

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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WORKSPOT, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

CITRIX SYSTEMS, INC.,  
Patent Owner.

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IPR2019-01002  
Patent 8,135,843 B2

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Before JUSTIN T. ARBES, MIRIAM L. QUINN, and  
FREDERICK C. LANEY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

ARBES, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

JUDGMENT  
Final Written Decision  
Determining No Challenged Claims Unpatentable  
*35 U.S.C. § 318(a)*

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Background and Summary*

Petitioner Workspot, Inc. filed a Petition (Paper 1, “Pet.”) requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1, 5, 7–9, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 29, and 30 of U.S. Patent No. 8,135,843 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’843 patent”) pursuant to

IPR2019-01002  
Patent 8,135,843 B2

35 U.S.C. § 311(a). On November 20, 2019, we instituted an *inter partes* review as to all challenged claims on all grounds of unpatentability asserted in the Petition. Paper 12 (“Decision on Institution” or “Dec. on Inst.”). Patent Owner Citrix Systems, Inc. subsequently filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 20, “PO Resp.”), Petitioner filed a Reply (Paper 23, “Reply”), and Patent Owner filed a Sur-Reply (Paper 29, “Sur-Reply”). An oral hearing was held on August 25, 2020, and a transcript of the hearing is included in the record (Paper 37, “Tr.”).

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6. This Final Written Decision is issued pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 318(a). For the reasons that follow, we determine that Petitioner has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claims 1, 5, 7–9, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 29, and 30 are unpatentable.<sup>1</sup>

### *B. Related Matters*

The parties indicate that the ’843 patent is the subject of the following district court case: *Citrix Systems, Inc. v. Workspot, Inc.*, Case No. 18-588-GMS (D. Del.). *See* Pet. 1; Paper 4, 2. Petitioner filed a petition challenging another patent also asserted in the district court case, which was denied. *See Workspot, Inc. v. Citrix Sys., Inc.*, IPR2019-01001, Paper 15 (PTAB Nov. 19, 2019).

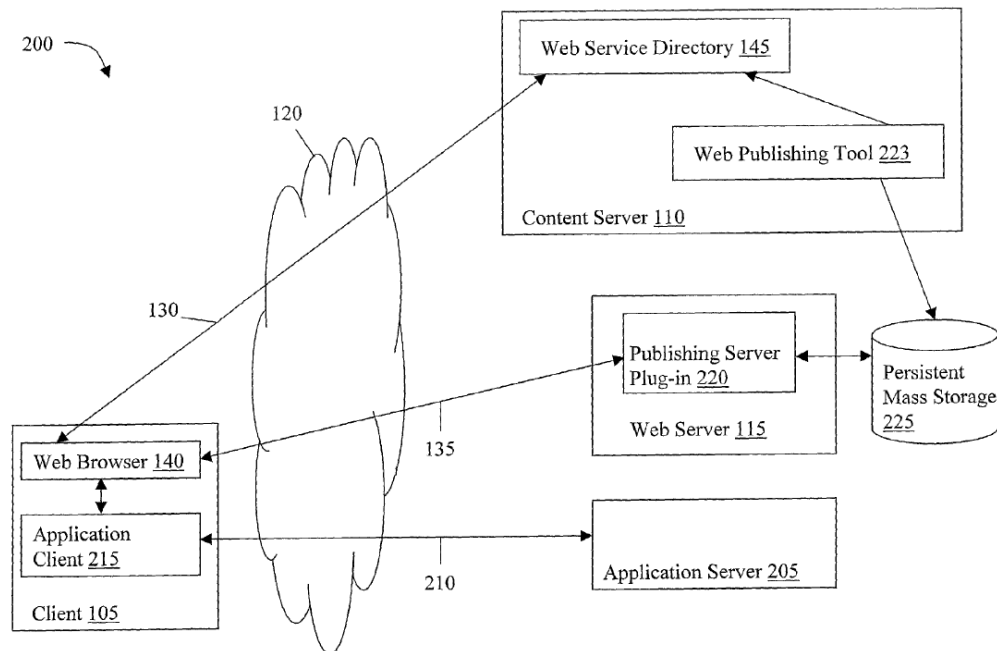
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<sup>1</sup> We previously granted Petitioner’s motion to seal portions of Exhibits 1011 and 1012 in this proceeding. Paper 14. We do not refer to any sealed material in this Decision.

