IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LIVEPERSON, INC., Plaintiff, v. NEXTCARD, LLC and MARSHALL CREDIT STRATEGIES, LLC, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 08-062 (GMS) Demand for Jury Trial

PLAINTIFF LIVEPERSON, INC.'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT TO ADD DEFENDANTS CPMG, INC. AND WARBLER TECHNOLOGIES, L.P.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) and Rule 15.1 of the Local Rules for the District of Delaware, Plaintiff LivePerson Inc. ("LivePerson") hereby moves the Court for an order granting leave to file a second amended complaint ("Second Amended Complaint") to add CPMG, Inc. and Warbler Technologies, L.P. as Defendants in this action.

This Second Amended Complaint is intended solely to add two parties so that the true parties in interest are all included, in conformance with evidence presented by the present Defendants in their Motions to Dismiss. In support of this motion, Plaintiff LivePerson submits its Opening Brief in Support of Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint to Add Defendants CPMG, Inc. and Warbler Technologies, L.P.

Pursuant to Rule 7.1.1 of the Local Rules of the United States District Court for District of Delaware, undersigned counsel certifies that counsel for LivePerson has made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with counsel for Defendants on the matters set forth in this motion, and that the parties have not been able to reach agreement.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff LivePerson respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion for leave to file its Second Amended Complaint.

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Dated: May 8, 2008

Attorneys for Plaintiff LivePerson, Inc.

* Admission *pro hac vice* pending.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LIVEPERSON, INC., Plaintiff, v. NEXTCARD, LLC and MARSHALL CREDIT STRATEGIES, LLC, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 08-062 (GMS)

ORDER

Having considered Plaintiff LivePerson Inc.'s Motion For Leave To File Second Amended Complaint To Add Defendants CPMG, Inc. and Warbler Technologies, L.P., IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. LivePerson's Motion For Leave To File Second Amended Complaint To Add Defendants CPMG, Inc. and Warbler Technologies, L.P. is GRANTED.

2. LivePerson shall file its Second Amended Complaint within ten days of the date of this Order.

Dated: _____, 2008

_____
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

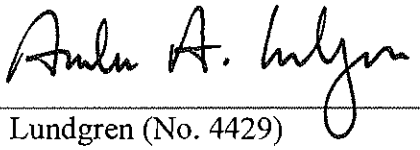
I, Andrew A. Lundgren, Esquire, hereby certify that on May 8, 2008, I caused to be electronically filed a true and correct copy of Plaintiff LivePerson, Inc.'s Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint to Add Defendants CPMG, Inc. and Warbler Technologies, L.P. with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF, which will send notification that such filing is available for viewing and downloading to the following counsel of record:

David L. Finger, Esquire
Finger & Slanina, LLC
One Commerce Center
1201 Orange Street, Suite 725
Wilmington, DE 19801-1155

I further certify that on May 8, 2008, I caused a copy of the foregoing document, to be served by hand delivery on the above-listed counsel of record and on the following non-registered participants in the manner indicated.

BY E-MAIL (by agreement of counsel):

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LIVEPERSON, INC., Plaintiff, v. NEXTCARD, LLC, MARSHALL CREDIT STRATEGIES, LLC, CPMG, INC., and WARBLER TECHNOLOGIES, L.P., Defendants.	Civil Action No. 08-062 (GMS) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff LivePerson, Inc. ("LivePerson") brings this action for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 6,718,313 ("the '313 Patent") and U.S. Patent No. 7,346,576 ("the '576 Patent") (collectively the "NextCard Patents") against Defendants NextCard, LLC ("NextCard"), Marshall Credit Strategies, LLC ("MCS"), CPMG, Inc. ("CPMG"), and Warbler Technologies, L.P. ("Warbler"). A copy of the patents are filed herewith as Exhibits A and B, pursuant to D. Del. LR 3.2.

Parties

1. Plaintiff LivePerson is a corporation organized and existing under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and is headquartered in New York, New York. LivePerson is a provider of online engagement solutions that facilitate real-time assistance and trusted expert advice. Connecting businesses and experts with consumers seeking help on the Web, LivePerson's hosted software platform creates more relevant, compelling and personalized online experiences

2. On information and belief, Defendant NextCard, LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at

104 E. Houston Street, Suite 145, Marshall, Texas 75670. On information and belief, NextCard is owned and /or controlled by co-defendant CPMG, ostensibly through co-defendant Warbler. On information and belief, NextCard was formed to acquire the NextCard Patents from co-defendnat MCS, and NextCard's only business is to license and enforce patents. Upon information and belief, the only patents NextCard has ever owned are the NextCard Patents.

3. On information and belief, Defendant MCS is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, MCS is owned or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by co-defendant CPMG. On information and belief, MCS is managed on a day-to-day basis by CPMG. On information and belief, the only assets MCS has ever owned are the NextCard Patents.

4. On information and belief, Defendant Warbler is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principle place of business at 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, Warbler is managed on a day-to-day basis by its co-defendant, CPMG, and is owned or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by CPMG. On information and belief, Warbler has no business beyond managing NextCard for CPMG.

5. On information and belief, Defendant CPMG is a company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, CPMG owns or controls, either directly or indirectly, each of the other co-defendants MCS, Warbler, and Nextcard. Because the activities of each of the four Defendants are so closely intertwined, they are jointly referred to herein as "the CPMG Entities," without specific attribution to each.

Jurisdiction and Venue

6. This case arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 1338.

7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b).

8. This court has personal jurisdiction over the CPMG Entities, because the CPMG Entities purposefully availed themselves of the benefits of Delaware law via thier purchase of the '313 and '576 Patents in proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, docketed as Bankruptcy Petition No. 02-13376-KJC. The debtor in that proceeding is a company entitled NextCard, Inc. (an entity distinct from Defendant NextCard, LLC). On information and belief, the CPMG Entities have additional contacts with Delaware.

COUNT I
Declaratory Judgment of
Non-Infringement and Invalidity of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,718,313 and 7,346,576

9. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 8 are incorporated by reference into Count I as though fully set forth herein.

10. On information and belief, MCS, a CPMG Entity, purchased the '313 and '576 Patents out of bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, docketed as Bankruptcy Petition No. 02-13376-KJC on March 22, 2007. MCS is controlled by CPMG, Inc, a Texas corporation.

11. On information and belief, on March 23, 2007 (one day after MCS's purchase of the '313 and '576 Patents), NextCard, LLC and Warbler were formed by CPMG, and, on the same day, MCS purportedly assigned the rights in the '313 and '576 Patents through Warbler to

NextCard, LLC. NextCard, LLC is controlled by Warbler Technologies, L.P., which is a Limited Partnership in Texas that is also controlled by CPMG, Inc.

12. On August 16, 2007, NextCard, LLC sued several companies in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas ("the Texas Court"), asserting infringement of the '313 Patent. NextCard, LLC alleges that the defendants therein have infringed and/or continue to infringe the '313 Patent by incorporating online chat features into their internet credit card offerings/applications in accordance with methods and systems claimed by the '313 Patent. That case is now pending before Judge Ward as Civil Action No. 2:07-cv-354 (TJW) ("the Texas Litigation").

13. On March 18, 2008, the '576 Patent was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as a continuation of the '313 Patent. On April 9, 2008, NextCard, LLC amended its Complaint in the Texas Litigation to add a count for infringement of the '576 Patent.

14. On April 30, 2008, NextCard filed suit against LivePerson in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, accusing LivePerson's technology of infringement of the NextCard Patents.

15. LivePerson denies that any of its products infringe the '313 and '576 Patents and further contends that the '313 and '576 Patents are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the requirement of Title 35, United States Code, including, but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.

16. The Texas Litigation, and the Texas suit against LivePerson itself, have placed a cloud over LivePerson's technology. The litigation in Texas is likely to cause confusion in the marketplace as to LivePerson's ability to provide software without its customers becoming the

subject of indiscriminate patent litigation in Texas, and clouds LivePerson's ability to provide hassle-free services to its customers, and to market and sell its technology to new customers.

17. There now exists a current and justiciable controversy concerning whether the '313 and '576 Patents are infringed and invalid. This is a substantial controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment. LivePerson thus seeks a declaration from this Court resolving the present controversy.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, LivePerson prays for judgment against the CPMG entities as follows:

(a) Declaring that the '313 and '576 Patents are not infringed by LivePerson's products, and are invalid;

(b) Awarding LivePerson its costs and disbursements in this action, including its reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(c) Granting LivePerson such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

LivePerson demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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Dated: _____

Attorneys for Plaintiff LivePerson, Inc.

* Admission *pro hac vice* pending.

EXHIBIT A

US006718313B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Lent et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,718,313 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 6, 2004**

(54) **INTEGRATING LIVE CHAT INTO AN ONLINE CREDIT CARD APPLICATION**

(75) Inventors: **Jeremy Lent**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Timothy Coltrell**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Munnamgi S. Reddi**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Christopher O. Tracy**, San Francisco, CA (US); **TaChung Huang**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Next Card, Inc.**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 653 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/595,556**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 15, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 09/185,201, filed on Nov. 3, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,405,181, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/185,878, filed on Nov. 3, 1998, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/185,000, filed on Nov. 3, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,324,524.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06F 17/60**; G09G 5/00

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **705/38**; 705/35; 345/749; 345/758

(58) **Field of Search** 705/35, 38; 345/749, 345/758

(56) **References Cited**

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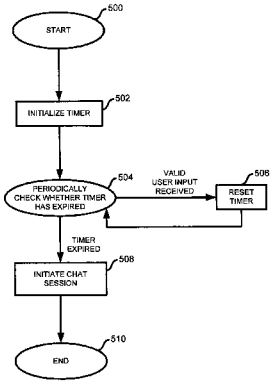
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Nicholas David Rosen
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Van Pelt & Yi LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method are described for providing on line chat help to an applicant. An application identifier and a chat applet are inserted into a web page. The web page is sent to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

10 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



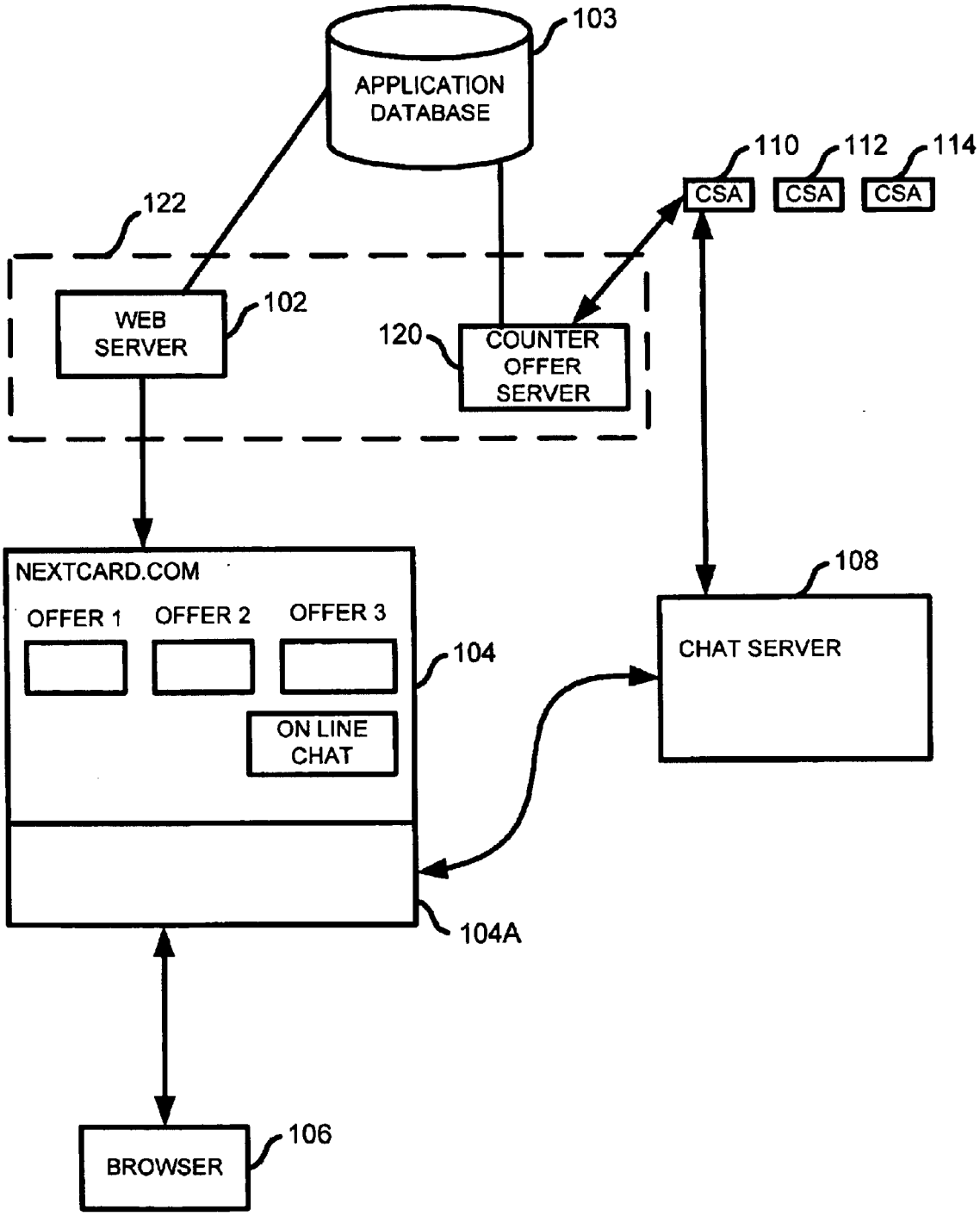

103
APPLICATION DATABASE
110
112
114
CSA
CSA
CSA
122
WEB SERVER
102
120
COUNTER OFFER SERVER
NEXTCARD.COM
OFFER 1
OFFER 2
OFFER 3
104
ON LINE CHAT
108
CHAT SERVER
104A
BROWSER
106

FIG. 1

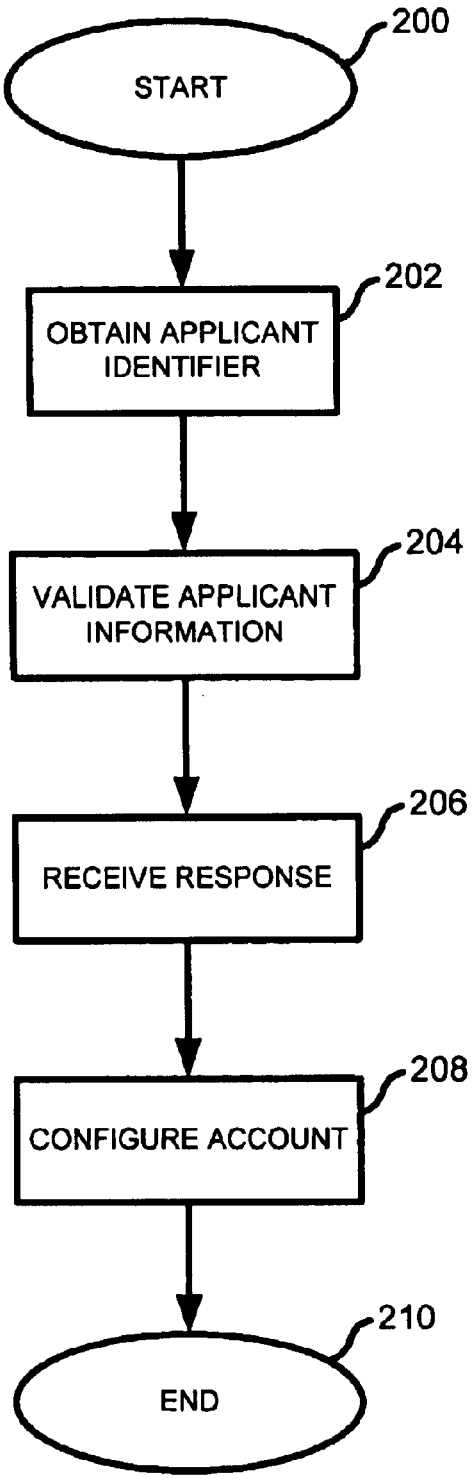

200
START
202
OBTAIN APPLICANT IDENTIFIER
204
VALIDATE APPLICANT INFORMATION
206
RECEIVE RESPONSE
208
CONFIGURE ACCOUNT
210
END

FIG. 2

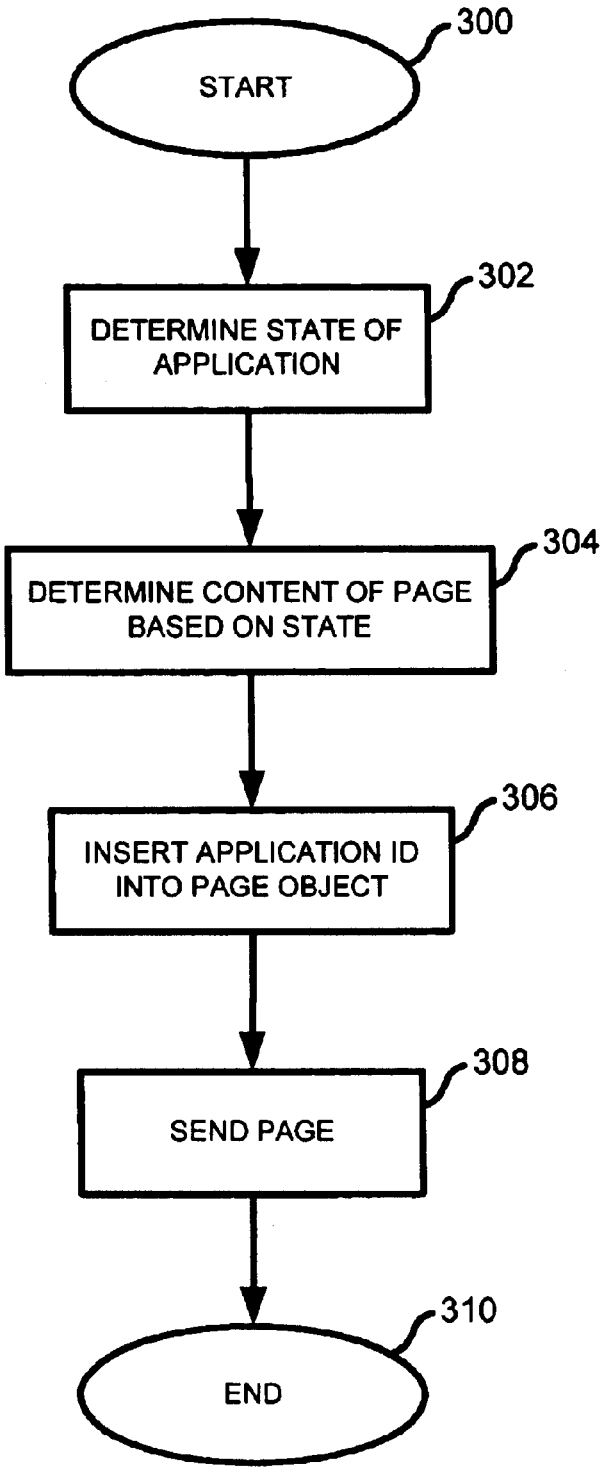

300
START
302
DETERMINE STATE OF APPLICATION
304
DETERMINE CONTENT OF PAGE BASED ON STATE
306
INSERT APPLICATION ID INTO PAGE OBJECT
308
SEND PAGE
310
END

