Oracle America, Inc. v. Google Inc.

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I. Reid Mullen, declare as follows:

- 1. I am an associate in the law firm of Keker & Van Nest LLP, counsel to Google Inc. ("Google") in the present case. I submit this declaration in support of Google Inc.'s Oppositions to Oracle America, Inc.'s ("Oracle") Motions *in Limine*. I have knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called to testify as a witness thereto could do so competently under oath.
- 2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** are true and correct copies of the Responses to Interrogatories Nos. 14 and 17, from Plaintiff Oracle America, Inc.'s Objections and Responses to Defendant Google, Inc.'s Fourth Set of Interrogatories, dated July, 14, 2011.
- 3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the March 2, 2011 from Google's counsel (Scott Weingaertner) to Oracle's counsel (Marc Peters).
- 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of pages 1, 19-21, 38-39, 43-44, 77-78 from the transcript of the July 21, 2011 Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Patrick Brady (along with the Errata sheet and signature pages) (highlights added). Google's confidentiality designation has been removed from the cover page and the pages included in Exhibit 3.
- 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of the cover page, page 66 and page 384 from the August 8, 2011 *Opening Expert Report of John C. Mitchell Regarding Patent Infringement Submitted on Behalf of Plaintiff Oracle America, Inc.* (highlights added). A confidentiality designation has been removed from the cover page because confidential information is not included in the excerpts included in Exhibit 4.
- 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of the cover page and pages 1-2 of *Oracle's Second Supplemental Patent Local Rule 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions*, served on April 1, 2011 (highlights added).
- 7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of a document entitled ACIS Fact Sheet, available at http://www.interop.org/fact-sheet.html.
- 8. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 7** is a true and correct copy of a document produced by Google Inc. in this litigation at production number GOOGLE-03369758.
 - 9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of a document entitled

1	Oracle Data Sheet – Interoperability and Oracle Solaris 10, available at
2	http://www.oracle.com/us/products/servers-storage/solaris/interoperability-solaris-10-
3	ds067316.pdf.
4	10. Attached hereto as Exhibit 9 is a true and correct of relevant excerpts of the
5	August 25, 2011 Transcript of Proceedings in front of the Honorable Donna M. Ryu.
6	11. Attached hereto as Exhibit 10 is a true and correct copy of the September 22,
7	2011 Declaration of Tim Lindholm in Support of Google's Motion in Limine No. 1 to Exclude
8	Mr. Lindholm's August 6, 2010 Email and Drafts Thereof.
9	12. Attached hereto as Exhibit 11 is a true and correct copy of relevant excerpts from
10	the September 7, 2011 deposition transcript of Tim Lindholm.
11	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this
12	declaration was executed at San Francisco, California on October 4, 2011.
13	
14	By: /s Reid Mullen REID MULLEN
15	KEID MULLEN
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19	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.		
20	UNITED STATES DIS	STRICT COURT	
21	NORTHERN DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA	
22	SAN FRANCISCO	DIVISION	
23	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA	
24	Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF ORACLE AMERICA, INC.'S OBJECTIONS AND	
25	v.	RESPONSES TO DEFENDANT GOOGLE INC.'S FOURTH SET OF	
26	GOOGLE INC.	INTERROGATORIES (NOS. 14-17)	
27	Defendant. CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION		
28			
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Oracle's Objections and Responses to Google's 4th Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 14-17) Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA pa-1470046

PROPOUNDING PARTY: Defendant GOOGLE INC.

RESPONDING PARTY: Plaintiff ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

SET NO.: Four (Nos. 14-17)

Pursuant to Rule 33 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Oracle America, Inc. ("Oracle") hereby responds to Defendant Google Inc.'s ("Google") Fourth Set of Interrogatories.

INTERROGATORY NO. 14:

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Identify (by setting forth the date, individual participants, form of communication, substance of communication and, if applicable, relevant document production number) all communications between Oracle and Google on which Oracle relies to support any allegation or contention of willful patent or copyright infringement.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 14:

Oracle sets forth below the communications between Oracle and Google that are responsive to this interrogatory. This is only a small subset of the evidence and information on which Oracle may rely to support its contention that Google's infringement of the patents and copyrights in suit is and has been willful. Among other things, Google was well aware that Oracle had purchased Sun and thereby acquired Sun's well-known portfolio of Java-related patents. Google was also aware that Sun, and hence Oracle, asserted copyright protection over Java application programming interfaces and code. For example, in 2005 and 2006, Google and Sun held extensive negotiations over a possible intellectual property license and collaboration relating to Java and Android. Sun and Google discussed licensing of Sun's Java platform technologies, including Java copyrighted elements and Java-related patents. In addition, in 2009, Sun and Google discussed licensing of Sun's Java platform technologies for Android and other Google products. Also, Eric Schmidt held various engineering and management positions at Sun from 1983 to 1997. He was the President of Sun Technology Enterprises from 1991 to 1994, and Sun's Chief Technology Officer from 1994 to 1997. During his tenure at Sun, Sun engineers made large contributions to the Java platform and filed numerous Java-related patent applications, many of which have since issued. Schmidt subsequently became Google's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, bringing his knowledge of the Java platform to Google. Moreover,

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Google has hired former Sun engineers who were key developers of the Java platform. For example, Google currently employs at least four named inventors and co-inventors of the patents-in-suit: Lars Bak, James Gosling, Robert Griesemer, and Frank Yellin. Google thus had knowledge of the Java platform and Java intellectual property rights and knew that its actions constituted patent and copyright infringement, or acted with reckless disregard for Oracle's rights.

Responsive to this interrogatory, Oracle identifies the following communications between Oracle and Google that it may rely upon to demonstrate Google's willful infringement:

BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- In 2010, Larry Ellison of Oracle, and Eric Schmidt and Larry Page of Google discussed a potential Google-Oracle partnership. (Rubin Tr. 119:5-121:17.)
- In 2010, Thomas Kurian of Oracle and Andy Rubin of Google met on multiple occasions to discuss Android and the Java platform. (Rubin Tr. 121:9-17; 122:21-133:4; and 134:17-135:24.) Also, in 2010, representatives of Oracle met with Andy Rubin to discuss the same. (Rubin Tr. 14:20-15:3; and 138:19-142:5.)
- On May 27, 2010, TJ Angioletti and George Simion of Oracle had a discussion with Tim Porter of Google about Oracle's patents.
- In June 2010, Safra Catz and Thomas Kurian of Oracle had a discussion with Alan Eustace of Google about Android and the Java platform. The communication leading to the discussion can be found at OAGOOGLE0006901553.
- On July 20, 2010, representatives of Oracle and Google met to discuss Oracle's Java-related patents, including the patents-in-suit. Oracle explained how Android infringes the patents-in-suit and why Google's invalidity defenses are meritless. The following representatives attended the discussion: TJ Angioletti, Matthew Sarboraria, and George Simion of Oracle; and Benjamin Lee, Josh McGuire, and Eric Schulman of Google. The presentation used during the July 20, 2010 meeting can be found at GOOGLE-00392259.

END CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- On August 12, 2010, Oracle filed a complaint against Google in the present action.
- The complaint lists the patents-in-suit and copyrights-in-suit.

Discovery is ongoing, and Oracle has not yet completed its investigation of the documents 2 and facts relevant to the claims and defenses asserted in this action. Accordingly, Oracle's 3 responses are based on the information reasonably available at this time and Oracle will 4 supplement this response as appropriate under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 5 **INTERROGATORY NO. 15:** 6 Identify, by reference to the relevant portions of the source code and the date on which 7 such portions were first included in the code, the specific functionality within JavaOS 1.0 that 8 Oracle contends practices the Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,966,702. 9 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 15:** 10 Oracle does not contend that JavaOS 1.0 practiced the Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,966,702. 12 **INTERROGATORY NO. 16:** 13 Identify, by reference to the relevant portions of the source code and the date on which 14 such portions were first included in the code, the specific functionality within JDK 1.2 that Oracle 15 contends practices the Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,910,205. 16 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 16:** 17 18

The functionality that practices the Asserted Claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,910,205 is implemented in the TemplateTable:: fast invokevfinal() method, which is included in templateTable i486.cpp of the HotSpot virtual machine. The HotSpot virtual machine first became an optional component of JDK 1.2 in version 1.2.1_004 on or about March 18, 1998.

