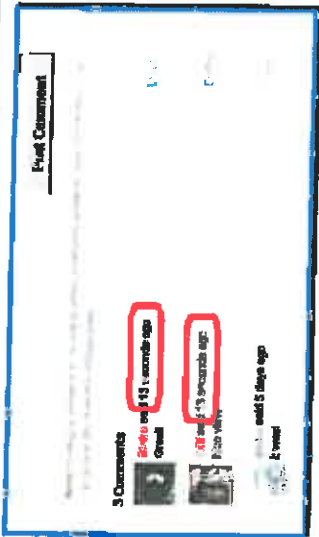
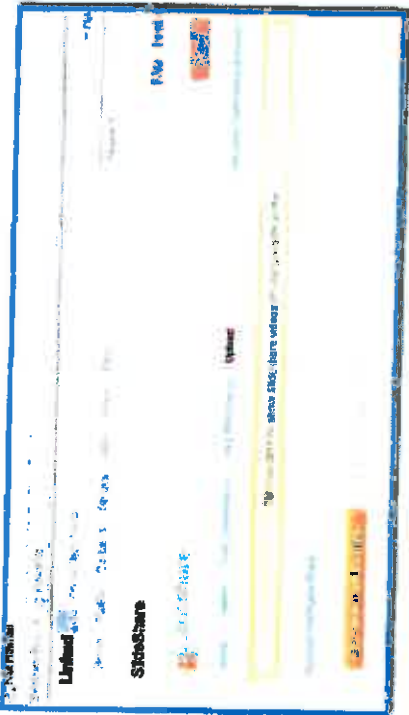


EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

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a storage interface to interface with storage facilities, the storage facilities to store video received from the first client device and the second client device respectively as first and second multimedia documents,	 LinkedIn provides one or more interfaces to its servers. These servers store the video media uploaded by users as a component of a multimedia document. The process of interfacing with the storage facilities is illustrated below:  When a user accesses the LinkedIn multimedia document that contains video and comments, the URL is a LinkedIn URL, indicating storage within the LinkedIn servers or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn.

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	A screenshot of a SlideShare presentation. The title is 'LinkedIn'. The address bar shows 'http://www.linkedin.com'. The slide content includes the LinkedIn logo and navigation links: Home, Explore, Your Connections, Your Showcase, Upload. The URL 'http://www.linkedin.com' is highlighted with a red box. The screenshot below shows a representation of a multimedia document. A "second" multimedia document would have the same format but different content. A screenshot of a LinkedIn profile page for 'SlideShare'. The page features a video player at the top, followed by a 'Post Comment' section. Below the video, there are several social media links including 'LinkedIn', 'Facebook', 'Twitter', 'Google+', 'YouTube', and 'Instagram'. The page also displays a 'SlideShare' logo and a 'LinkedIn' logo.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to US Patent No. 7,730,132

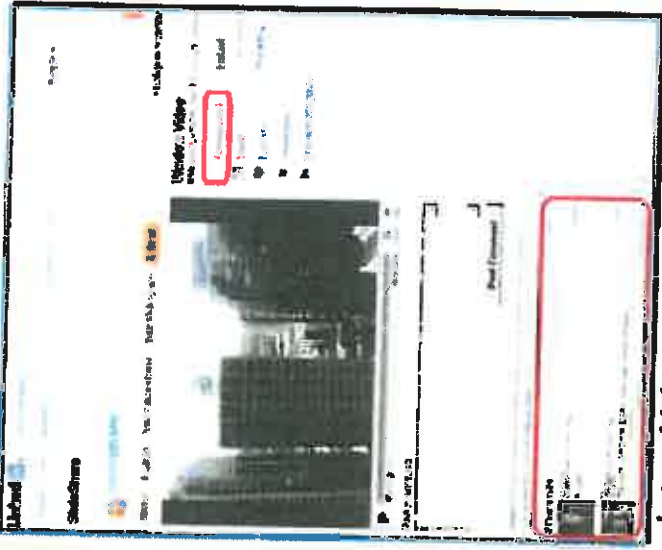
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wherein the multimedia storage server is configured to: receive from at least two of the first, second, and third client devices, requests for access to the edited multimedia document, wherein the request is communicated using IP protocol,	The LinkedIn multimedia storage server allows multiple users to request and access, or view, the multimedia documents. Multimedia documents that have been edited for example, with annotations, comments, links, etc., may be accessed by the users. These requests come to the LinkedIn servers from the users' client devices over the internet using IP protocol. The screenshot below shows a LinkedIn multimedia document that includes edits: for example, annotations, comments, links, etc. added by other users. This user has accessed this edited multimedia document over the internet using IP protocol.  As can be seen from this screenshot, multiple users, (e.g. <i>Blake, Craig</i>) have requested access, received access and added comments to this multimedia document.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatius AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