FIG. 3

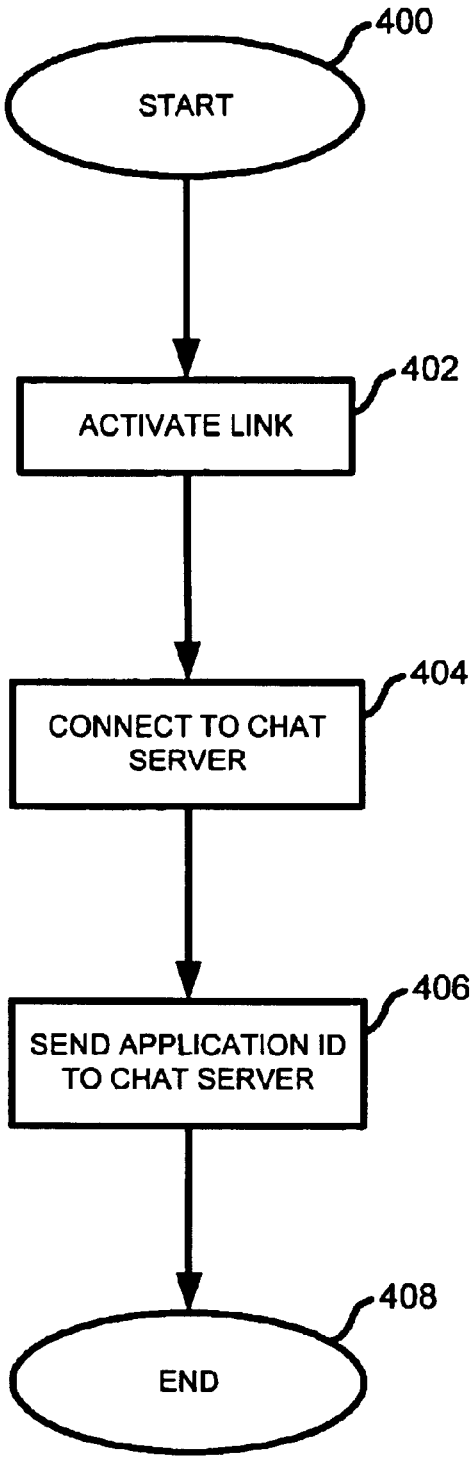

400
START
402
ACTIVATE LINK
404
CONNECT TO CHAT SERVER
406
SEND APPLICATION ID TO CHAT SERVER
408
END

FIG. 4

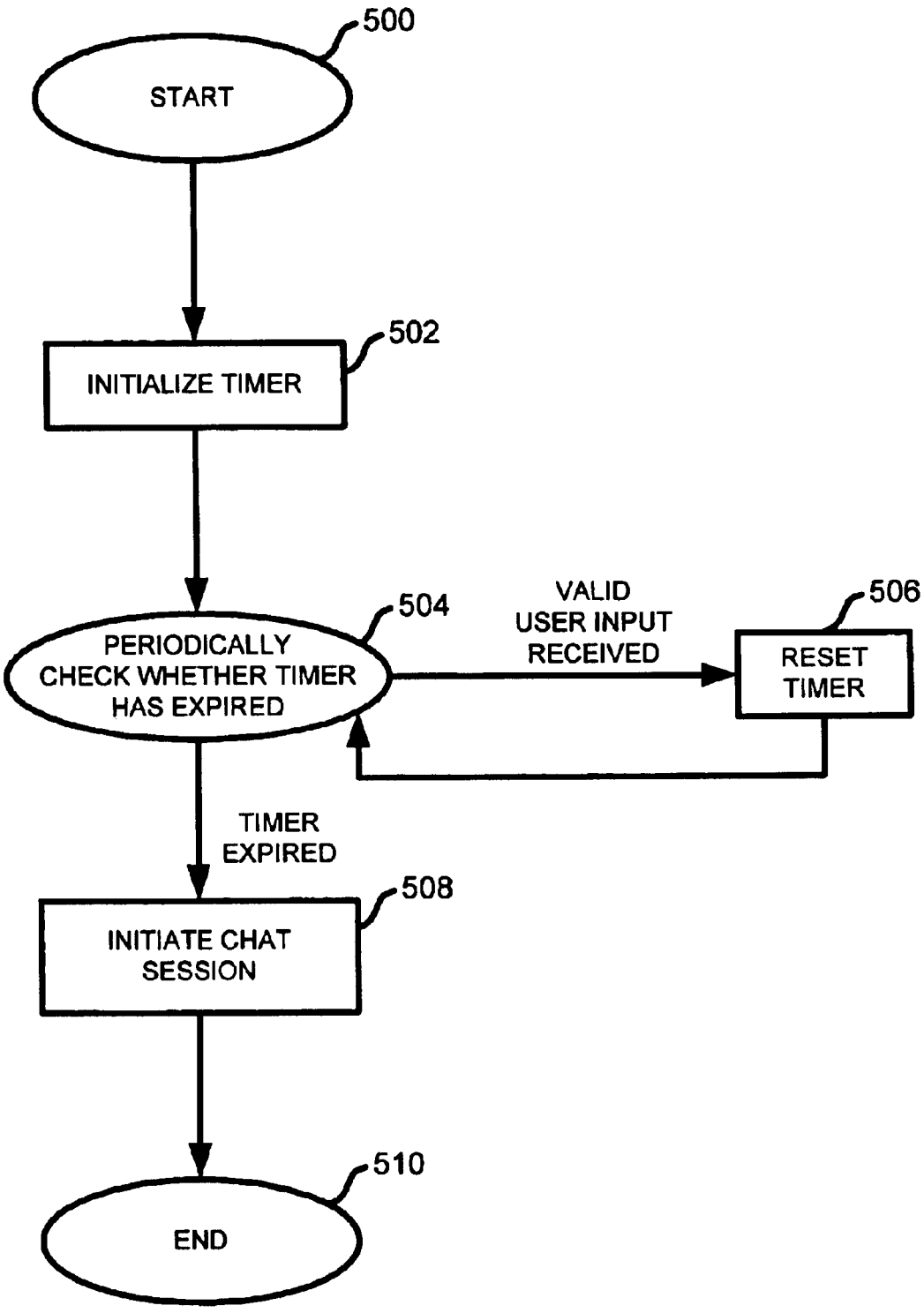

500
START
502
INITIALIZE TIMER
504
PERIODICALLY CHECK WHETHER TIMER HAS EXPIRED
VALID USER INPUT RECEIVED
506
RESET TIMER
TIMER EXPIRED
508
INITIATE CHAT SESSION
510
END

FIG. 5

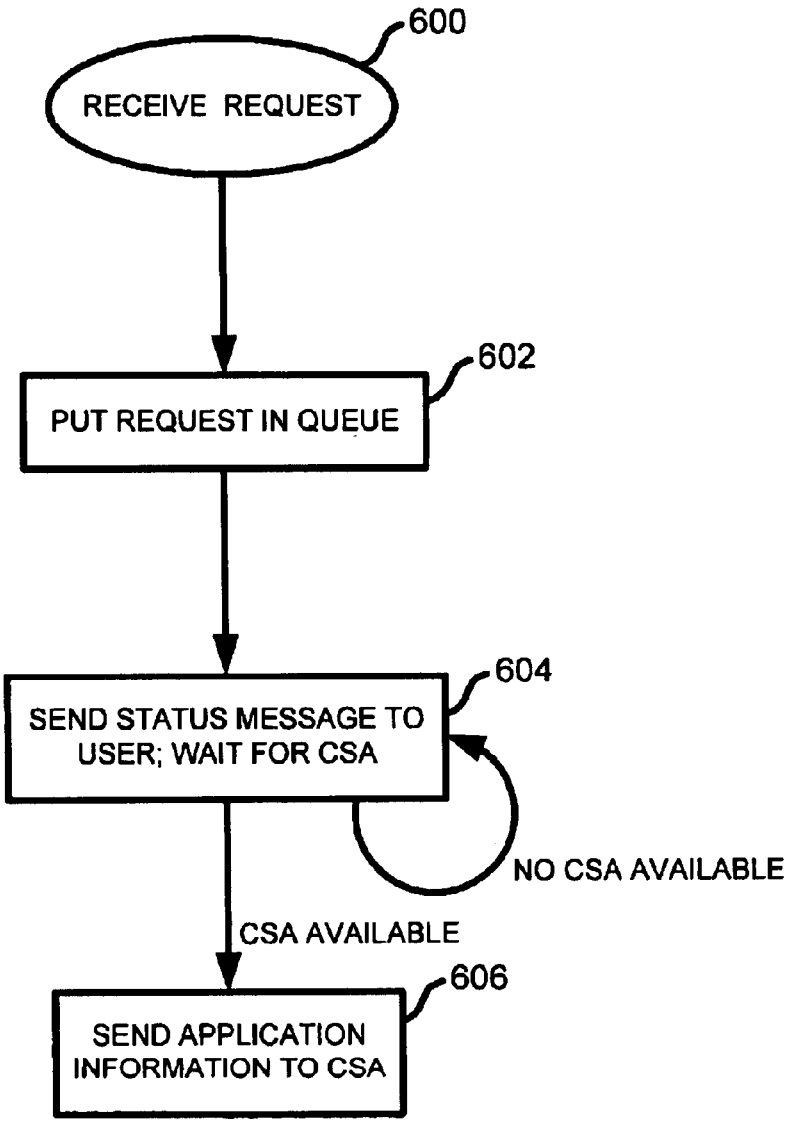

600
RECEIVE REQUEST
602
PUT REQUEST IN QUEUE
604
SEND STATUS MESSAGE TO USER; WAIT FOR CSA
NO CSA AVAILABLE
CSA AVAILABLE
606
SEND APPLICATION INFORMATION TO CSA

FIG. 6

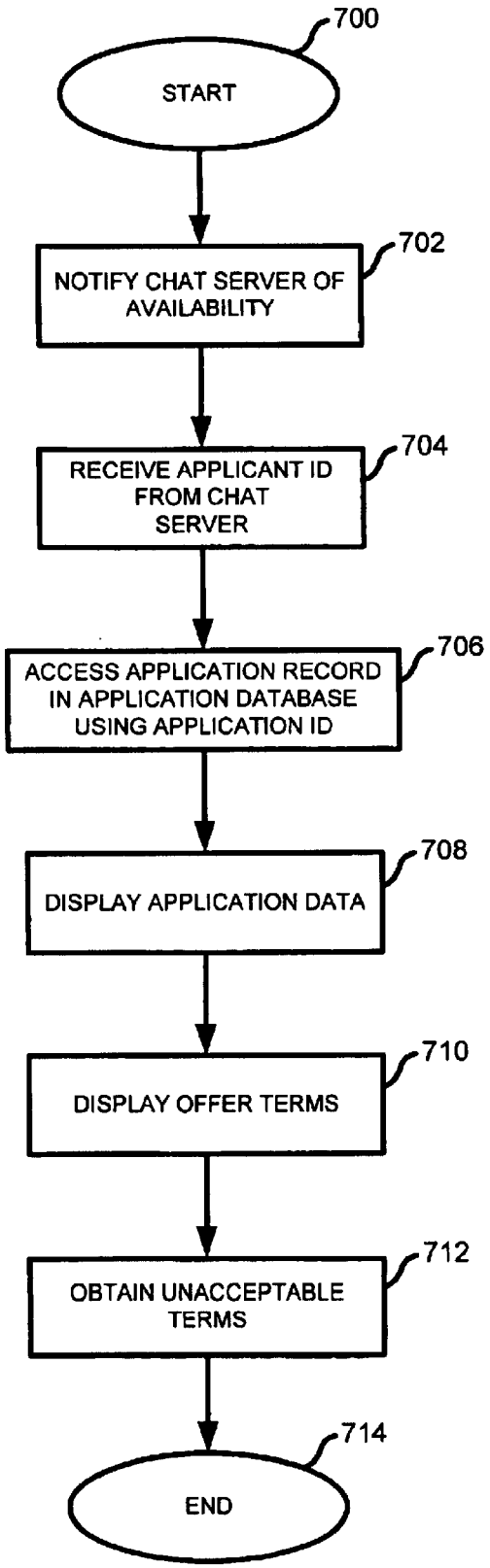

700
START
NOTIFY CHAT SERVER OF AVAILABILITY
702
RECEIVE APPLICANT ID FROM CHAT SERVER
704
ACCESS APPLICATION RECORD IN APPLICATION DATABASE USING APPLICATION ID
706
DISPLAY APPLICATION DATA
708
DISPLAY OFFER TERMS
710
OBTAIN UNACCEPTABLE TERMS
712
END
714

FIG.7A

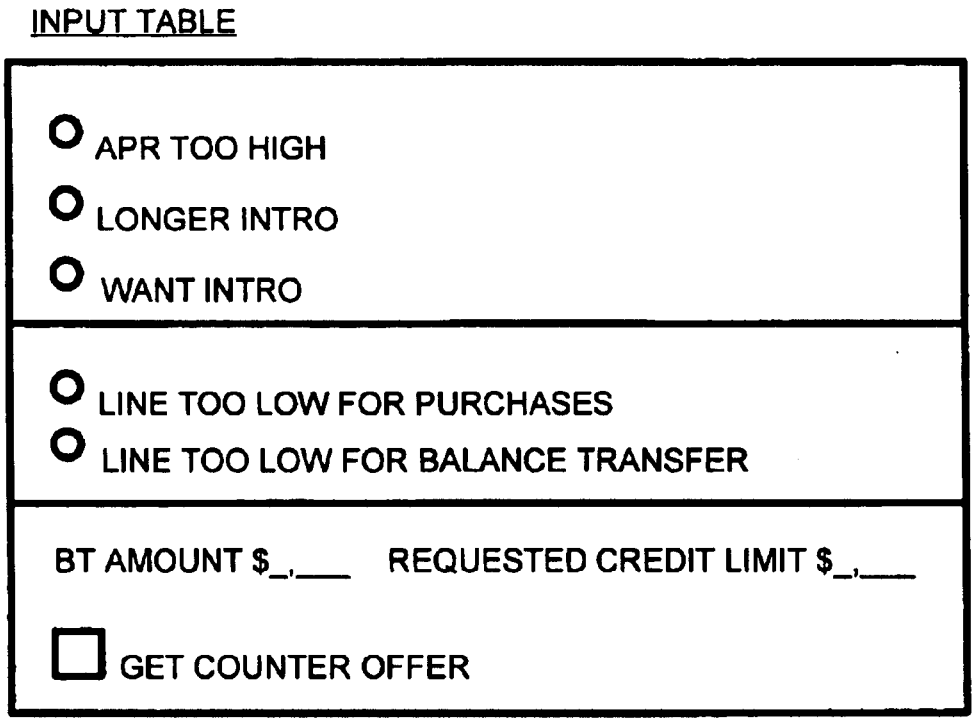

INPUT TABLE
APR TOO HIGH
LONGER INTRO
WANT INTRO
LINE TOO LOW FOR PURCHASES
LINE TOO LOW FOR BALANCE TRANSFER
BT AMOUNT $_,___
REQUESTED CREDIT LIMIT $_,___
GET COUNTER OFFER

FIG. 7B

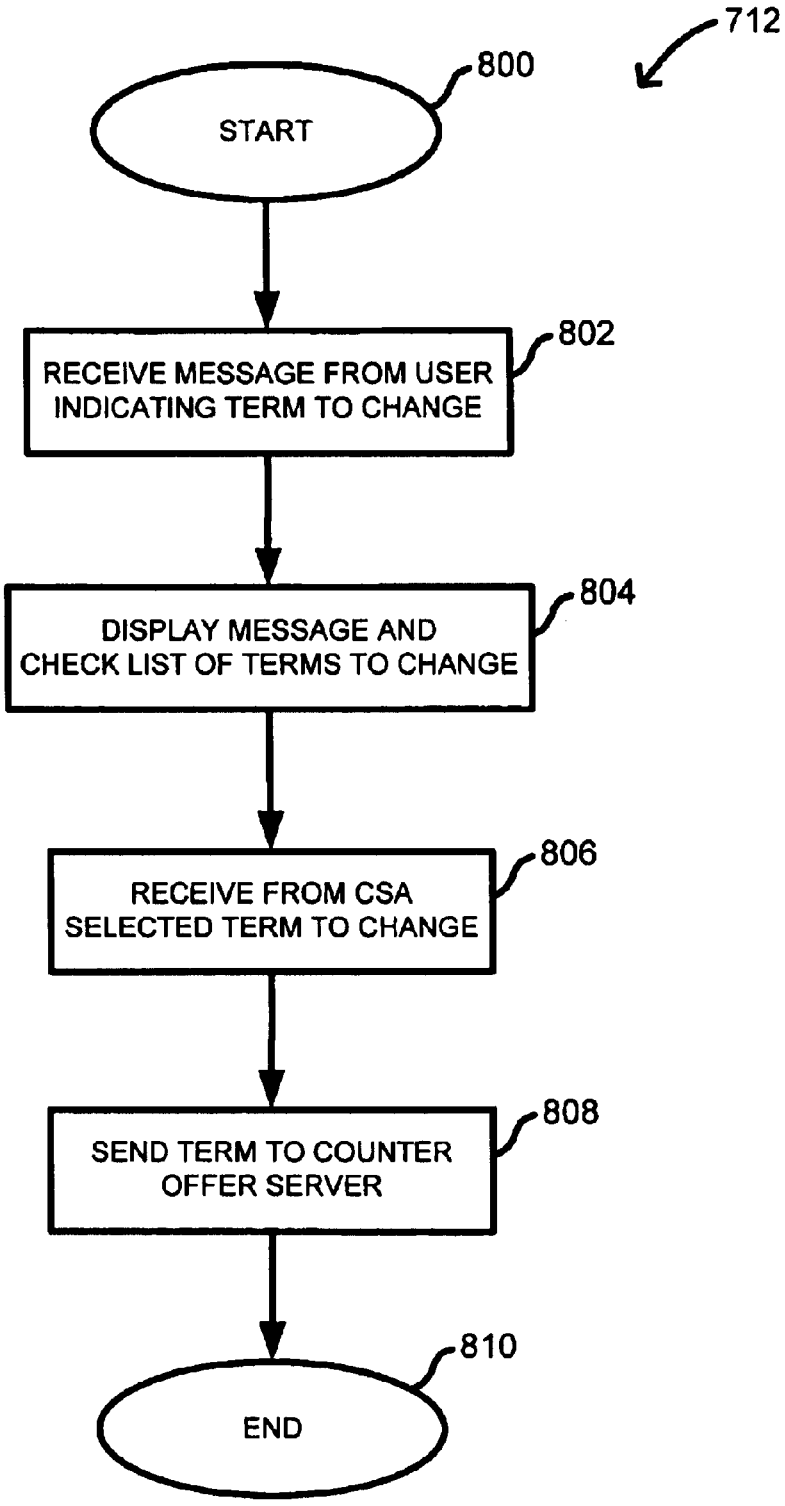

712
800
START
802
RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM USER INDICATING TERM TO CHANGE
804
DISPLAY MESSAGE AND CHECK LIST OF TERMS TO CHANGE
806
RECEIVE FROM CSA SELECTED TERM TO CHANGE
808
SEND TERM TO COUNTER OFFER SERVER
810
END

FIG. 8

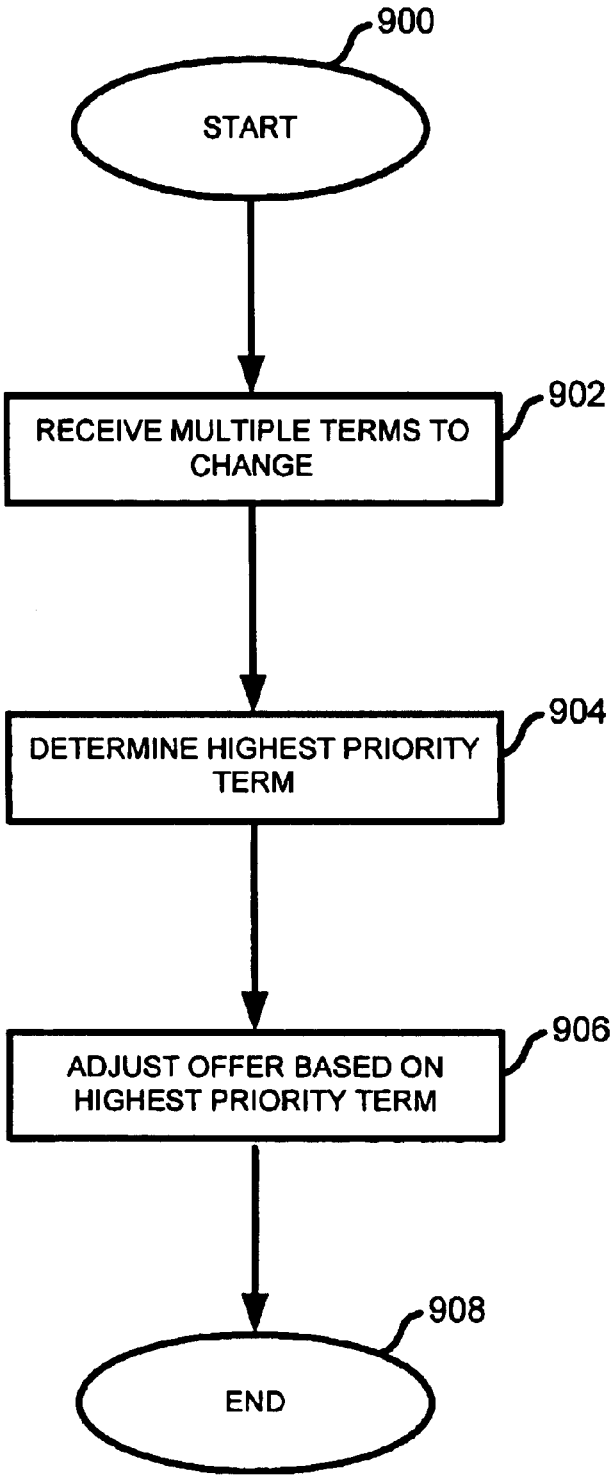

900
START
902
RECEIVE MULTIPLE TERMS TO CHANGE
904
DETERMINE HIGHEST PRIORITY TERM
906
ADJUST OFFER BASED ON HIGHEST PRIORITY TERM
908
END

