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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
09/859,123	05/16/2001	Lluis Mora Hidalgo	END920075116US1

CONFIRMATION NO. 3745

POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER

26502
IBM CORPORATION
IPLAW SHCB/40-3
1701 NORTH STREET
ENDICOTT, NY 13760

OC000000046992189

Date Mailed: 04/08/2011

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 03/31/2011.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

/mnguyen/

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
09/859,123	05/16/2001	Lluis Mora Hidalgo	40729-331667

CONFIRMATION NO. 3745

POWER OF ATTORNEY NOTICE

23370
JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP
1100 PEACHTREE STREET
SUITE 2800
ATLANTA, GA 30309

OC00000046992170

Date Mailed: 04/08/2011

NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 03/31/2011.

- The Power of Attorney to you in this application has been revoked by the assignee who has intervened as provided by 37 CFR 3.71. Future correspondence will be mailed to the new address of record(37 CFR 1.33).

/mnguyen/

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

PTO/SB/81 (01-09)
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

POWER OF ATTORNEY OR REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH A NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application Number	09/859123
Filing Date	2001-05-16
First Named Inventor	L. M. Hidalgo
Title	Firewalls for Providing Security in HTTP...
Art Unit	2437
Examiner Name	Nadia Khoshnoodi
Attorney Docket Number	END920075116US1

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

☐ A Power of Attorney is submitted herewith.

OR

☒ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

26502

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Practitioner(s) Name	Registration Number

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number.

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the:

☐ Applicant/Inventor.

OR

☒ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) (Form PTO/SB/96) submitted herewith, or filed on _____

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature		Date	25-05-2011
Name	FABIAN PATHENA REID	Telephone	+34943217330
Title and Company	GENERAL MANAGER EUROPE S21SEC GESTION S.A.		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☒ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

PTO/SB/96 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: L. M. Hidalgo

Application No./Patent No.: 09/859123 Filed/Issue Date: 2001-05-16

Titled: Firewalls for Providing Security in HTTP Networks and Applications

GRUPO S21SEC GESTION, S.A. , a Corporation

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.

states that it is:

1. [X] the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in;

2. [ ] an assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest in (The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____ %); or

3. [ ] the assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety of (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made)

the patent application/patent identified above, by virtue of either:

A. [X] An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 012246, Frame 0608, or for which a copy therefore is attached.

OR

B. [ ] A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

[ ] Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

[ ] As required by 37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (*i.e.*, a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

M. Hidalgo — Signature

29-03-2011 — Date

KAREN DITKOWSKI — Printed or Typed Name

GENERAL MANAGER — Title

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	9779595
Application Number:	09859123
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	3745
Title of Invention:	Firewalls for providing security in HTTP networks and applications
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Lluis Mora Hidalgo
Customer Number:	23370
Filer:	Arthur J. Samodovitz/Jennifer Smith
Filer Authorized By:	Arthur J. Samodovitz
Attorney Docket Number:	40729-331667
Receipt Date:	31-MAR-2011
Filing Date:	16-MAY-2001
Time Stamp:	11:24:46
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Power of Attorney	END920075116US1_POA.pdf	256153 6f274b9665e98af2261c987aa7ebb032724f8123	no	4

Warnings:	
Information:	

Total Files Size (in bytes):	256153

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Doc Code: PET.POA.WDRW
Document Description: Petition to withdraw attorney or agent (SB83)

PTO/SB/83 (11-08)
Approved for use through 11/30/2011. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL AS ATTORNEY OR AGENT AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application Number	09/859,123
Filing Date	May 16, 2001
First Named Inventor	Lluis Mora Hidalgo
Art Unit	2137
Examiner Name	Khoshnoodi, Nadia
Attorney Docket Number	40729-331667

To: Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Please withdraw me as attorney or agent for the above identified patent application, and

- ☐ all the practitioners of record;
- ☑ the practitioners (with registration numbers) of record listed on the attached paper(s); or
- ☐ the practitioners of record associated with Customer Number: 23370

NOTE: The immediately preceding box should only be marked when the practitioners were appointed using the listed Customer Number.

The reason(s) for this request are those described in 37 CFR :

☐ 10.40(b)(1)	☐ 10.40(b)(2)	☐ 10.40(b)(3)	☐ 10.40(b)(4)
☐ 10.40(c)(1)(i)	☐ 10.40(c)(1)(ii)	☐ 10.40(c)(1)(iii)	☐ 10.40(c)(1)(iv)
☐ 10.40(c)(1)(v)	☐ 10.40(c)(1)(vi)	☐ 10.40(c)(2)	☐ 10.40(c)(3)
☐ 10.40(c)(4)	☑ 10.40(c)(5)	☐ 10.40(c)(6) Please explain below:	

Certifications

Check each box below that is factually correct. WARNING: If a box is left unchecked, the request will likely not be approved.

1. ☑ I/We have given reasonable notice to the client, prior to the expiration of the response period, that the practitioner(s) intend to withdraw from employment.

2. ☑ I/We have delivered to the client or a duly authorized representative of the client all papers and property (including funds) to which the client is entitled.

3. ☑ I/We have notified the client of any responses that may be due and the time frame within which the client must respond.