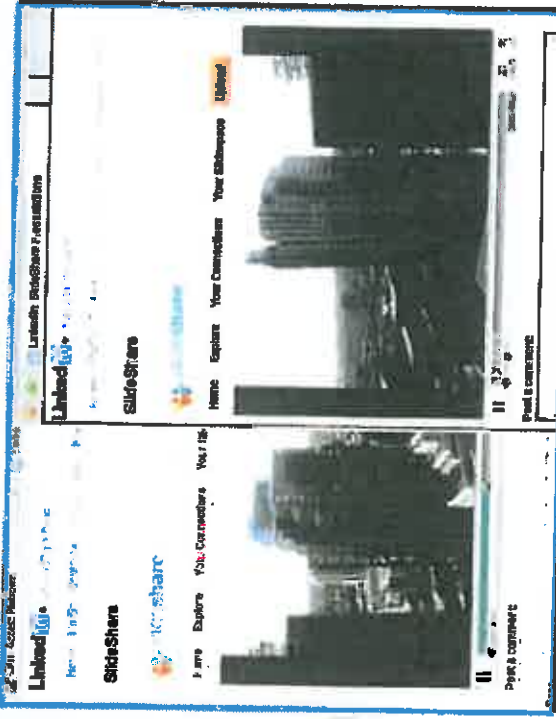
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
provide simultaneous access to the edited multimedia document including at least the first and second sets of annotations to the client devices requesting access, and	Multiple LinkedIn users can view edited multimedia documents such as annotated videos. This can be done simultaneously. The screenshot below shows two users simultaneously accessing the same multimedia document including the video and annotations.  Simultaneous access is further demonstrated by the fact that both users <i>Blake</i> and <i>Will</i> added comments at the same time (i.e. "13 seconds ago").

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatix AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

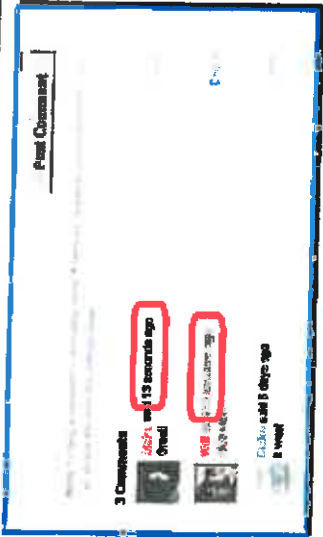
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
provide simultaneous access to the edited multimedia document to the client devices requesting access by enabling transfer of at least the video portion of the edited multimedia document to the client devices requesting access, and	 Simultaneous access is shown above. When multiple users request to view a video, (simultaneously or otherwise) it is transferred to the respective client devices to allow them to watch the video. The screen shot below shows the video transferring, or buffering by the spinning wheel highlighted by the arrow. This allows a LinkedIn user to view the video uncompressed, after it flows from the LinkedIn servers. 

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wherein the client devices requesting access to the edited multimedia document include respective decompression modules to decompress the transferred edited multimedia document for playback.	The "transfer" of the video is also shown on the video progress bar in the screenshots. The dark green line is video that has already played, the light green line is video that has been transferred, but not yet played and the small gray "unshaded" area represents video that has yet to be transferred. See the enlargement below:  The screenshot above shows a video buffering as it loads for viewing. Note that almost none of the video has loaded so almost the entire progress bar grey.
When a LinkedIn video is stored on the LinkedIn server, it is compressed. See analysis at claim 2. It is transferred in a compressed format to the user. Thus, when it is played back, it must be decompressed, using Adobe Flash, for example. http://help.slideshare.com/entries/58941-why-is-my-presentation-not-available-immediately-after-upload-how-long-does-it-take-before-it-is-visible "Once the file is uploaded, it needs to be converted to the Flash format in which it is displayed online." Decompression at the client device can be seen from the Wikipedia description of Adobe Flash Video at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_Video. See specifically, the section under the heading "Delivery options." Photos on LinkedIn are also decompressed files. The screenshot below shows how profile pictures are stored as .jpg files from the "properties" tab.	