FIG.9

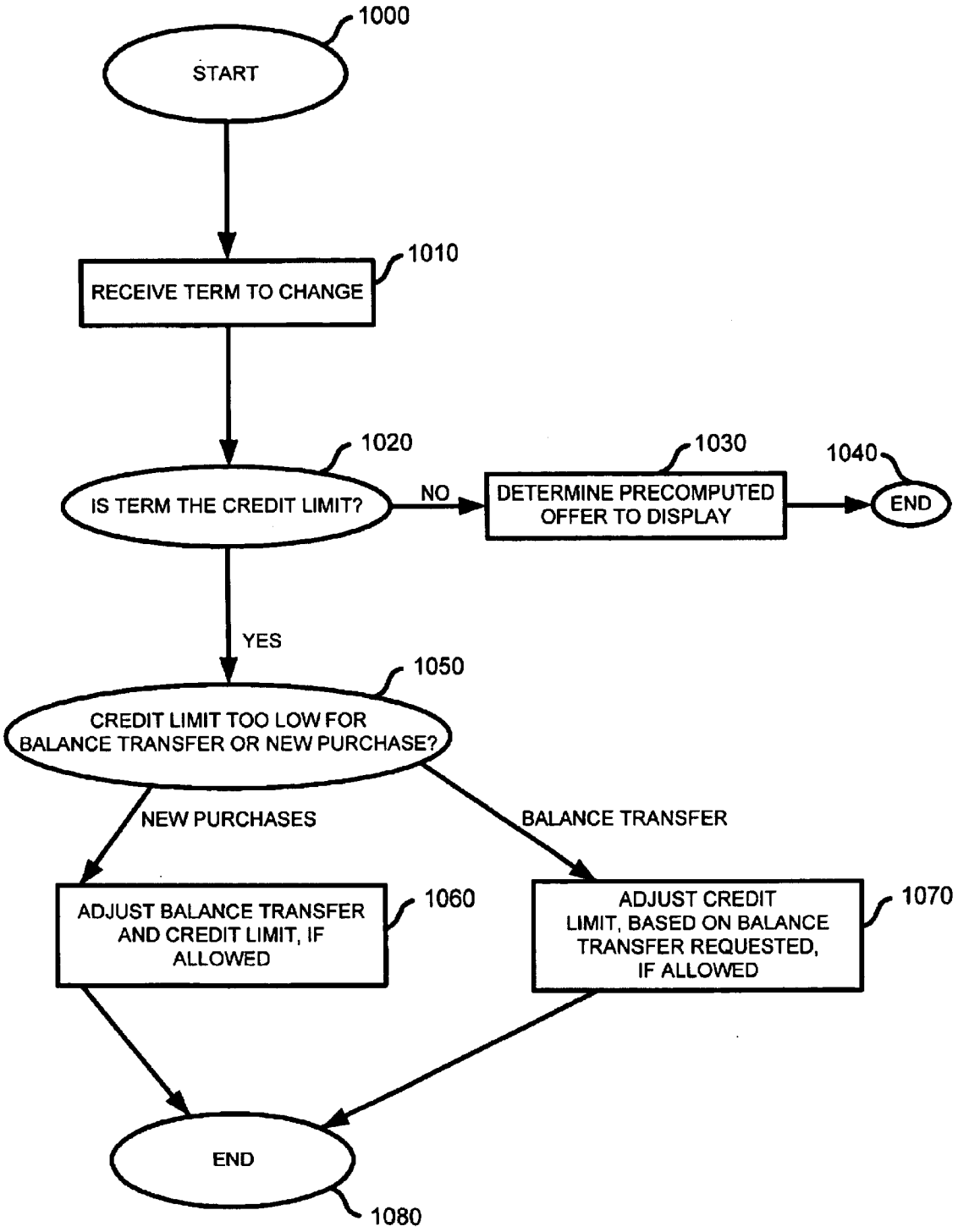

1000
START
RECEIVE TERM TO CHANGE
1010
IS TERM THE CREDIT LIMIT?
1020
NO
DETERMINE PRECOMPUTED OFFER TO DISPLAY
1030
END
1040
YES
CREDIT LIMIT TOO LOW FOR BALANCE TRANSFER OR NEW PURCHASE?
1050
NEW PURCHASES
BALANCE TRANSFER
ADJUST BALANCE TRANSFER AND CREDIT LIMIT, IF ALLOWED
1060
ADJUST CREDIT LIMIT, BASED ON BALANCE TRANSFER REQUESTED, IF ALLOWED
1070
END
1080

FIG. 10

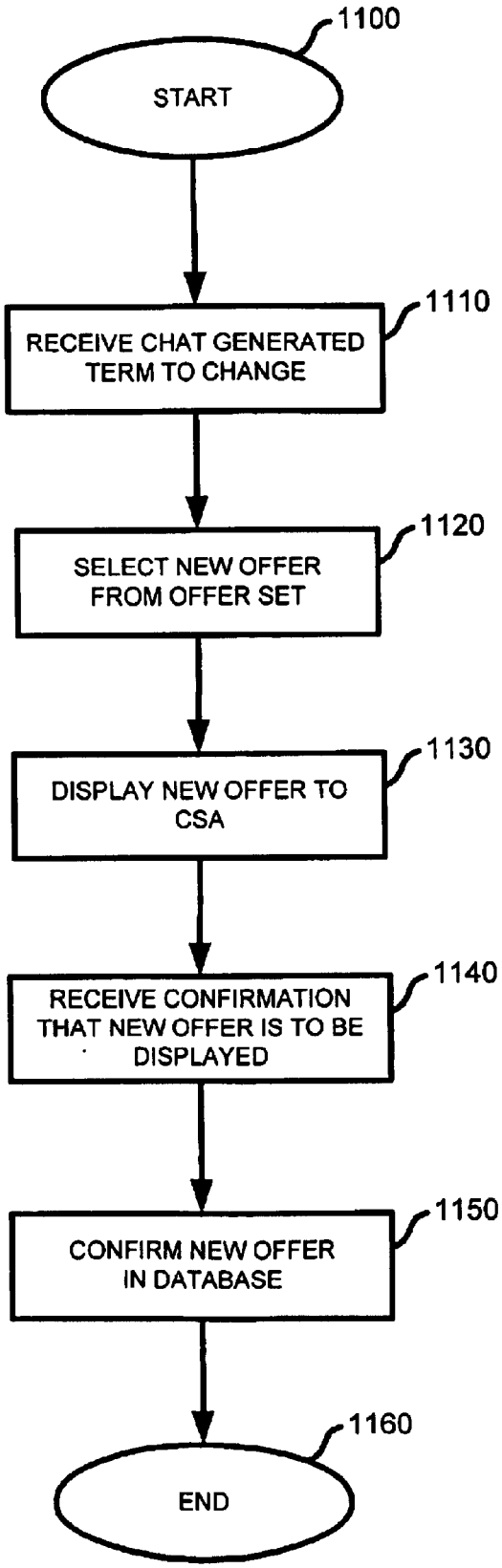

1100
START
1110
RECEIVE CHAT GENERATED TERM TO CHANGE
1120
SELECT NEW OFFER FROM OFFER SET
1130
DISPLAY NEW OFFER TO CSA
1140
RECEIVE CONFIRMATION THAT NEW OFFER IS TO BE DISPLAYED
1150
CONFIRM NEW OFFER IN DATABASE
1160
END

FIG. 11

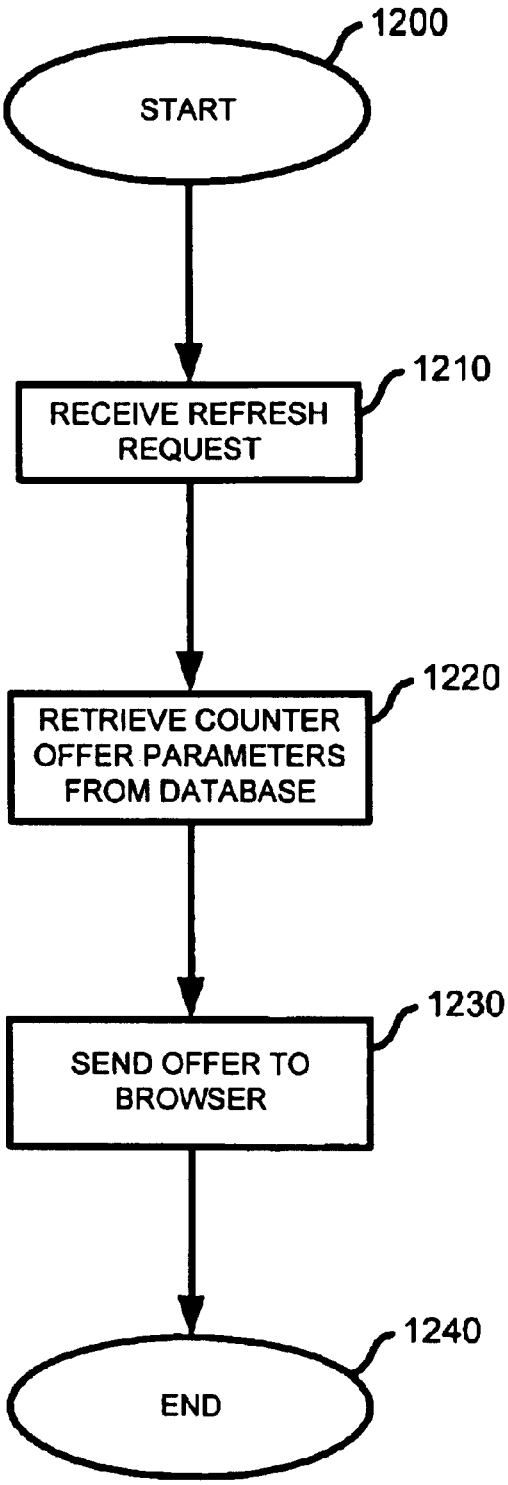

1200
START
1210
RECEIVE REFRESH REQUEST
1220
RETRIEVE COUNTER OFFER PARAMETERS FROM DATABASE
1230
SEND OFFER TO BROWSER
1240
END

FIG. 12

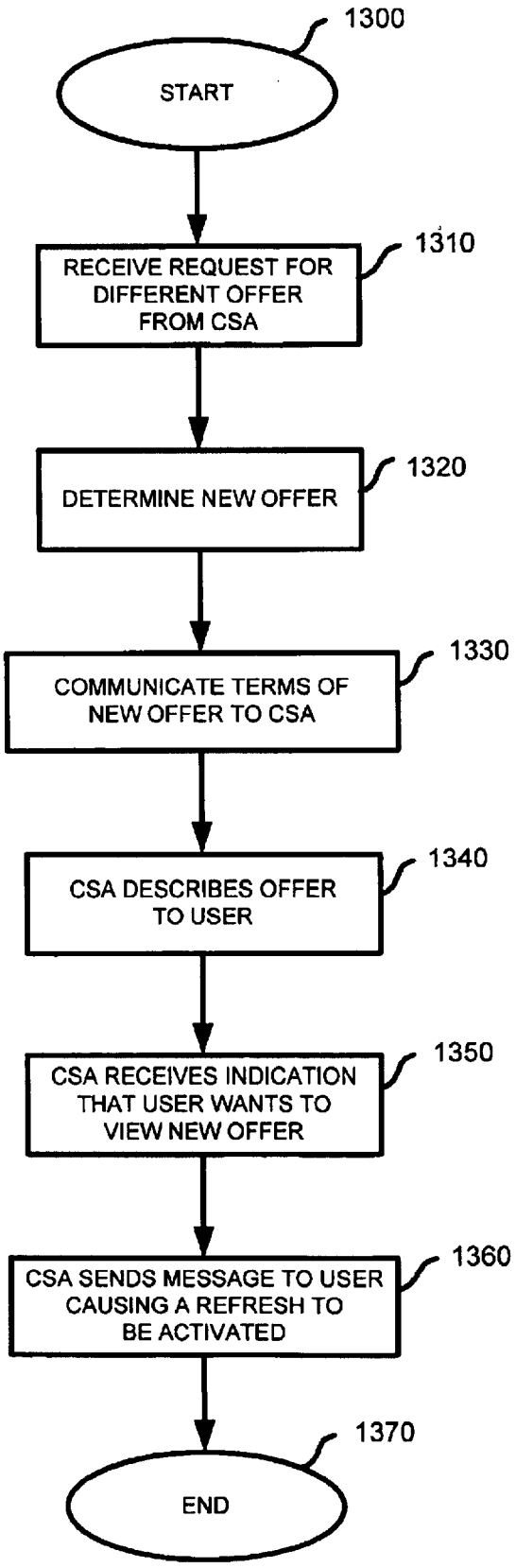

1300
START
RECEIVE REQUEST FOR DIFFERENT OFFER FROM CSA
1310
DETERMINE NEW OFFER
1320
COMMUNICATE TERMS OF NEW OFFER TO CSA
1330
CSA DESCRIBES OFFER TO USER
1340
CSA RECEIVES INDICATION THAT USER WANTS TO VIEW NEW OFFER
1350
CSA SENDS MESSAGE TO USER CAUSING A REFRESH TO BE ACTIVATED
1360
END
1370

FIG.13

INTEGRATING LIVE CHAT INTO AN ONLINE CREDIT CARD APPLICATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,201 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For Real Time On Line Credit Approval", filed Nov. 3, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,405,181 which is herein incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,878 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For A Verifiable On Line Rejection Of An Applicant For Credit", filed Nov. 3, 1998, now published as U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0052833, which is herein incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,000 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For An Account Level Offer Of Credit And Real Time Balance Transfer", filed Nov. 3, 1998 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,324,524 which is herein incorporated by reference. This application is related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/595,601 filed concurrently herewith entitled: "Implementing A Counter Offer For An On Line Credit Card Application" which is herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to online transactions. More specifically, integrating live chat into an online credit card application is disclosed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Considerable marketing effort is involved in getting an applicant to log on to a credit card website and apply for a credit card. In addition to advertising, credit cards that allow a user to apply for a card over the Internet in some cases pay significant referral fees to a party that refers an applicant to the site. Given the effort and cost required to attract an applicant to begin an on-line credit card application, it is very important that, if at all possible, the applicant be encouraged to complete the process.

Various reasons exist why an applicant might cancel out of a credit card application that has already been started. The applicant may become confused during the process and may cancel when the applicant is unable to discern how to follow certain instructions. Also, an applicant may reject an offer for credit because of some attribute of the credit offer that the applicant finds unacceptable. Whatever the reason that the applicant does not complete the process and receive the credit card, the loss to the marketer of the credit card is significant. It would be very helpful if an on line credit card application system could be improved to reduce the number of applicants that stop the process short of obtaining a credit card.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An on line credit card application system that provides an integrated live chat to help the applicant during an application process is disclosed. In one embodiment, an application that initiates a chat session with a chat server is provided to the applicant's browser. When an event that occurs that indicates that the applicant may be helped by chatting with a customer service agent on line, a chat application contacts the chat server and places the applicant in a queue to chat with the next available customer service agent. In one embodiment, the chat application on the applicant's browser does not send detailed information about the application to the chat server. Instead, the chat application sends an applicant identifier to the chat server. The chat server then accesses the application server that has been handling the application session with the applicant and uses the applicant identifier to access information about the application.

It should be appreciated that the present invention can be implemented in numerous ways, including as a process, an apparatus, a system, a device, a method, or a computer readable medium such as a computer readable storage medium or a computer network wherein program instructions are sent over optical or electronic communication links. Several inventive embodiments of the present invention are described below.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes inserting an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page. The web page is sent to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine upon the occurance of an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes receiving a request for a chat connection and a corresponding application identifier. A chat connection is established with the client. The applicant identifier is used to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes receiving a web page including an applicant identifier. It is determined that the applicant could benefit from online chat and a request is sent to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the application identifier.

In one embodiment, an application server for providing on line chat help to an applicant includes a processor configured to insert an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page and an applicant interface configured to send the web page to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

In one embodiment, a chat server for providing on line chat help to an applicant includes an applicant interface configured to receive a request for a chat connection and a corresponding application identifier and to establish a chat connection with the client. A server interface is configured to use the applicant identifier to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing.

In one embodiment, an applicant client for obtaining on line chat help includes an application server interface configured to receive a web page including an applicant identifier. A processor is configured to determine that the applicant could benefit from online chat. A chat interface is configured to send a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the application identifier.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be presented in more detail in the following detailed description and the accompanying figures which illustrate by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the

accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram illustrating a system for providing real time chat help to an applicant and generating a counter offer when appropriate.

FIG. **2** is a flowchart illustrating a general process implemented on the chat server.

FIG. **3** is a flow chart illustrating a general process implemented on the web server for sending dynamic web pages to the applicant.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a browser for establishing a connection to a chat server.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating a typical process implemented on the browser for the purpose of initializing chat when the user does not respond to a downloaded web page in a certain period of time.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a chat server when a chat session is requested by a browser as described above.

FIG. **7**A is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented at a customer service agent for the purpose of supporting the chat session.

FIG. **7**B is a screen shot illustrating a display of offer terms used in one embodiment for determining which terms are unacceptable.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart illustrating in detail a process implemented in step **712** for obtaining the unacceptable terms of an offer from an applicant.

FIG. **9** is a flow chart illustrating the process implemented on the counter offer server when more than one term is selected as being unacceptable to the applicant.

FIG. **10** is a flow chart illustrating an example process for generating a counter offer.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on a counter offer server to generate and confirm a new offer for display to the applicant.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on the web server portion of the application server for the purpose of displaying a new counter offer to the applicant.

FIG. **13** is a flow chart illustrating a process used in one embodiment to automatically generate a refresh on the applicant's browser.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention is provided below. While the invention is described in conjunction with that preferred embodiment, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to any one embodiment. On the contrary, the scope of the invention is limited only by the appended claims and the invention encompasses numerous alternatives, modifications and equivalents. For the purpose of example, numerous specific details are set forth in the following description in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. The present invention may be practiced according to the claims without some or all of these specific details. For the purpose of clarity, technical material that is known in the technical fields related to the invention has not been described in detail so that the present invention is not unnecessarily obscured.

In one embodiment, an applicant interacts with a web server and receives a web page containing offers of credit that may be accepted by the applicant. At any point during the interaction with the web server, an online chat button or process may be activated that sends an applicant ID to a chat server and opens a chat window so that the applicant can receive help. In one embodiment, the help takes the form of the applicant describing why a displayed offer is unacceptable and a counter offer being generated for the applicant.

FIG. **1** is a block diagram illustrating a system for providing real time chat help to an applicant and generating a counter offer when appropriate. A web server **102** is in communication with an application database **103**. Application database **103** is used to store information about the applicant and the application. The information stored includes information provided by the applicant as well as information derived from various credit bureaus (not shown) that are accessed by the web server either directly or indirectly. Each application included in the application database is referenced by an applicant identifier that can be used to identify the application.

Web server **102** provides a web page **104** to a browser **106**. Typically, the web server and browser communicate over the Internet using HTTP. Web page **104** is shown for the purpose of illustration as an offer web page that includes three offers made to the applicant for a credit card as well as an on-line chat button that may be activated by the applicant to obtain help or to discuss the offers. Other web pages provided by the web server include forms that the applicant fills out to provide information so that a credit report may be obtained and an offer of credit generated based on the applicant's personal information.

An online application process for a credit card is described in detail in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,201, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For Real Time Online Credit Approval", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which was previously incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,878, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For A Verifiable Online Rejection Of An Applicant For Credit", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which was previously incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,000, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For An Account Level Offer Of Credit And Real Time Balance Transfer", filed Nov. 3, 1998 which was previously incorporated by reference.

It should be noted that the process described herein will refer to the online credit application as being an application for a credit card. The process can also be applied to other offers of credit including an offer of instant credit for the purpose of consummating a single pending online transaction. In addition, the system and processes disclosed herein may be applied to other types of business transactions over the Internet. However, the particular architecture and processes described are especially useful for processing online credit card applications and the benefit of their application to online credit card applications is particularly strong.

Web server **102** and browser **106** continue to interact in a standard fashion with web pages being provided by web server **102** and the applicant filling out information as needed. At some point, an applicant may activate the online chat button included on the web page and a chat window **104***a* opens up for the chat application and a connection is established with a chat server **108**. As is described further below, the chat window is opened and the connection with chat server **108** may be initiated by events other than just the activation of the online chat button. Chat server **108** implements a standard chat environment such as the chat environment available from e-share. Other chat environments may be used that include the ability to pass a variable to the chat server from the browser.

The various servers shown in FIG. **1** may be implemented on any typical platform such as a Windows NT platform, a Linux platform, or other UNIX platform or other commercially available web server platform. The browser may be implemented on any system such as a Macintosh or a PC which are readily available.