Please provide an explanation, if necessary:

PTO/SB/83 (11-08)
Approved for use through 11/30/2011. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL AS ATTORNEY OR AGENT AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Complete the following section only when the correspondence address will change. *Changes of address will only be accepted to an inventor or an assignee that has properly made itself of record pursuant to 37 CFR 3.71.*

Change the correspondence address and direct all future correspondence to:

A. ☐ The address of the inventor or assignee associated with Customer Number: _____

OR

B. ☐ Inventor or Assignee name

Address

City	State	Zip	Country
Telephone		Email	

I am authorized to sign on behalf of myself and all withdrawing practitioners.

Signature	/Brenda O. Holmes/		
Name	Brenda O. Holmes, Esq.	Registration No. 40339	
Address	Kilpatrick Stockton, 1100 Peachtree Street, Suite 2800		
City Atlanta	State GA	Zip 30309	Country US
Date	November 25, 2009	Telephone No. 404 805 6500	

NOTE: ***Withdrawal is effective when approved rather than when received.***

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

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2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

#3

Attorney Docket No. 47329/252614

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

☒ Original ☐ Supplemental ☐ Substitute ☐ PCT

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below), or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

FIREWALLS FOR PROVIDING SECURITY IN HTTP NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which (check one)

☐ is attached hereto

☒ was filed on May 16, 2001 as U. S. Application Serial Number or PCT International Application Number 09/859,123

and was amended _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 (a) - (d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified, by checking the box below , any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Applications			Priority Claimed		Copy Attached	
Application Number	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	YES	NO	YES	NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below and claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Parent Application Number	Filing Date	Status (Mark Appropriate Column Below)		
		Patented	Pending	Abandoned

As a named inventor, I hereby revoke all prior powers and appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:


23370
PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

FIRM NAME: **KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP**, 1100 Peachtree Street, Suite 2800, Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4530

Attorney and/or Agent	Registration No.
Roger T. Frost	22,176
Charles Y. Lackey	22,707
Anthony B. Askew	24,154
John M. Harrington	25,592
Donald R. Andersen	28,280
Robert E. Richards	29,105
John S. Pratt	29,476
A. Jose Cortina	29,733
James L. Ewing, IV	30,630
Stephen M. Schaetzel	31,418
James Dean Johnson	31,771
Charles W. Calkins	31,814
Larry A. Roberts	31,871
Jamie L. Greene	32,467
George T. Marcou	33,014
Dean W. Russell	33,452
Richard T. Peterson	35,320
Charles T. Simmons	35,359
Tracy W. Druce	35,493
Eleanor M. Musick	35,623
Nora M. Tocups	35,717
Bruce D. Gray	35,799
Theodore R. Harper	35,890
Geoff L. Sutcliffe	36,348
Pat Winston Kennedy	36,970
David P. Lecroy	37,869
Suzanne Seavello Shope	37,933
Mitchell G. Stockwell	39,389
Jeffery B. Arnold	39,540
Suil Kang	39,723
Mary Anthony Merchant	39,771
Brenda Ozaki Holmes	40,339

Attorney and/or Agent	Registration No.
Alana G. Kriegsman	41,747
J. Steven Gardner	41,772
Theodore M. Green	41,801
Joni Stutman	42,173
Heather D. Carmichael	42,389
Thomas A. Corrado	42,439
John K. McDonald	42,860
Sima Singadia Kulkarni	43,732
Camilla Camp Williams	43,992
Christopher J. Chan	44,070
Li K. Wang	44,393
John William Ball, Jr.	44,433
Dawn-Marie Bey	44,442
Tiep H. Nguyen	44,465
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Paul E. Knowlton	44,842
J. Jason Link	44,874
Cheryl L. Huseman	45,392
Shelby B. Grier	45,785
Jennifer R. Seng	45,851
Vaibhav P. Kadaba	45,865
Greg Moldafsky	46,514
J. Michael Boggs	46,563
Michael K. Dixon	46,665
Tywanda L. Harris	46,758
Kristin D. Mallatt	46,895
Cynthia B. Rothschild	47,040
John C. Alemanni	47,384
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Yoncha L. Kundupoglu	41,130
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Aleta A. Mills	47,794
Robert M. Stevens	47,972
Christopher L. Bernard	P48,234
Laura M. Kelley	P48,441
Michael A. Bush	P48,893

I acknowledge the above-listed attorneys and agents and their firm Kilpatrick Stockton LLP represent my employer (if I am an employee and this application has been or will be assigned to my employer) or the entity with which I have contracted (if I am an independent contractor and this application has been or will be assigned to such entity) and in such cases do not represent me individually. I further acknowledge I have not established, nor will I seek to establish, any personal attorney/client relationship with Kilpatrick Stockton LLP in connection with this application and understand that, should I require legal representation, I will obtain such, at my expense, other than through Kilpatrick Stockton LLP.