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatas AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

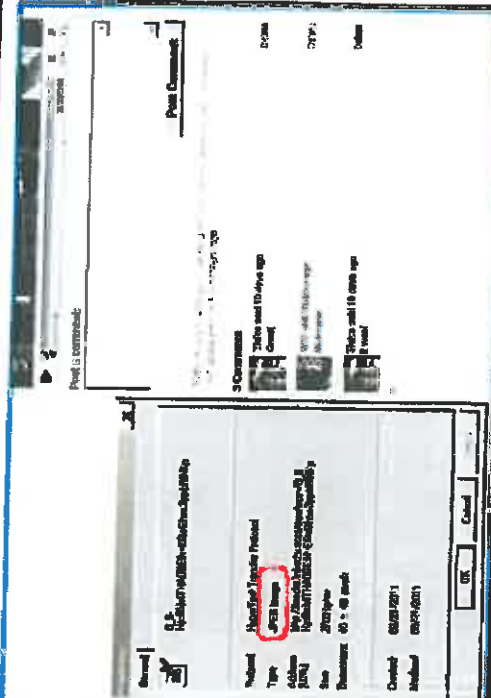
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
	 A "jpeg" is compression format for photos. The following is taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG "In computing, JPEG . . . is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital photography (image). The most common filename extensions for files employing JPEG compression are .jpg and .jpeg, though .jpe, .jif and .jif are also used."
2. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, further comprising: compression engines to compress video received from the first client device and the second client device over	LinkedIn uses compression engines to compress video uploaded from users over the internet / IP connections. This video uses Adobe Flash player as a compression engine as seen in the screenshot below. When right clicking on a video, it displays information on Adobe Flash. Decompression at the client device can be seen from the Wikipedia description of Adobe Flash Video at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_Video. See specifically, the section under the heading "Delivery options."

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatius AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

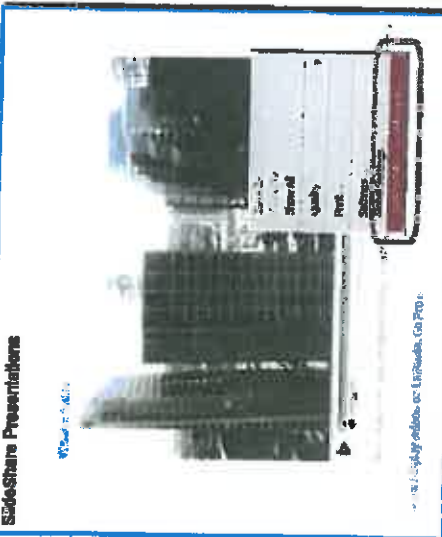
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the audio-video network connections and	 to store the compressed audio-video respectively as first and second multimedia documents. LinkedIn servers store the video media uploaded by users as a component of a multimedia document. When stored, these videos are compressed (see above). These documents are stored by LinkedIn on LinkedIn servers, as demonstrated by the fact that, when a user accesses a LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL indicating storage within LinkedIn or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn. Likewise, if the user plays video on the user's LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatius AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

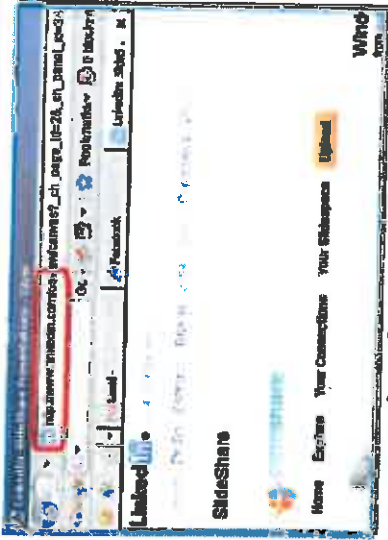
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
	 The screenshot below shows a representation of a multimedia document. A "second" multimedia document would have the same format but different content. 

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatius AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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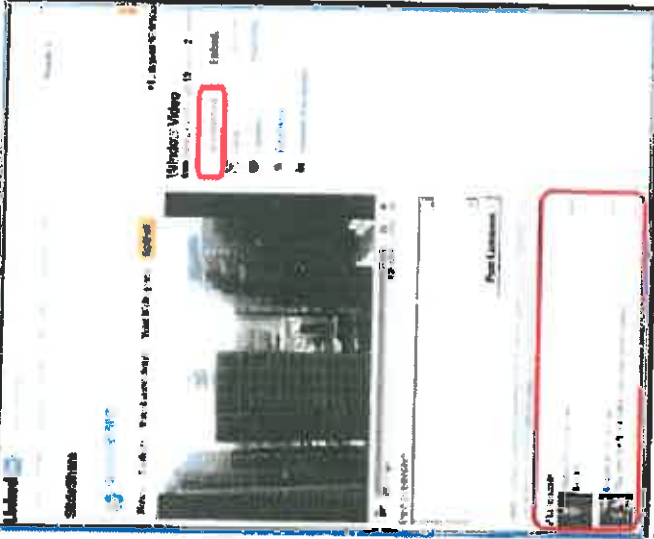
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
3. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, further configured to perform at least one of creating, naming, time-stamping, retrieving, deleting, tagging, content-searching and playing back at least a portion of the multimedia document.	As shown in the description for Claims 1 and 10, and the screenshot below, LinkedIn is configured for at least creating (self evident), naming (video name is "Window Video"), retrieving (self evident), deleting (see the circled functionality allowing 'deleting'), tagging (see claim 12) and playback (self evident) of at least a portion of the multimedia document, the video for example.  The screenshot below shows the ability to delete video.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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4. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, further comprising: a decompression module to decompress the multimedia document.	LinkedIn converts the video files it receives from users into another format. This requires decompressing (using decompression modules) at the LinkedIn servers and then recompressing also at the LinkedIn servers, a process known as conversion. http://help.slideshare.com/entries/165975-my-video-did-not-convert-i-am-getting-an-oops-failure "My video did not convert. I am getting an OOPs failure. Sometimes you might get an OOPs in video conversion. Possible causes are: The codec for your video may not be supported. Check list of supported codecs here (http://slideshare.zendesk.com/entries/164195-what-are-the-video-codecs-supported-by-slideshare)" Photos on LinkedIn are also decompressed files. The screenshot below shows how profile pictures are stored as .jpg files from the "properties" tab.

