

APPENDIX B

U.S. Patent No. 7.765.482 (the “’482 Patent”), Claim 1, is anticipated and/or obvious in light of U.S. Patent No. 6,930,709 (“Creamer”)

U.S. Patent No. 6,930,709 (“Creamer”) was filed December 3, 1998, with provisional applications filed May 15, 1998 and December 4, 1997, all predating the filing date of the ’482 Patent.

U.S. Patent No. 7,765,482 (the “’482 Patent”)	U.S. Patent No. 6,930,709 (“Creamer”)
Claim 1	
1. A computer implemented method of pre-processing digital content in a client device for subsequent electronic publishing, comprising:	<p>Creamer discloses a computer implemented method of pre-processing digital content in a client device for subsequent electronic publishing.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.:</i></p> <p>An integrated Internet camera includes, as embedded components contained within the camera body and controlled by a microcontroller, at least a network interface device for connecting to the Internet, a transport control device for packetizing according to Internet protocols, a file transfer device for communicating with a destination user directory on the Internet, and a transmission initiating device for initiating the connection and transfer operations of the file transfer device and transport control device. The network interface device may be a modem, network adapter, or adapter for connection to the Internet. Upon capturing the digital image, the camera initiates a connection to the Internet, connects to the destination user directory, and uploads the digital images. Thereafter, the digital images are available to authorized (or any) user having access to the Internet.</p> <p>(Abstract)</p>

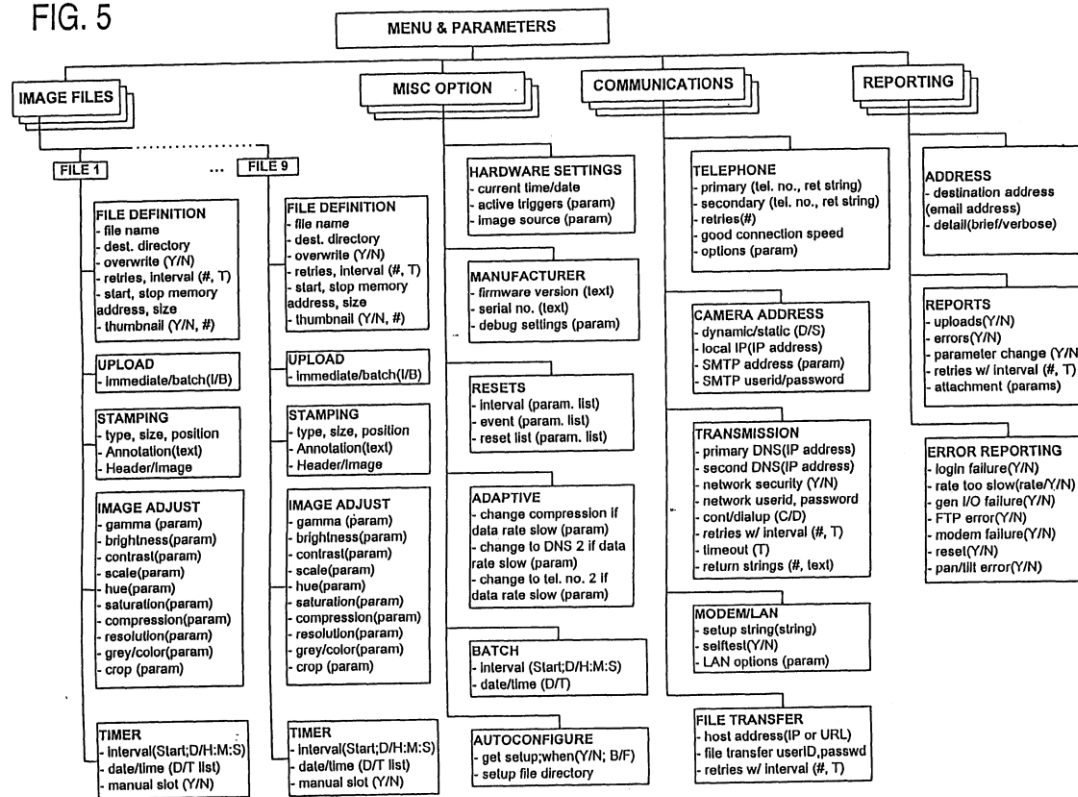
	<p>The camera corresponds to the client device. It takes images and transmits them to the “destination user directory” for subsequent electronic publishing, <i>i.e.</i> making the digital images “available to authorized (or any) user having access to the Internet.</p> <p>In addition, the client device pre-processes the digital content, <i>i.e.</i> compressing the images. <i>See, e.g.:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In step S38, the compression engine 226 is controlled by the microcontroller 200, according to settings stored in the IMAGE FILES: IMAGE ADJUST, to compress the image in the image memory 220 to the appropriate slot (identified in steps S28 or S30) in the GP memory 226. If the MISC OPTION: ADAPTIVE parameter is set to change (e.g, reduce or increase) the image compression depending on the data rate, the compression engine 226 is then set to increase the compression level by a predetermined amount if the data rate is lower than a predetermined rate, or decrease the compression level by a predetermined amount if the data rate is higher than a predetermined rate. Subsequently, control returns (if the capture routine is called from step S22 in FIG. 7) to step S23.</p> <p>(19:9-21)</p> <p>The client device pre-processes and uploads the images for subsequent electronic publishing.</p>
<p>(a) receiving pre-processing parameters from a remote device, said pre-processing parameters including a specification of an amount of digital content, said digital content including one or more of image content, video content, and audio content;</p>	<p>Creamer discloses receiving pre-processing parameters from a remote device, said pre-processing parameters including a specification of an amount of digital content, said digital content including one or more of image content, video content, and audio content.</p> <p>The camera client devices receives pre-processing parameters from a remote device in the form of a configuration file which it downloads.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.,</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In step S75, depending on the information stored in the “MISC OPTION: AUTOCONFIGURE” variable group (i.e., whether or not to retrieve a setup/configuration file via the file transfer application, whether to retrieve the setup/configuration file upon any file transfer connection or only batch connections, and the directory of the setup file), the microcontroller 200 downloads (via the file transfer application) and stores a new set of “setup” parameters from the defined directory. The microcontroller 200 also disconnects (logs out) from the file transfer (e.g., FTP) connection in step S75. In this manner, the user may place a setup or configuration file in his destination directory in a</p>