Send Correspondence to: John S. Pratt, Esq.
Kilpatrick Stockton LLP
1100 Peachtree Street, Suite 2800
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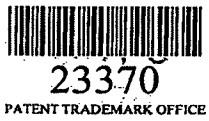

Direct telephone calls to: Geoff L. Sutcliffe (404) 815-6571

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor Lluis Mora Hidalgo

Inventor's signature _____ Date 9/18/2001

Residence Cami Vell de Sant Esteve, 4, 2n, 08760 Martorell (Barcelona) Spain

Citizenship Spain

Post Office Address Cami Vell de Sant Esteve, 4, 2n, 08760 Martorell (Barcelona) Spain

Full name of second inventor Xabier Panadero Lleonart

Inventor's signature _____ Date 9/18/2001

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Citizenship Spain

Post Office Address Av. Santa Eulalia, 233, lr, 08225 Terrasa (Barcelona) Spain

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	6528579
Application Number:	09859123
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	3745
Title of Invention:	Firewalls for providing security in HTTP networks and applications
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Lluis Mora Hidalgo
Customer Number:	23370
Filer:	Brenda Holmes/Melody Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Brenda Holmes
Attorney Docket Number:	40729-331667
Receipt Date:	25-NOV-2009
Filing Date:	16-MAY-2001
Time Stamp:	15:32:06
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	11_25_Request_to_Withdraw_331667.pdf	436014 6c836d23c9ab2a8e56474418b00aaf6e9396a909	no	6

Warnings:	
Information:	

Total Files Size (in bytes):	436014

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/859,123	05/16/2001	Lluis Mora Hidalgo	40729-331667	3745

23370 7590 07/02/2009

JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
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ATLANTA, GA 30309

EXAMINER	
KHOSHNOODI, NADIA	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2437	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/02/2009	PAPER

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JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
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ATLANTA, GA 30309

Appeal No: 2009-012442
Application: 09/859,123
Appellant: Lluis Mora Hidalgo et al.

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
Docketing Notice

Application 09/859,123 was received from the Technology Center at the Board on December 12, 2008 and has been assigned Appeal No: 2009-012442.

A review of the file indicates that the following documents have been filed by appellant:

Appeal Brief filed on:	February 29, 2008
Reply Brief filed on:	NONE
Request for Hearing filed on:	NONE

In all future communications regarding this appeal, please include both the application number and the appeal number.

The mailing address for the Board is:

BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
P.O. BOX 1450
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313-1450

The facsimile number of the Board is 571-273-0052. Because of the heightened security in the Washington D.C. area, facsimile communications are recommended. Telephone inquiries can be made by calling 571-272-9797 and should be directed to a Program and Resource Administrator.

By order of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/859,123	05/16/2001	Lluis Mora Hidalgo	40729-331667	3745

23370 7590 06/02/2008

JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP
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ATLANTA, GA 30309

EXAMINER	
KHOSHNOODI, NADIA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2137	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/02/2008	PAPER

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09859123	5/16/01	HIDALGO ET AL.	40729-331667

JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP
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ATLANTA, GA 30309

EXAMINER	
NADIA KHOSHNOODI	
ART UNIT	**PAPER**
2137	20080528

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

IDS filed 11/26/04 has been considered and is attached to this correspondence.

"Claim 69" and the heading for "Claims 38-39 and 64-65..." in the "(9) Grounds of Rejection" portion of the Examiner's Answer incorrectly reference Bouchard et al. Consequently, all instances of Bouchard et al. have been changed to McCarthy et al. This correction (i.e. the correction to pages 12 and 18 of the Examiner's Answer) is attached to the correpondence as well.

/Emmanuel L. Moise/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2137

/Nadia Khoshnoodi/
Examiner, Art Unit 2137

associated with the request (par. 103-110).

As per claim 66:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a cardinality (par. 103-109).

As per claim 67:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a flag indicating an optional parameter (par. 60-61 and 65).

As per claim 68:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the request comprises an HTTP request (par. 149).

As per claim 69:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the abstracting the communication and embedding the key in the communication occur at the application layer. However, Olkin et al. teach that these are operations conducted on data taken from email. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. to also abstract the communication and to embed the key into the communication on the application layer. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention

Claims 38-39 and 64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCarthy et al., US Patent No. 6,760,844 and Olkin et al., US Pub. No. 2003/0046533, as applied to claims 24 and 50 above, and further in view of Wallace et al., US Pub. No. 2002/0152378.

As per claim 38:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a domain name. However, Wallace et al. teach that a client may gain access to the server by entering in an IP address (or domain name). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter to comprise the domain name of the server so that the server's identity is also authenticated. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Wallace et al. suggest that the client can contact the server in order to enter private information in a secure fashion while ensuring that the server has been authenticated to the client in par. 49.

As per claim 39:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a cookie. However, Wallace et al. teach that cookie can be used to establish a secure state between a client and a server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter

/Emmanuel L. Moise/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2137

PTO/SB/21 (09-04)
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2133

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	09/859,123
Filing Date	May 16, 2001
First Named Inventor	Lluis M. Hidalgo et al
Art Unit	2133
Examiner Name	N. Khoshnoodi
Attorney Docket Number	47329/252614

ENCLOSURES *(check all that apply)*

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☐ Amendment / Reply
  - ☐ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) ____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☒ Other Enclosure(s) *(please identify below)*:
  - -Form PTO/SB/08 (2 sheets)
  - -3 Documents
  - -Return Receipt Postcard

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm	Kilpatrick Stockton LLP		
Signature			
Printed Name	Michael J. Turton		
Date	November 23, 2004	Reg. No.	40,852

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

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Signature	Emily Guida Foos		
Typed or printed name	Emily Guida Foos	Date	November 23, 2004

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANTS:	Lluis M. Hidalgo et al.		
SERIAL NO.:	09/859,123	GROUP ART UNIT:	2133
FILED:	May 16, 2001	EXAMINER:	Khoshnoodi, N.