Discovery is ongoing, and Oracle has not yet completed its investigation of the documents and facts relevant to the claims and defenses asserted in this action. Accordingly, Oracle's responses are based on the information reasonably available at this time and Oracle will supplement this response as appropriate under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17:

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State all facts supporting any allegation or contention by Oracle that any product listed in Oracles Patent Local Rule 3-1(g) Asserted Practice of the Claimed Inventions disclosure was marked in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 287.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 17:

Oracle is not aware of any product listed in Oracle's Patent Local Rule 3-1(g) Asserted Practice of the Claimed Inventions that was marked with the patent number of any of the patents-in-suit. Oracle notes that method claims do not require marking under 35 U.S.C. § 287. Also, section 287 has no application with respect to Oracle's copyright claim.

Discovery is ongoing, and Oracle has not yet completed its investigation of the documents and facts relevant to the claims and defenses asserted in this action. Accordingly, Oracle's responses are based on the information reasonably available at this time and Oracle will supplement this response as appropriate under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dated: July 14, 2011

MICHAEL A. JACOBS MARC DAVID PETERS DANIEL P. MUINO

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MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

By: <u>/s/ Daniel P. Muino</u> Daniel P. Muino

> Attorneys for Plaintiff ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

1	CERTIFIC	CATE OF SERVICE
2 3		ne law firm of Morrison & Foerster LLP, whose address a 94304-1018. I am not a party to the within cause,
4	I further declare that on July 14, 201	11, I served a copy of:
5 6	AND RESPONSES TO DE	MERICA, INC.'S OBJECTIONS EFENDANT GOOGLE INC.'S ROGATORIES (NOS. 14-17)
7	BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE [[Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. rule 5(b)] by electronically
8	system to the e-mail address(es) so	et forth below, or as stated on the attached service with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure rule 5(b).
10		
11	Robert F. Perry Scott T. Weingaertner	Timothy T. Scott Geoffrey M. Ezgar
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20	Donald F. Zimmer, Jr.	Steven Snyder
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23	fzimmer@kslaw.com	ssnyder@kslaw.com
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25	Fax: 415.318.1300	
26		
27		

28

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4	bbanner@kslaw.com	Fax: 650.618.1806
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18		dpurcell@kvn.com epaige@kvn.com
19		mkamber@kvn.com
20		Fax: 415.397.7188
21	I declare under penalty of perjury un true and correct.	der the laws of the United States that the foregoing is
22	Executed at Palo Alto, California, the	is 14th day of July. 2011.
23		2011. Car day 010 day, 2011.
24		
25		
26	Cynthia D. Fix	/s/ Cynthia D. Fix
	(typed)	(signature)
27		
28		

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE CASE No. CV 10-03561 WHA pa-1470046

King & Spalding

King & Spalding LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036-4003 www.kslaw.com

Scott T. Weingaertner Direct Dial: (212) 556-2227 Direct Fax: (212) 556-2222 sweingaertner@kslaw.com

March 2, 2011

VIA E-MAIL

Marc D. Peters Morrison & Foerster LLP 755 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94304-1018 mdpeters@mofo.com

Re: Oracle America, Inc. v. Google Inc., Civil Action No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA (N.D. Cal.)

Dear Marc:

I write in response to your letter of February 21, regarding certain of Oracle's Requests for Production (RFPs). With respect to RFP 1, Google has already produced source code from http://android.git.kernel.org/ and is in the process of making non-public source code available for inspection pursuant to the parties' discussions on a suitable mechanism. Google has not identified any other code sets for production other than an updated version of the code available at http://android.git.kernel.org/, which it intends to produce toward the end of fact discovery as discussed in previous correspondence.

Non-privileged communications responsive to RFP 40 and RFP 52, to the extent they exist, would have been included in Google's production of its internal Android-related web pages and wiki sites, or will be produced in custodial production, which Google expects to substantially complete in the upcoming weeks. Finally, Google has collected agreements with third parties and complied with protective order provisions regarding notice and non-disclosure provisions. Those agreements are currently being processed for production by the end of this week.

With respect to your letter generally, I take issue with the notion that you need discovery from Google to supplement your infringement contentions. While I acknowledge that Oracle has chosen to rely on an assumption as to the operation of *all* handsets in lieu of performing diligence related to the handsets themselves, we have been clear that Google's position is that this assumption is insufficient for Oracle to carry its burden and that no amount of discovery from Google is going to provide Oracle with what it is apparently hoping for—some sort of blanket representation across all devices to bolster that assumption. You previously asked for

Marc D. Peters March 2, 2011 Page 2

such a representation despite the fact Oracle has been on notice at least since the time of Google's Answer that no such representation is even possible. We explicitly declined that request and further explained Google's position in papers to the Court regarding the deficiencies in Oracle's Infringement Contentions. (*See* Dkt. 79.)

Our understanding from discussions during the meet and confer was that Oracle would analyze third party materials and devices, and if, necessary, seek discovery from third parties. To be clear, Oracle has been on notice for months that Google would not and could not be the source of the detail that Oracle apparently needs to establish the operation of third party devices. Oracle has chosen to proceed by relying on an assumption in lieu of analysis or discovery into third party devices and does so at its own peril.

Regards,

Scott T. Weingaertner

cc: Michael A. Jacobs (via email)
Google's outside counsel (via email)

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
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6	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,)
7	Plaintiff,)
8	vs.) No. CV 10-03561 WHA
9	GOOGLE, INC.,
10	Defendant.)
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15	Videotaped Federal Rule 30(b)(6), Topic 7,
16	deposition of PATRICK BRADY, taken at the Law
17	Offices of King & Spalding LLP, 333 Twin Dolphin
18	Drive, Redwood Shores, California, commencing at
19	9:36 a.m., Thursday, July 21, 2011, before
20	Leslie Rockwood, RPR, CSR No. 3462.
21	
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25	PAGES 1 - 133
	Page 1
	rage I

1	code the Android source code that your team was	
2	providing to HTC, LG and Samsung for loading on their	
3	devices, are you aware that that Android source code was	
4	installed on those devices?	
5	MR. KAMBER: Object to the form.	09:56:52
6	THE WITNESS: I can't I mean, the source	
7	code that we provided to OEMs, I don't know if that	
8	specific source code was installed on the systems. Many	
9	of the handset manufacturers made changes to the source	
10	code and then loaded it onto their devices.	09:57:11
11	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Let's focus just on the on	
12	HTC for a moment.	
13	A. Uh-huh.	
14	Q. You mentioned the HTC Dream device.	
15	A. Yep.	09:57:22
16	Q. Are you aware that the HTC Dream was	
17	installed with Android code?	
18	MR. KAMBER: Object to the form.	
19	THE WITNESS: I'm aware that the HTC Dream	
20	ran a compiled version of the Android operating system,	09:57:39
21	yes.	
22	Q. BY MR. MUINO: And do you know if the Android	
23	operating system installed on HTC Dream included the	
24	Dalvik Virtual Machine?	
25	A. I believe it did, yes.	09:57:52
		Page 19

Q. Do you know if it included the dexopt tool?	
A. I don't know.	
Q. Do you know if it included the Zygote	
process?	
A. I would believe it did.	09:58:02
Q. Do you have any reason to think the code	
Android code installed on the HTC Dream did not include	
the dexopt tool?	
MR. KAMBER: Object to the form, lack of	
foundation.	09:58:14
THE WITNESS: I don't know enough about the	
dexopt tool to know one way or another if it was	
installed.	
Q. BY MR. MUINO: Do you have any knowledge with	
respect to the HTC Dream that HTC made any modifications	09:58:22
to the Dalvik Virtual Machine installed on that device?	
A. They made many modifications to the source	
code, and it the level of modifications varied on	
where they were shipping the HTC Dream. [I don't know	
I don't know specifically what modifications they made or	09:58:48
where exactly those changes were made.	
Q. How do you know that HTC made many	
modifications, as you put it, to the Android source code	
installed on HTC Dream?	
A. I remember at the time we you know, due to	09:59:04
	Page 20
	A. I don't know. Q. Do you know if it included the Zygote process? A. I would believe it did. Q. Do you have any reason to think the code Android code installed on the HTC Dream did not include the dexopt tool? MR. KAMBER: Object to the form, lack of foundation. THE WITNESS: I don't know enough about the dexopt tool to know one way or another if it was installed. Q. BY MR. MUINO: Do you have any knowledge with respect to the HTC Dream that HTC made any modifications to the Dalvik Virtual Machine installed on that device? A. They made many modifications to the source code, and it the level of modifications varied on where they were shipping the HTC Dream. I don't know I don't know specifically what modifications they made or where exactly those changes were made. Q. How do you know that HTC made many modifications, as you put it, to the Android source code installed on HTC Dream?