US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products A "jpeg" is compression format for photos. The following is taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG "In computing, JPEG ... is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital photography (image). The most common filename extensions for files employing JPEG compression are .jpg and .jpeg, though .jpe, .jif and .jif are also used."
5. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, wherein enabling simultaneous file transfer of the multimedia document to two of the client	The LinkedIn servers enable multiple users to view the same video simultaneously. This entails simultaneous transfer of the multimedia document to multiple users who request it. The screenshot below shows two users simultaneously accessing the same multimedia document. The video progress bars are playing the video in different places, indicating that the users are independently and simultaneously viewing the same video. Transfer of the document is made to the requesting client

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatos AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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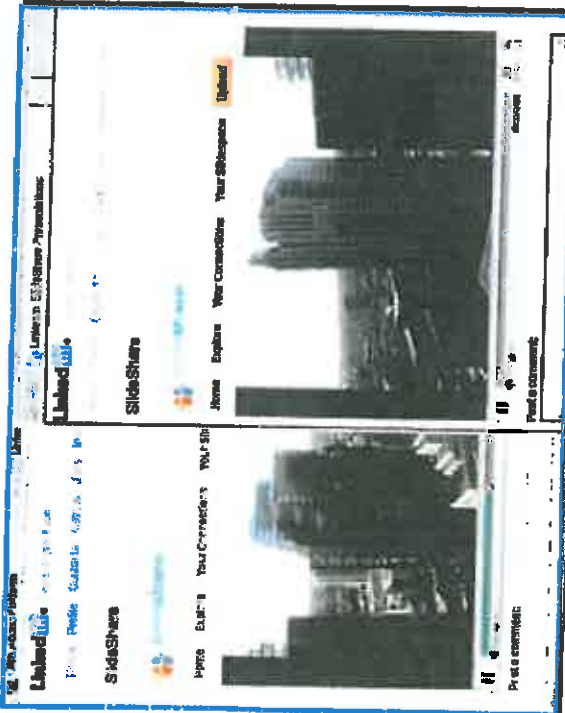
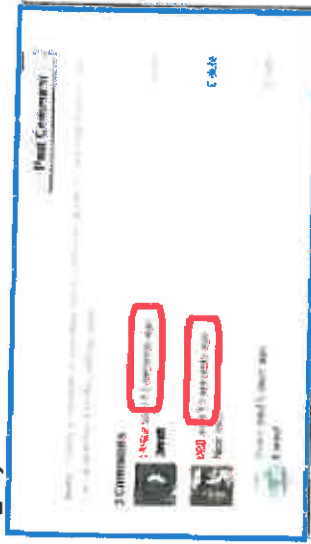
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devices requesting access of the multimedia document is over a local area network and a wide area network respectively.	devices. This is done over a local area when access is from an office, business, home or other local network and / or the internet, which is a wide area network.  Simultaneous access is further demonstrated by the fact that both users <i>Blake</i> and <i>Will</i> added comments at the same time (i.e. "13 seconds ago"). 