FOR: FIREWALLS FOR PROVIDING SECURITY IN HTTP NETWORKS AND APPLICATIONS

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 47329/252614

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as certified first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on November 23, 2004

Emily A. Lobos

DATE: November 23, 2004

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Sir:

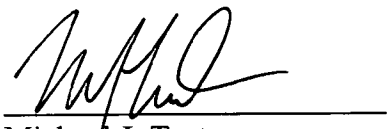
Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56, 1.97, and 1.98, Applicant submits herewith on Form PTO/SB/08 a listing of documents known to the Applicant and/or his attorney. Applicant respectfully requests consideration of the cited documents and making the same of record in the prosecution of the above-identified application.

Applicant does not represent or admit that any document listed is prior art or material, and Applicant reserves the right to challenge any assertion that a document listed is prior art or material. Further, Applicant reserves the right to establish patentability over the listed documents.

It is respectfully requested that the references listed on the attached form PTO/SB/08 be expressly considered by the Examiner, made of record in the application, and appear among the "References Cited" on any patent to issue therefrom.

This Information Disclosure Statement ("IDS") is being submitted prior to the mailing of a first Office Action on the merits in this application. Accordingly, it is believed that no fees are due for consideration of this IDS. However, should any fees be due under 37 C.F.R. §1.16 or §1.17 or otherwise, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge these fees and any other additional fees which may be required during the entire pendency of this application, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 11-0855.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael J. Turton
Reg. No. 40,852

KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP
1100 Peachtree Street, Suite 2800
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Attorney Docket No.: 47329/252614

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Use as many sheets as necessary)

Sheet 1 of 2

Complete if Known	
Application Number	09/859,123
Filing Date	May 16, 2001
First Named Inventor	Lluis M. Hidalgo et al.
Art Unit	2133
Examiner Name	N. Khoshnoodi
Attorney Docket Number	47329/252614

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials *	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number - Kind Code[2] (*if known*)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/NK/	1	US-6,311,278	10-30-2001	Raanan et al.	
		US-			
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] - Number[4] - Kind Code[5] (*if known*)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]
/NK/	2	EP 0909072 A2	04-14-1999	Lucent Technologies		
/NK/	3	WO 01/07979 A2	02-01-2001	Sun Microsystems		

Examiner Signature	/Nadia Khoshnoodi/	Date Considered	05/28/2008

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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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Sheet 2 of 2

Complete if Known	
Application Number	09/859,123
Filing Date	May 16, 2001
First Named Inventor	Lluis M. Hidalgo et al.
Art Unit	2133
Examiner Name	Khoshnoodi, N.
Attorney Docket Number	47329/252614

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials *	Cite No.[1]	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[2]
/NK/	4	HIVE: Technical overview and Technology behind HIVE. http://www.s21sec.com/en/html/menu.html?to=hive>	

Examiner Signature	/Nadia Khoshnoodi/	Date Considered	05/28/2008

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[1] Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.
This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 120 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/859,123	05/16/2001	Lluis Mora Hidalgo	40729-331667	3745

23370 7590 05/28/2008

JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ
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EXAMINER	
KHOSHNOODI, NADIA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2137	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/28/2008	PAPER

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/859,123
Filing Date: May 16, 2001
Appellant(s): HIDALGO ET AL.

John C. Alemanni
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 2/29/2008 appealing from the Office action mailed 8/31/2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,760,844	McCarthy et al.	07-2004
2003/0046533	Olkin et al.	03-2003
2002/0152378	Wallace et al.	10-2002

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 24-37, 40-63, and 66-88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCarthy et al., US Patent No. 6,760,844, and further in view of Olkin et al., US Pub. No. 2003/0046533.

As per claims 24 and 72:

McCarthy et al. substantially teach a method comprising receiving at a server a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity over a network (col. 7, lines 38-43); abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication (col. 7, lines 40-43); generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configure to allow the comparison of an actual value of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value (col. 7, lines 44-46); encapsulating the token in the communication (col. 7, lines 47-55); and transmitting the communication to the second entity (col. 8, lines 13-30).

Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the server receiving the communications is a security server. However, Olkin et al. teach the use of a security server to receive a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity over a network in order to ensure that the entities have the proper browser capabilities installed (par. 88). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the server which

receives the communication bound from the first to the second entity to be a security server which ensures that the first entity is capable of taking advantage of the security enhancements provided by the disclosed system. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that using a security server can be beneficial in establishing a secure communications between entities where the data communicated may be encrypted to achieve a sense of confidentiality in par. 103-110 and par. 116.

