Introduction:

This workshop training will demonstrate the application of several key aspects of the July 2015 Update: Subject Matter Eligibility (July 2015 Update). This workshop training will walk through the analysis of a select group of claims from the published examples found in the July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples (July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples) using the Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet (Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet - Abstract Idea Workshop). The examples should be analyzed under the 2014 Interim Guidance on Patent Subject Matter Eligiblity (IEG). As the examples are intended to be illustrative only, they should be interpreted based on the fact patterns set forth below. Other fact patterns may have different eligibility outcomes. For purposes of this workshop, other patentability requirements under §§ 102, 103, 112 and 101 (utility, inventorship, double patenting) and non-statutory double patenting need not be addressed.

Example 21.   Transmission Of Stock Quote Data

*The following hypothetical claims and background are modeled after the technology in <u>Google Inc. v. Simpleair, Inc.</u>, Covered Business Method Case No. CBM 2014-00170 (Jan. 22, 2015), but are revised to emphasize certain teaching points. The patent at issue was U.S. Patent No. 7,035,914 entitled "System and Method for Transmission of Data." In this Workshop example, claim 1 is an original claim and is later amended. Note that this Workshop example mirrors "**Example 21**" in the "July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples" (<u>July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples</u>).*

I.   Background (Partial Disclosure):

The invention is directed to a stock quote alert subscription service where subscribers receive customizable stock quotes on their local computers from a remote data source. At the time of the invention, stock quote subscription services over the Internet were known in the art. However, existing services experienced challenges when attempting to notify a subscriber whose computer was offline (not connected to the Internet) at the time of the alert, since many stock quotes are time sensitive. Further, many previous subscription services simply transmitted all available stock quote information to the user at a given time, which required the subscriber to sort through large amounts of data to identify relevant stock quotes, and often sent information at an inconvenient time (*e.g*., after the stock exchanges are closed). The stock quote alert subscription service of the present invention addresses these problems.

During enrollment to the subscription service, the subscriber provides preference information in the form of stocks of interest, stock price threshold (e.g., when the price reaches $100 per share), a destination address of a wireless device (e.g., a number for a cellular phone, pager or PDA), preferred format of the alert, and a transmission schedule indicating the time/date that alerts should be sent. The subscription service uses a transmission server to receive data from a data source and send selected data to subscribers. The transmission server includes a memory, a transmitter, and a microprocessor. The subscription service provides a stock viewer application to subscribers for installation on their individual computers. After a subscriber enrolls, the service receives stock quote information sent from a data source to the transmission server. The server filters the stock quote information based upon the subscriber preference information that is stored in memory on the server. That is, the server compares the received stock quote information to the stored stocks of interest and stock price threshold preferences to determine which stock quotes to drop and which to further process. Next, a stock quote alert is built containing the filtered stocks' name and price information and a universal resource locator (URL) to a web page at the data source which contains further information on the stock quote. The alert is then formatted into data blocks based upon the alert format preference information. Subsequently, the formatted data blocks are transmitted to the subscriber's wireless device in accordance with the transmission schedule. After receiving the alert, the subscriber can connect the wireless device to the subscriber's computer. The alert causes the subscriber's computer to auto-launch the stock viewer application provided by the service to display the alert. When connected to the Internet, the subscriber may then click on the URL in the alert to use the stock viewer application to access more detailed information about the stock quote from the data source.

II.   CLAIM 1 (noted claim 1 is identical to claim 1 in "Example 21")

1.   A method of distributing stock quotes over a network to a remote subscriber computer, the method comprising:

receiving stock quotes at a transmission server sent from a data source over the Internet, the transmission server comprising a microprocessor and memory that stores the remote subscriber's preferences for information format, destination address, specified stock price values, and transmission schedule, wherein the microprocessor

filters the received stock quotes by comparing the received stock quotes to the specified stock price values;

generates a stock quote alert from the filtered stock quotes that contains a stock name, stock price and a universal resource locator (URL), which specifies the location of the data source;

formats the stock quote alert into data blocks according to said information format; and

transmits the formatted stock quote alert to a computer of the remote subscriber based upon the destination address and transmission schedule.

III.   WORKSHEET: ORIGINAL CLAIM

Please analyze claim 1 using the attached Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet (Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet - Abstract Idea Workshop).

The graphic on page 2 of the July 2015 Update: Interim Eligibility Guidance Quick Reference Sheet may also be used as a guide for identifying abstract ideas.