predetermined format recognizable by the camera 1, and the camera may download a new or modified full or partial set of operational parameters (e.g., those shown in FIG. 5) permitting remote control of camera operation.

(23:66-24:15)

See also, e.g.,

FIG. 5



(Fig. 5)

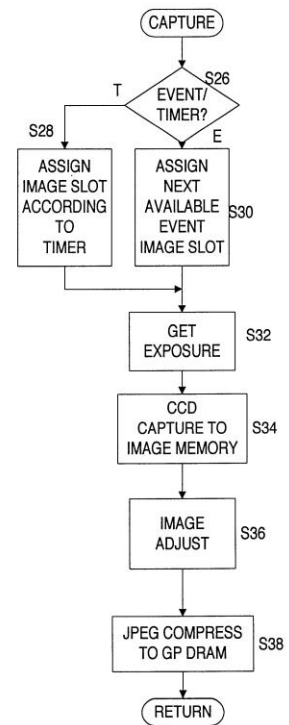
	<p>The IMAGE FILES menu/storage area allows the setting of flags, attributes and parameters for a plurality of images to be captured, adjusted, and uploaded by the camera. In this embodiment, a plurality of image slots (e.g., FILE 1 . . . FILE 9) are available for individual control, and each of the IMAGE FILES variable groups is provided for each image slot. Nine image slots are merely exemplary, and the camera 1 may store different image files and accompanying parameters to the capacity of provided memory. A FILE DEFINITION variable group stores several parameters defining a file name, a destination directory, whether a file of the same name should be overwritten, and the number of retries and interval therebetween should the camera 1 fail to upload the image. The filename may also be set automatically by the camera 1 according to an alphanumeric definition string, e.g., if “vcam###” is entered as a filename, the camera may increment every recorded image name (e.g., “vcam001”, then “vcam002”, etc. The FILE DEFINITION variable group also stores a start and stop memory address and image file size when memory for the image slots is dynamically allocated, as well as a parameter defining whether the image slot is a thumbnail image (a smaller image used for browsing images) of another slot and the number of the thumbnail's parent image slot. When an image slot is designated as a thumbnail slot, the filename of the thumbnail slot is preferably automatically set to a derivative of the parent image slot, e.g., a thumbnail slot corresponding to a parent slot with a filename of “vcam001” would be automatically named “vcam001”. An UPLOAD variable group stores a parameter defining whether the file should be uploaded immediately (e.g., immediately after a release signal is acted upon and the image file stored), or at the next batch upload operation. A STAMPING variable group stores several parameters defining whether stamping is appended to file header information and/or superimposed on the image, stamping of a date and/or time and/or user-defined annotation or message, and the annotation itself. An IMAGE ADJUST variable group stores several color property parameters defining increase or decrease of gamma, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, and luminance, as well as settings for (e.g., JPEG) compression level, resolution, whether an image is stored as a greyscale or a color image, as well as any cropping of the image specified, e.g., coordinates of opposite corners of the region to be cropped. The parameters stored in each of the IMAGE ADJUST variable groups, corresponding to each color property of the image (e.g., contrast, hue, etc.), quantify an increase, decrease, or no change in a particular property for a particular image slot. A TIMER variable group stores several parameters</p>
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	<p>defining capture at weekly, daily, hourly, and by-minute intervals, streaming (i.e., continuous capture and transmission as fast as the camera 1 can manage), capture at a set date and/or time, or whether the image slot is one available for event-based capture, including “manual” capture (e.g., by a depression of the release button 214e, or a release signal received from a trigger input 211 or GPIO pin 219).</p> <p>(13:1-56)</p> <p>The setup parameters downloaded from the remote device (the server containing the user directory) includes the parameters in Fig. 5, including the IMAGE FILES parameters. These parameters set the timer for when the images are to be taken and uploaded, as well as the level of compression and resolution, all of which specifies the “amount of digital content.”</p> <p>Thus the client device (the camera) receives pre-processing parameters from a remote device (the FTP server), said pre-processing parameters including a specification of an amount of digital content (via the number of images, and their scale, resolution, and compression), said digital content including one or more of the following: image content, video content, and audio content (in this case, image content).</p>
<p>(b) receiving an identification of a group of one or more items of digital content for transmission, a collective digital content of said group of one or more items of digital content being limited by said received pre-processing parameters;</p>	<p>Creamer discloses receiving an identification of a group of one or more items of digital content for transmission, a collective digital content of said group of one or more items of digital content being limited by said received pre-processing parameters.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.:</i></p> <p>An UPLOAD variable group stores a parameter defining whether the file should be uploaded immediately (e.g., immediately after a release signal is acted upon and the image file stored), or at the next batch upload operation.</p> <p>(13:29-32)</p> <p>As the configuration file downloaded from the server indicates which files are to be uploaded, the received pre-processing parameters limit the collective digital content of one or more items. It also limits the content of these items by setting the scale, resolution, and level of compression. <i>See, e.g.,</i></p>