As per claim 25:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the communication comprises an HTML page (par. 112).

As per claim 26:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 25. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a hidden field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 27:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 25. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a request method (par. 45).

As per claim 28:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 25.

Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the parameter comprises a name associated with a control on the HTML page (par. 110-114).

As per claim 29:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 28. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an input field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 30:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 25. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the parameter comprises a value associated with a control on the HTML page (par. 110-114).

As per claim 31:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 30. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the control comprises an input field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 32:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 30. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an anchor tag (par. 59).

As per claim 33:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 32. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the expected value comprises a uniform resource link (URL) (par. 69).

As per claim 34:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 30. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an object (par. 56).

As per claim 35:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 30. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an applet (par. 56).

As per claim 36:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the expected value comprises an expected length of the parameter (par. 103-111).

As per claim 37:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a quantity of values associated with the request (par. 103-110).

As per claim 40:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a cardinality (par. 103-109).

As per claim 41:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a flag indicating an optional parameter (par. 60-61 and 65).

As per claim 42:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the request comprises an HTTP request (par. 149).

As per claim 43:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the method further comprises encrypting the token before encapsulating the token in the communication (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 44:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the abstracting the communication and encapsulating the token in the communication occur at the application layer. However, Olkin et al. teach that these are operations conducted on data taken from email. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. to also abstract the communication and to embed the key into the communication on the application layer. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that these operations be done using the proper software module in order to allow the secure transfer of email which is processed at the application layer in par. 88.

As per claim 45:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein encapsulating the token in the communication

comprises adding a tag (par. 131-132).

As per claim 46:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 45. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein embedding adding a tag comprises packet tagging (par. 131-132).

As per claim 47:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein encapsulating the token in the communication comprises fingerprinting the communication (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 48:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method further comprising determining whether the communication comprises an exception (par. 112-113).

As per claim 49:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the communication comprises a response to the request (par. 114-115).

As per claims 50 and 73:

McCarthy et al. substantially teach a method comprising receiving at a server a request bound from a second entity to a first entity over a network (col. 6, lines 52-59); and identifying a token encapsulated in the request (col. 7, lines 49-55); determining an expected value of a parameter associated with the request based at least in part on the

token (col. 7, lines 44-48); determine the actual value of the parameter associated with the request (col. 7, lines 49-55); comparing the actual value to the expected value (col. 7, lines 49-55); and transmitting the request to the first entity if the actual value corresponds to the expected value (col. 8, lines 26-31).

Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the server receiving the communications is a security server. However, Olkin et al. teach the use of a security server to receive a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity over a network in order to ensure that the entities have the proper browser capabilities installed (par. 88). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the server which receives the communication bound from the first to the second entity to be a security server which ensures that the first entity is capable of taking advantage of the security enhancements provided by the disclosed system. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that using a security server can be beneficial in establishing a secure communications between entities where the data communicated may be encrypted to achieve a sense of confidentiality in par. 103-110 and par. 116.

As per claim 51:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the communication comprises an HTML page (par. 112).

As per claim 52:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 51. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a hidden field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 53:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 51. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a request method (par. 45).

As per claim 54:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 51. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the parameter comprises a name associated with a control on the HTML page (par. 110-114).

As per claim 55:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 54. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an input field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 56:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 54. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an object (par. 56).

As per claim 57:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 54. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an applet (par. 56).

As per claim 58:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 51. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the parameter comprises a value associated with a control on the HTML page (par. 110-114).

As per claim 59:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an input field (par. 103-111).

As per claim 60:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the control comprises an anchor tag (par. 59).

As per claim 61:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 60. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the expected value comprises a uniform resource link (URL) (par. 69).

As per claim 62:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the expected value comprises an expected length of the parameter (par. 103-111).

As per claim 63:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a quantity of values

associated with the request (par. 103-110).

As per claim 66:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a cardinality (par. 103-109).

As per claim 67:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the parameter comprises a flag indicating an optional parameter (par. 60-61 and 65).

As per claim 68:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method wherein the request comprises an HTTP request (par. 149).

As per claim 69:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the abstracting the communication and embedding the key in the communication occur at the application layer. However, Olkin et al. teach that these are operations conducted on data taken from email. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in Bouchard et al. to also abstract the communication and to embed the key into the communication on the application layer. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention

was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that these operations be done using the proper software module in order to allow the secure transfer of email which is processed at the application layer in par. 88.

As per claim 70:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach the method further comprising determining whether the communication comprises an exception (par. 112-113).

As per claim 71:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, Olkin et al. teach wherein the communication comprises a response to the request (par. 114-115).

As per claim 74:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the first entity comprises a web server and the second entity comprises a web client (col. 6, lines 34-39).

As per claim 75:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the first entity and the second entity do not interact during the process of abstracting from and encapsulating security information in the communication (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 76:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24.

Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the security server comprises one of the first entity or the second entity (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 77:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the first entity comprises a web server and the second entity comprises a web client (col. 6, lines 34-39).

