

4 collection within a region on said display device.

1   13.   A method as in claim 1 further comprising viewing the contents of

2 said collection of documents by displaying in an overlapping manner the

3 graphical representations of each document.

1   14.   A method as in claim 1 wherein said step of creating a collection of

2 documents comprises creating a base for said collection and selecting said first

3 and said second documents and signalling to said computer system that said first

4 and said second documents are in said collection.

1   15.   A method as in claim 1 further comprising adding a third

2   document having a graphical representation to said collection by selecting said

3   third document and moving said third document so as to position said graphical

4   representation of said third document over said graphical representation of said

5   collection and signalling to said computer system to add said third document to

6   said collection.

1   16.   A method as in claim 15 further comprising removing said first

2   document from said collection by positioning said cursor over said graphical

3   representation of said first document and selecting said first document and

4   moving said graphical representation of said first document away from said

5   graphical representation of said collection.

1   17.   A method as in claim 1 wherein said step of viewing comprises

2   pointing a cursor on said display device at a graphical representation of one of

3   said documents in said collection for a predetermined period of time to reveal an

4   indicia of said document in said collection.

1   18.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said graphical representation of

2   said collection is displayed on said display device while said indicia is displayed

3   on said display device.

1   19.   A method as in claim 18 wherein a means for indicating the

2   location of said document within the graphical representation of said collection is

3   displayed when said indicia is displayed.

1   20.   A method as in claim 19 wherein said means for indicating the

2 location comprises a graphical representation having a cone shape which has an

3 apex and a base, said apex being adjacent to the location of said document.

1   21.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said collection of documents

2 comprises mail documents which originated from an electronic mail message

3 and wherein said indicia for each of said mail documents comprises a list of

4 words in each of said mail documents.

1   22.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said indicia is a miniature of said

2 document.

1   23.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said indicia is a reproduction of

2 said document.

1   24.   A method as in claim 17 wherein said indicia has multiple pages for

2 a multiple page document and wherein the user views the multiple pages of said

3 indicia by signalling to the computer to move from page to page of said indicia.

1   25.   A method as in claim 21 wherein indicia for documents in said

2 collection other than said mail documents include miniatures of said documents

3 other than said mail documents.

1   26.   A method as in claim 21 wherein said list of words for each mail

2 document is obtained from said internal representation of each mail document.

1   27.   A method as in claim 26 wherein said internal representation of
2   each of the documents in said collection comprises, for a particular one of the
3   documents, a vector containing a representation of words within said particular
4   one of the documents and a representation of the uniqueness of words in said
5   particular one of the documents relative to the words in said first plurality of
6   documents.

1   28.   A method as in claim 15 further comprising providing a first zone
2   of a second zone on said graphical representation of said collection and wherein
3   when said graphical representation of said third document is positioned over
4   said first zone, the user of said computer system controls the orientation of the
5   graphical representation of said third document relative to said collection so that
6   the user controls the appearance of said graphical representation of said
7   collection to the extent of the orientation of said graphical representation of said
8   third document relative to said graphical representation of said collection, and
9   wherein when said graphical representation of said third document is positioned
10   over said second zone, the computer systems controls the orientation of the
11   graphical representation of said third document relative to said collection so that
12   the computer system controls the appearance of said graphical representation of
13   said collection.

1   29.   A method as in claim 1 wherein said graphical representation of
2   said collection conveys visual information about the contents of said collection.

1   30.   A method as in claim 29 wherein said graphical representation of
2   said collection is dynamic such that adding or removing documents to said
3   collection changes the graphical representation of said collection.

1   31.   A method for organizing information in a computer filing system

2 having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said method

3 comprising:

4   displaying at some time on said display device a graphical representation

5   of a first document;

6   said computer system creating a collection of documents comprising at

7   least a second document and said first document, wherein said step of

8   creating a collection comprises indicating to said computer system that

9   a collection of documents is to be created using said first document as

10   a sample document for said collection of document and wherein said

11   computer system searches said first plurality of documents based on

12   said first document to find said second document; and

13   displaying a graphical representation of said collection on said display

14   device.