1	limited resources, Google really worked with HTC and	
2	designed the platform, really, just for the initial	
3	product launch in the U.S. HTC made modifications for	
4	everywhere that the handset was shipped outside of the	
5	U.S. where we at that point we'd open sourced the	09:59:23
6	source code and told them, you know, "You can ship this	
7	as long as it's compatible with the original, with the	
8	Android platform."	
9	Q. With respect to the HTC Dream in particular	
10	that your team was helping HTC with	09:59:44
11	A. Uh-huh.	
12	Q in the 2007 time period, did your team	
13	test or examine that phone in its final form?	
14	A. That wasn't a responsibility of my team.	
15	Q. What insight did your team have as to the	10:00:02
16	installed code on that phone in its final form?	
17	A. What insight? I'm not sure I understand what	
18	you mean by insight.	
19	Q. Did your team have any knowledge of the	
20	installed code on strike that.	10:00:21
21	I assume your team had some knowledge about	
22	the code that was actually installed on the HTC Dream?	
23	MR. KAMBER: Object to the form.	
24	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
25	Q. BY MR. MUINO: And how did how did your	10:00:31
		Page 21

1	particular and the modifications that they represent?	
2	MR. KAMBER: Object to the form.	
3	THE WITNESS: There are tens of thousands of	
4	patches if not more, so I did not study any particular	
5	patches there.	10:24:54
6	Q. BY MR. MUINO: You previously mentioned the	
7	Open Source change log.	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. And you said you reviewed that in preparation	
10	for today.	10:25:03
11	A. Yes.	
12	Q. What does the Open Source change log show?	
13	MR. KAMBER: Object to the form.	
14	THE WITNESS: The Open Source change log	
15	shows patches patches that were accepted by the	10:25:14
16	maintainers of the Open Source Project or the component	
17	in Open Source that were then merged into the code base.	
18	So not the full set of patches that were sent to the Open	
19	Source Project, but those that were actually accepted and	
20	merged in.	10:25:41
21	Q. BY MR. MUINO: And when you say the Open	
22	Source code base, do you mean the Android code base?	
23	A. Yes. The Android Open Source Project.	
24	Q. So this was code submitted by OEMs that	
25	ultimately was included in Android itself?	10:25:55
		Page 38

1	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	
2	THE WITNESS: The code the patches or the	
3	change log that I reviewed, did not indicate who the	
4	company for the author of each of these patches, so I	
5	have no way of knowing if they came from OEMs or, you	10:26:16
6	know, silicon vendors, carriers or anonymous third	
7	parties. Most of these just come in with a personal	
8	email address.	
9	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Do you know if any of those	
10	changes reflected on the change log are indicative of	10:26:33
11	changes made on actual Android devices?	
12	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	
13	THE WITNESS: Are they indicative of changes	
14	made? I would assume that many of the changes that are	
15	being contributed are being contributed for purposes of	10:26:54
16	shipping on an Android device. Again, these are a small	
17	subset of changes that any third party would make when	
18	shipping Android on hardware. So they would submit some	
19	small portion of those to the Open Source Project.	
20	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Who maintains the Open Source	10:27:18
21	change log? Is that in Google's possession?	
22	A. No. It's operated by a third party,	
23	kernel.org.	
24	Q. Is that publicly accessible?	
25	A. It is.	10:27:32
		Page 39

1	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Was the dexopt tool installed	
2	on Samsung Galaxy?	
3	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	
4	THE WITNESS: Again, I do not know.	
5	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Was the Zygote process	10:32:22
6	capability installed on Samsung Galaxy?	
7	MR. KAMBER: Objection to Form.	
8	THE WITNESS: I can't say for sure, but I	
9	would assume that the Zygote process was installed.	
10	Q. BY MR. MUINO: And does that formulation make	10:32:36
11	sense to you, Mr. Brady? I understand your pushback that	
12	Zygote process is a process that happens.	
13	A. Yes.	
14	Q. If I say Zygote process capability, do you	
15	understand that to refer to the ability of the phone to	10:32:47
16	use a Zygote process to generate virtual machines to run	
17	other applications?	
18	MR. KAMBER: Objection. Form.	
19	THE WITNESS: Yes. I think I yes. I	
20	understand that that use now that we've used it	10:32:59
21	several times.	
22	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Are you aware of any changes	
23	that Samsung made to the Android code on the Galaxy?	
24	A. They made extensive changes. I don't know	
25	the specifics.	10:33:14
		Page 43

1	Q. What do you know in that regard?	
2	MR. KAMBER: Objection. Form.	
3	THE WITNESS: What I do remember that jumps	
4	out at me specifically, they made several changes to the	
5	user interface. I believe at the time I'm not sure if	10:33:29
6	this was on the Galaxy. It may have been other devices,	
7	but <mark>Samsung was making changes to to the Dalvik</mark>	
8	Virtual Machine, but I don't remember the specifics.	
9	They were changing the way that bytecode would be	
10	interpreted or executed on the device. I believe they	10:33:53
11	were adding an ahead of time compiler and changing other	
12	things.	
13	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Let's move on to the Galaxy S.	
14	Was the Android platform installed on the Galaxy S?	
15	A. I believe it was.	10:34:22
16	Q. And what work did your team do with Samsung	
17	in connection with the Galaxy S?	
18	A. Similar to the other devices, general support	
19	when Samsung ran into issues and helping them to	
20	general operational, so helping them apply security	10:34:41
21	patches, helping them with compatibility issues related	
22	to third-party applications.	
23	Q. Was the Dalvik Virtual Machine installed on	
24	the Galaxy S?	
25	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	10:34:59
		Page 44

1	A. I do.	
2	Q. The first sentence there is: "Device	
3	implementations must support the full Dalvik Executable	
4	(DEX) bytecode specification and Dalvik Virtual Machine	
5	semantics."	11:36:50
6	Do you see that?	
7	A. I do.	
8	Q. Under this requirement, is it necessary to	
9	have a Dalvik Virtual Machine in your Android	
10	implementation in order for the implementation to be	11:37:04
11	compatible?	
12	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	
13	THE WITNESS: Absolutely not. You must have	
14	a virtual machine that's capable, as it says here, of	
15	supporting the Dalvik executable bytecode.	11:37:15
16	So you could create another clean room	
17	implementation virtual machine that was able to execute	
18	this bytecode.	
19	Q. BY MR. MUINO: Are you aware of any OEMs	
20	Android OEMs that have done that, created an alternative	11:37:33
21	implementation of the virtual machine capable of	
22	executing the Dalvik bytecode?	
23	A. Well, I think, you know and it's hard to	
24	distinguish what constitutes creating an alternative	
25	version. So as I said, many of our partners make	11:37:52
		Page 77

1	extensive modifications to Android, the platform in	
2	general, and some to Dalvik as well.	
3	And so I would say that each one of them is	
4	creating a kind of unique version of Android. And in	
5	some cases, of the Dalvik the Dalvik or a Dalvik	11:38:06
6	Virtual Machine that runs this bytecode. And, in fact,	
7	sometimes, you know, this causes compatibility problems	
8	that we find out later on.	
9	Q. Have any OEMs told you that they intended to	
10	replace the Dalvik Virtual Machine with their own virtual	11:38:27
11	machine implementation?	
12	MR. KAMBER: Objection to form.	
13	THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't think I don't	
14	recall any OEMs telling us specifically that they	
15	intended to replace the Dalvik Virtual Machine.	11:38:43
16	As I said earlier, you know, many OEMs have	
17	told us portions they intended to change in what is	
18	provided in the source code that's provided in the	
19	Android Open Source Project for their implementations of	
20	the Dalvik Virtual Machine.	11:39:01
21	Q. I'm going to show you what was previously	
22	marked as Exhibit 235 (indicating). This is the	
23	Compatibility Test Suite framework user manual for	
24	Android 1.6.	
25	Have you seen this document before,	11:39:42
		Page 78