As per claim 78:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the first entity and the second entity do not interact during the process of validating the communication (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 79:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach wherein the security server comprises one of the first entity or the second entity (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 80:

McCarthy et al. substantially teach a method comprising receiving at a server a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity (col. 7, lines 38-43); and abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter that may be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication to allow comparison of the actual value of the parameter in the subsequent request to the expected value (col. 7, lines 38-61).

Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the server receiving the communications is a

security server. However, Olkin et al. teach the use of a security server to receive a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity over a network in order to ensure that the entities have the proper browser capabilities installed (par. 88). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the server which receives the communication bound from the first to the second entity to be a security server which ensures that the first entity is capable of taking advantage of the security enhancements provided by the disclosed system. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that using a security server can be beneficial in establishing a secure communications between entities where the data communicated may be encrypted to achieve a sense of confidentiality in par. 103-110 and par. 116.

As per claim 81:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 80. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method further comprising encapsulating the expected value in the communication (col. 6, lines 40-61).

As per claim 82:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 80. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method further comprising generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value (col. 7, lines 44-46); and

encapsulating the token in the communication (col. 7, lines 47-55).

As per claim 83:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 80. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method further comprising transmitting the communication to the second entity (col. 8, lines 13-30).

As per claim 84:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 80. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method wherein receiving the communication comprises receiving the communication over a network (col. 7, lines 38-43).

As per claim 85:

McCarthy et al. substantially teach a method comprising receiving at a server a request bound from a second entity to a first entity (col. 6, lines 52-59); and determining an expected value abstracted from a previous communication associated with the request from the first entity to the second entity (col. 7,lines 38-61); determining the actual value of the parameter associated with the request (col. 7, lines 49-55); and comparing the actual value to the expected value (col. 7, lines 49-55).

Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the server receiving the communications is a security server. However, Olkin et al. teach the use of a security server to receive a communication bound from a first entity to a second entity over a network in order to ensure that the entities have the proper browser capabilities installed (par. 88). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the server which

receives the communication bound from the first to the second entity to be a security server which ensures that the first entity is capable of taking advantage of the security enhancements provided by the disclosed system. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Olkin et al. suggest that using a security server can be beneficial in establishing a secure communications between entities where the data communicated may be encrypted to achieve a sense of confidentiality in par. 103-110 and par. 116.

As per claim 86:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 85. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method wherein determining the expected value comprises identifying a token encapsulated in the request (col. 6, lines 40-61); and determining the expected value of the parameter associated with the request based at least in part on the token (col. 6, lines 52-61).

As per claim 87:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 85. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method wherein receiving the communication comprises receiving the communications over a network (col. 6, lines 52-61).

As per claim 88:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 85. Furthermore, McCarthy et al. teach the method further comprising transmitting the communication to the first entity (col. 6, lines 40-61).

Claims 38-39 and 64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouchard et al., US Pub. No. 2002/0091928 and Olkin et al., US Pub. No. 2003/0046533, as applied to claims 24 and 50 above, and further in view of Wallace et al., US Pub. No. 2002/0152378.

As per claim 38:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a domain name. However, Wallace et al. teach that a client may gain access to the server by entering in an IP address (or domain name). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter to comprise the domain name of the server so that the server's identity is also authenticated. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Wallace et al. suggest that the client can contact the server in order to enter private information in a secure fashion while ensuring that the server has been authenticated to the client in par. 49.

As per claim 39:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 24. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a cookie. However, Wallace et al. teach that cookie can be used to establish a secure state between a client and a server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter

to comprise a cookie as an actual parameter to further add to authenticating the sender where this cookie will be encapsulated in the token generated by the security server. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Wallace et al. suggest that incorporating information in a cookie can establish a secure state so that the items transmitted are ensured to be from an authenticated origin in par. 18.

As per claim 64:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a domain name. However, Wallace et al. teach that a client may gain access to the server by entering in an IP address (or domain name). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter to comprise the domain name of the server so that the server's identity is also authenticated. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Wallace et al. suggest that the client can contact the server in order to enter private information in a secure fashion while ensuring that the server has been authenticated to the client in par. 49.

As per claim 65:

McCarthy et al. and Olkin et al. substantially teach the method of claim 50. Not explicitly disclosed is wherein the parameter comprises a cookie. However, Wallace et

al. teach that cookie can be used to establish a secure state between a client and a server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in McCarthy et al. for the parameter to comprise a cookie as an actual parameter to further add to authenticating the sender where this cookie will be encapsulated in the token generated by the security server. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Wallace et al. suggest that incorporating information in a cookie can establish a secure state so that the items transmitted are ensured to be from an authenticated origin in par. 18.

**References Cited, Not Used*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

1. US Patent No. 6,131,162
2. US Patent No. 6,735,694
3. US Pub. No. 2002/0143885
4. US Patent No. 6,101,543
5. US Pub. No. 2003/0191970

The above references have been cited because they are relevant due to the manner in which the invention has been claimed.

(10) Response to Argument

Regarding Claims 24, 72, and 80:

Appellant contends that "McCarthy does not teach or suggest 'abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication; generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value; [and] encapsulating the token in the communication'." Examiner respectfully disagrees.