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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6. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, is further configured to: perform backup of the multimedia document.	Standard industry practice for a major data center would require backup replication.
7. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, wherein the multimedia document is stored on the storage facilities that comprise a plurality of disks, and	Standard industry practice for a major data center would require multiple disks for backup replication.
wherein the multimedia storage server is further configured to: perform replication of the multimedia document on at least two of the plurality of disks.	Standard industry practice for a major data center would require multiple disks for backup replication.
8. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, wherein the multimedia document is stored on the storage facilities that are internal to the audio-video storage device.	The LinkedIn multimedia document is stored on LinkedIn storage facilities that are internal to the storage device. When a user accesses a LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL indicating storage within LinkedIn or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatius AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

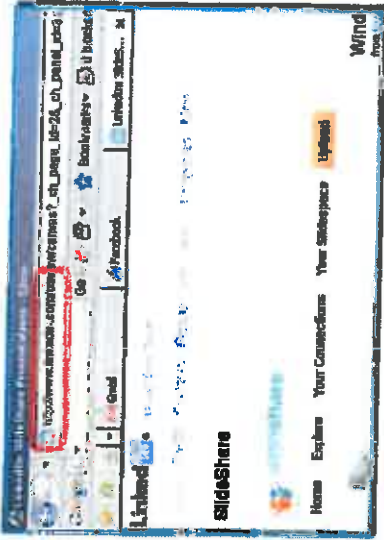
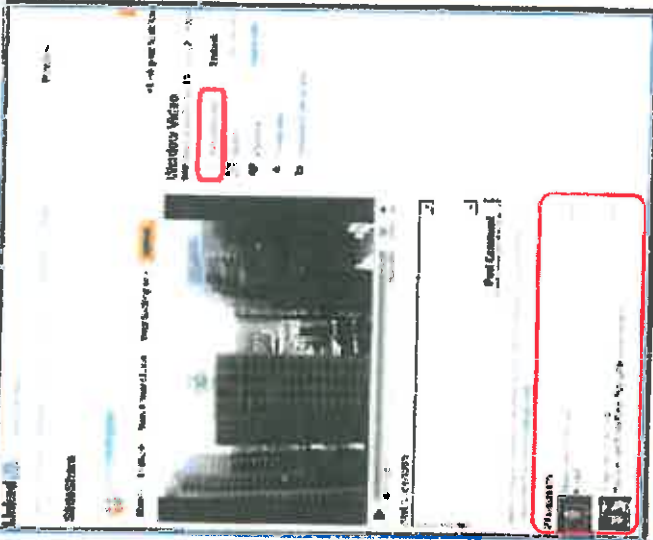
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9. The multimedia storage server of claim 1, further configured to support go-to operations including at least one of a group consisting of a frame-number based operation and a time-code based operation.	LinkedIn users can "go to" any portion of a video in playback mode.  As can be seen from the above video stored at LinkedIn server, the server supports go-to operations including time code based operation. The above video is 7:19 seconds long. A viewer of the video can "go-to" any selected part of the video by moving the time bar below the video to a selected time duration of the video. In the above example, the viewer used the go-to bar at the bottom of the video to move the video to the 4:40 second portion of the video. The video progress bar displays a moving line, indicating the currently played time.
10. A method of providing access to multimedia documents, comprising:	The method of providing access occurs on the LinkedIn Server(s) on which one or more of the components of the multimedia document (e.g. video, annotations, comments, hyperlinks, graphics, still images, slideshows, timestamps, etc.) are stored. LinkedIn multimedia documents are stored as components on LinkedIn servers. A LinkedIn user sees representations of multimedia documents on their respective client devices, made up of components. One

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	such representation is shown in the screenshot below. Here, a video component is linked to this multimedia document using HTML code. It also includes components such as a photo identifying a user (see top left), various forms of text, a "box" for entering comments, as well as other images. 
at a multimedia storage server storing video as a multimedia document;	The LinkedIn server(s). LinkedIn servers store the video media uploaded by users as a component of a multimedia document. The multimedia document is created / edited, for example, when a user stores a video. It, along with its associated still images, comments, timestamps, etc. creates / edits a multimedia document. When a user accesses the LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL, indicating storage

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	within LinkedIn or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn. Likewise, if the user plays video on the user's LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL. 

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defining structural relationships among individual components of the multimedia document;	The spatial layout and structural relationship between the different components, such as video, user identifying icons, text, boxes, still graphics, annotations, etc of the multimedia document are shown in the screen shot below. HTML defines the spatial layout of the multimedia document that users view on the webpages. The HTML code and referenced CSS files define the structure of the document including the position and layout of the text, graphics, colors, font, etc. as well as the order of presentation.