ERRATA SHEET Patrick Brady - TOPIC 7 Deposition date: July 21, 2011

I, PATRICK BRADY, hereby certify that I have carefully read the foregoing transcript, and that the same is a true and correct transcription of my deposition, except:

1		
14	"adjustment time compiler" should read "AOT compiler"	Transcription error
23	"duel core processor" should read "dual-core processor"	Spelling
14	"skew" should read "SKU"	Spelling
13	"Goggle" should be "Google"	Transcription error
6	"Java in the name set" should be "java in the namespace"	Misheard
15	"Android" should be "droid"	Misheard
11	"information" should be "implementation"	Misheard
10	"understand" should be "understanding"	Misheard
8	"dexopt implementation" should be "DEX optimixation"	Misheard
21	"Is it – the high quality" should be "is it high quality"	Misheard
25	"better than not up-stirring" should be "better to not upstream"	Misheard
	14 13 6 15 11 10 8	compiler" 23 "duel core processor" should read "dual-core processor" 14 "skew" should read "SKU" 13 "Goggle" should be "Google" 6 "Java in the name set" should be "java in the namespace" 15 "Android" should be "droid" 11 "information" should be "implementation" 10 "understand" should be "understanding" 8 "dexopt implementation" should be "DEX optimixation" 21 "Is it – the high quality" should be "is it high quality" 25 "better than not up-stirring" should be "better to not

Witness Signature:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	Date:	

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss:
2	COUNTY OF MARIN)
3	
4	I, LESLIE ROCKWOOD, CSR No. 3462, do hereby
5	certify:
6	That the foregoing deposition testimony was
7	taken before me at the time and place therein set forth
8	and at which time the witness was administered the oath;
9	That testimony of the witness and all
10	objections made by counsel at the time of the examination
11	were recorded stenographically by me, and were thereafter
12	transcribed under my direction and supervision, and that
13	the foregoing pages contain a full, true and accurate
14	record of all proceedings and testimony to the best of my
15	skill and ability.
16	I further certify that I am neither counsel
17	for any party to said action, nor am I related to any
18	party to said action, nor am I in any way interested in
19	the outcome thereof.
20	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name
21	this 26th day of July, 2011.
22	
23	Leslie Rockwood
24	Xesla Kochwood
25	LESLIE ROCKWOOD, CSR. NO. 3462

1	I declare under the penalty of perjury
2	under the laws of the State of California that the
3	foregoing is true and correct.
4	executed on September 18t, 2011, at Mountain View, CA.
5	at Mountain View, CA.
6	
7	
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11	
12	SIGNATURE OF THE WITNESS
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	Page 145

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA
Plaintiff,	
v.	
GOOGLE INC.	
Defendant.	

OPENING EXPERT REPORT OF JOHN C. MITCHELL REGARDING PATENT INFRINGEMENT

SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

194. Individually and collectively, the terms of these agreements (which I understand that Google has with every major Android device manufacturer) mean that Google exerts significant control over Android devices made and sold by others and what software they run. Google provides infringing code to device manufacturers, discourages or prevents any changes to Android with respect to the infringing functionality, and could change the Android software running on devices made by others to avoid infringement if its chose. For these reasons, I conclude that Google induces and contributes to infringement by the entities that make, use, and sell Android devices, such as device manufacturers, carriers, application developers, and end users.

E. Experimental Work

195. Appendix A discusses the experimental work I performed to confirm infringement of the patents-in-suit, in supplementing the analysis detailed below. Appendix A is an integral part of my report, and discusses my study of the following Android devices to confirm infringement in support of my analysis:

- Nexus One:
- Nexus S;
- HTC's Droid Incredible 2;
- LG Optimus;
- Samsung Captivate; and
- Motorola Atrix.

196. In support of my analysis and rendered opinions, I also rely on the performance benchmark and testing analysis completed by Bob Vandette, Noel Poore, and Erez Landau, as detailed in their respective summaries and reports submitted to Google with my Opening Patent Infringement Report. Their work was conducted at my request and direction. I engaged in numerous conversations with these Java engineers in carrying out this work.

XIII. CONCLUSION

- 767. For the foregoing reasons, it is my opinion that Android infringes:
 - Claims 11, 12, 15, 17, 22, 27, 29, 38, 39, 40, and 41 of United States Patent No. RE38,104;
 - Claims 1, 2, 3, and 8 of United States Patent No. 6,910,205;
 - Claims 1, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, and 16 of United States Patent No. 5,966,702;
 - Claims 1, 4, 8, 12, 14, and 20 of United States Patent No. 6,061,520;
 - Claims 1, 4, 6, 10, 13, 19, 21, and 22 of United States Patent No. 7,426,720;
 - Claims 10 and 11 of United States Patent No. 6,125,447; and
 - Claims 13, 14, and 15 of United States Patent No. 6,192,476

It is also my opinion that Google is liable for direct and indirect infringement in the manner described above.

- 768. For the forgoing reasons, it is my opinion that the patents-in-suit form the basis for consumer demand for Android by developers and end-users.
- 769. For the forgoing reasons, it is my opinion that once Google decided to adopt the Java execution model in Android, the patents-in-suit became necessary to Android achieving satisfactory performance and security.

John C. Mitchell

Dated: August 8, 2011

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21	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
22	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
23	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	Case No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA	
24	Plaintiff,	ORACLE'S SECOND	
25	v.	SUPPLEMENTAL PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1 DISCLOSURE OF ASSERTED	
26	GOOGLE, INC.	CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS	
27	Defendant.		
28			
	ORACLE'S SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL INFRINGEMENT (CONTENTIONS	

ORACLE'S SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS CASE No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA pa-1456177

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Pursuant to Patent Local Rule 3-1 and agreement between the parties, Plaintiff Oracle America, Inc. ("Oracle") hereby submits the following Second Supplemental Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions.

Fact discovery is ongoing, and Google has yet to produce substantial quantities of information that may affect Oracle's infringement contentions. In addition, depositions that are directly relevant to Oracle's claims of infringement will be scheduled for after the date of this statement. Not all information about the various versions of the Accused Instrumentalities is publicly available. For example, Google has neither released nor produced the source code for Honeycomb, preventing Oracle from analyzing it. Further still, Oracle understands that Google plans to release future versions of the Accused Instrumentalities.¹

As such, Oracle's investigation into the extent of infringement by Google is ongoing, and Oracle makes these disclosures based on present knowledge of Google's infringing activities. In light of the foregoing, Oracle reserves the right to supplement or amend these disclosures as further facts are revealed during the course of this litigation.

I. DISCLOSURE OF ASSERTED CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS.

A. Patent Local Rule 3-1(a) — Asserted Claims.

Oracle asserts that Defendant Google is liable under Title 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), and (f) for infringement of:

- Claims 11-41 of United States Patent No. RE38,104 ("the '104 reissue patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit A);
- Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 of United States Patent No. 6,910,205 ("the '205 patent") (infringement claim charts attached as Exhibits B-1 and Exhibit B-2);
- Claims 1, 5-7, 11-13, 15, and 16 of United States Patent No. 5,966,702 ("the '702 patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit C);

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¹ See, e.g., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Android (operating system) (last visited March 31, 2011) (Android version "Ice Cream" scheduled for 2011 launch).

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27
- Claims 1-24 of United States Patent No. 6,125,447 ("the '447 patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit D);
- Claims 1-21 of United States Patent No. 6,192,476 ("the '476 patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit E);
- Claims 1-4 and 6-23 of United States Patent No. 6,061,520 ("the '520 patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit F); and
- Claims 1-8, 10-17, and 19-22 of United States Patent No. 7,426,720 ("the '720 patent") (infringement claim chart attached as Exhibit G).