*C. The '843 Patent*

The '843 patent discloses methods and systems for “providing access to a graphical user interface (GUI) application using web services.” Ex. 1001, col. 2, ll. 26–28. “[A] web portal can integrate numerous services from other web sites, such as travel information and search capabilities,” called “web services,” which “enables the web portal to offer more services to its users.” *Id.* at col. 1, ll. 12–21. The '843 patent describes a prior art arrangement where a company publishes its web services using a web service directory on a content server and a client can access one of the web services through a programming interface. *Id.* at col. 1, ll. 42–49, 63–66. The prior art arrangement had various disadvantages, such as the need for “client-side applications (having client-side application logic) to be developed by the supplier of the web service to ensure that the client . . . can properly execute the web service through its interface.” *Id.* at col. 2, ll. 4–9. According to the '843 patent, there was “a need to access web services in a more user-friendly manner, such as by providing greater interactivity between the client . . . and the web service and less dependence on suppliers of web services for applications to correctly execute with the web service.” *Id.* at col. 2, ll. 18–22.

Figure 2 of the '843 patent, depicting an embodiment of the invention, is reproduced below.



**FIG. 2**

Figure 2 depicts computer system 200 comprising client 105, content server 110, web server 115, and application server 205. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 59–67. Client 105 includes web browser 140 and application client 215, which may be a GUI application, such as “an Independent Computing Architecture (ICA) client, developed by Citrix Systems, Inc.” *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 33–39. The '843 patent notes that “[a]lthough illustrated with three servers 110, 115, 205 [in Figure 2 above], any number of servers can be used to implement the functions described . . . . In one embodiment, two or more of the servers 110, 115, 205 are aggregated together and provided as a single physical machine.” *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 1–5.

The '843 patent describes the steps involved in first publishing a web service using web publishing tool 223 and web service directory 145 on content server 110, including storing an entry for a “service access point” (SAP), which is “a unique address for an application” (e.g., a Uniform

Resource Locator (URL)). *Id.* at col. 5, ll. 11–21, col. 6, l. 46–col. 7, l. 42, Fig. 3 (steps 300–320). Client 105 subsequently searches web service directory 145 for a particular web service. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 49–50, col. 7, ll. 43–53, Fig. 3 (steps 322 and 325). Content server 110 responds by transmitting the SAP for the requested web service, and client 105, using the received SAP, transmits a request for the GUI application to web server 115. *Id.* at col. 7, l. 54–col. 8, l. 3, Fig. 3 (steps 330–345).

Publishing server plug-in 220 on web server 115 determines the SAP entry for the request and transmits a document containing information for the GUI application (e.g., the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) address of application server 205) to client 105. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 4–27, Fig. 3 (steps 350–355). If application client 215 is already installed on client 105, client 105 launches application client 215 to view the document received from web server 115. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 32–36, Fig. 3 (step 360). Otherwise, client 105 first “communicates with the application server 205 to download and install the application client 215.” *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 29–32. “Once the application client 215 is installed and executing on the client 105, the application server [205] then executes the application and displays the application on the application client 215 (step 365).” *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 37–40. Application client 215 provides “service-based access to published applications, desktops, desktop documents, and any other application that is supported” (e.g., word processing applications like Microsoft Word). *Id.* at col. 8, l. 63–col. 9, l. 7.

According to the ’843 patent, providing access to a remote application in this manner is advantageous because it allows for “a more power interface than a web [user interface (UI)] and a more user-friendly environment” and avoids the need for “client-side application logic to properly execute on the client.” *Id.* at col. 2, ll. 26–36.

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