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receiving a first request for audio-video network connections from a first client device for editing at the multimedia storage server at least one of the components of the multimedia document, wherein the structural relationships among the components form a basis for at least spatial layout and order of presentation of the multimedia document, and wherein editing includes	The LinkedIn servers allow users through their respective client devices to request an IP / internet connection to various multimedia documents. LinkedIn multimedia documents are stored as components on LinkedIn servers. When a user accesses the LinkedIn multimedia document that contains video and comments, the URL is a LinkedIn URL, indicating storage within the LinkedIn servers or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn. A LinkedIn user sees representations of multimedia documents on their respective client devices, made up of components. One such representation is shown in the screenshot below. Here, a video component is linked to this multimedia document using HTML code. HTML defines the spatial layout of the multimedia document that users view on the webpages. The HTML code and referenced CSS files define the structure of the document including the position and layout of the text, graphics, colors, font, etc. as well as the order of presentation. The order of presentation of this document is demonstrated by what happens when the user accesses the

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inserting a first set of annotations in the multimedia document;	document containing the video. Here, the order of presentation is shown by first displaying the keyframe before the video is played (below left), and the playing video, only after a user clicks on the "play" arrow (below right).  Once connected, a user can edit at least one of the components of the multimedia document. Edits can include, for example, annotating, commenting, adding links, etc. LinkedIn allows third-party users to insert comments (annotations) in a multimedia document. These comments (annotations) become part of the document itself. The screenshot below shows comments (annotations) circled.

Plaintiff Pragmatas AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
EXHIBIT C cont.
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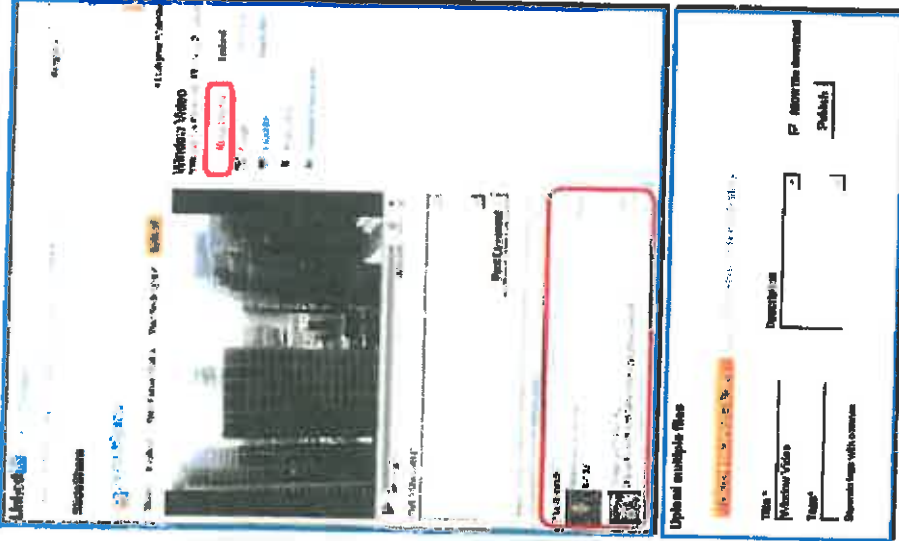
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	 Users can also annotate their own video as shown by the screenshot above, which shows how a user can insert annotations to a multimedia document through "Title" or "Description."

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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receiving a second request for audio-video network connections from a second client device for editing at the multimedia storage server at least one of the components of the multimedia document, wherein the structural relationships among the components form a basis for at least spatial layout and order of presentation of the multimedia document, and wherein editing includes inserting a second set of annotations in the multimedia document;	See previous element "receiving a first request..." Note multiple users can annotate (comment on) the multimedia document. Just as the request was made above, the same occurs in the event of a second request. Multiple users can annotate the multimedia document.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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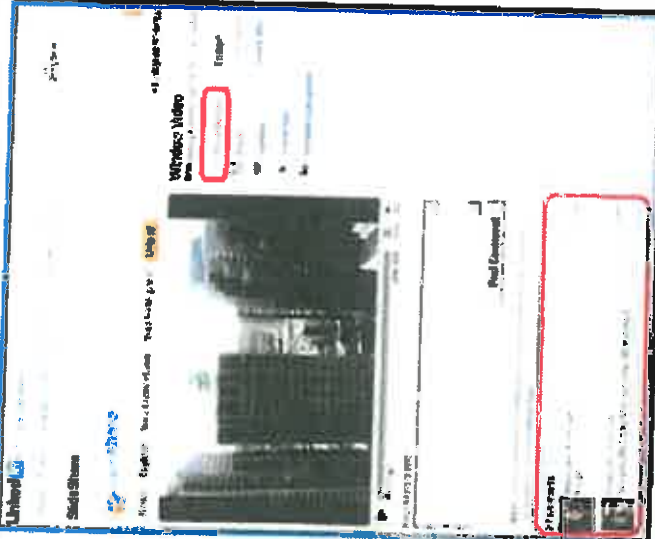
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receiving a third request for audio-video network connections from a third client device for playback of video associated with the edited multimedia document stored on the multimedia storage server, wherein the third request is communicated using IP protocol over a local network;	 Any user can request playback of a video associated with a multimedia document. This includes playback of the edited multimedia document. This request can be done over the internet i.e., using IP protocol, over a local area when access is from an office, business, home or other local network. Any user can request playback of a video associated with a multimedia document. This includes playback of the edited multimedia document as shown in the previous element "receiving a third request..." This request can be done over the internet, a wide area network, i.e., using IP protocol.
receiving a fourth request for audio-video network connections from a fourth client device for playback of video associated with the edited multimedia document stored on the multimedia storage server, wherein the fourth request is	