In some embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant cancels out of the application. In other embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant lingers on a page for an amount of time that exceeds a threshold. In other embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant's response to a request for information is somehow inadequate. For example, it may be detected that the answers provided by the applicant are incomplete or in the wrong form. The chat process may be initiated for the purpose of providing the applicant more detailed instructions or pointing out to the applicant the information that is required to complete the application.

In addition to opening the chat connection to chat server **108**, browser **106** also sends the applicant identifier to the chat server. The chat server then uses the applicant identifier to access information about the application in the application database. It should be noted that the applicant identifier may be used as an application identifier in circumstances such as would be expected for an online credit card application where there is one and only one application per applicant. In other embodiments, an application identifier that is unique for each application is assigned and used. In this description, wherever an applicant identifier is mentioned, an application identifier could also be used.

Sending the applicant identifier to the chat server instead of sending the current web page or other information to the chat server is preferable from a security standpoint because the applicant identifier can only be used to obtain information about the application by accessing application database **103**. In addition, preferably, the applicant identifier is encrypted, adding a further level of security.

In the embodiment shown, chat server **108** does not have a direct link to the application database **103**. Chat server **108** is connected to a customer service agent **110**. Customer service agent **110** handles the chat session, responding to requests made by the applicant. Other customer service agents **112** and **114** are also standing by to handle other chat sessions generated by chat server **108**. In one embodiment, requests made to the chat server are queued and the next available customer service agent is assigned to the first chat session request found in the queue.

Customer service agent **110** is connected to a counter offer server that is connected to application database **103**. By passing the applicant identifier from the chat server to the customer service agent to the application database through the counter offer server, information about the applicant can be obtained from the application database. Connections from the customer service agent to the counter offer server and from the counter offer server to the application database may be made over the Internet or may be a dedicated secure connection.

In the embodiment shown, which is adapted specifically for implementing a counter offer strategy as is described below, a separate web server **102** and counter offer server **120** are shown. This divides the processing demand generated by normal communication with a browser from the processing demand generated by interaction initiated by chat with a customer service agent. This architecture is particularly useful since the two types of traffic are isolated. In other embodiments, the functions of the web server and the counter offer server are performed by a single application server. Dashed box **122** represents a single application server that may include both the web server and the counter offer server. In general, the term application server is used to describe either the web server and counter offer server operating collectively or to describe a single server performing both the function of the web server and the counter offer server.

Additionally, in a system where a counter offer is not generated, counter offer server **120** may be referred to as a customer service agent server or some other term describing its primary function. The important point is that both the web server and the counter offer server both access the application database to obtain information about the status of the application. In addition, both the web server and the counter offer server may write data to the application database in some embodiments. The common access to the application database enables the customer service agent to obtain information about the status of the application using the applicant identifier received through the chat server and also allows the customer service agent to alter the status of the application based on information received from the applicant through the chat server by sending that information to the counter offer server for posting to the application database.

Thus, an applicant provides information to database **103** via the Internet using web pages in a standard manner. In addition, the applicant may communicate via chat with a customer service agent who also is connected to the application database and may change the state of the application according to information received by the applicant via chat. In the embodiment shown, the customer service agent interacts with a special purpose counter offer server that uses the information provided by the applicant to determine a counter offer using information in the application database. The counter offer is stored in the application database and provided to the applicant's browser via the web server. As noted above, the counter offer server and the web server may be implemented on a single machine referred to as the application server. The various processes operating on the application server, the chat server and the browser are described below for the purpose of illustrating how the chat window may be activated and a counter offer generated for the applicant.

FIG. **2** is a flowchart illustrating a general process implemented on the chat server. The process starts at **200**. In a step **202**, the applicant identifier is obtained from a browser. In a step **204**, the chat server validates the applicant information by communicating with the application database. In some embodiments, the chat server may communicate directly with the application database. In other embodiments, as shown in FIG. **1**, the chat server communicates with the application database through an application server. After the applicant information is validated, a response is received from the applicant via chat. Based on the response, the applicant account is configured in a step **208** and the process ends at **210**.

FIG. **3** is a flow chart illustrating a general process implemented on the web server for sending dynamic web pages to the applicant. The dynamic web pages differ from a standard web page used to interact with the applicant because they contain a page object used to initiate a chat section with a chat server upon the occurrence of certain events. The page object includes an applicant identifier that is passed to the chat server. The process starts at **300** when chat is initiated based on a user action. As described above, the user action may be the activation of a help or chat button or the user canceling out of the application. Chat may also

be activated by user inaction when a response is not received or by an improper action taken by a user resulting in an invalid response. In a step **302**, the state of the application is determined. Next, in a step **304**, the content of the page to be sent to applicant is determined based on the state of the application. Next, in a step **306**, the applicant identifier is inserted into a page object. In a step **308**, the page is sent to the applicant browser and the process ends at **310**.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a browser for establishing a connection to a chat server. The process starts at **400**. In a step **402**, a link to the chat server is activated either directly by the user or as a result of the occurrence of an event as described above. In a step **404**, a connection is established to the chat server. Typically the connection uses a protocol such as HTTPS. Next, in a step **406**, the applicant identification is sent to the chat server and the process ends at **408**.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating a typical process implemented on the browser for the purpose of initializing chat when the user does not respond to a downloaded web page in a certain period of time. The process starts at **500**. In a step **502**, a timer is initialized. Control is then transferred to **504** where periodic checks are made to determine whether the timer has expired. If a valid user input is received, control is transferred to a step **506** and the timer is reset. If the timer expires, then control is transferred to a step **508** and a chat session is initiated as described above. The process then ends at **510**.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a chat server when a chat session is requested by a browser as described above. The process starts at **600** when the request is received. The request for a chat session includes both a connection request and the applicant identifier. In a step **602**, the request is put into a queue and the applicant identifier is stored in a manner that associates it with the request. In some embodiments, the chat server uses the applicant identifier while the request is still in the queue to obtain the application information from the application database. In other embodiments, the applicant identifier is not used to access the application database until the request is assigned to a customer service agent. This insures that when the customer service agent accesses the information about the application, the information is up to date. In a step **604**, a status message is sent to the user and the system then waits for an available customer service agent. So long as no customer service agent is available, the system continues to wait at **604**. When a customer service agent becomes available, control is transferred to a step **606** and the application information is sent to the customer service agent. The customer service agent then uses the application information to discuss the state of the application with the applicant.

FIG. **7**A is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented at a customer service agent for the purpose of supporting the chat session. The process may be implemented on a client machine accessed by the customer service agent or may be implemented on the application server which may include a dedicated counter-offer server. The process starts at **700**. In a step **702**, the customer service agent notifies the chat server that it is available. Next, in a step **704**, the applicant identifier is received from the chat server. In a step **706**, the applicant record in the application database is accessed using the applicant identifier as mentioned above. The application record may be accessed either directly or via the application server. In a step **708**, the chat server displays the application data retrieved using the applicant identifier to the customer service agent. In one embodiment, the application data is displayed by displaying the same web page that the applicant is viewing. In addition, the web page may be augmented with other information about the status of the application. Alternatively, a completely separate application information screen may be displayed to the customer service agent.

In an embodiment where a counter offer is generated by the customer service agent, a display is provided showing various offer terms that the applicant may indicate are not acceptable in the chat between the applicant and the customer service agent. The customer service agent may check one or more of the terms and the terms checked by the customer service agent are sent to the counter offer server to be used in generating a counter offer. The terms or attributes of the offer that the applicant considers to be unacceptable are obtained in a step **712** and the initial process for receiving applicant information and providing information to the counter offer server ends at **714**.

It should be noted that a number of different methods of obtaining the unacceptable terms from the applicant may be used. In one embodiment, as described above, a set of offer terms are shown to the customers service agent and the customer service agent selects terms identified by the applicant in chat that are unacceptable. In other embodiments, a display of terms is provided to the applicant and the applicant picks the unacceptable terms with the aid of the customer service agent. In yet another embodiment, the chat generated by the applicant is automatically analyzed by a program which generates the list of unacceptable terms for the counter offer server.

FIG. **7**B is a screen shot illustrating a display of offer terms used in one embodiment for determining which terms are unacceptable. The display includes indications that interest rate attributes are not acceptable, indicating that the annual percentage rate or long term interest rate is too high, a longer introductory interest rate is desired, or an introductory interest rate is desired. The introductory interest rate is a very low rate offered for a short period of time when the account is established, also referred to as a teaser rate. In addition, buttons are provided for the customer service agent to check whether the credit limit is too low either for purchases or for balance transfers. In addition, the customer service agent can fill in a balance transfer amount that the applicant wants to transfer as well as a requested credit limit. Finally, a box is provided for the customer service agent to check and send the data to the counter offer server.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart illustrating in detail a process implemented in step **712** for obtaining the unacceptable terms of an offer from an applicant. The process starts at step **800**. In a step **802**, a chat message is received from a user indicating a term that the user would like to change. The message is displayed to the customer service agent along with a checklist as shown in FIG. **7**b illustrating terms to change. As noted above, the checklist may also be displayed and checked by the applicant. In a step **806**, an input is received from the customer service agent of a selected term of an offer that the applicant would like to change. In a step **808**, the term is sent to the counter offer server and the process ends at **810**.

FIG. **9** is a flow chart illustrating the process implemented on the counter offer server when more than one term is selected as being unacceptable to the applicant. In one embodiment, a counter offer is selected based on only one unacceptable term being changed. This simplifies the process of determining a counter offer since changing two terms is somewhat more complex. Therefore, a hierarchy of terms

that may be changed by the applicant is provided and the highest priority term selected is used to determine the counter offer. All of the unacceptable terms are still transmitted to the counter offer server and recorded for the purpose of data gathering and analysis of the system. The process starts at **900**. In a step **902**, multiple unacceptable terms or attributes of the offer are received by the counter offer server. Next, in a step **904**, the highest priority term or attribute that is unacceptable is determined. Next, in a step **906**, the offer is adjusted and a counter offer is determined based on the highest priority term. The process ends at **908**.

Many different methods may be used by the counter offer server to generate a counter offer based on attributes or terms identified by the applicant as being unacceptable. In one embodiment, a number of potential offers are identified based on the applicant information provided and an assessment of the risk associated with extending credit to the applicant. Some of the generated offers are withheld while others are displayed to the applicant. A number of schemes may be used to decide which offers are displayed and which offers are withheld. Some methods may include a statistical selection or a selection according to a marketing scheme designed to increase the rate of acceptance. It may also be the case that the best offer is withheld and kept in reserve to use as a counter offer. In general, certain potential offers are withheld.

The identification by the applicant of an unacceptable term is used by the counter offer server to identify a better offer for the counter offer. In one embodiment, offer strategies are identified and the counter offer is identified by simply looking up an offer strategy associated with the applicant and the identified unacceptable term. In one embodiment, an offer strategy may include a set of offers shown to the applicant as well as offers that are not displayed and that correspond to various unacceptable terms. When an unacceptable term is identified, the offer corresponding to the strategy and the unacceptable term is used as the counter offer.

In some embodiments, the counter offer strategy is dependent on characteristics of the applicant. For example, the applicant may be classified as a "surfer" or "non-surfer". A "surfer" is a person who shifts or surfs balances among credit cards, taking advantage of low teaser rates. A determination that an applicant is a surfer is made based on an analysis of the applicant's credit report. A counter offer strategy designed for such an applicant may adopt the strategy of extending the period of an introductory rate if requested by the applicant, but requiring the applicant to make a certain number of purchases or not transfer the balance for a certain period of time.

In general, added terms and conditions such as purchase requirements or a length of time that a balance may not be transferred from the card may be added to counter offers for the purpose of creating a perceived barrier to receive the counter offer. Such a barrier or condition prevents the applicant from deciding that the first offer should always be rejected. In some embodiments, the conditions are determined based on characteristics of the applicant. As described above, surfers may receive balance transfer time restrictions.

In addition to selecting a withheld offer based on a pre-determined offer scheme, the counter offer server may also recalculate a customized offer based on the identification of an unacceptable term and an actual requested term by the applicant. For example, the applicant may express that the credit limit is too low, either for a desired balance transfer that the applicant wants to make or new purchases. The amount of the credit limit minus the amount of the balance transfer is referred to as the amount of credit that is "open to buy". The information sent to the counter offer server may include a requested credit limit and a requested balance transfer amount. From that information, the counter offer server can determine that the offer credit limit is too low either for the balance transfer requested or for the amount that the applicant wants open to buy. To minimize risk, it is desirable that the credit limit be as low as possible. Therefore, it is desirable not to simply select a withheld offer with a higher credit limit, but instead to customize an offer that conforms to the applicant's request but does not exceed the applicant's request.

Accordingly, a new credit limit may be calculated that incorporates the requested balance transfer and the amount that the applicant wants open to buy. The calculated new offer is checked versus the risk profile of the user and it is verified that the higher credit limit is appropriate for the user. Any of the various techniques well known in the art of assigning credit may be used to assess the risk of the applicant and determine an appropriate upper credit limit. Significantly, the counteroffer in the case of a requested higher credit limit is specifically customized for the applicant based on what the applicant requests. In general, any counter offer provided is based on the applicant's identification of an unacceptable term. In some embodiments, if no counter offer is available that improves an unacceptable term identified by the applicant, then a message is returned to the applicant either directly or through the chat interface that indicates that no counter offer can be provided at that time. For example, in one embodiment, the offer strategy, may include an offer with the best annual percentage rate available in the set of offers initially displayed to the applicant. In such a case, if the applicant identifies the annual percentage rate as the unacceptable term, then no counter offer improving that term can be generated.

FIG. **10** is a flow chart illustrating an example process for generating a counter offer. The process starts at **1000**. In a step **1010**, the counter offer server receives the term that is to be changed. Next, in a step **1020**, it is determined whether the term is the credit limit or not. If the term is not the credit limit, then control is transferred to a step **1030** and a precomputed offer that was withheld is determined for display. The counter offer determination process then ends at **1040**. If the term is the credit limit, then control is transferred to a step **1050** and it is determined whether the credit limit is too low for a requested balance transfer or for new purchases (open to buy). If the credit limit is too low for new purchases, then control is transferred to a step **1060** and the required balance transfer and credit limit are adjusted if that is allowed by the scheme being used to assign credit based on an assessment of the applicant's risk.

If the credit limit is too low for a requested balance transfer, then control is transferred to a step **1070** and the credit limit is adjusted based on the balance transfer requested if allowed by the credit line assignment being used. After the credit limit is adjusted in steps **1060** or **1070**, the counter offer is defined and the counter offer determination process ends at **1080**. Whether a precomputed offer is determined for display in **1030** or the credit limit is recomputed in step **1060** or **1070**, if no better offer can be generated, then a message noting that no better offer can be generated is sent either to the chat server or to the applicant directly.

Once a counter offer has been defined or it has been determined that no counter offer that improves the unacceptable terms can be generated, the applicant is notified of

the counter offer terms. In different embodiments, notification may be accomplished in various ways. For example, in one embodiment, a new offer page is generated in the application server based on data written to the application database by the application server. In the embodiment where the application server is split into a web server and a counter offer server, the counter offer server writes data to the application database and the web server generates a counter offer page based on the data written to the application database. In addition, the application server also provides information to the chat server indicating what counter offer, if any, has been generated. The customer service agent then discusses the counter offer with the applicant via the chat interface. In order to view the counter offer page generated by the web server, the applicant is asked to refresh his browser. Refreshing the browser causes the offer page to be requested from the web server and the web server responds with the counter offer page. In one embodiment, a button labeled "view offer" is provided on the displayed page. When the button is selected, the page is downloaded again and any changes are then viewed by the user.

In other embodiments, the displaying of the counter offer page to the applicant is handled somewhat differently. In one embodiment, the chat server enables the display of the page through the applicant's browser automatically, without requiring the applicant to refresh the screen. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. In one embodiment, the chat server writes a variable to a memory location that the browser checks periodically. When the browser checks the location and finds a variable indicating that the counter offer page should be downloaded, the browser automatically refreshes itself. The applet that enables the browser to check the location and refresh itself may be used in some cases but not others. When such an applet is not used, the process of instructing the applicant through the chat interface to refresh his own browser or to select a button to view the offer may be implemented.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on a counter offer server to generate and confirm a new offer for display to the applicant. The process starts at **1100**. In a step **1110**, the counter offer server receives a chat-generated term to change. As described above, the term can be identified based on chat by a customer service agent or the term can be automatically determined by analysis of the chat provided by the applicant or the term can be identified using a pick list provided to the applicant. In a step **1120**, a new offer is selected from an offer set included in the offer strategy being used for the applicant. As described above, in some embodiments, a new offer is actually calculated based on information provided by the applicant such as a requested credit limit. Next, in a step **1130**, the new offer is displayed to the customer service agent. The customer service agent then communicates with the applicant about the new offer to determine the applicant's interest. The customer service agent then confirms to the counter offer server that the new offer is to be shown to the applicant. The confirmation is received in step **1140** and in a step **1150**, the counter offer server confirms the new offer in the data base so that it is ready to be displayed when the applicant's browser refreshes. The process then ends at **1160**.

In some embodiments, the new offer is confirmed in the database concurrent with it being displayed to the customer service agent. Then, whenever the applicant's browser refreshes, the counter offer will be displayed. In some embodiments, it is desired that the display of the counter offer not be enabled until customer service agent has an opportunity to chat with the applicant about the new offer and confirm that display is appropriate.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on the web server portion of the application server for the purpose of displaying a new counter offer to the applicant. The process starts at **1200**. In a step **1210**, the web server receives a refresh request from the applicant's browser. Next, in a step **1220**, the counter offer parameters are retrieved from the application database and a web page including the counter offer is generated. Then in a step **1230**, the counter offer page is sent to the browser. The process ends at **1240**.

FIG. **13** is a flow chart illustrating a process used in one embodiment to automatically generate a refresh on the applicant's browser. The process starts at **1300**. In a step **1310**, a request is received for a different offer from the customer service agent. The new offer is determined in a step **1320**. The terms of the new offer are communicated to the customer service agent in step **1330**. In a step **1340**, the customer service agent describes the offer to the user. Then, in a step **1350**, the customer service agent receives an indication that the user wants to view the new offer. The customer service agent then sends a message to the user in step **1360** that causes a refresh to be activated. As described above, the message may include writing a certain value to a defined memory location that is periodically examined by the browser for the purpose of determining whether a refresh has been requested by the customer service agent. Once one refresh is generated in this manner, the value that the browser looks for may be incremented so that each time it finds the same value, a new refresh is not generated. The process ends at **1370**.

A system and method for activating a chat interface with a customer service agent that has access to information about an application for credit has been described. In one embodiment, the chat interface is used to obtain information about why an applicant is rejecting an offer of credit and to identify unacceptable terms. Those unacceptable terms are communicated to a counter offer server and the counter offer server generates a new offer that improves the unacceptable term. The new offer is communicated to the applicant using the chat interface and a web page showing the new offer with an opportunity to accept the offer is displayed to the applicant when the applicant's browser is refreshed.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be apparent that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims. It should be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing both the process and apparatus of the present invention. Accordingly, the present embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein, but may be modified within the scope and equivalents of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

inserting an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

sending the web page to the applicant;

wherein the chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without an action from the applicant.

2. A method as recited in claim **1** wherein the applicant is applying for credit.

3. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein the applicant is applying for a credit card.

4. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

inserting an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

sending the web page to the applicant;

wherein the chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without a complete response from the applicant to a request provided to the applicant.

5. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

receiving a request for a chat connection and a corresponding applicant identifier associated with the applicant;

establishing a chat connection with a client associated with the applicant; and

using the applicant identifier to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing;

wherein the applicant identifier is used to access the application that the applicant is in the process of completing while the request for a chat connection is waiting in a queue.

6. An application server for providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

a processor configured to insert an applicant identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

an applicant interface configured to send the web page to the applicant; wherein the chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the applicant identifier with the request;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without an action from the applicant.

7. An application server for providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

a processor configured to insert an applicant identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

an applicant interface configured to send the web page to the applicant; wherein the chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the applicant identifier with the request;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without a complete response from the applicant to a request provided to the applicant.

8. A chat server for providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

an applicant interface configured to receive a request for a chat connection and a corresponding applicant identifier associated with the applicant, and to establish a chat connection with a client associated with the applicant; and

a server interface configured to use the applicant identifier to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing;

wherein the applicant identifier is used to access an application while the request for a chat connection is waiting in a queue.

9. An applicant client for obtaining on line chat help comprising:

an application server interface configured to receive a web page including an applicant identifier;

a processor configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat; and

a chat interface configured to send a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the applicant identifier;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without an action from the applicant.

10. An applicant client for obtaining on line chat help comprising:

an application server interface configured to receive a web page including an applicant identifier;

a processor configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat; and

a chat interface configured to send a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the applicant identifier;

wherein the event is a period of time expiring without a complete response from the applicant to a request provided to the applicant.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT B

US007346576B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Lent et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,346,576 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Mar. 18, 2008**

(54) **INTEGRATING LIVE CHAT INTO AN ONLINE CREDIT CARD APPLICATION**

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(73) Assignee: **NextCard, LLC**, Dallas, TX (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 684 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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(22) Filed: **Feb. 18, 2004**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06Q 40/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **705/38**; 705/35

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None
See application file for complete search history.