	<p>An IMAGE ADJUST variable group stores several color property parameters defining increase or decrease of gamma, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, and luminance, as well as settings for (e.g., JPEG) compression level, resolution, whether an image is stored as a greyscale or a color image, as well as any cropping of the image specified, e.g., coordinates of opposite corners of the region to be cropped. The parameters stored in each of the IMAGE ADJUST variable groups, corresponding to each color property of the image (e.g., contrast, hue, etc.), quantify an increase, decrease, or no change in a particular property for a particular image slot.</p> <p>(13:37-48)</p>
<p>(c) pre-processing said identified group of one or more items of digital content using said received pre-processing parameters, said received pre-processing parameters controlling said client device in a placement of said identified group of one or more items of digital content into a specified form in preparation for publication to one or more devices that are remote from a server device and said client device; and</p>	<p>Creamer discloses pre-processing said identified group of one or more items of digital content using said received pre-processing parameters, said received pre-processing parameters controlling said client device in a placement of said identified group of one or more items of digital content into a specified form in preparation for publication to one or more devices that are remote from a server device and said client device.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.,</i></p> <p>An IMAGE ADJUST variable group stores several color property parameters defining increase or decrease of gamma, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, and luminance, as well as settings for (e.g., JPEG) compression level, resolution, whether an image is stored as a greyscale or a color image, as well as any cropping of the image specified, e.g., coordinates of opposite corners of the region to be cropped. The parameters stored in each of the IMAGE ADJUST variable groups, corresponding to each color property of the image (e.g., contrast, hue, etc.), quantify an increase, decrease, or no change in a particular property for a particular image slot.</p> <p>(13:37-48)</p>

See also, e.g.,

FIG. 8



(Fig. 8)

See also, e.g.,

In step **S36**, image adjustment, including color adjusting and time/date/message stamping, is performed on the image in image memory **220**. The microcontroller **200** controls the color adjusting circuit **256**, compression engine **226**, and character generator **254** to adjust the image (increase, decrease, or maintain a property) according to the parameters and settings stored in the IMAGE FILES: IMAGE ADJUST and IMAGE FILES: STAMPING variable groups, and according to the image slot identified in steps **S28** or **S30**. Depending on the IMAGE FILES: STAMPING variable group, stamping may be storage of the date, and/or time, and/or annotation as file header information in the appropriate slot in the GP memory **226**, and/or superimposition of appropriate generated characters on the image in the image memory **220**. Control then proceeds to step **S38**.