1   32.   A method as in claim 31 further comprising viewing at least one of

2 the documents in said collection by displaying an indicia of said at least one

3 document by selecting, from said graphical representation of said collection, said

4 at least one document.

1   33.   A method as in claim 31 further comprising creating a

2 representation of said collection of documents based on an internal

3 representation of said first document.

1   34.   A method as in claim 8 wherein said graphical representation is in

2 multiple colors such that said computer filing system provides a color for a

3   particular document in said collection based on a measure of the similarity

4   between the representation of said collection and the internal representation of

5   said particular document.

1   35.   A method as in claim 34 wherein one of the hue and saturation of a

2   color is varied according to said measure of the similarity.

1   36.   A method as in claim 8 wherein the user of said computer filing

2   system provides a third document to said filing system and instructs said

3   computer filing system to file said third document and wherein said computer

4   filing system determines whether to add said third document to said collection

5   based on a measure of similarity between the internal collective representation of

6   said collection and an internal representation of said third document.

1   37.   (Twice Amended) A method for organizing information in a

2   computer system having a display device, said method comprising:

3   displaying at some time on said display device a representation of a first

4   document and a representation of a second document;

5   creating a collection of documents comprising said first and said second

6   documents;

7   determining for said collection of documents at least one of (a) an internal

8   collective representation or (b) a first user defined specification,

9   wherein said internal collective representation is based on internal

10   representations of said first and second documents;

11   displaying a graphical representation of said collection of documents; and

12   determining a further internal representation of said collection when a

13   third document is added to said collection based on one of: (a) an

14   internal representation of each of the documents in said collection, or

15   (b) said first or a second user defined specification.

1   38.   A method as in claim 37 wherein said computer system has a filing

2   system having a graphical user interface and said method is performed in part by

3   said filing system and wherein said representations of said first document and

4   said second document are graphical representations.

1   39.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said first user defined

2   specification is a sample document designated by said user to act as an internal

3   representation of said collection.

1   40.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said first user defined

2   specification is a collection of words specified by said user.

1   41.   A method as in claim 38 wherein internal representations of

2   documents in said collection are used to determine relevancy comparisons

3   between said collection of documents and a third document added by one of said

4   user and said computer system.

1   42.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said first user defined

2   specification comprises a programmable means for causing the execution of a

3   series of instructions and wherein said programmable means is activated by

4   selecting a graphical representation on said display device.

1   43. A method as in claim 38 wherein said step of determining an internal
2   collective representation of said collection occurs each time a document is added
3   to or removed from said collection.

1   44. A method as in claim 43 wherein said step of determining an internal
2   collective representation of said collection occurs each time a modified document
3   is stored to replace a preexisting document in said collection.

1   45.   A method as in claim 38 further comprising viewing at least one of
2   the documents in said collection by positioning a cursor provided by said
3   computer system on said display device on a graphical representation of said at
4   least one document in said collection for a predetermined period of time to reveal
5   an indicia of said document in said collection.

1   46.   A method as in claim 45 wherein said graphical representation of
2   said collection is displayed on said display device while said indicia is displayed
3   on said display device and wherein said indicia is a graphical representation of
4   said document.

1   47.   A method as in claim 46 wherein a means for indicating the
2   location of said document within the graphical representation of said collection is
3   displayed when said indicia is displayed.

1   48.   A method as in claim 45 wherein said computer filing system
2   provides a call to the program which created said at least one document and said
3   program responds to said computer filing system by providing said indicia.

1   49.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said graphical representation of

2   said collection includes a means for selecting said collection.

1   50.   A method as in claim 49 further comprising moving said collection

2   by selecting said collection and indicating to said computer system to move said

3   collection.