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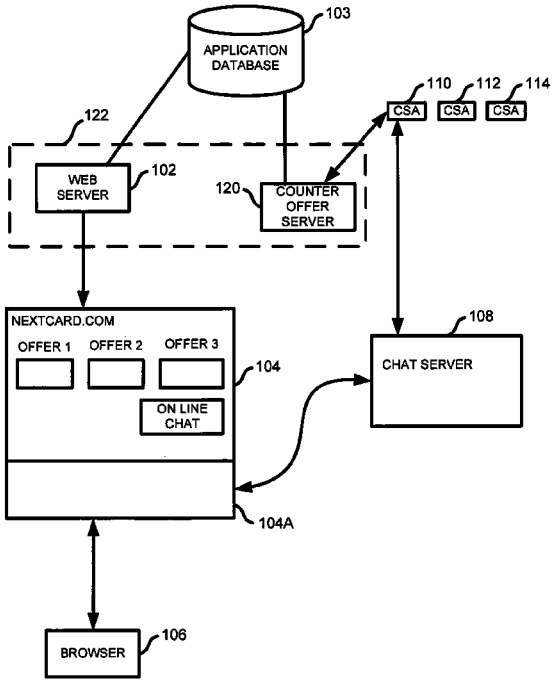
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Primary Examiner—Richard E. Chilcot, Jr.
Assistant Examiner—Elda Milef
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Marc A. Hubbard; Gardere Wynne Sewell LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method are described for providing on line chat help to an applicant. An application identifier and a chat applet are inserted into a web page. The web page is sent to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

8 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



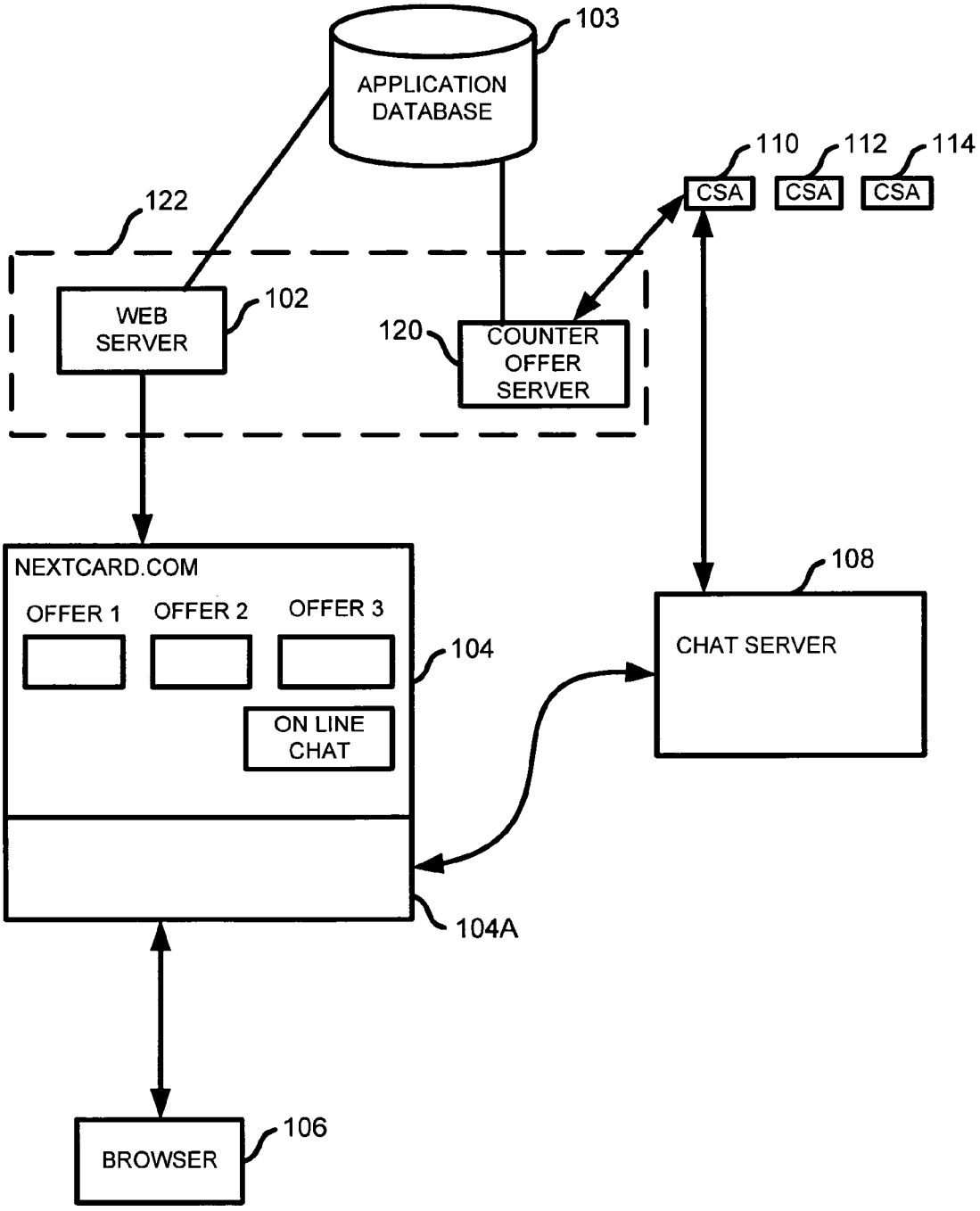

103
APPLICATION DATABASE
110
112
114
CSA
CSA
CSA
122
WEB SERVER
102
120
COUNTER OFFER SERVER
NEXTCARD.COM
OFFER 1
OFFER 2
OFFER 3
104
ON LINE CHAT
108
CHAT SERVER
104A
BROWSER
106

FIG. 1

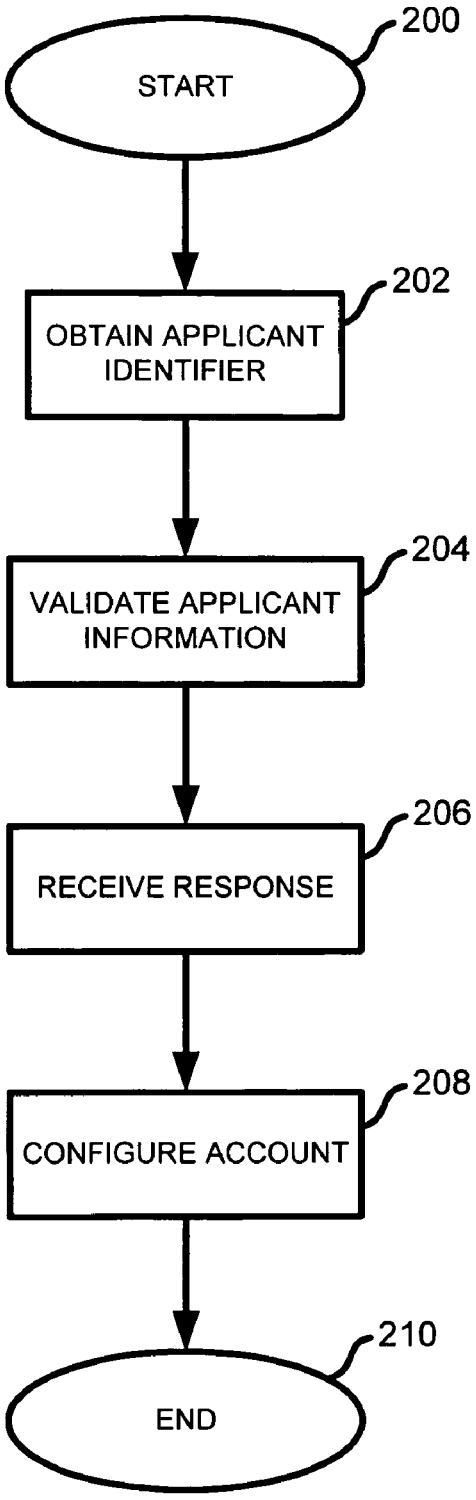

200
START
202
OBTAIN APPLICANT IDENTIFIER
204
VALIDATE APPLICANT INFORMATION
206
RECEIVE RESPONSE
208
CONFIGURE ACCOUNT
210
END

FIG. 2

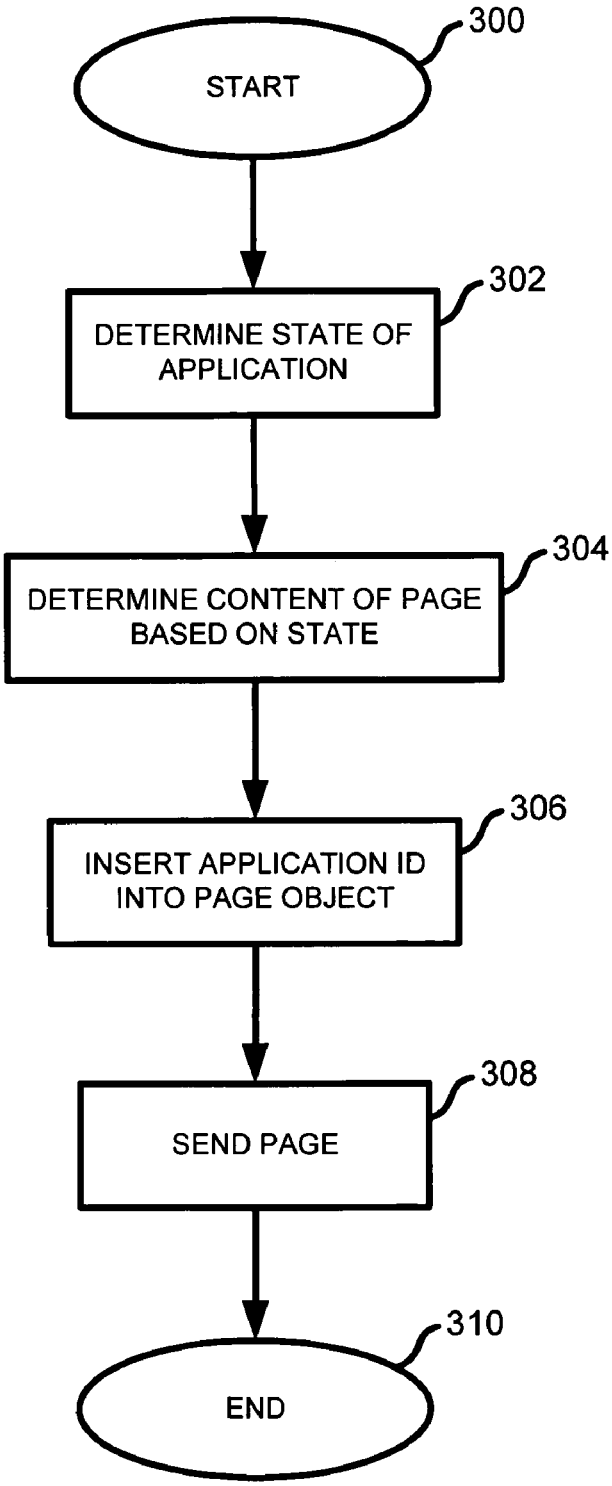

300
START
302
DETERMINE STATE OF APPLICATION
304
DETERMINE CONTENT OF PAGE BASED ON STATE
306
INSERT APPLICATION ID INTO PAGE OBJECT
308
SEND PAGE
310
END

FIG. 3

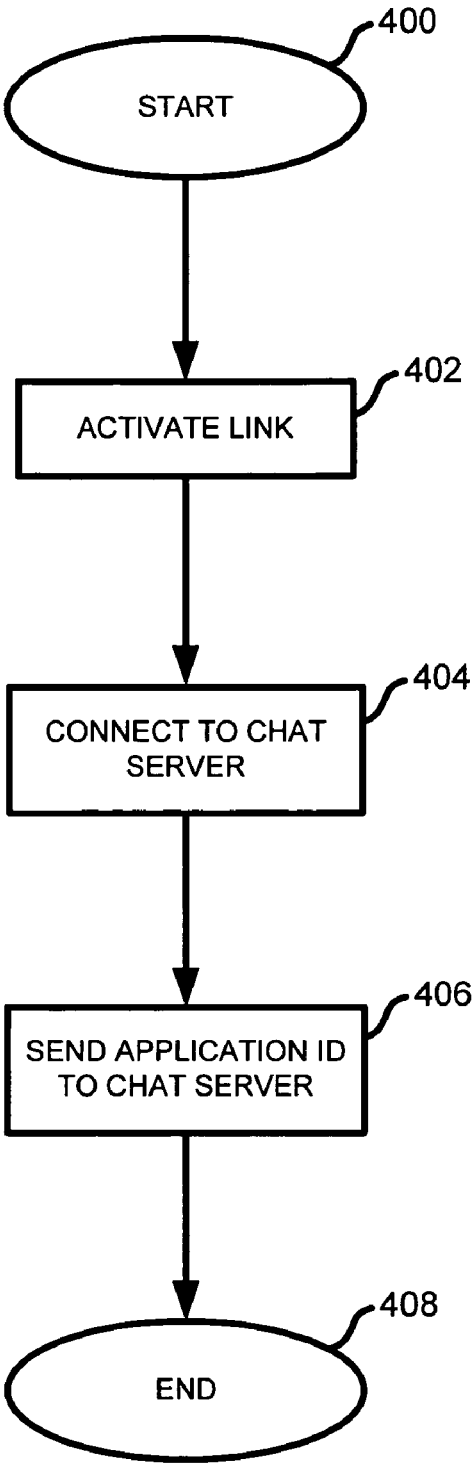

400
START
402
ACTIVATE LINK
404
CONNECT TO CHAT SERVER
406
SEND APPLICATION ID TO CHAT SERVER
408
END

FIG. 4

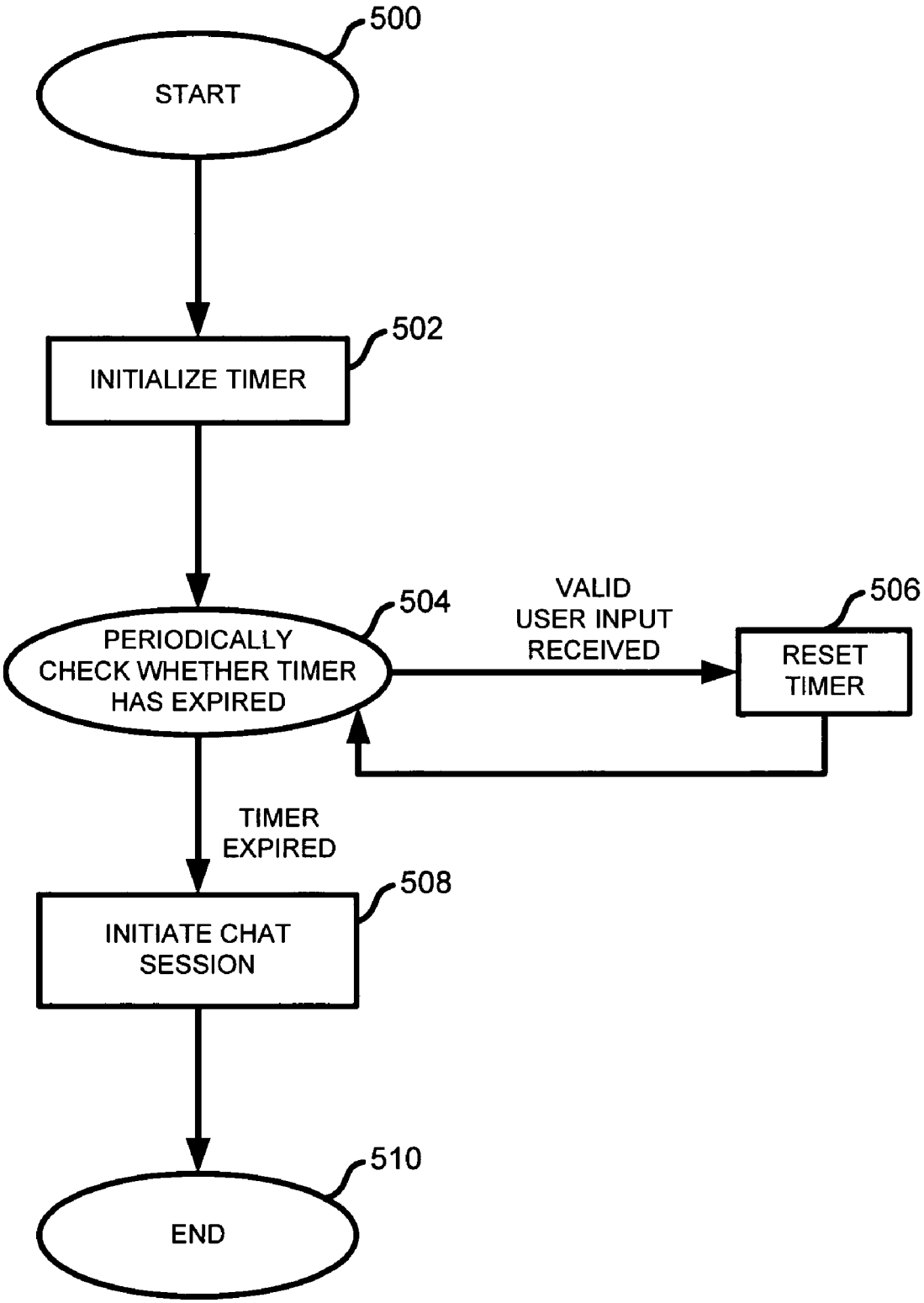

500
START
502
INITIALIZE TIMER
504
PERIODICALLY CHECK WHETHER TIMER HAS EXPIRED
VALID USER INPUT RECEIVED
506
RESET TIMER
TIMER EXPIRED
508
INITIATE CHAT SESSION
510
END

FIG. 5

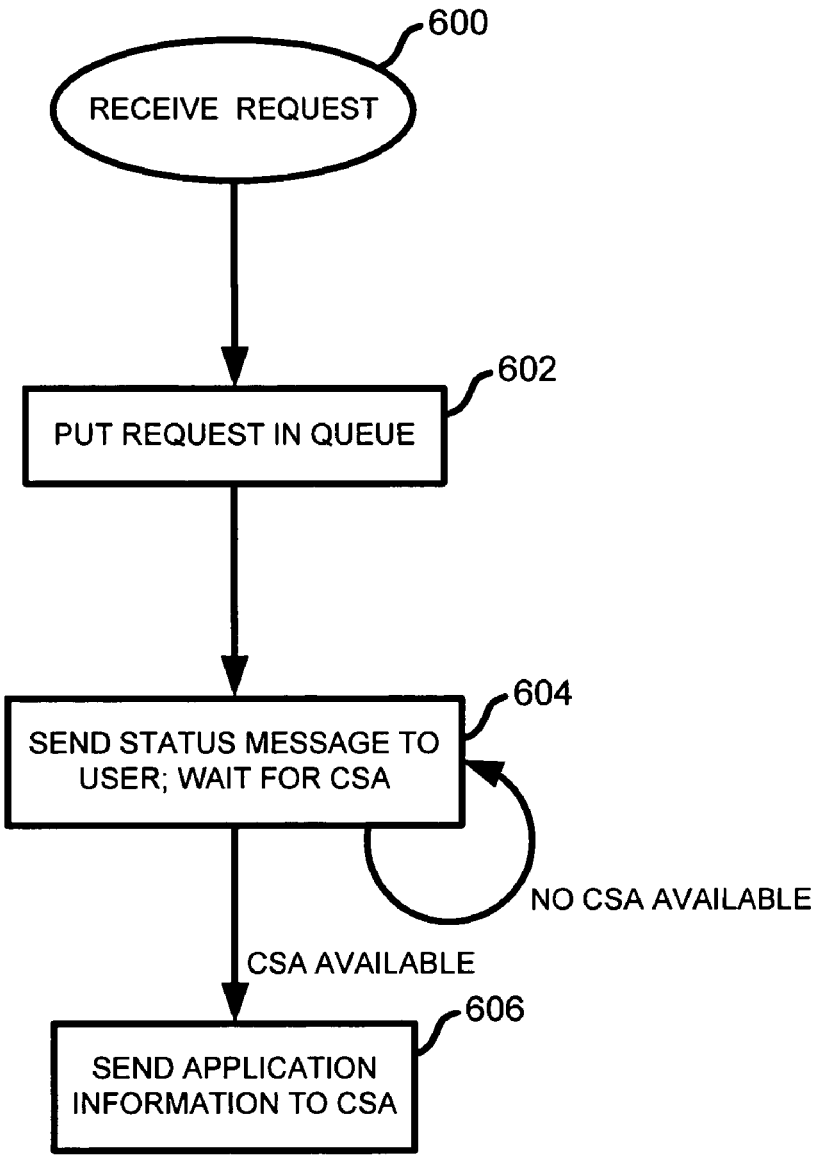

600
RECEIVE REQUEST
602
PUT REQUEST IN QUEUE
604
SEND STATUS MESSAGE TO USER; WAIT FOR CSA
NO CSA AVAILABLE
CSA AVAILABLE
606
SEND APPLICATION INFORMATION TO CSA