IV.   AMENDED CLAIM 1 (note amended claim 1 is identical to claim 2 in "Example 21")

1 (Amended).   A method of distributing stock quotes over a network to a remote subscriber computer, the method comprising:

   providing a stock viewer application to a subscriber for installation on the remote subscriber computer;

   receiving stock quotes at a transmission server sent from a data source over the Internet, the transmission server comprising a microprocessor and a memory that stores the remote subscriber's preferences for information format, destination address, specified stock price values, and transmission schedule, wherein the microprocessor

   filters the received stock quotes by comparing the received stock quotes to the specified stock price values;

   generates a stock quote alert from the filtered stock quotes that contains a stock name, stock price and a universal resource locator (URL), which specifies the location of the data source;

   formats the stock quote alert into data blocks according to said information format; and

   transmits the formatted stock quote alert over a wireless communication channel to a wireless device associated with a subscriber to a computer of the remote subscriber based upon the destination address and transmission schedule.

   wherein the alert activates the stock viewer application to cause the stock quote alert to display on the remote subscriber computer and to enable connection via the URL to the data source over the Internet when the wireless device is locally connected to the remote subscriber computer and the remote subscriber computer comes online.

V.   WORKSHEET: AMENDED CLAIM 1

Please analyze amended claim 1 using the attached Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet (Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet - Abstract Idea Workshop).

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Example 23.   Graphical User Interface For Relocating Obscured Textual Information

*The following claims are hypothetical. In this Workshop example, claim 3 is original and claim 4 is later added during prosecution. Note that this Workshop example mirrors "**Example 23**" in the "July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples," specifically claims 3 and 4 (July 2015 Update Appendix 1: Examples).*

I.   Background (Partial Disclosure):

The invention relates to a graphical user interface (GUI). A GUI manages the interaction between a computer system and a user through graphical elements such as windows on a display. Windows display various types of outputs for various computer processes and may contain controls to accept user input for those processes. In some instances, multiple windows are displayed at the same time; due to limited display space, however, the windows may overlap and obscure the content of underlying windows.

In the instant application, the inventor has improved upon previous GUIs by dynamically relocating obscured textual information of an underlying window to become automatically viewable to the user. In particular, in a graphical user interface that comprises multiple windows, the invention continuously monitors the boundaries of the windows to ascertain an overlap condition indicating that the windows overlap such that the textual information of an underlying window is obscured from a user's view by the overlapping window. Only when the textual information of the underlying window is detected to be obscured, the invention re-formats and moves the textual information in the underlying window to an unobscured portion of the underlying window so that the textual information is viewable by the user. When the overlap condition no longer exists, the textual information is returned to its original format and location.

The inventor's process is performed by modifying the vertical and horizontal margins of the underlying window in accordance with the overlap and utilizing a word wrap function to wrap the text around the obscured area based upon the new margins, and, where necessary, reducing the text size to permit the entirety of the textual information to be viewable in the unobscured portion. The textual information is scaled based upon a scaling factor that is calculated using a mathematical algorithm. First, an area of the underlying window and an area of the unobstructed portion of the underlying window are calculated. Next, the scaling factor is calculated which is proportional to the difference in area between the underlying window and the unobstructed portion of the underlying window. Finally, the font size of the textual information is changed in accordance with the scaling factor. The new scaled textual information is then moved as described above to the unobstructed portion of the underlying window. When the windows no longer overlap, the textual information is returned to its original format and location by resetting the vertical and horizontal margins of the window to their original values and no longer applying the scaling factor to the font size. By permitting textual information to be dynamically relocated based upon an overlap condition, the computer's ability to display information and interact with the user is improved.

II.   CLAIM 3 (note claim 3 is identical to claim 3 in "Example 23")

3.   A computer-implemented method of resizing textual information within a window displayed in a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

generating first data for describing the area of a first graphical element;

generating second data for describing the area of a second graphical element containing textual information; and

calculating, by the computer, a scaling factor for the textual information which is proportional to the difference between the first data and second data.

III.   WORKSHEET: CLAIM 3

Please analyze claim 3 using the attached Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet (Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet - Abstract Idea Workshop).

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IV.   **NEWLY ADDED CLAIM 4 (note new claim 4 is identical to claim 4 in "Example 23")**

4 (New).   A computer-implemented method for dynamically relocating textual information within an underlying window displayed in a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

displaying a first window containing textual information in a first format within a graphical user interface on a computer screen;

displaying a second window within the graphical user interface;

constantly monitoring the boundaries of the first window and the second window to detect an overlap condition where the second window overlaps the first window such that the textual information in the first window is obscured from a user's view;

determining the textual information would not be completely viewable if relocated to an unobstructed portion of the first window;

calculating a first measure of the area of the first window and a second measure of the area of the unobstructed portion of the first window;

calculating a scaling factor which is proportional to the difference between the first measure and the second measure;

scaling the textual information based upon the scaling factor;

automatically relocating the scaled textual information, by a processor, to the unobscured portion of the first window in a second format during an overlap condition so that the entire scaled textual information is viewable on the computer screen by the user; and

automatically returning the relocated scaled textual information, by the processor, to the first format within the first window when the overlap condition no longer exists.

V.   **WORKSHEET: Claim 4**

Please analyze claim 4 using the attached Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet (Subject Matter Eligibility Worksheet - Abstract Idea Workshop).

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