1   51.   A method as in claim 50 wherein said means for selecting

2   comprises at least one of a base and a top means and a wrapping means for

3   identifying the documents within said collection as a collection and wherein said

4   step of moving comprises pointing a cursor provided by said computer system

5   on said display device at said means for selecting and selecting said collection

6   and moving said cursor while said collection is selected.

1   52.   A method as in claim 45 further comprising selecting a selective

2   viewing mode such that only a user specified type of document is selected for

3   viewing wherein only indicia for said user specified type of document is

4   displayed when viewing documents in said collection during said selective

5   viewing mode.

1   53.   A method as in claim 52 wherein said user specified type of

2   document is one of (i) documents containing pictures, (ii) electronic mail

3   documents, (iii) documents containing a "To" field, and (iv) documents

4   containing a chart.

1   54.   A method as in claim 38 further comprising viewing at least one of

2   the documents in said collection by selecting said at least one document to reveal

3   an indicia of said document in said collection.

1   55.   A method as in claim 54 further comprising moving said graphical

2   representation of said document to a location near said collection, said step of

3   moving being performed by said computer system after selecting said document.

1   56.   A method as in claim 55 wherein said step of moving is an

2   animation provided by said computer system and wherein said animation

3   includes flipping said graphical representation of said document.

1   57.   A method as in claim 55 wherein each time the user selects a

2   document for viewing from said collection, a graphical representation of said

3   document so selected moves to said location.

1   58.   A method as in claim 55 wherein said indicia is a full size

2   reproduction of said document, said indicia being displayed behind the

3   graphical representation of said collection and the graphical representation of the

4   document at said location.

1   59.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said first user defined

2   specification is modified and wherein said computer system adds new

3   documents to said collection on the basis of said modified first user defined

4   specification.

1   60.   A method as in claim 59 wherein said computer system adds to

2   said collection on the basis of a comparison between the internal representation

3   of each of said new documents and said modified first user defined specification.

1   61.   A method as in claim 38 wherein said further internal

2   representation of said collection is one of said first and second user defined

3   specifications defining a selected user defined specification and wherein the user

4   indicates to said computer system to add a fourth item to said collection, which

5   fourth item has an internal representation which does not match said selected

6   user defined specification, and wherein, after the user has indicated to add said

7   fourth item to said collection, said computer system prompts the user to

8   determine whether the fourth item is to be added to said collection without

9   modifying said selected user defined specification or the fourth item is to be

10   added and said selected user defined specification is to be modified.

1   62.   A method as in claim 61 wherein said computer system prompts

2   the user by displaying a window means for editing the selected user defined

3   specification and wherein said fourth item is one of a document, a pile and a

4   folder.

1   63.   A method as in claim 38 further comprising creating a plurality of

2   collections of documents from said collection of documents by comparing an

3   internal representation maintained by said computer system for each document

4   in said collection with an internal representation created by said computer

5   system for each of said collections of document.

1   64.   A method as in claim 38 further comprising displaying a window

2   means having user commands for viewing said collection.

1   65.   A method as in claim 63 wherein said collection of documents is a

2   subdirectory of documents and wherein said graphical representation of said

3   collection is one of a folder and a container representation means for indicating

4   that said container representation means contains documents.

1   66.   (Twice Amended) A computer filing system for organizing

2   information in a computer system having a processor, a bus, and memory for

3   storing information including a plurality of documents, said computer filing

4   system comprising:

5   a display means for producing a display of graphical representations, said

6   display means coupled to said processor;

7   a cursor control means coupled to said processor, said cursor control

8   means for controlling the position of a cursor on said display;

9   a switch means for indicating a selection of an object displayed on said

10   display, said switch means coupled to said processor and having a first

11   and a second position;

12   a graphical representation of a first document and a graphical

13   representation of a second document, said cursor control means and

14   said switch means being used with said graphical representations of

15   said first and said second documents, which are displayed on said

16   display means, to create a collection of documents comprising said first

17   and said second documents;

18   a means for creating a graphical representation of said collection of

19   documents comprising said first and said second document; and

20   a means for determining an internal collective representation of said

21   collection, said means for determining providing a collective

22   representation based on an internal representation of said first and said

23   second documents.