FIG. 6

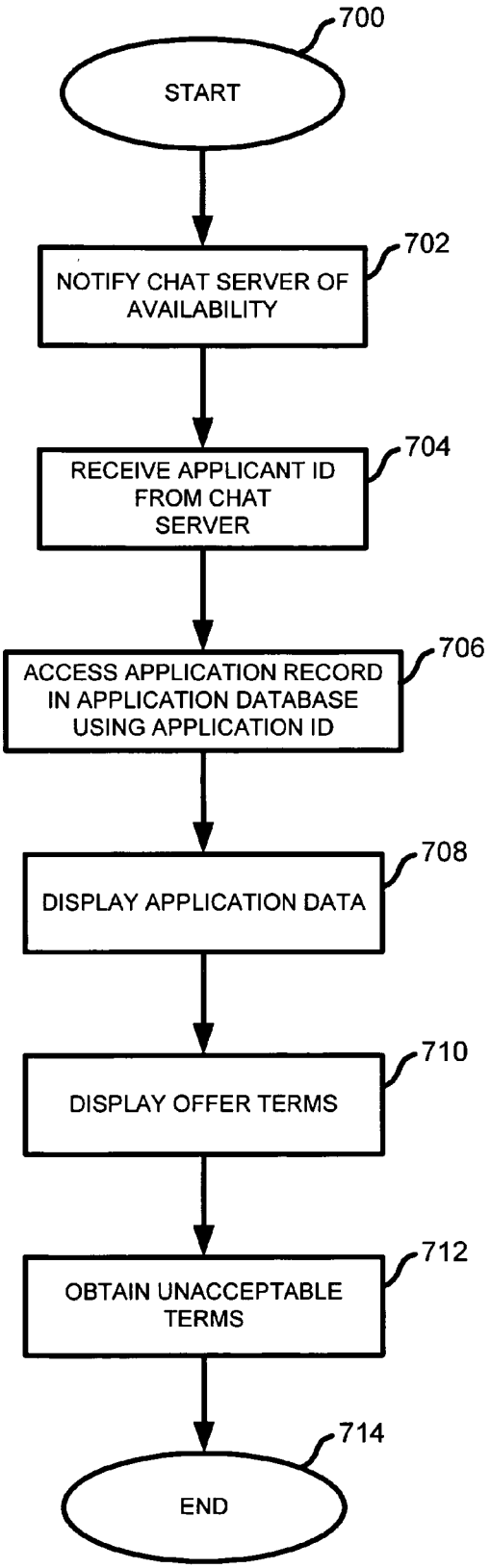

700
START
702
NOTIFY CHAT SERVER OF AVAILABILITY
704
RECEIVE APPLICANT ID FROM CHAT SERVER
706
ACCESS APPLICATION RECORD IN APPLICATION DATABASE USING APPLICATION ID
708
DISPLAY APPLICATION DATA
710
DISPLAY OFFER TERMS
712
OBTAIN UNACCEPTABLE TERMS
714
END

FIG.7A

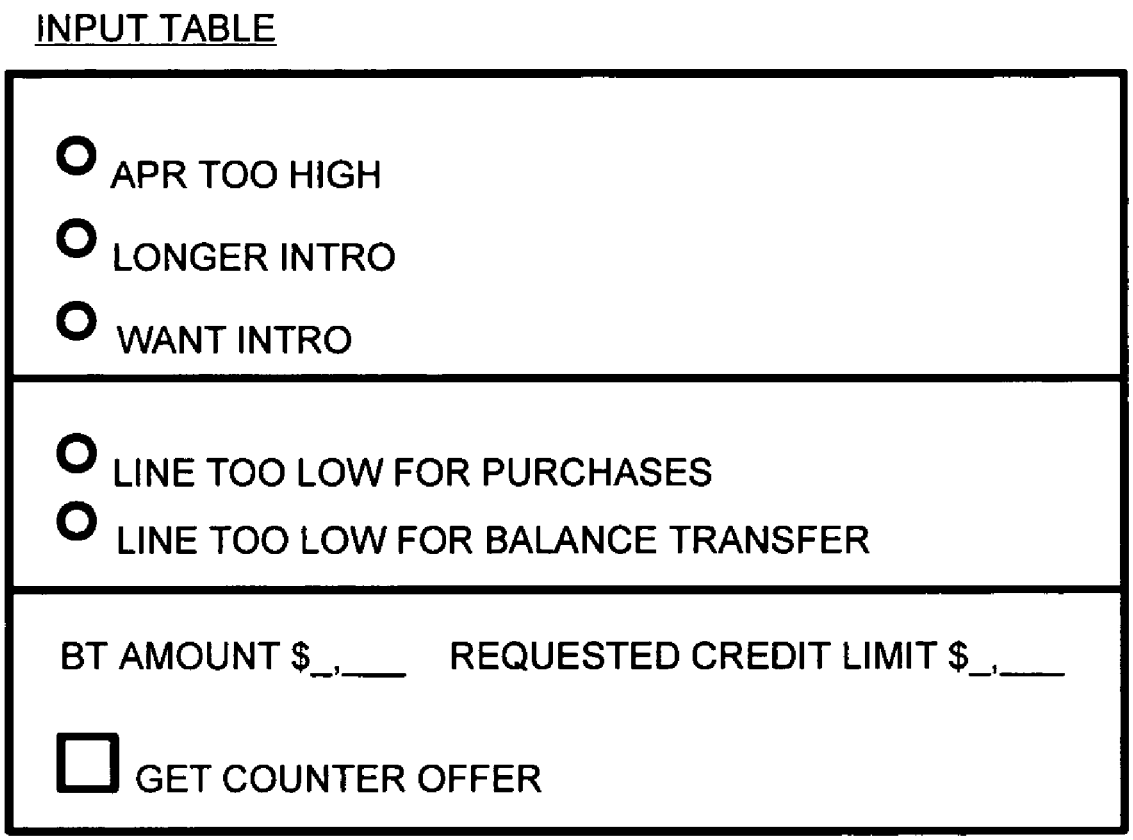

INPUT TABLE
APR TOO HIGH
LONGER INTRO
WANT INTRO
LINE TOO LOW FOR PURCHASES
LINE TOO LOW FOR BALANCE TRANSFER
BT AMOUNT $_,___
REQUESTED CREDIT LIMIT $_,___
GET COUNTER OFFER

FIG. 7B

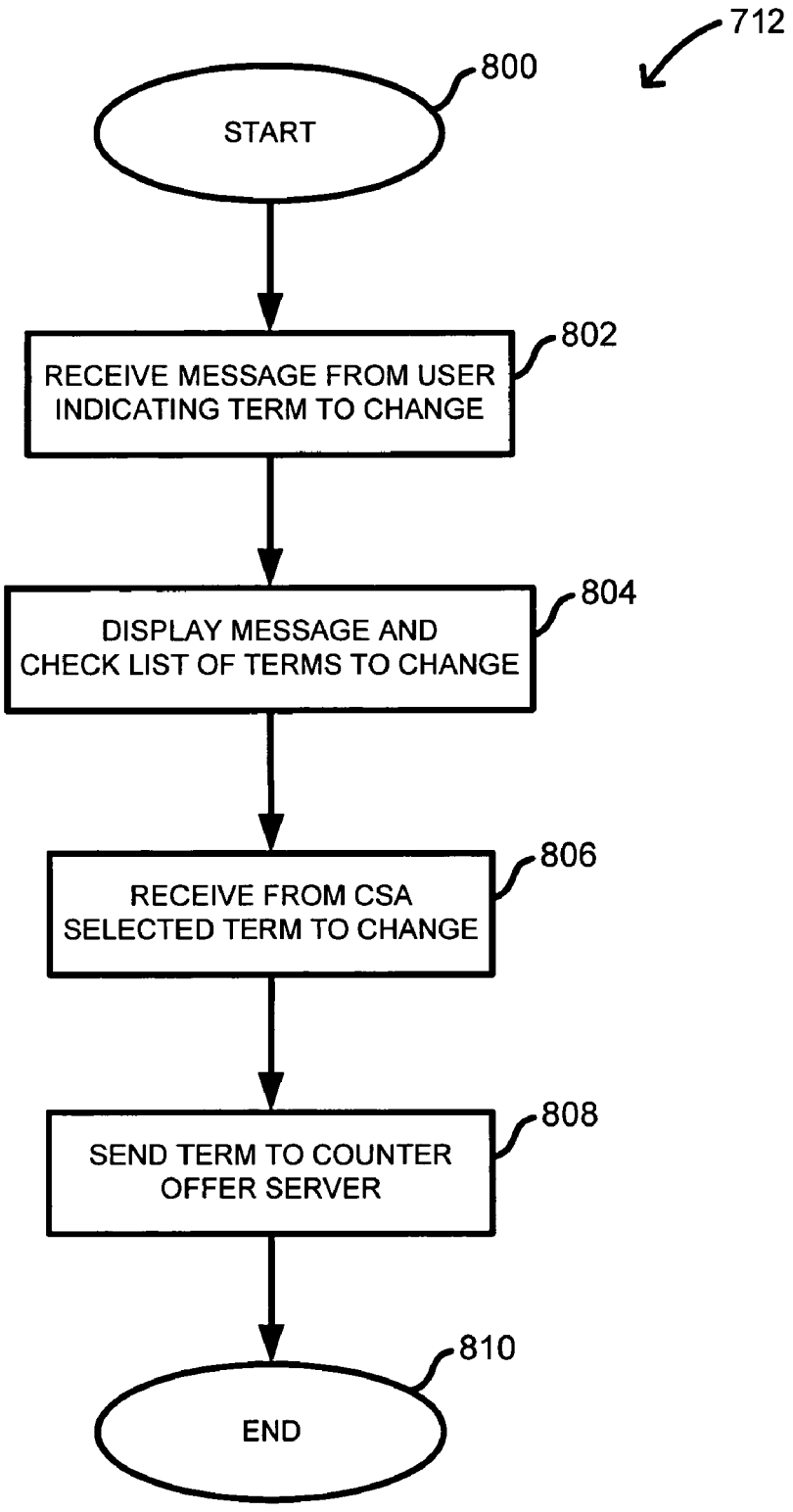

712
800
START
802
RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM USER INDICATING TERM TO CHANGE
804
DISPLAY MESSAGE AND CHECK LIST OF TERMS TO CHANGE
806
RECEIVE FROM CSA SELECTED TERM TO CHANGE
808
SEND TERM TO COUNTER OFFER SERVER
810
END

FIG. 8

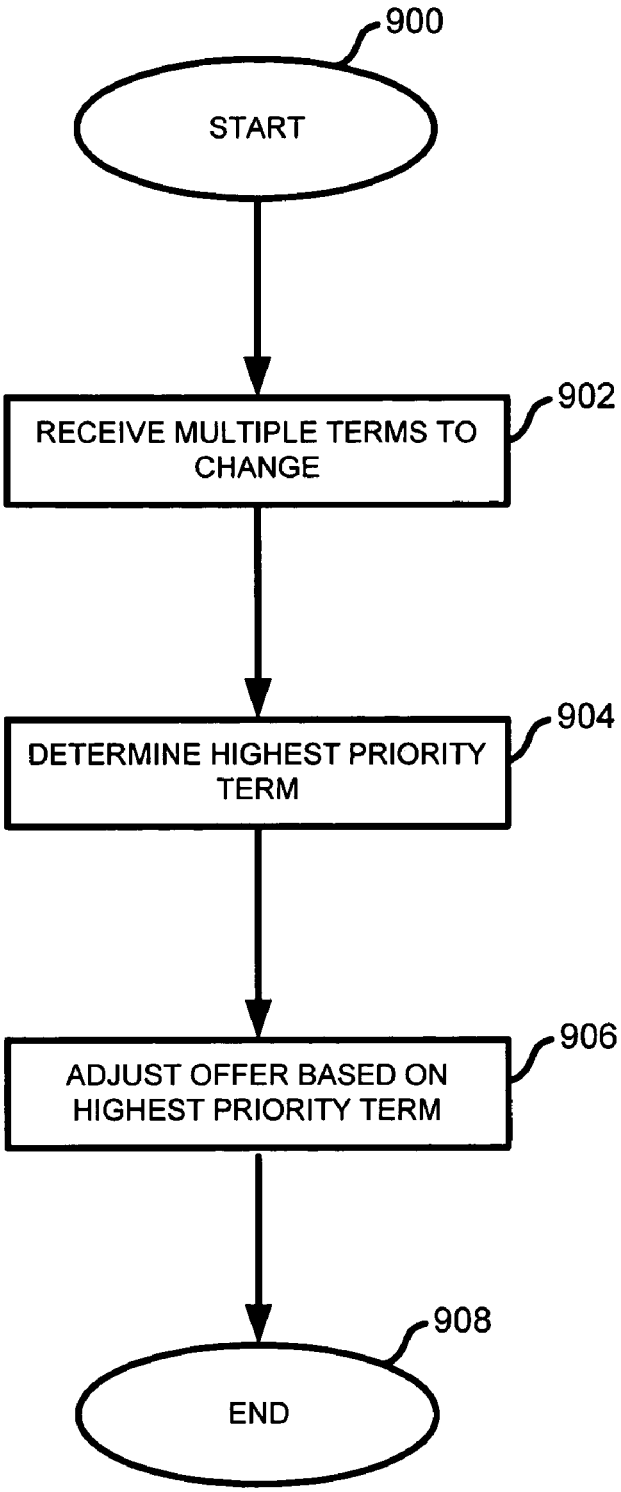

900
START
RECEIVE MULTIPLE TERMS TO CHANGE
902
DETERMINE HIGHEST PRIORITY TERM
904
ADJUST OFFER BASED ON HIGHEST PRIORITY TERM
906
908
END

FIG.9

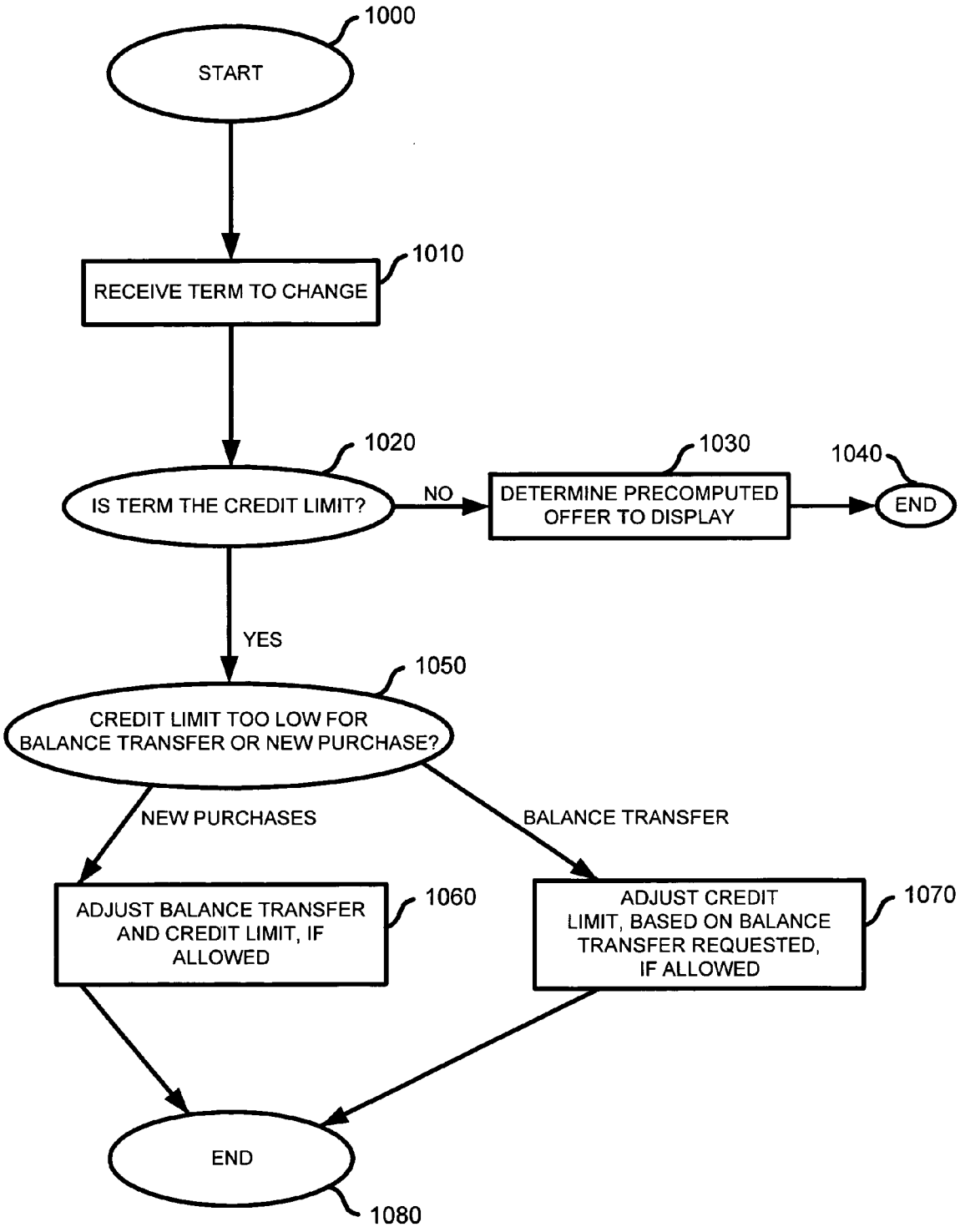

1000
START
RECEIVE TERM TO CHANGE
1010
IS TERM THE CREDIT LIMIT?
1020
NO
DETERMINE PRECOMPUTED OFFER TO DISPLAY
1030
END
1040
YES
CREDIT LIMIT TOO LOW FOR BALANCE TRANSFER OR NEW PURCHASE?
1050
NEW PURCHASES
BALANCE TRANSFER
ADJUST BALANCE TRANSFER AND CREDIT LIMIT, IF ALLOWED
1060
ADJUST CREDIT LIMIT, BASED ON BALANCE TRANSFER REQUESTED, IF ALLOWED
1070
END
1080

FIG. 10

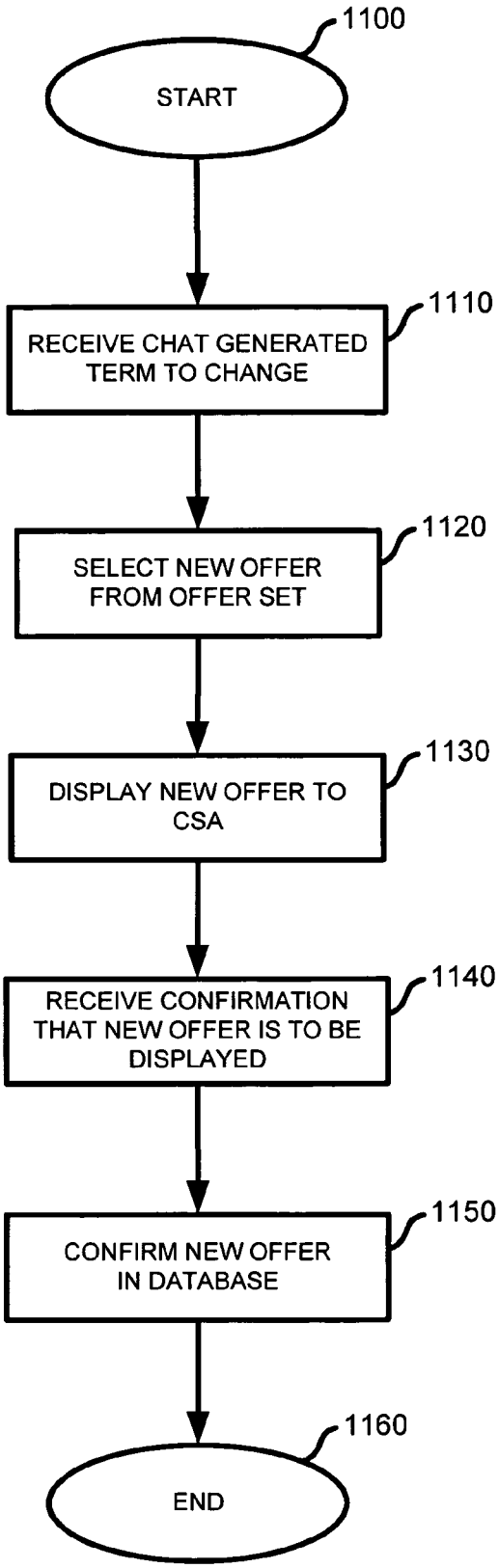

1100
START
1110
RECEIVE CHAT GENERATED TERM TO CHANGE
1120
SELECT NEW OFFER FROM OFFER SET
1130
DISPLAY NEW OFFER TO CSA
1140
RECEIVE CONFIRMATION THAT NEW OFFER IS TO BE DISPLAYED
1150
CONFIRM NEW OFFER IN DATABASE
1160
END