EXHIBIT C cont.
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communicated using IP protocol over a wide area network; providing simultaneous access to content of the edited multimedia document to the third client device and the fourth client device over the local network and the wide area network respectively by enabling transfer of at least video of the edited multimedia document to the third and fourth client devices for decompressing at the third and fourth client devices respectively; and simultaneous to providing access to the video of the edited multimedia document to the third client device and the fourth client device, providing access to the third client device and the fourth client device to at least the first and second sets of annotations.	 Multiple LinkedIn users can view edited multimedia documents simultaneously, as shown in the above screenshot. Viewing the multimedia document shows the user both the video and all associated annotations to that multimedia document. This is done over a local area when access is from an office, business, home or other local network and / or the internet, which is a wide area network. Simultaneous access is further demonstrated by the fact that both users <i>Blake</i> and <i>Will</i> added comments at the same time (i.e. "13 seconds ago").

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	When a LinkedIn video is stored on the LinkedIn server, it is compressed. See analysis at claim 2. It is transferred in a compressed format to the user. Thus, when it is played back, it must be decompressed, using Adobe Flash, for example. http://help.slideshare.com/entries/58941-why-is-my-presentation-not-available-immediately-after-upload-

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Plaintiff Pragmatix AV LLC's PIR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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	<u>how-long-does-it-take-before-it-is-vis</u> “Once the file is uploaded, it needs to be converted to the Flash format in which it is displayed online.” Decompression at the client device can be seen from the Wikipedia description of Adobe Flash Video at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_Video. See specifically, the section under the heading “Delivery options.” The “transfer of the video” is shown by the spinning wheel on the screenshot below indicating buffering. The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, it says 'LinkedIn Experience'. Below that, there's a video frame showing a cityscape. A red arrow points to a spinning wheel in the center of the video frame, which is a common indicator for video buffering. Below the video frame, there's a progress bar and some text: 'More from your industry: May have connections Outgoing 347 2'. At the bottom right, it says 'Experience'.