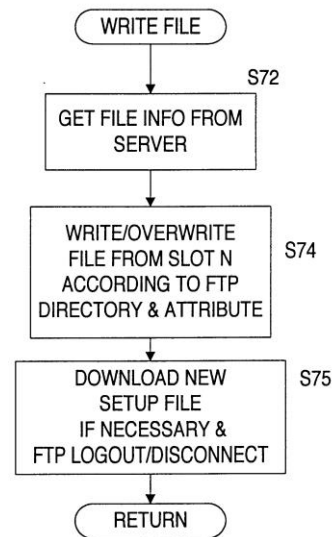
In step **S38**, the compression engine **226** is controlled by the microcontroller **200**, according to settings stored in the IMAGE FILES: IMAGE ADJUST, to compress the image in the image memory **220** to the appropriate slot (identified in steps **S28** or **S30**) in the GP memory **226**. If the MISC OPTION: ADAPTIVE parameter is set to change (e.g, reduce or increase) the image compression depending on the data rate, the compression engine **226** is then set to increase the compression level by a predetermined amount if the data rate is lower than a predetermined rate, or decrease the compression level by a predetermined amount if the data rate is higher than a predetermined rate. Subsequently, control returns (if the capture routine is called from step **S22** in FIG. 7) to step **S23**.

(18:61 - 19:21)

	<p>The received pre-processing parameters determine the form of one or more digital items in preparation for sending them to the server. This includes determining the level of compression, color adjustment, resolution, and size. The adaptive parameter will additionally increase or decrease compression depending on the data rate of the connection to the server.</p>
<p>(d) transmitting said pre-processed group of one or more items of digital content to said server device for subsequent publishing to said one or more devices that are remote from said server device and said client device.</p>	<p>Creamer discloses transmitting said pre-processed group of one or more items of digital content to said server device for subsequent publishing to said one or more devices that are remote from said server device and said client device.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.,</i></p> <p>An integrated Internet camera includes, as embedded components contained within the camera body and controlled by a microcontroller, at least a network interface device for connecting to the Internet, a transport control device for packetizing according to Internet protocols, a file transfer device for communicating with a destination user directory on the Internet, and a transmission initiating device for initiating the connection and transfer operations of the file transfer device and transport control device. The network interface device may be a modem, network adapter, or adapter for connection to the Internet. Upon capturing the digital image, the camera initiates a connection to the Internet, connects to the destination user directory, and uploads the digital images. Thereafter, the digital images are available to authorized (or any) user having access to the Internet.</p> <p>(Abstract)</p>

See, e.g.:

FIG. 13



(Fig. 13)

See, e.g.:

Once control returns to the transmit routine at step **S46**, a write (single) file routine, appearing in FIG. 13, is executed. In the write file routine, the microcontroller **200** checks whether a connect or login error was generated at step **S71**. If an error was generated (i.e., if making any of the transport control protocol, telephone transmission protocol, or file transfer protocol logins or connections were abandoned), the microcontroller **200** abandons the write file routine at step **S71** and returns to the

	<p>transmit routine (following step S46). If no error was generated, i.e., all connections were successful, control proceeds to step S72.</p> <p>In step S72, the microcontroller 200 retrieves the directory listing of the assigned filename and directory of the image file (image slot) to be written, including at least file size and date. This information is retrieved so the microcontroller 200 may compare the file last written with the file to be written/uploaded via the file transfer application (e.g., FTP). Control then proceeds to step S74. In step S74, the controller compares the retrieved file information with the information of the image file to be written, and writes the image file in the designated image slot if necessary, together with the file transfer application, acting as a directory selecting device, based on the parameters set in the IMAGE FILES: FILE DEFINITION variable group. For example, if an “overwrite” parameter is set to ON in the IMAGE FILES: FILE DEFINITION variable group, the microcontroller 200 deletes the file residing in the destination directory and writes the image file in the designated image slot to the destination directory, but does not overwrite the resident image if “overwrite” is OFF. If a “more recent” parameter is set with an accompanying interval, the microcontroller 200 may compare the file dates and times, and only writes the image file in the designated image slot to the destination directory if the difference is more than the interval (for example, in the case of a plurality of cameras in different locations writing to the same filename so that an image on a web page may be cycled between different locales). At the same time, the microcontroller 200 may abort an upload if the date and time of a file resident in the destination directory is identical to (or differs by less than, e.g., 5 seconds, one minute, etc.) that of an image file to be uploaded (i.e., signifying that the file to be uploaded is identical to that currently resident in the destination directory).</p> <p>(23:4-47)</p> <p>The digital content (the images) are uploaded to the server for publication/access by “authorized (or any) user having access to the Internet.” (Abstract)</p>
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