FIG. 11

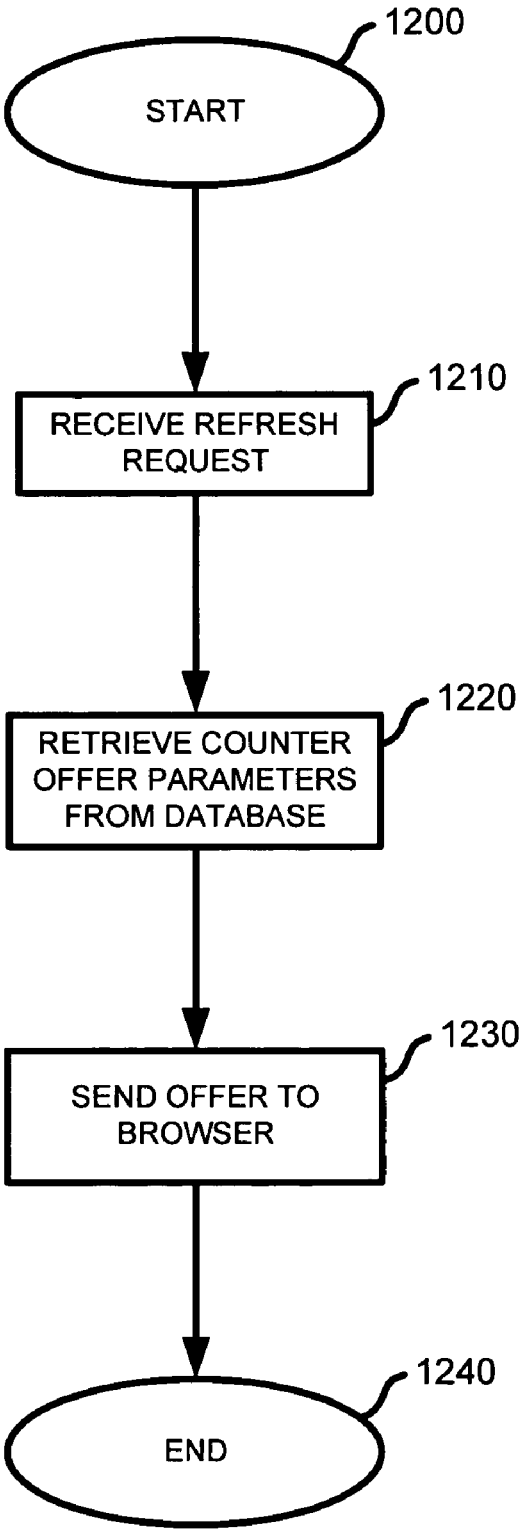

1200
START
1210
RECEIVE REFRESH REQUEST
1220
RETRIEVE COUNTER OFFER PARAMETERS FROM DATABASE
1230
SEND OFFER TO BROWSER
1240
END

FIG. 12

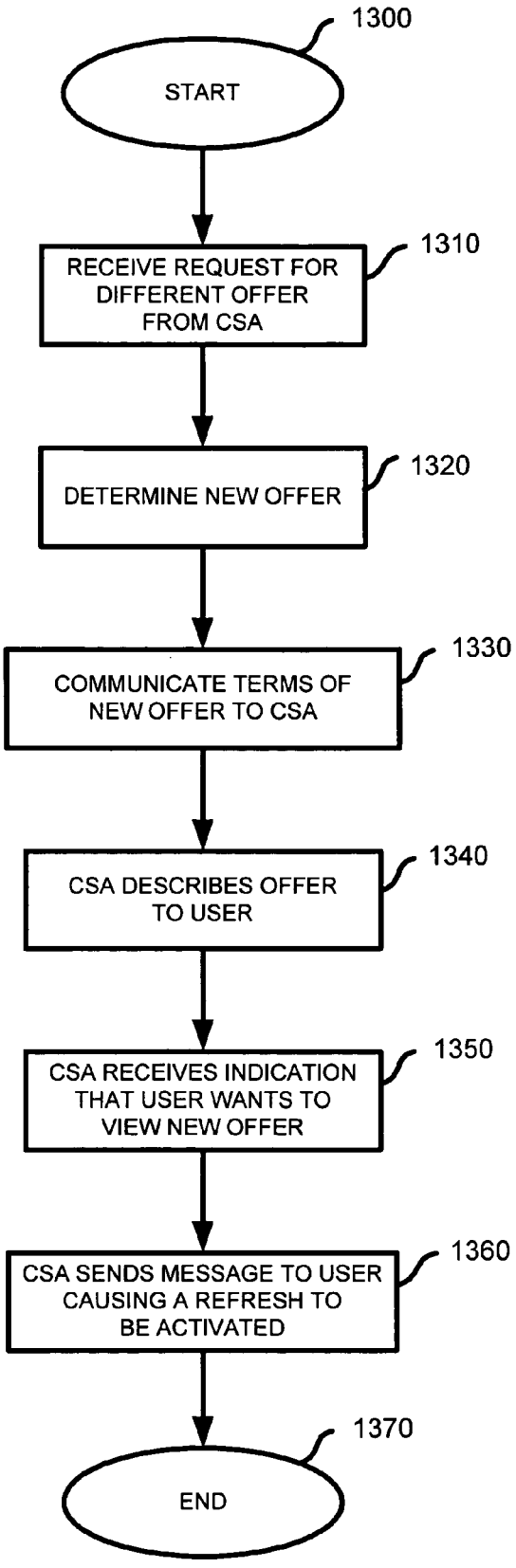

1300
START
RECEIVE REQUEST FOR DIFFERENT OFFER FROM CSA
1310
DETERMINE NEW OFFER
1320
COMMUNICATE TERMS OF NEW OFFER TO CSA
1330
CSA DESCRIBES OFFER TO USER
1340
CSA RECEIVES INDICATION THAT USER WANTS TO VIEW NEW OFFER
1350
CSA SENDS MESSAGE TO USER CAUSING A REFRESH TO BE ACTIVATED
1360
END
1370

FIG.13

INTEGRATING LIVE CHAT INTO AN ONLINE CREDIT CARD APPLICATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/595,556, filed Jun. 15, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,718,313, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

This application claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,201 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For Real Time On Line Credit Approval", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which is herein incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,878 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For A Verifiable On Line Rejection Of An Applicant For Credit", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which is herein incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,000 entitled: "Method And Apparatus For An Account Level Offer Of Credit And Real Time Balance Transfer", filed Nov. 3, 1998 which is herein incorporated by reference. This application is related to Ser. No. 09/595,601 filed concurrently herewith entitled: "Implementing A Counter Offer For An On Line Credit Card Application" which is herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to online transactions. More specifically, integrating live chat into an online credit card application is disclosed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Considerable marketing effort is involved in getting an applicant to log on to a credit card website and apply for a credit card. In addition to advertising, credit cards that allow a user to apply for a card over the Internet in some cases pay significant referral fees to a party that refers an applicant to the site. Given the effort and cost required to attract an applicant to begin an on-line credit card application, it is very important that, if at all possible, the applicant be encouraged to complete the process.

Various reasons exist why an applicant might cancel out of a credit card application that has already been started. The applicant may become confused during the process and may cancel when the applicant is unable to discern how to follow certain instructions. Also, an applicant may reject an offer for credit because of some attribute of the credit offer that the applicant finds unacceptable. Whatever the reason that the applicant does not complete the process and receive the credit card, the loss to the marketer of the credit card is significant. It would be very helpful if an on line credit card application system could be improved to reduce the number of applicants that stop the process short of obtaining a credit card.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An on line credit card application system that provides an integrated live chat to help the applicant during an application process is disclosed. In one embodiment, an application that initiates a chat session with a chat server is provided to the applicant's browser. When an event that occurs that indicates that the applicant may be helped by chatting with a customer service agent on line, a chat application contacts the chat server and places the applicant in a queue to chat with the next available customer service agent. In one

embodiment, the chat application on the applicant's browser does not send detailed information about the application to the chat server. Instead, the chat application sends an applicant identifier to the chat server. The chat server then accesses the application server that has been handling the application session with the applicant and uses the applicant identifier to access information about the application.

It should be appreciated that the present invention can be implemented in numerous ways, including as a process, an apparatus, a system, a device, a method, or a computer readable medium such as a computer readable storage medium or a computer network wherein program instructions are sent over optical or electronic communication links. Several inventive embodiments of the present invention are described below.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes inserting an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page. The web page is sent to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine upon the occurance of an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes receiving a request for a chat connection and a corresponding application identifier. A chat connection is established with the client. The applicant identifier is used to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing.

In one embodiment, a method of providing on line chat help to an applicant includes receiving a web page including an applicant identifier. It is determined that the applicant could benefit from online chat and a request is sent to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the application identifier.

In one embodiment, an application server for providing on line chat help to an applicant includes a processor configured to insert an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page and an applicant interface configured to send the web page to the applicant. The chat applet is configured to determine based on an event that the applicant could benefit from online chat and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

In one embodiment, a chat server for providing on line chat help to an applicant includes an applicant interface configured to receive a request for a chat connection and a corresponding application identifier and to establish a chat connection with the client. A server interface is configured to use the applicant identifier to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing.

In one embodiment, an applicant client for obtaining on line chat help includes an application server interface configured to receive a web page including an applicant identifier. A processor is configured to determine that the applicant could benefit from online chat. A chat interface is configured to send a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes the application identifier.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be presented in more detail in the following detailed description and the accompanying figures which illustrate by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram illustrating a system for providing real time chat help to an applicant and generating a counter offer when appropriate.

FIG. **2** is a flowchart illustrating a general process implemented on the chat server.

FIG. **3** is a flow chart illustrating a general process implemented on the web server for sending dynamic web pages to the applicant.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a browser for establishing a connection to a chat server.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating a typical process implemented on the browser for the purpose of initializing chat when the user does not respond to a downloaded web page in a certain period of time.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a chat server when a chat session is requested by a browser as described above.

FIG. **7**A is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented at a customer service agent for the purpose of supporting the chat session.

FIG. **7**B is a screen shot illustrating a display of offer terms used in one embodiment for determining which terms are unacceptable.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart illustrating in detail a process implemented in step **712** for obtaining the unacceptable terms of an offer from an applicant.

FIG. **9** is a flow chart illustrating the process implemented on the counter offer server when more than one term is selected as being unacceptable to the applicant.

FIG. **10** is a flow chart illustrating an example process for generating a counter offer.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on a counter offer server to generate and confirm a new offer for display to the applicant.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on the web server portion of the application server for the purpose of displaying a new counter offer to the applicant.

FIG. **13** is a flow chart illustrating a process used in one embodiment to automatically generate a refresh on the applicant's browser.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention is provided below. While the invention is described in conjunction with that preferred embodiment, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to any one embodiment. On the contrary, the scope of the invention is limited only by the appended claims and the invention encompasses numerous alternatives, modifications and equivalents. For the purpose of example, numerous specific details are set forth in the following description in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. The present invention may be practiced according to the claims without some or all of these specific details. For the purpose of clarity, technical material that is known in the technical fields related to the invention has not been described in detail so that the present invention is not unnecessarily obscured.

In one embodiment, an applicant interacts with a web server and receives a web page containing offers of credit that may be accepted by the applicant. At any point during the interaction with the web server, an online chat button or process may be activated that sends an applicant ID to a chat server and opens a chat window so that the applicant can receive help. In one embodiment, the help takes the form of the applicant describing why a displayed offer is unacceptable and a counter offer being generated for the applicant.

FIG. **1** is a block diagram illustrating a system for providing real time chat help to an applicant and generating a counter offer when appropriate. A web server **102** is in communication with an application database **103**. Application database **103** is used to store information about the applicant and the application. The information stored includes information provided by the applicant as well as information derived from various credit bureaus (not shown) that are accessed by the web server either directly or indirectly. Each application included in the application database is referenced by an applicant identifier that can be used to identify the application.

Web server **102** provides a web page **104** to a browser **106**. Typically, the web server and browser communicate over the Internet using HTTP. Web page **104** is shown for the purpose of illustration as an offer web page that includes three offers made to the applicant for a credit card as well as an on-line chat button that may be activated by the applicant to obtain help or to discuss the offers. Other web pages provided by the web server include forms that the applicant fills out to provide information so that a credit report may be obtained and an offer of credit generated based on the applicant's personal information.

An online application process for a credit card is described in detail in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,201, Attorney Docket No. NEXTP001, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For Real Time Online Credit Approval", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which was previously incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,878, Attorney Docket No. NEXTP002, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For A Verifiable Online Rejection Of An Applicant For Credit", filed Nov. 3, 1998, which was previously incorporated by reference; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/185,000, Attorney Docket No. NEXTP003, entitled: "Method And Apparatus For An Account Level Offer Of Credit And Real Time Balance Transfer", filed Nov. 3, 1998 which was previously incorporated by reference.

It should be noted that the process described herein will refer to the online credit application as being an application for a credit card. The process can also be applied to other offers of credit including an offer of instant credit for the purpose of consummating a single pending online transaction. In addition, the system and processes disclosed herein may be applied to other types of business transactions over the Internet. However, the particular architecture and processes described are especially useful for processing online credit card applications and the benefit of their application to online credit card applications is particularly strong.

Web server **102** and browser **106** continue to interact in a standard fashion with web pages being provided by web server **102** and the applicant filling out information as needed. At some point, an applicant may activate the online chat button included on the web page and a chat window **104**a opens up for the chat application and a connection is established with a chat server **108**. As is described further below, the chat window is opened and the connection with chat server **108** may be initiated by events other than just the activation of the online chat button. Chat server **108** implements a standard chat environment such as the chat envi-

ronment available from e-share. Other chat environments may be used that include the ability to pass a variable to the chat server from the browser.

The various servers shown in FIG. **1** may be implemented on any typical platform such as a Windows NT platform, a Linux platform, or other UNIX platform or other commercially available web server platform. The browser may be implemented on any system such as a Macintosh or a PC which are readily available.

In some embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant cancels out of the application. In other embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant lingers on a page for an amount of time that exceeds a threshold. In other embodiments, the chat process is initiated when the applicant's response to a request for information is somehow inadequate. For example, it may be detected that the answers provided by the applicant are incomplete or in the wrong form. The chat process may be initiated for the purpose of providing the applicant more detailed instructions or pointing out to the applicant the information that is required to complete the application.

In addition to opening the chat connection to chat server **108**, browser **104** also sends the applicant identifier to the chat server. The chat server then uses the applicant identifier to access information about the application in the application database. It should be noted that the applicant identifier may be used as an application identifier in circumstances such as would be expected for an online credit card application where there is one and only one application per applicant. In other embodiments, an application identifier that is unique for each application is assigned and used. In this description, wherever an applicant identifier is mentioned, an application identifier could also be used.

Sending the applicant identifier to the chat server instead of sending the current web page or other information to the chat server is preferable from a security standpoint because the applicant identifier can only be used to obtain information about the application by accessing application database **103**. In addition, preferably, the applicant identifier is encrypted, adding a further level of security.

In the embodiment shown, chat server **108** does not have a direct link to the application database **103**. Chat server **108** is connected to a customer service agent **110**. Customer service agent **1 10** handles the chat session, responding to requests made by the applicant. Other customer service agents **112** and **114** are also standing by to handle other chat sessions generated by chat server **108**. In one embodiment, requests made to the chat server are queued and the next available customer service agent is assigned to the first chat session request found in the queue.

Customer service agent **110** is connected to a counter offer server that is connected to application database **103**. By passing the applicant identifier from the chat server to the customer service agent to the application database through the counter offer server, information about the applicant can be obtained from the application database. Connections from the customer service agent to the counter offer server and from the counter offer server to the application database may be made over the Internet or may be a dedicated secure connection.

In the embodiment shown, which is adapted specifically for implementing a counter offer strategy as is described below, a separate web server **102** and counter offer server **120** are shown. This divides the processing demand generated by normal communication with a browser from the processing demand generated by interaction initiated by chat with a customer service agent. This architecture is particularly useful since the two types of traffic are isolated. In other embodiments, the functions of the web server and the counter offer server are performed by a single application server. Dashed box **122** represents a single application server that may include both the web server and the counter offer server. In general, the term application server is used to describe either the web server and counter offer server operating collectively or to describe a single server performing both the function of the web server and the counter offer server.

Additionally, in a system where a counter offer is not generated, counter offer server **120** may be referred to as a customer service agent server or some other term describing its primary function. The important point is that both the web server and the counter offer server both access the application database to obtain information about the status of the application. In addition, both the web server and the counter offer server may write data to the application database in some embodiments. The common access to the application database enables the customer service agent to obtain information about the status of the application using the applicant identifier received through the chat server and also allows the customer service agent to alter the status of the application based on information received from the applicant through the chat server by sending that information to the counter offer server for posting to the application database.

Thus, an applicant provides information to database **103** via the Internet using web pages in a standard manner. In addition, the applicant may communicate via chat with a customer service agent who also is connected to the application database and may change the state of the application according to information received by the applicant via chat. In the embodiment shown, the customer service agent interacts with a special purpose counter offer server that uses the information provided by the applicant to determine a counter offer using information in the application database. The counter offer is stored in the application database and provided to the applicant's browser via the web server. As noted above, the counter offer server and the web server may be implemented on a single machine referred to as the application server. The various processes operating on the application server, the chat server and the browser are described below for the purpose of illustrating how the chat window may be activated and a counter offer generated for the applicant.

FIG. **2** is a flowchart illustrating a general process implemented on the chat server. The process starts at **200**. In a step **202**, the applicant identifier is obtained from a browser. In a step **204**, the chat server validates the applicant information by communicating with the application database. In some embodiments, the chat server may communicate directly with the application database. In other embodiments, as shown in FIG. **1**, the chat server communicates with the application database through an application server. After the applicant information is validated, a response is received from the applicant via chat. Based on the response, the applicant account is configured in a step **208** and the process ends at **210**.

FIG. **3** is a flow chart illustrating a general process implemented on the web server for sending dynamic web pages to the applicant. The dynamic web pages differ from a standard web page used to interact with the applicant because they contain a page object used to initiate a chat section with a chat server upon the occurrence of certain events. The page object includes an applicant identifier that is passed to the chat server. The process starts at **300** when chat is initiated based on a user action. As described above,

the user action may be the activation of a help or chat button or the user canceling out of the application. Chat may also be activated by user inaction when a response is not received or by an improper action taken by a user resulting in an invalid response. In a step **302**, the state of the application is determined. Next, in a step **304**, the content of the page to be sent to applicant is determined based on the state of the application. Next, in a step **306**, the applicant identifier is inserted into a page object. In a step **308**, the page is sent to the applicant browser and the process ends at **310**.

FIG. **4** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a browser for establishing a connection to a chat server. The process starts at **400**. In a step **402**, a link to the chat server is activated either directly by the user or as a result of the occurrence of an event as described above. In a step **404**, a connection is established to the chat server. Typically the connection uses a protocol such as HTTPS. Next, in a step **406**, the applicant identification is sent to the chat server and the process ends at **408**.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating a typical process implemented on the browser for the purpose of initializing chat when the user does not respond to a downloaded web page in a certain period of time. The process starts at **500**. In a step **502**, a timer is initialized. Control is then transferred to **504** where periodic checks are made to determine whether the timer has expired. If a valid user input is received, control is transferred to a step **506** and the timer is reset. If the timer expires, then control is transferred to a step **508** and a chat session is initiated as described above. The process then ends at **510**.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented on a chat server when a chat session is requested by a browser as described above. The process starts at **600** when the request is received. The request for a chat session includes both a connection request and the applicant identifier. In a step **602**, the request is put into a queue and the applicant identifier is stored in a manner that associates it with the request. In some embodiments, the chat server uses the applicant identifier while the request is still in the queue to obtain the application information from the application database. In other embodiments, the applicant identifier is not used to access the application database until the request is assigned to a customer service agent. This insures that when the customer service agent accesses the information about the application, the information is up to date. In a step **604**, a status message is sent to the user and the system then waits for an available customer service agent. So long as no customer service agent is available, the system continues to wait at **604**. When a customer service agent becomes available, control is transferred to a step **606** and the application information is sent to the customer service agent. The customer service agent then uses the application information to discuss the state of the application with the applicant.