**Plaintiff Pragmatix AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
EXHIBIT C cont.
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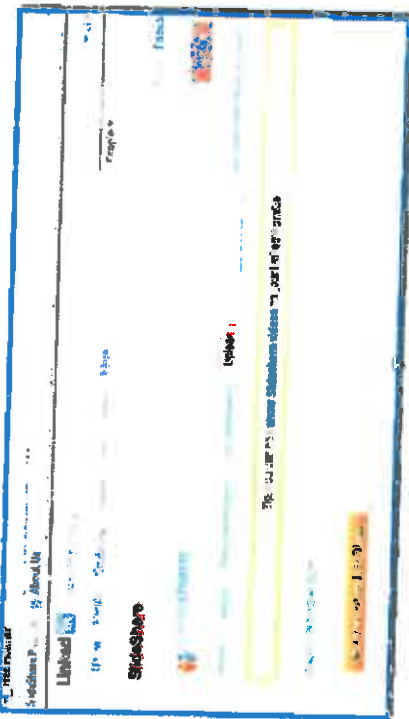
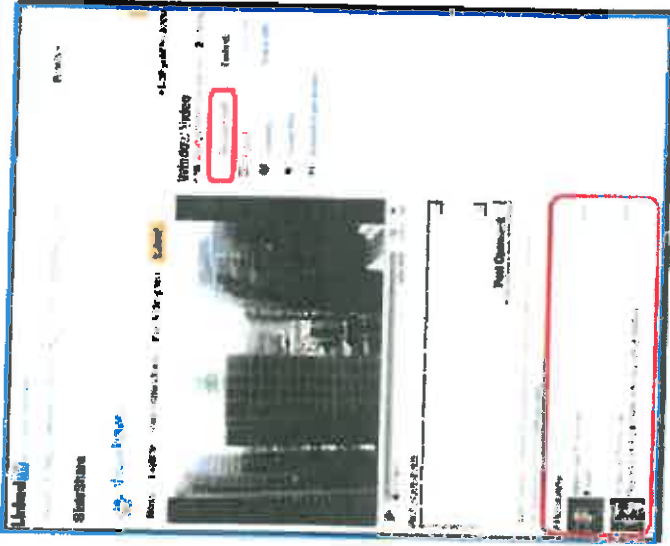
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11. The method of claim 10, further comprising: storing video received from the first client device and the second client device respectively as components of first and second multimedia documents.	See claim 2, second part. LinkedIn stores the uploaded videos as components of different multimedia documents. The screenshot below shows how users upload video to LinkedIn.  The screenshot below shows a representation of a multimedia document. A "second" multimedia document would have the same format but different content.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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Plaintiff Pragmatas AV LLC's PIR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
EXHIBIT C cont.
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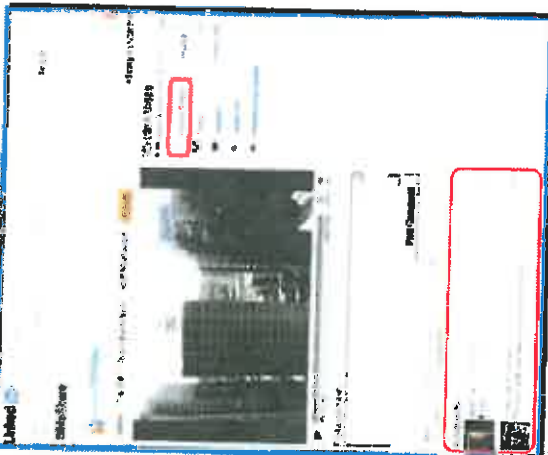
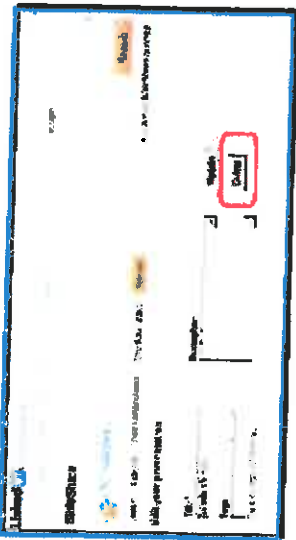
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13. The method of claim 11, further comprising: performing at least one of creating, naming, time- stamping, retrieving, deleting, tagging, content-searching and playing back at least a portion of the multimedia document.	See claim 3. As shown in the description for Claims 1 and 10, and the screenshot below, LinkedIn is configured for at least creating (self evident), naming (video name is "Window Video"), retrieving (self evident), deleting (see the circled functionality allowing 'deleting'), tagging (see claim 12), and playback (self evident) of at least a portion of the multimedia document, the video for example.  The screenshot below shows the ability to delete video. 

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Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
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14. The method of claim 10, further comprising: compressing a respective audio-video input received from the first client device and the second client device.	See claim 2, first part. LinkedIn videos are uploaded by users. When a LinkedIn video is stored on the LinkedIn server, it is compressed. See analysis at claim 2, above. Thus, when it is played back, it must be decompressed, using an Adobe Flash, for example.  The screenshot shows a presentation window titled 'SlideShare Presentation'. It displays a city skyline with several tall buildings. In the bottom right corner, there is a red rectangular box with the text 'ECLIPSE' inside it. The presentation interface includes navigation controls like 'Previous', 'Next', 'First', 'Last', 'Home', 'Search', and 'Help'.

EXHIBIT C cont.
Plaintiff Pragmatus AV LLC's PLR 3-1 Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions to LinkedIn with Respect to
US Patent No. 7,730,132

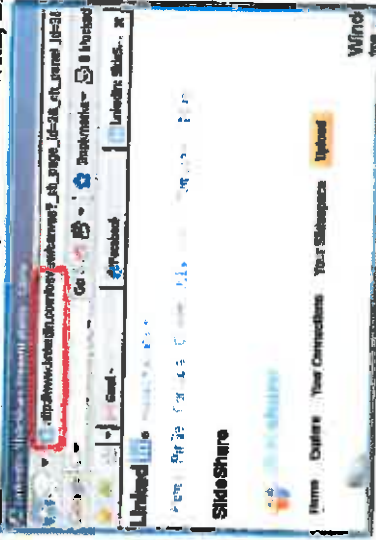
US 7,730,132	LinkedIn Products
15. The method of claim 10, further comprising: performing replication of the stored multimedia document on at least two of a plurality of disks of storage facilities that are associated with the multimedia storage server.	See claim 7. Standard industry practice for a major data center would require multiple disks for backup replication.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the storage facilities are internal to the multimedia storage server.	See claim 8. The LinkedIn multimedia document is stored on LinkedIn storage facilities that are internal to the storage device. When a user accesses a LinkedIn multimedia document, the URL is a LinkedIn URL indicating storage within LinkedIn or servers under the control of, or affiliated with, LinkedIn. 

EXHIBIT C cont.
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17. The method of claim 10, further comprising: performing backup of the multimedia document.	See claim 6. Standard industry practice for a major data center would require backup replication.