With regards to the limitation "abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication," McCarthy et al. teach that a user, i.e. first entity, transmits a communication where user identification information is abstracted from the communication in col. 7, lines 38-43: *"The **broker** fills out a screen on the browser 214 **entering a unique identifier** and **transmits** the screen to the WebTS web server 202. The **identification information is passed using CGI** 212 and is used as described in the FIG. 2 component description above to ensure that the broker has authorization from the Enterprise Security Manager 206."* Once the identifying information is received and abstracted, McCarthy et al. further teach that it must be validated against user identifying information for that particular user and used to create a security profile for that user, i.e. expected value in col. 7, lines 44-46: *"When the user's identity is validated, a corresponding **specific enterprise***

security profile is established *and identifying information is passed back via a cookie structure."* Finally, McCarthy et al. also teach that this "expected value" may be used in subsequent requests associated with the communication in col. 7, lines 49-52: *"On* ***subsequent calls*** *to any application transactions, the specific* ***Enterprise Security profile*** *is invoked and enforced on any file and privilege interface accesses."* Thus, McCarthy et al. teach "abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication."

With regards to the limitation "generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value," McCarthy et al. teach that once the security profile is established for a particular user, a cookie is generated based off of the security profile information, i.e. expected value in order to allow comparison of an actual value to the expected value in col. 7, lines 44-52: *"When the user's identity is validated, a corresponding* ***specific enterprise security profile is established*** *and identifying information is passed back via a* ***cookie structure.*** *The* ***browser user*** *is* ***presented with*** *an initial transaction screen* ***displaying the functions that are permitted for the assigned security profile****. On* ***subsequent calls*** *to any application transactions, the* ***specific Enterprise Security profile is invoked and enforced on any file and privilege interface accesses****."* Thus, the cookie generated is analogous to the generated token as claimed by Appellants. Furthermore, the cookie is based off of, i.e. associated with, the user identification in the security profile, i.e. expected value. Thus, McCarthy et al.

teach "generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value."

Finally, with regards to the limitation "encapsulating the token in the communication," McCarthy et al. teach that information in the cookie that is generated is encapsulated therein in col. 6, lines 43-61: *"In order to initiate this session, the user must submit acceptable credentials via a special pseudo-transaction call supported by the WebTS Server. These credentials, passed as CGI parameters, are intercepted by the server and decoded for processing by the Enterprise Security Manager 206 for validation.* ***If the credentials are accepted, the WebTS transaction interface creates a security state vector and encapsulates it in a special Cookie which is sent back to the browser with the Enterprise Secure Session successful open Message.*** *Calls to subsequent application transactions* ***transparently carry this cookie*** *back to the WebTS server which strips off the special Enterprise Secure Session cookie and passes it to the WebTS transaction interface which directs the Enterprise Transaction Manager 208 to execute the Enterprise OLTP Transaction 216 in the proper security environment for the previously supplied credentials. This process is repeated for each transaction submitted by this specific browser until a special session closing pseudo-transaction is sent."* McCarthy et al. specifically state that the cookie is carried transparently in the communication which is analogous to encapsulating the cookie in the communication. Furthermore, it is commonly known in the art (and it is common practice) to encapsulate cookies in the communication back to the browser as suggested in col. 7, lines 1-9: "*The special credential Cookie is handled*

separately from the standard web Cookie so that ***the executing application need not know of its existence****. The Enterprise Secure Session looks to the transaction just like the normal highly secure operating environment supported for the legacy non-intelligent terminal interfaces. The* ***standard web cookies are passed to the transactions so that they can be used in the conventional manner for application information storage on the browser****."* Further, McCarthy et al. teach that the transactions are also conducted transparently in col. 7, lines 42-55: *"The* ***transactions themselves appear transparent to the new environment*** *and utilize the same file access mechanisms and privilege interfaces as before, thus receiving the same acknowledgments and error messages as before."* Thus, McCarthy et al. teach "encapsulating the token in the communication."

Regarding Claims 50, 73, and 85:

Appellant contends that "McCarthy does not teach or suggest 'abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication; generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value; [and] encapsulating the token in the communication'." Appellant further contends that "McCarthy does not teach or suggest a method comprising determining an expected value based in at least part on a token encapsulated in a request and then comparing the actual value in the request to the determined expected value." Examiner respectfully disagrees.

With regards to the limitation “abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication," McCarthy et al. teach that a user, i.e. first entity, transmits a communication where user identification information is abstracted from the communication in col. 7, lines 38-43: *“The **broker** fills out a screen on the browser 214 **entering a unique identifier** and **transmits** the screen to the WebTS web server 202. The **identification information is passed using CGI** 212 and is used as described in the FIG. 2 component description above to ensure that the broker has authorization from the Enterprise Security Manager 206.”* Once the identifying information is received and abstracted, McCarthy et al. further teach that it must be validated against user identifying information for that particular user and used to create a security profile for that user, i.e. expected value in col. 7, lines 44-46: *“When the user's identity is validated, a corresponding **specific enterprise security profile is established** and identifying information is passed back via a cookie structure.”* Finally, McCarthy et al. also teach that this "expected value" may be used in subsequent requests associated with the communication in col. 7, lines 49-52: *“On **subsequent calls** to any application transactions, the specific **Enterprise Security profile** is invoked and enforced on any file and privilege interface accesses.”* Thus, McCarthy et al. teach “abstracting the communication to derive an expected value associated with a parameter to be sent by the second entity to the first entity in a subsequent request associated with the communication.”