В. Patent Local Rule 3-1(b) — Accused Instrumentalities.

Based on Oracle's investigation thus far, Oracle accuses the following Accused Instrumentalities of infringing the asserted claims specified above in the manner described in Exhibits A-G: (i) "Android" or "the Android Platform"; (ii) Google devices running Android; and (iii) other mobile devices running Android. Representative examples of Google devices running Android include the Google Dev Phones, the Google Nexus One, and the Google Nexus S.³ Representative examples of other mobile devices running Android include HTC's EVO 4G, HTC's Droid Incredible, HTC's G2, Motorola's Droid, and Samsung's Captivate. Android applications, including those written by Google, when built or run will necessarily use the infringing functionality in the manner described in Exhibits A-G. For example, application developers like Google use the Google-provided dx tool from the Android SDK to convert .class

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² "Android" or "the Android Platform" means "Android" as referred to in Google's Answer (Docket No. 32) at Background ¶ 12 and in Google's Answer to Amended Complaint (Docket No. 51) at Background ¶ 12 and at Factual Background ¶¶ 11-17, and includes any versions thereof (whether released or unreleased) and related public or proprietary source code, executable code, and documentation.

²³

³ See, e.g., JR Raphael, The Nexus S and Google: Everything There Is To Know, PCWORLD (Nov. 11, 2010), available at http://www.pcworld.com/article/210460/the_nexus_s_and_google_everything_there_is_to_know. html (last visited Nov. 29, 2010) ("Today's buzz is all about the Samsung Nexus S -- a stillunder-wraps smartphone believed to be the successor to Google's Nexus One. According to various leaks, the Nexus S will be a 'Google experience' device, meaning it'll run a stock version of Android without any of those baked-in manufacturer UIs. And, if the latest rumors prove to be true, the Samsung Nexus S will be rocking the as-of-yet-unannounced Android Gingerbread release."). The "leaks" proved to be true: the Nexus S runs a stock version of Gingerbread.



Fact Sheet

Organization:

ACIS is a voluntary organization of more than 30 corporations in the computer industry. Members include: Advanced Micro Devices; Amdahl Corporation; Bull HN Information Systems, Inc.; NCR Corporation; Seagate Technology Corporation; StorageTek Corporation; Sun Microsystems, Inc.; and 3Com Corporation.

Purpose:

The organization supports policies and principles of intellectual property law that provide a balance between rewards for innovation and the belief that computer systems developed by different vendors must be able to communicate fully with each other. This ability to communicate is termed interoperabilty, and involves the interchange of information that benefits all computer users.

Membership:

There are no dues or membership for joining ACIS. Members contribute time and resources in support of ACIS activities on a voluntary basis. Application for membership in ACIS is open to companies in the information technology industry which endorse the ACIS Statement of Principles, and is subject to approval by members of ACIS.

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- Howard Anawalt, Professor Law University of Santa Clara
- · Stephen Barnett, Professor of Law University of California, Berkeley
- John Barton, Professor Stanford University
- Dan Burk, Professor of Law Seton Hall University School of Law
- Julie Cohen, Professor of Law Georgetown University Law Center
- Gideon Frieder, Dean of Engineering & Applied Sciences The George Washington University
- Allan Gottlieb, Professor of Computer Science/Director of Ultra Computer Research Laboratory New York University
- Peter Jaszi, Professor of Law Washington College of Law, The American University
- Gerald Johnson, Academic Vice President National Technological University
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ACIS Sister Organizations:

ACIS Coordinates closely with the like-minded organizations in Europe, Canada and Australia. These organizations are the:

- European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS)
- Canadian Association for Interoperable Systems (CAIS)
- Supporters of Interoperable Systems in Australia (SISA)

Questions or comments? webmaster@interop.org

1 of 1 10/04/2011 10:13 PM



<u>Home</u> > <u>Products</u> > <u>Software</u> > <u>Operating Systems</u> > <u>Solaris Operating System</u> > <u>Previous</u> > <u>Solaris 9 Operating System</u> (SPARC) >

Features and Benefits - Compatibility



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» Get the Software

Function **Feature** Benefit Sun has built many

features into the Solaris OS to make it compatible with Linux, including APIs, commands, tools, utilities, and services. Some of the freeware libraries and supporting utilities that were on the Solaris 8 Companion CD are now integrated in the Solaris 9 OS. LinCAT, the Linux Compatibility Assurance Toolkit, is available to run against source code to help port to the Solaris platform

Software application developers can easily deploy and run their Linux applications on the Solaris OS. They can also develop and compile their freeware applications more easily.

Protects your existing application investments. Tests compliance with Solaris OS API and ensures applications can run on future releases of Solaris software with full binary compatibility.

People with disabilities will be able to have better access to the Solaris OS desktop.

Internationalized architecture allows developers to write one single binary which can be distributed around the world.

- Licensing Information Programs &
- Promotions
- » Support & Services
- » Training

Use

- » Documentation
- » Code Examples
- Community &
- Resources » Developer Resources
- » Newsletters

Maintain

- Upgrades & Add-Ons
- » Patches & Support
- Alerts
- » Previous Versions

Guarantee Test Suite uses static analysis tools to Guarantee Test Suite/Certification system interface usage Test Suite Includes appeart,

check an application's against the Solaris API.

apptrace and appcheck.

New features have been added to increase accessibility of the Solaria OS desktop for people

with disabilities. This is in compliance with Section 508 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act.

The Solaris 9 OS now includes support for 133 locales, covering 39

languages. Includes broadened support for Language Support Asian languages;

> improved data interoperability; European and middle

Eastern keyboard

Oracle America v. Google, 3:10-cv-03561-WHA

expanded unicode support and new global freeware. Sun has set the pace for nearly all international standards, such as Unicode, ANSI, IEEE, ISO, Uniforum, and Open Group forums. Sun is also With Sun's driving established and internationalization ongoing standards for the entire commitment to open community via open standards, GNOME, Mozilla, users can be OpenOffice, and Java, as Improved confident that their well as the Linux Standards Support investment in Sun Internationalization technology will initiative that Sun leads. support the The Solaris Operating industry's System further best-of-breed exemplifies Sun's solutions now and commitment to in the future. established, open industry standards. Solaris OS certifications include POSIX 1003.1b, X/Open UNIX 95 (Spec 1170), and UNIX 98 Branding. Enables customers Sun ONE to develop and Application Server Sun ONE Application deploy web (formerly iPlanet Server with web services enabled Application will be integrated into the applications for Server) Integration Solaris platform. enterprise class Coming Soon systems. Provides an advanced and intuitive user desktop for the Solaris OS and A unified, open, and provides **GNOME** accessible desktop for the investment Coming Soon Solaris OS. protection by delivering a unified user environment for UNIX[r] platforms including Linux. The Solaris OS enjoys More of the tools outstanding support from and applications the leading enterprise that you need to Industry-Leading application developers, run your business **ISV Support** are available on making it a premier environment for the Solaris

support; true type fonts:

deploying your IT infrastructure. In terms of ISV enthusiasm, the Solaris platform ranks at or near the top of the list across all computing environments. In the context of UNIX[r] operating systems, the Solaris platform is the clear leader. The advantages of Solaris are well-recognized Operating System. throughout the industry. In one example --Network Computing's 7th Annual Well-Connected Awards, Infrastructure category -- the Solaris Operating System emerged as the clear winner. Solaris software was the "hands-down favorite operating system for rock-solid Internetenabled applications." Provides standard Widely used, open source functionality for web server is integrated web services with and supported with the one-stop support Solaris OS. available from Sun. Mobile IP enables the transfer of information to and from mobile computers, such as laptop and wireless Helps provide communications. The current information mobile computer can anywhere, change its location to a anytime. foreign network and still access and communicate with and through the mobile computer's home network. mp Program accepts Enables X Window international text server support to improve files from various Asian printing and use of locales and **PC-printers** produces output for the specified locale. Removable media Enhances management now fully Removable Media portability of supports devices such as

Apache Web

Server

Mobile IP

mp Print Filter Enhancement

information.

DVD-ROMs, Zip drives, Jaz drives, CD-ROMs, and diskettes.