FIG. **7**A is a flow chart illustrating a process implemented at a customer service agent for the purpose of supporting the chat session. The process may be implemented on a client machine accessed by the customer service agent or may be implemented on the application server which may include a dedicated counter-offer server. The process starts at **700**. In a step **702**, the customer service agent notifies the chat server that it is available. Next, in a step **704**, the applicant identifier is received from the chat server. In a step **706**, the applicant record in the application database is accessed using the applicant identifier as mentioned above. The application record may be accessed either directly or via the application server. In a step **708**, the chat server displays the application data retrieved using the applicant identifier to the customer service agent. In one embodiment, the application data is displayed by displaying the same web page that the applicant is viewing. In addition, the web page may be augmented with other information about the status of the application. Alternatively, a completely separate application information screen may be displayed to the customer service agent.

In an embodiment where a counter offer is generated by the customer service agent, a display is provided showing various offer terms that the applicant may indicate are not acceptable in the chat between the applicant and the customer service agent. The customer service agent may check one or more of the terms and the terms checked by the customer service agent are sent to the counter offer server to be used in generating a counter offer. The terms or attributes of the offer that the applicant considers to be unacceptable are obtained in a step **712** and the initial process for receiving applicant information and providing information to the counter offer server ends at **714**.

It should be noted that a number of different methods of obtaining the unacceptable terms from the applicant may be used. In one embodiment, as described above, a set of offer terms are shown to the customers service agent and the customer service agent selects terms identified by the applicant in chat that are unacceptable. In other embodiments, a display of terms is provided to the applicant and the applicant picks the unacceptable terms with the aid of the customer service agent. In yet another embodiment, the chat generated by the applicant is automatically analyzed by a program which generates the list of unacceptable terms for the counter offer server.

FIG. **7**B is a screen shot illustrating a display of offer terms used in one embodiment for determining which terms are unacceptable. The display includes indications that interest rate attributes are not acceptable, indicating that the annual percentage rate or long term interest rate is too high, a longer introductory interest rate is desired, or an introductory interest rate is desired. The introductory interest rate is a very low rate offered for a short period of time when the account is established, also referred to as a teaser rate. In addition, buttons are provided for the customer service agent to check whether the credit limit is too low either for purchases or for balance transfers. In addition, the customer service agent can fill in a balance transfer amount that the applicant wants to transfer as well as a requested credit limit. Finally, a box is provided for the customer service agent to check and send the data to the counter offer server.

FIG. **8** is a flow chart illustrating in detail a process implemented in step **712** for obtaining the unacceptable terms of an offer from an applicant. The process starts at step **800**. In a step **802**, a chat message is received from a user indicating a term that the user would like to change. The message is displayed to the customer service agent along with a checklist as shown in FIG. **7***b* illustrating terms to change. As noted above, the checklist may also be displayed and checked by the applicant. In a step **806**, an input is received from the customer service agent of a selected term of an offer that the applicant would like to change. In a step **808**, the term is sent to the counter offer server and the process ends at **810**.

FIG. **9** is a flow chart illustrating the process implemented on the counter offer server when more than one term is selected as being unacceptable to the applicant. In one embodiment, a counter offer is selected based on only one unacceptable term being changed. This simplifies the process of determining a counter offer since changing two terms is somewhat more complex. Therefore, a hierarchy of terms

that may be changed by the applicant is provided and the highest priority term selected is used to determine the counter offer. All of the unacceptable terms are still transmitted to the counter offer server and recorded for the purpose of data gathering and analysis of the system. The process starts at **900**. In a step **902**, multiple unacceptable terms or attributes of the offer are received by the counter offer server. Next, in a step **904**, the highest priority term or attribute that is unacceptable is determined. Next, in a step **906**, the offer is adjusted and a counter offer is determined based on the highest priority term. The process ends at **908**.

Many different methods may be used by the counter offer server to generate a counter offer based on attributes or terms identified by the applicant as being unacceptable. In one embodiment, a number of potential offers are identified based on the applicant information provided and an assessment of the risk associated with extending credit to the applicant. Some of the generated offers are withheld while others are displayed to the applicant. A number of schemes may be used to decide which offers are displayed and which offers are withheld. Some methods may include a statistical selection or a selection according to a marketing scheme designed to increase the rate of acceptance. It may also be the case that the best offer is withheld and kept in reserve to use as a counter offer. In general, certain potential offers are withheld.

The identification by the applicant of an unacceptable term is used by the counter offer server to identify a better offer for the counter offer. In one embodiment, offer strategies are identified and the counter offer is identified by simply looking up an offer strategy associated with the applicant and the identified unacceptable term. In one embodiment, an offer strategy may include a set of offers shown to the applicant as well as offers that are not displayed and that correspond to various unacceptable terms. When an unacceptable term is identified, the offer corresponding to the strategy and the unacceptable term is used as the counter offer.

In some embodiments, the counter offer strategy is dependent on characteristics of the applicant. For example, the applicant may be classified as a "surfer" or "non-surfer". A "surfer" is a person who shifts or surfs balances among credit cards, taking advantage of low teaser rates. A determination that an applicant is a surfer is made based on an analysis of the applicant's credit report. A counter offer strategy designed for such an applicant may adopt the strategy of extending the period of an introductory rate if requested by the applicant, but requiring the applicant to make a certain number of purchases or not transfer the balance for a certain period of time.

In general, added terms and conditions such as purchase requirements or a length of time that a balance may not be transferred from the card may be added to counter offers for the purpose of creating a perceived barrier to receive the counter offer. Such a barrier or condition prevents the applicant from deciding that the first offer should always be rejected. In some embodiments, the conditions are determined based on characteristics of the applicant. As described above, surfers may receive balance transfer time restrictions.

In addition to selecting a withheld offer based on a pre-determined offer scheme, the counter offer server may also recalculate a customized offer based on the identification of an unacceptable term and an actual requested term by the applicant. For example, the applicant may express that the credit limit is too low, either for a desired balance transfer that the applicant wants to make or new purchases. The amount of the credit limit minus the amount of the balance transfer is referred to as the amount of credit that is "open to buy". The information sent to the counter offer server may include a requested credit limit and a requested balance transfer amount. From that information, the counter offer server can determine that the offer credit limit is too low either for the balance transfer requested or for the amount that the applicant wants open to buy. To minimize risk, it is desirable that the credit limit be as low as possible. Therefore, it is desirable not to simply select a withheld offer with a higher credit limit, but instead to customize an offer that conforms to the applicant's request but does not exceed the applicant's request.

Accordingly, a new credit limit may be calculated that incorporates the requested balance transfer and the amount that the applicant wants open to buy. The calculated new offer is checked versus the risk profile of the user and it is verified that the higher credit limit is appropriate for the user. Any of the various techniques well known in the art of assigning credit may be used to assess the risk of the applicant and determine an appropriate upper credit limit. Significantly, the counteroffer in the case of a requested higher credit limit is specifically customized for the applicant based on what the applicant requests. In general, any counter offer provided is based on the applicant's identification of an unacceptable term. In some embodiments, if no counter offer is available that improves an unacceptable term identified by the applicant, then a message is returned to the applicant either directly or through the chat interface that indicates that no counter offer can be provided at that time. For example, in one embodiment, the offer strategy may include an offer with the best annual percentage rate available in the set of offers initially displayed to the applicant. In such a case, if the applicant identifies the annual percentage rate as the unacceptable term, then no counter offer improving that term can be generated.

FIG. **10** is a flow chart illustrating an example process for generating a counter offer. The process starts at **1000**. In a step **1010**, the counter offer server receives the term that is to be changed. Next, in a step **1020**, it is determined whether the term is the credit limit or not. If the term is not the credit limit, then control is transferred to a step **1030** and a precomputed offer that was withheld is determined for display. The counter offer determination process then ends at **1040**. If the term is the credit limit, then control is transferred to a step **1050** and it is determined whether the credit limit is too low for a requested balance transfer or for new purchases (open to buy). If the credit limit is too low for new purchases, then control is transferred to a step **1060** and the required balance transfer and credit limit are adjusted if that is allowed by the scheme being used to assign credit based on an assessment of the applicant's risk.

If the credit limit is too low for a requested balance transfer, then control is transferred to a step **1070** and the credit limit is adjusted based on the balance transfer requested if allowed by the credit line assignment being used. After the credit limit is adjusted in steps **1060** or **1070**, the counter offer is defined and the counter offer determination process ends at **1080**. Whether a precomputed offer is determined for display in **1030** or the credit limit is recomputed in step **1060** or **1070**, if no better offer can be generated, then a message noting that no better offer can be generated is sent either to the chat server or to the applicant directly.

Once a counter offer has been defined or it has been determined that no counter offer that improves the unacceptable terms can be generated, the applicant is notified of

the counter offer terms. In different embodiments, notification may be accomplished in various ways. For example, in one embodiment, a new offer page is generated in the application server based on data written to the application database by the application server. In the embodiment where the application server is split into a web server and a counter offer server, the counter offer server writes data to the application database and the web server generates a counter offer page based on the data written to the application database. In addition, the application server also provides information to the chat server indicating what counter offer, if any, has been generated. The customer service agent then discusses the counter offer with the applicant via the chat interface. In order to view the counter offer page generated by the web server, the applicant is asked to refresh his browser. Refreshing the browser causes the offer page to be requested from the web server and the web server responds with the counter offer page. In one embodiment, a button labeled "view offer" is provided on the displayed page. When the button is selected, the page is downloaded again and any changes are then viewed by the user.

In other embodiments, the displaying of the counter offer page to the applicant is handled somewhat differently. In one embodiment, the chat server enables the display of the page through the applicant's browser automatically, without requiring the applicant to refresh the screen. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. In one embodiment, the chat server writes a variable to a memory location that the browser checks periodically. When the browser checks the location and finds a variable indicating that the counter offer page should be downloaded, the browser automatically refreshes itself. The applet that enables the browser to check the location and refresh itself may be used in some cases but not others. When such an applet is not used, the process of instructing the applicant through the chat interface to refresh his own browser or to select a button to view the offer may be implemented.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on a counter offer server to generate and confirm a new offer for display to the applicant. The process starts at **1100**. In a step **1110**, the counter offer server receives a chat-generated term to change. As described above, the term can be identified based on chat by a customer service agent or the term can be automatically determined by analysis of the chat provided by the applicant or the term can be identified using a pick list provided to the applicant. In a step **1120**, a new offer is selected from an offer set included in the offer strategy being used for the applicant. As described above, in some embodiments, a new offer is actually calculated based on information provided by the applicant such as a requested credit limit. Next, in a step **1130**, the new offer is displayed to the customer service agent. The customer service agent then communicates with the applicant about the new offer to determine the applicant's interest. The customer service agent then confirms to the counter offer server that the new offer is to be shown to the applicant. The confirmation is received in step **1140** and in a step **1150**, the counter offer server confirms the new offer in the data base so that it is ready to be displayed when the applicant's browser refreshes. The process then ends at **1160**.

In some embodiments, the new offer is confirmed in the database concurrent with it being displayed to the customer service agent. Then, whenever the applicant's browser refreshes, the counter offer will be displayed. In some embodiments, it is desired that the display of the counter offer not be enabled until customer service agent has an opportunity to chat with the applicant about the new offer and confirm that display is appropriate.

FIG. **12** is a flowchart illustrating a process implemented on the web server portion of the application server for the purpose of displaying a new counter offer to the applicant. The process starts at **1200**. In a step **1210**, the web server receives a refresh request from the applicant's browser. Next, in a step **1220**, the counter offer parameters are retrieved from the application database and a web page including the counter offer is generated. Then in a step **1230**, the counter offer page is sent to the browser. The process ends at **1240**.

FIG. **13** is a flow chart illustrating a process used in one embodiment to automatically generate a refresh on the applicant's browser. The process starts at **1300**. In a step **1310**, a request is received for a different offer from the customer service agent. The new offer is determined in a step **1320**. The terms of the new offer are communicated to the customer service agent in step **1330**. In a step **1340**, the customer service agent describes the offer to the user. Then, in a step **1350**, the customer service agent receives an indication that the user wants to view the new offer. The customer service agent then sends a message to the user in step **1360** that causes a refresh to be activated. As described above, the message may include writing a certain value to a defined memory location that is periodically examined by the browser for the purpose of determining whether a refresh has been requested by the customer service agent. Once one refresh is generated in this manner, the value that the browser looks for may be incremented so that each time it finds the same value, a new refresh is not generated. The process ends at **1370**.

A system and method for activating a chat interface with a customer service agent that has access to information about an application for credit has been described. In one embodiment, the chat interface is used to obtain information about why an applicant is rejecting an offer of credit and to identify unacceptable terms. Those unacceptable terms are communicated to a counter offer server and the counter offer server generates a new offer that improves the unacceptable term. The new offer is communicated to the applicant using the chat interface and a web page showing the new offer with an opportunity to accept the offer is displayed to the applicant when the applicant's browser is refreshed.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be apparent that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims. It should be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing both the process and apparatus of the present invention. Accordingly, the present embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein, but may be modified within the scope and equivalents of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

inserting an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

sending the web page to the applicant;

wherein the chat applet is configured to determine that a period of time has expired without an action from the applicant and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

2. A method as recited in claim **1** wherein the applicant is applying for credit.

3. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein the applicant is applying for a credit card.

4. A method as recited in claim 1 further comprising:

receiving the request for a chat connection and the corresponding application identifier;

establishing a chat connection with the applicant; and

using the applicant identifier to obtain information from a remote server about an application that the applicant is in the process of completing.

5. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant as recited in claim 4 wherein the application identifier is used to access an application while the request for a chat connection is waiting in a queue.

6. A method of providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

determining that a period of time has expired without an action from the applicant; and

sending a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes an application identifier associated with the applicant.

7. An application server for providing on line chat help to an applicant comprising:

a processor configured to insert an application identifier and a chat applet into a web page; and

an applicant interface configured to send the web page to the applicant;

wherein the chat applet is configured to determine that a period of time has expired without an action from the applicant and, upon such determination, to send a request to a chat server for a connection and to include the application identifier with the request.

8. An applicant client for obtaining on line chat help comprising:

a processor configured to determine that a period of time has expired without an action from the applicant;

a chat interface configured to send a request to a chat server for a connection wherein the request includes an application identifier associated with the applicant.

* * * * *

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

LIVEPERSON, INC., Plaintiff, v. NEXTCARD, LLC ~~and~~, MARSHALL CREDIT STRATEGIES, LLC, CPMG, INC., and WARBLER TECHNOLOGIES, L.P., Defendants.	Civil Action No. 08-062 (GMS) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff LivePerson, Inc. ("LivePerson") brings this action for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 6,718,313 ("the '313 Patent") and U.S. Patent No. 7,346,576 ("the '576 Patent") (collectively the "NextCard Patents") against Defendants NextCard, LLC ~~and~~("NextCard"), Marshall Credit Strategies, LLC ("MCS"), CPMG, Inc. ("CPMG"), and Warbler Technologies, L.P. ("Warbler"). A copy of the patents are filed herewith as Exhibits A and B, pursuant to D. Del. LR 3.2.

Parties

1. ~~1.~~ Plaintiff LivePerson is a corporation organized and existing under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and is headquartered in New York, New York. LivePerson is a provider of online engagement solutions that facilitate real-time assistance and trusted expert advice. Connecting businesses and experts with consumers seeking help on the Web, LivePerson's hosted software platform creates more relevant, compelling and personalized online experiences.

2. ~~2.~~ On information and belief, Defendant NextCard, LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at

104 E. Houston Street, Suite 145, Marshall, Texas 75670. On information and belief, NextCard~~,~~ ~~LLC has no business other than bringing patent infringement suits.~~ is owned and /or controlled by co-defendant CPMG, ostensibly through co-defendant Warbler. On information and belief, NextCard was formed to acquire the NextCard Patents from co-defendnat MCS, and NextCard's only business is to license and enforce patents. Upon information and belief, the only patents NextCard has ever owned are the NextCard Patents.

3. ~~3.~~ On information and belief, Defendant MCS is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at ~~500 Crescent Court, Suite 250, Dallas, Texas 75201.~~ 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, MCS is owned or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by co-defendant CPMG. On information and belief, MCS is managed on a day-to-day basis by CPMG. On information and belief, the only assets MCS has ever owned are the NextCard Patents.

4. On information and belief, Defendant Warbler is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principle place of business at 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, Warbler is managed on a day-to-day basis by its co-defendant, CPMG, and is owned or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by CPMG. On information and belief, Warbler has no business beyond managing NextCard for CPMG.

5. On information and belief, Defendant CPMG is a company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1770, Dallas, Texas 75201. On information and belief, CPMG owns or controls, either directly or indirectly, each of the other co-defendants MCS, Warbler, and Nextcard. Because the

activities of each of the four Defendants are so closely intertwined, they are jointly referred to herein as "the CPMG Entities," without specific attribution to each.

Jurisdiction and Venue

6. ~~4.~~ This case arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 1338.

7. ~~5.~~ Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b).

8. ~~6.~~ This court has personal jurisdiction over the ~~parties, because MCS purchased~~CPMG Entities, because the CPMG Entities purposefully availed themselves of the benefits of Delaware law via thier purchase of the '313 and '576 Patents ~~out of bankruptcy~~in proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, docketed as Bankruptcy Petition No. 02-13376-KJC. The debtor in that proceeding is a company entitled NextCard, Inc. (an entity distinct from Defendant NextCard, LLC). On information and belief, the CPMG Entities have additional contacts with Delaware.

COUNT I
Declaratory Judgment of
Non-Infringement and Invalidity of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,718,313 and 7,346,576

9. ~~7.~~ The allegations of paragraphs 1 through ~~6~~8 are incorporated by reference into Count I as though fully set forth herein.

10. ~~8.~~ On information and belief, MCS, a CPMG Entity, purchased the '313 and '576 Patents out of bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, docketed as Bankruptcy Petition No. 02-13376-KJC on March 22, 2007. MCS is controlled by CPMG, Inc, a Texas corporation.

11. ~~9.~~ On information and belief, on March 23, 2007 (one day after ~~the~~ MCS's purchase of the '313 and '576 Patents), NextCard, LLC ~~was~~and Warbler were formed by CPMG, and, on the same day, MCS purportedly assigned the rights in the '313 and '576 Patents through

Warbler to NextCard, LLC. NextCard, LLC is controlled by Warbler Technologies, L.P., which is a Limited Partnership in Texas that is also controlled by CPMG, Inc.

12. ~~10.~~ On August 16, 2007, NextCard, LLC sued several companies in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas ("the Texas Court"), asserting infringement of the '313 Patent. NextCard, LLC alleges that the defendants therein have infringed and/or continue to infringe the '313 Patent by incorporating online chat features into their internet credit card offerings/applications in accordance with methods and systems claimed by the '313 Patent. That case is now pending before Judge Ward as Civil Action No. 2:07-cv-354 (TJW) ("the Texas Litigation").

13. ~~11.~~ On March 18, 2008, the '576 Patent was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as a continuation of the '313 Patent. On ~~information and belief,~~April 9, 2008, NextCard, LLC ~~has threatened defendants~~amended its Complaint in the Texas Litigation ~~with~~to add a count for infringement ~~litigation on~~of the '576 Patent~~, purportedly by adding it to the Texas Litigation through amendment of NextCard, LLC's complaint therein~~.

14. ~~12. On information and belief, NextCard, LLC will accuse technology in the Texas Litigation made, used and/or sold by LivePerson, in particular, LivePerson's products which facilitate provision of online chat services in order to engage online visitors with human assistance in the form of a live chat service over the Internet.~~

15. On April 30, 2008, NextCard filed suit against LivePerson in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, accusing LivePerson's technology of infringement of the NextCard Patents.

16. ~~13.~~ LivePerson denies that any of its products infringe the '313 and '576 Patents and further contends that the '313 and '576 Patents are invalid for failure to comply with

one or more of the requirement of Title 35, United States Code, including, but not limited to, 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.

17. ~~14.~~ The Texas Litigation ~~has~~, and the Texas suit against LivePerson itself, have placed a cloud over LivePerson's technology. The litigation in Texas ~~Litigation~~ is likely to cause confusion in the marketplace as to LivePerson's ability to provide software without its customers becoming the subject of indiscriminate patent litigation in Texas, and clouds LivePerson's ability to provide hassle-free services to its customers, and to market and sell its technology to new customers.

18. ~~15.~~ There now exists a current and justiciable controversy concerning whether the '313 and '576 Patents are infringed and invalid. This is a substantial controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment. LivePerson thus seeks a declaration from this Court resolving the present controversy.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, LivePerson prays for judgment against ~~NextCard, LLC and MCS~~the CPMG entities as follows:

(a) Declaring that the '313 and '576 Patents are not infringed by LivePerson's products, and are invalid;

(b) Awarding LivePerson its costs and disbursements in this action, including its reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(c) Granting LivePerson such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

LivePerson demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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Dated: ~~March 18,~~ ~~2008~~

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* Admission *pro hac vice* pending.