1   67. An apparatus as in claim 66 wherein said collection of documents

2 has user manipulatable graphical user interface features allowing said user to

3 operate on said collection as a group of documents.

1   68. An apparatus as in claim 66 wherein said means for determining

2 determines a further collective representation of said collection each time a

3 document is added to said collection.

1   69. An apparatus as in claim 68 wherein said means for determining

2 includes a table showing the number of times a preselected group of words is

3 used at least once in each of said documents stored in said computer system.

1   70. A method as in claim 1 wherein said graphical representation is in

2 multiple colors such that said computer system provides a color for a particular

3 document based on an attribute of said particular document.

1   71. A method as in claim 70 wherein one of the color parameters in a

2 color space is varied according to said attribute.

1   72. A method as in claim 1 wherein said step of creating a collection of

2 documents comprises creating a means for selecting a collection of documents

3   and wherein said means for selecting includes one of a user provided collective

4   representation of said collection or said user defined specification.

1   73.   A method for organizing information in a computer system having

2   a display device, said method comprising:

3   determining an internal representation of each document in a plurality of

4   documents, each said internal representation being based on the

5   content of the corresponding document;

6   creating a collection of documents comprising said plurality of

7   documents;

8   determining at least one of a first internal collective representation or a

9   first user defined specification for said collection, said first internal

10   collective representation being based on said internal representation of

11   each of said plurality of documents; and

12   displaying a visual representation of said collection of documents.

1   74.   A method as in claim 73 further comprising:

2   displaying at some time on said display device a visual representation of

3   each document in said plurality of documents.

1   75.   A method as in claim 73 further comprising:

2   viewing at least one of the documents in said collection by displaying an

3   indicia of said at least one of the documents, wherein said viewing

4   occurs by selecting from said visual representation of said collection

5   said at least one of the documents.

1   76.   A method as in claim 74 further comprising:

2   viewing at least one of the documents in said collection by displaying an

3   indicia of said at least one of the documents, wherein said viewing

4   occurs by selecting from said visual representation of said collection

5   said at least one of the documents.

1 77. A method as in claim 75 wherein said step of viewing comprises

2 pointing a cursor on a display device at said visual representation.

1 78. A method as in claim 75 wherein the user of said computer system

2 instructs said computer system to file a further document and wherein said

3 computer system determines whether to add said further document to said

4 collection of documents based on a measure of similarity between the first

5 internal collective representation and an internal representation of said further

6 document.

1 79. A method as in claim 78 wherein said computer system adds said

2 further document to said collection of documents and further comprising:

3   determining a further internal collective representation of said collection,

4   said further internal collective representation being based on said

5   internal representation of each of said documents in said collection.

1 80. A method as in claim 75 further comprising:

2 creating a plurality of collections of documents from said collection of

3   documents by comparing said internal representation of each of said

4   documents in said collection of documents with an internal collective

5   representation for each of said plurality of collections.

1   81.   A method for organizing and viewing information in a computer

2 filing system having a display device and a first plurality of documents, said

3 method comprising:

4   displaying a graphical iconic representation of a collection of said first

5   plurality of documents;

6   displaying a first indicia of a first document of said collection by selecting

7   a first position from said graphical iconic representation, said first

8   indicia of said first document being selected for display regardless of

9   said first position on said graphical iconic representation.

1   82. A method as in claim 81 wherein during said step of displaying a first

2 indicia, said graphical iconic representation is concurrently displayed.

1   83. A method as in claim 82 wherein said indicia is displayed adjacent to

2 said graphical iconic representation of said collection.

1   84. A method as in claim 81 wherein said selecting from said graphical

2 iconic representation comprises positioning a cursor on said graphical iconic

3 representation, and further comprising:

4   displaying in series a second indicia of a second document and a third

5   indicia of a third document by positioning said cursor first on a second

6   position on said graphical iconic representation next on a third

7   position on said graphical iconic representation.