Oracle is reviewing the Sun product roadmap and will provide guidance to customers in accordance with Oracle's standard product communication policies. Any resulting features and timing of release of such features as determined by Oracle's review of roadmaps, are at the sole discretion of Oracle. All product roadmap information, whether communicated by Sun Microsystems or by Oracle, does not represent a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract.

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INTEROPERABILITY FROM THE DESKTOP TO THE DATA CENTER AND ACROSS A RANGE OF SYSTEMS, SOFTWARE, AND TECHNOLOGIES

KEY FEATURES

- Support for open standards such as UDDI, SOAP, WSDL, and XML
- Source and binary compatibility for Linux applications and interoperability with Microsoft Windows
- IPerl, PHP, and other popular scripting languages
- Apache, Samba, Sendmail, IP Filter, BIND, and other open source software
- Support for Java-based application development and deployment with Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition and Standard Edition
- Source-level compatibility that allows Oracle Solaris and Linux applications to compile and run on both platforms

INTEROPERABILITY AND ORACLE SOLARIS 10

Oracle Solaris 10 meets the challenges of complex, heterogeneous computing environments with an array of key features, including interoperability with both Linux- and Microsoft Windows-based systems and support for a wide range of open standards and open source applications.

Investment Protection in Heterogeneous Environments

Modern businesses rely on large, geographically dispersed computing infrastructures that often incorporate hundreds of heterogeneous hardware and software platforms from a wide variety of vendors. If these environments are to remain manageable, organizations must ensure that these diverse products function well together. At the same time, as organizations update their computing environments to improve cost-effectiveness and total cost of ownership, they must protect major investments in servers, operating systems (OSs), and applications and avoid dependence on specific hardware or software vendors.

Interoperability with Java Technology

By freeing application design from the limitations of a specific platform, the Java technology revolution has changed the way people think about interoperability. Because it runs on every major hardware platform and is supported by virtually every software vendor, Java technology enables business applications to be developed and operated regardless of the OSs being used. Oracle Solaris 10 provides a rich set of features for Java technology–based development and deployment, including two types of Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE platform)–compliant application servers—Oracle GlassFish Server and the open source Tomcat server.

Interoperability with Microsoft Windows

Oracle Solaris 10 has key features for interoperability with Microsoft Windows. Samba, which is integrated into Oracle Solaris 10, allows Oracle clients and servers to access file and print services in a Microsoft Windows network. The Oracle Open Office suite provides interoperability with Microsoft Office file formats. Users can even run Microsoft Windows on a Sun Oracle x64 system running Oracle Solaris using Oracle VM VirtualBox. Oracle Solaris also supports open standards and interfaces that make it easier to interoperate with Microsoft Windows systems, including integration with Microsoft Active Directory environments via Oracle Solaris features such as Kerberos protocol support. Separately, LDAP authentication can also be used to access a Microsoft Active Directory server from an Oracle Solaris client.

Interoperability with Linux

Sharing the same roots as the Linux OS, Oracle Solaris 10 functions efficiently with that OS in nearly any environment. As Linux interfaces continue to evolve, Oracle Solaris maintains source-level compatibility, helping to ensure that applications developed for either Oracle Solaris or Linux software will compile and run on both platforms. This includes the addition in Oracle Solaris 10 of libraries such as GLib, zlib, and Tcl/Tk; scripting; shell utilities such as Perl, Python, zsh, tcsh, and bash; and common user and administrative interfaces such as GNOME, KDE, and Webmin. In addition, an update to Oracle Solaris 10, the Oracle Solaris Linux application environment will allow users on x86 systems to run existing, unmodified Linux binaries on the Oracle Solaris platform. This new level of interoperability will give users access to the applications they choose while enabling them to reap the benefits of Oracle Solaris 10 functionality.

Common Desktop and Infrastructure Software

In addition to providing interoperability for Java-based development, Oracle provides integrated applications and environments that run across multiple OSs. These include the Java Desktop System and the Java Enterprise System, both of which are available on Oracle Solaris and Linux platforms. Oracle Solaris 10 now includes the Java Desktop System—an integrated, full-featured client environment that includes the Mozilla Web browser and the Oracle Open Office suite—providing a unified desktop interface across Oracle Solaris and Linux platforms. Components of the Java Enterprise System are also included with Oracle Solaris 10, introducing an end-to-end software system that can support all of your infrastructure service needs on both Oracle Solaris and Linux platforms.

Common Free and Open Source Software and Tools

In addition to contributing software to the open source community, Oracle helps you leverage the power of free and open source software (F/OSS) by providing it with Oracle Solaris 10. You don't have to download, compile, test, and integrate the tools you need. Oracle Solaris 10 includes 187 software products from the F/OSS community, also popular on Linux platforms, including the following:

- Apache, Tomcat, and multiple Zebra routing protocols for network and Web services
- · Bison, GCC, Perl, and Python tools for software development
- IP Filter, TCP Wrappers, and Secure Shell utilities for security
- GNOME, Mozilla, and Evolution software for desktop usability

These free software components are either integrated directly into Oracle Solaris 10 distribution or are included on the Oracle Solaris software companion CD. In addition, F/OSS tools integrated into Oracle Solaris 10 include the standard GNU development utilities. Library support includes UNIX standard functions as well as the most popular F/OSS libraries such as Glib, GTK, JPEG, PNG, Tcl/Tk, TIFF, XML, and zlib, which can be used across Oracle Solaris and Linux platforms.



Conclusion

For businesses that rely on heterogeneous environments, Oracle Solaris 10 empowers users with new technologies and tools that let them take advantage of the innovation, security, and performance of Oracle Solaris 10 software while protecting existing investments in applications, hardware, and training.

Contact Us

For more information about interoperability and Oracle Solaris 10, visit oracle.com/solaris or call +1.800.ORACLE1 to speak to an Oracle representative.



Oracle is committed to developing practices and products that help protect the environment

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SOFTWARE, HARDWARE, COMPLETE.



Pages 1 - 32

United States District Court

Northern District of California

Before The Honorable Donna M. Ryu

Oracle America, Incorporated, Plaintiff,

vs.) No. C10-3561 DMR

Google, Incorporated,

Defendant.

San Francisco, California Thursday, August 25, 2011

Reporter's Transcript Of Proceedings

Appearances:

For Plaintiff:

Boies, Schiller & Flexner, LLP 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 900 Oakland California 94612

Oakland, California 94612

By: William Fred Norton, Jr., Esquire Steven Christopher Holtzman, Esquire Meredith Richardson Dearborn, Esquire

> Oracle, USA, Incorporated Legal Department 500 Oracle Parkway, Esquire Redwood City, California 94065

By: Deborah K. Miller, Esquire Andrew Temken, Esquire

(Appearances continued on next page.)

Reported By:

Sahar Bartlett, RPR, CSR No. 12963 Official Reporter, U.S. District Court For the Northern District of California

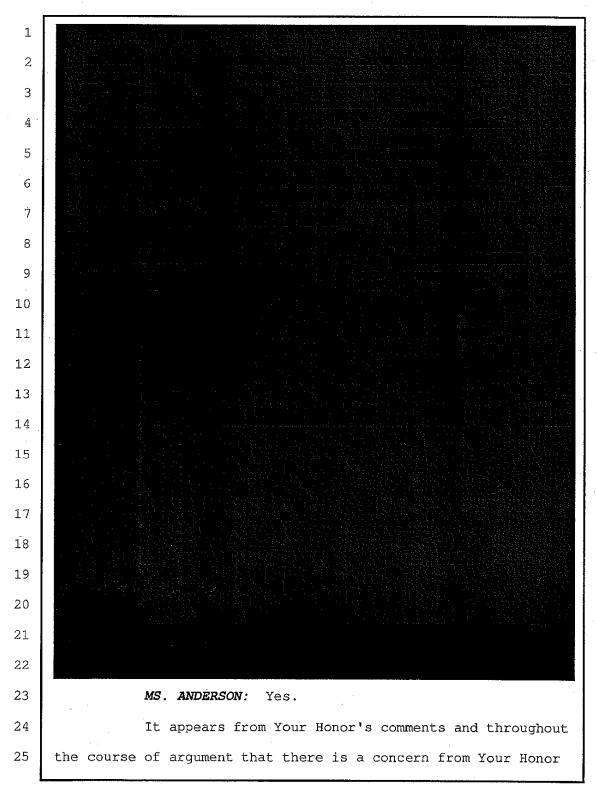
(Computerized Transcription By Eclipse)