With regards to the limitation "generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value," McCarthy et al. teach that once the security profile is established for a particular user, a cookie is generated based off of the security profile information, i.e. expected value in order to allow comparison of an actual value to the expected value in col. 7, lines 44-52: *"When the user's identity is validated, a corresponding* ***specific enterprise security profile is established*** *and identifying information is passed back via a* ***cookie structure.*** *The* ***browser user*** *is* ***presented with*** *an initial transaction screen* ***displaying the functions that are permitted for the assigned security profile****. On* ***subsequent calls*** *to any application transactions, the* ***specific Enterprise Security profile is invoked and enforced on any file and privilege interface accesses****."* Thus, the cookie generated is analogous to the generated token as claimed by Appellants. Furthermore, the cookie is based off of, i.e. associated with, the user identification in the security profile, i.e. expected value. Thus, McCarthy et al. teach "generating a token associated with the expected value, the token configured to allow the comparison of an actual value of the parameter to the expected value."

Finally, with regards to the limitation "encapsulating the token in the communication," McCarthy et al. teach that information in the cookie that is generated is encapsulated therein in col. 6, lines 43-61: *"In order to initiate this session, the user must submit acceptable credentials via a special pseudo-transaction call supported by the WebTS Server. These credentials, passed as CGI parameters, are intercepted by the server and decoded for processing by the Enterprise Security Manager 206 for*

validation. ***If the credentials are accepted, the WebTS transaction interface creates a security state vector and encapsulates it in a special Cookie which is sent back to the browser with the Enterprise Secure Session successful open Message.*** *Calls to subsequent application transactions* ***transparently carry this cookie*** *back to the WebTS server which strips off the special Enterprise Secure Session cookie and passes it to the WebTS transaction interface which directs the Enterprise Transaction Manager 208 to execute the Enterprise OLTP Transaction 216 in the proper security environment for the previously supplied credentials. This process is repeated for each transaction submitted by this specific browser until a special session closing pseudo-transaction is sent."* McCarthy et al. specifically state that the cookie is carried transparently in the communication which is analogous to encapsulating the cookie in the communication. Furthermore, it is commonly known in the art (and it is common practice) to encapsulate cookies in the communication back to the browser as suggested in col. 7, lines 1-9: "*The special credential Cookie is handled separately from the standard web Cookie so that* ***the executing application need not know of its existence****. The Enterprise Secure Session looks to the transaction just like the normal highly secure operating environment supported for the legacy non-intelligent terminal interfaces. The* ***standard web cookies are passed to the transactions so that they can be used in the conventional manner for application information storage on the browser****."* Further, McCarthy et al. teach that the transactions are also conducted transparently in col. 7, lines 42-55: *"The* ***transactions themselves appear transparent to the new environment*** *and utilize the same file access mechanisms and*

privilege interfaces as before, thus receiving the same acknowledgments and error messages as before." Thus, McCarthy et al. teach "encapsulating the token in the communication."

Finally, regarding the limitation "determining an expected value based in at least part on a token encapsulated in a request and then comparing the actual value in the request to the determined expected value," McCarthy et al. teach that once the security profile is established for a particular user, a cookie is generated based off of the security profile information, i.e. expected value in order to allow comparison of an actual value to the expected value in col. 7, lines 44-52: *"When the user's identity is validated, a corresponding* ***specific enterprise security profile is established*** *and identifying information is passed back via a* ***cookie structure.*** *The* ***browser user*** *is* ***presented with*** *an initial transaction screen* ***displaying the functions that are permitted for the assigned security profile****. On* ***subsequent calls*** *to any application transactions, the* ***specific Enterprise Security profile is invoked and enforced on any file and privilege interface accesses****."* Specifically, with regards to the previously cited portion, McCarthy et al. suggest that upon subsequent calls, the cookie generated based off of the security profile established is used in a comparison with the necessary privileges in order to gain access. In another portion, McCarthy et al. teach that the cookie is carried transparently in the communications in order to gain proper authorization to perform a particular transaction based on a comparison of the actual and expected value in col. 6, lines 48-61: ***"If the credentials are accepted, the WebTS transaction interface creates a security state vector and encapsulates it in a special Cookie which is***

sent back to the browser with the Enterprise Secure Session successful open Message. *Calls to subsequent application transactions* ***transparently carry this cookie*** *back to the WebTS server which strips off the special Enterprise Secure Session cookie and passes it to the WebTS transaction interface which directs the Enterprise Transaction Manager 208 to* ***execute the Enterprise OLTP Transaction 216 in the proper security environment for the previously supplied credentials****. This process is repeated for each transaction submitted by this specific browser until a special session closing pseudo-transaction is sent."* Thus, McCarthy et al. teach "determining an expected value based in at least part on a token encapsulated in a request and then comparing the actual value in the request to the determined expected value."

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

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Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	09/859,123	HIDALGO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NADIA KHOSHNOODI	2137	