Sahar Bartlett, C.S.R. No. 12963, RPR Official Court Reporter, U.S. District Court (415) 626-6060

1	Appearances (continued)	<u>:</u>
2 3 4	For Defendant: By:	Keker & Van Nest 710 Sansome Street San Francisco, California 94111 Christa M. Anderson, Esquire Reid Mullen, Esquire
5		Google, Incorporated
6		1600 Amphitheatre Parkway Mountain View, California 94043
7	By:	Renny Hwang, Esquire
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2	· 要是一个生态。在1960年的1960年代,
3	THE COURT:
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9 .	
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11.	
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13 14	
15	The other point I want to make is, it may well be
16	that that what is said in the declarations is completely
17	accurate, as to presentation of by Oracle and meetings that
18	followed and directions to to people to gather technological
19	or other well, to gather information in anticipation of
20	litigation, but that doesn't mean that this e-mail fell within
21	that category.
22	
23	
24	
25	

Sahar Bartlett, C.S.R. No. 12963, RPR Official Court Reporter, U.S. District Court (415) 626-6060



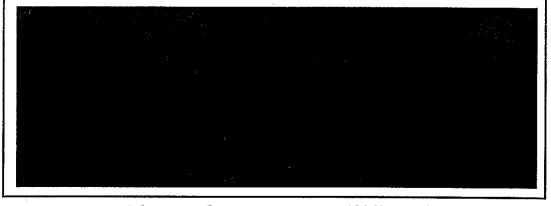
Sahar Bartlett, C.S.R. No. 12963, RPR Official Court Reporter, U.S. District Court (415) 626-6060

perhaps about the honesty or integrity or credibility of some of these declarations.

THE COURT: No, actually, quite to the contrary.

I -- I don't know that I -- what I said earlier in my announcement of the tentative is that it may well be that Mr. Lee and Mr. Lindholm worked on something together that came out of that Oracle presentation and that may, you know, if something were presented to me, might have fallen under the attorney-client privilege or Work Product Doctrine; I'm not precluding that that possibility exists and that those declarations are talking about that, but Google has not connected the dots to show that this e-mail was part of that.

There may have been other things going on; Mr. Lee and Mr. Lindholm may have been communicating about other things that had nothing to do with direction by an attorney or seeking legal advice or that kind of thing. It's Google's burden, as I've been pointing out all along. So I don't need to reach the question of whether somebody is not credible or is lying, or anything like that.



Sahar Bartlett, C.S.R. No. 12963, RPR Official Court Reporter, U.S. District Court (415) 626-6060

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Sahar Bartlett, Official Court Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were reported by me, a certified shorthand reporter, and were thereafter transcribed under my direction into typewriting; that the foregoing is a full, complete and true record of said proceedings as bound by me at the time of filing. The validity of the reporter's certification of said transcript may be void upon disassembly and/or removal from the court file.

/s/ Sahar Bartlett

Sahar Bartlett, RPR, CSR No. 12963
Tuesday, August 30, 2010

1	WEWER & WANDECT LLD	WDIC 0 CDALDDICLID		
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11	Tel: 212.556.2100 Fax: 212.556.2222	Fax: 650.328-8508		
12	Attorneys for Defendant			
13	GOOGLE INC.			
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
15	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
16	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION			
17				
18	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,	Case No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA		
19	Plaintiff,	DECLARATION OF TIM LINDHOLM IN		
20	V.	SUPPORT OF GOOGLE'S MOTION IN LIMINE # 1 TO EXCLUDE MR.		
21	GOOGLE INC.,	LINDHOLM'S AUGUST 6, 2010 EMAIL AND DRAFTS THEREOF		
22	Defendant.	Judge: Hon. William H. Alsup		
23		Date Comp. Filed: October 27, 2010		
24		Trial Date: October 31, 2011		
25				
26				
27				
28				

I, Tim Lindholm, state:

- 1. I have been employed since 2005 by defendant Google Inc. ("Google") as a Software Engineer in the Systems Infrastructure group at Google.
- 2. I have knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called to testify as a witness thereto could do so competently under oath.
- 3. I am the author of the August 6, 2010 email and drafts thereof that I understand are the subject of Google's pending Motion in Limine #1. I submit this Declaration in support of that motion.
 - 4. When I wrote the August 6, 2010 email, all of the following was true:
- a. I had never reviewed the patents asserted by Oracle in this lawsuit. Moreover, I had no knowledge about what copyrights Oracle ultimately would claim were infringed by Android, and had never reviewed any of the copyright registrations asserted by Oracle in this lawsuit.
- b. I had not reviewed any of the source code or implementation for the aspects of the Android platform accused by Oracle in this lawsuit.
- c. I did not have the legal training necessary to analyze whether the Android platform infringes any of the patents or copyrights asserted by Oracle in this lawsuit.
- d. I did not, in fact, undertake to analyze whether the Android platform infringes any of the patents or copyrights asserted by Oracle in this lawsuit.
- e. Accordingly, I had no opinion as to whether the Android platform infringes any of the patents or copyrights asserted by Oracle in this lawsuit.
- My August 6, 2010 email concerned alternatives to technology that Oracle had recently accused Google of infringing. Again, I conducted no analysis of, and had no opinion about, whether the Android platform actually infringes any of the patents or copyrights asserted

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by Oracle in this lawsuit.

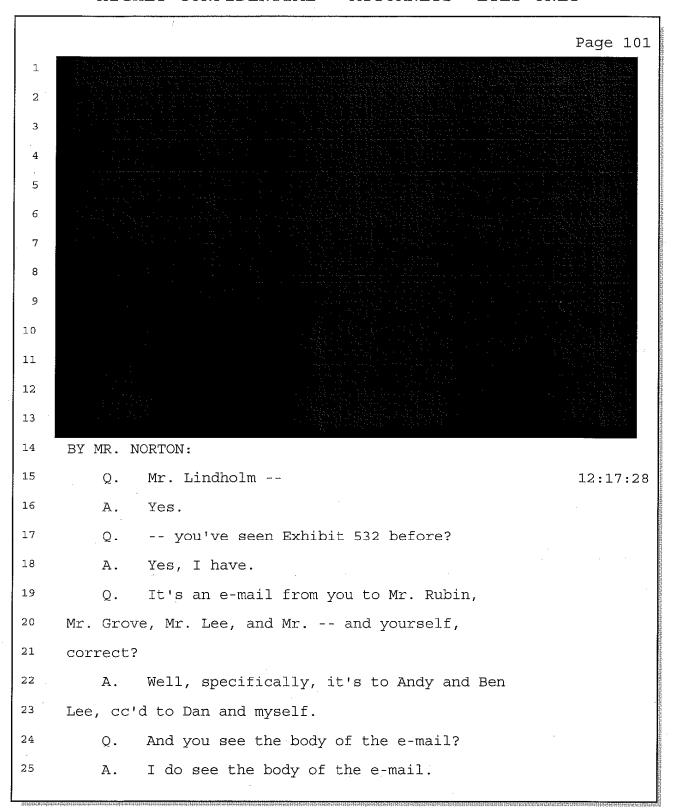
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on September 22, 2011.

y: TIM I INDHO

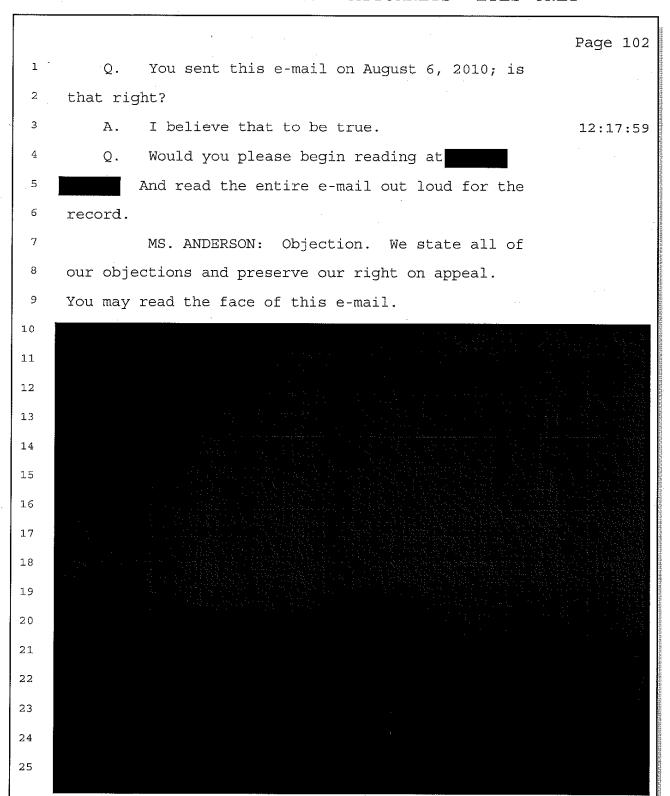
Page 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,) Plaintiff,)) No. CV 10-03561 vs. GOOGLE, INC., Defendant.) HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY Videotaped Deposition of TIM LINDHOLM, taken at 333 Twin Dolphin Drive, Redwood Shores, California, commencing at 9:56 a.m., Wednesday, September 7, 2011, before Ashley Soevyn, CSR No. 12019.

PAGES 1 - 115

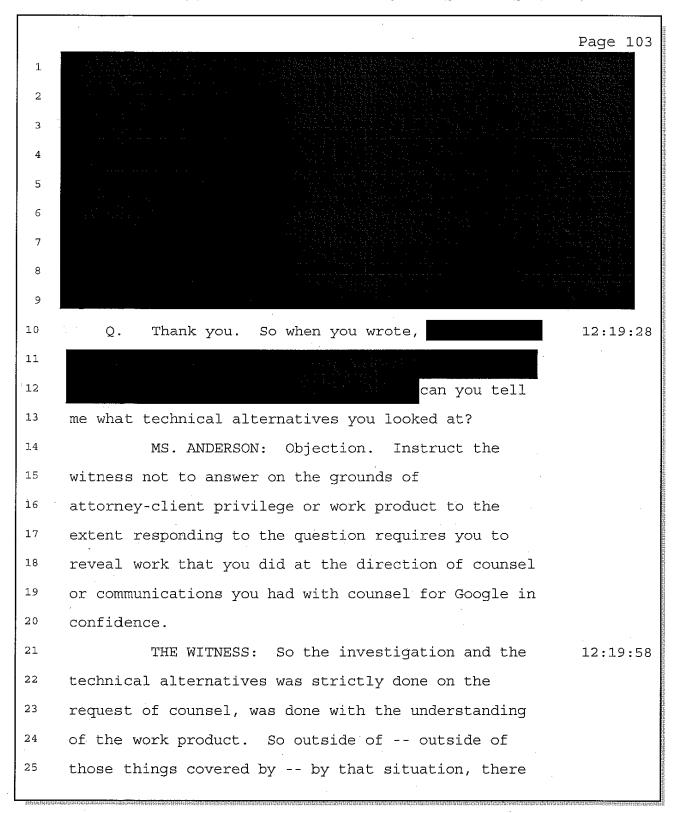
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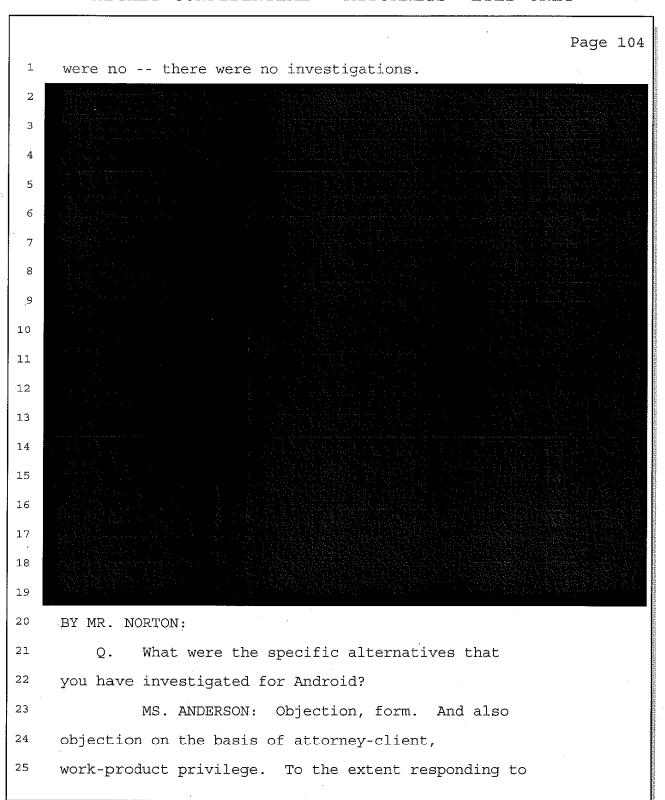
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		Page 105
1	this question would require you to reveal	
2	communications with Google counsel in confidence or	
3	work done under the direction of Google counsel, I	
4	instruct you not to answer on the grounds of	
5	privilege.	12:21:28
6	THE WITNESS: Once again, the work we	
7	the work we did on this was entirely done under the	
8	direction of counsel. There was no work done	
9	outside of that or for any other purpose, so I	
10	cannot answer that question either.	
11	BY MR. NORTON:	
12	Q. What were the technical alternatives you	
13	investigated to Java for Chrome?	
14	MS. ANDERSON: Objection, form. Also	`
15	object on the basis attorney-client, work-product	
16	privilege. Instruct the witness not to answer to	
17	the extent responding would require you to reveal	12:21:59
18	communications with Google's counsel in confidence	
19	or work that you did at the direction of Google.	
20 .	THE WITNESS: Again, the work that we did	
21	relating to Chrome was entirely done under the	
22	direction of counsel and was work product. We we	
23	did no such work outside of direction of counsel on	
24	alternatives to Chrome.	
25	BY MR. NORTON:	

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	Page 10)6
1	Q. What did you mean by	
2		
3	MS. ANDERSON: Objection. Caution the	
4	witness to the extent responding to this question	
5	requires you to reveal attorney-client 12:22:2	29
6	communications or work product under the direction	
7	of counsel, I instruct you not to answer.	
8	And the second of the second o	
9		
10	MS. ANDERSON: Objection. Caution the	
11	witness. You can't respond to the extent it would	
12	require you to reveal a communication with Google	
13	counsel. And if you can't answer the question	
14	THE WITNESS: I can't answer the question	
15	in that case.	
16	MR. NORTON: When you wrote,	
17		
18	what were terms you had in	
19	mind?	
20	MS. ANDERSON: Objection. Caution the	
21	witness that to the extent responding to this 12:22:5	8
22	question requires you to reveal conversations with	
23	Google counsel, I instructed you not to answer on	
24	the grounds of privilege.	
25	THE WITNESS: This was done by this was	

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Page 107 done on direction of counsel. We did do nothing outside of the direction of counsel that led up to that conclusion or any --

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Highly Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss:		
2	COUNTY OF MARIN)		
3	I, ASHLEY SOEVYN, CSR No. 12019, do hereby		
4	certify:		
5	That the foregoing deposition testimony was		
6	taken before me at the time and place therein set		
7	forth and at which time the witness was administered		
8	the oath;		
9	That the testimony of the witness and all		
10	objections made by counsel at the time of the		
11	examination were recorded stenographically by me,		
12	and were thereafter transcribed under my direction		
13	and supervision, and that the foregoing pages		
14	contain a full, true and accurate record of all		
15	proceedings and testimony to the best of my skill		
16	and ability.		
17	I further certify that I am neither counsel for		
18	any party to said action, nor am I related to any		
19	party to said action, nor am I in any way interested		
20	in the outcome thereof.		
21	IN THE WITNESS WHEREOF, I have transcribed my		
22	name this 8th day of September, 2011.		
23.			
24	r_0		
	ASHLEY SOFTYN, CSR 12019		
25			
	Page 111		