EXHIBIT 15

Exhibit 15

U.S. Patent No. 7,414,988

Term or Phrase for Construction	Claim	Corresponding Structure if Construed as Means-Plus-Function Element
"logic to recalculate position information for Wi-Fi access points previously stored in the database to utilize position information for the newly-discovered readings of previously stored Wi-Fi access points"	1	*12:24–38* "An additional enhancement to the algorithm would include a weighting value based on the age of the records such that new records represent a more significant indication of the present location for a given access point. Once the parsing process has been completed the central network system . . . begins processing the new data. . . . 2) existing access points are repositioned based on any new data recorded by the scanners. The . . . algorithm factors in the number of records and their associated signal strengths to weight stronger signal readings more than weaker signals with a quasi weighted average model."
"computer-implemented logic to add records to the database for newly-discovered Wi-Fi access points"	1	*12:29–38* "Once the parsing process has been completed the central network system . . . begins processing the new data. During this process 1) new access points are added to the database and their physical location is calculated . . . . The . . . algorithm factors in the number of records and their associated signal strengths to weight stronger signal readings more than weaker signals with a quasi weighted average model."
"computer-implemented clustering logic to identify position information based on error prone GPS information"	2	*12:1-12:10* "In some cases the GPS receiver may record erroneous or error records for some period of time, which could negatively affect the final access point location calculation. The parser and filter process identifies these bad records and either corrects them or removes them from the system. The filtering process users clustering techniques to weed out

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		error prone GPS readings. For example, if 90% of the readings are within 200 meters of each other but the remaining 10% of the readings are 5 kilometers away then those outliers are removed by the filter . . . ."
"logic to determine a weighted centroid position for all position information reported for an access point"	3	*12:11–13* "In particular, the system first calculates the weighted centroid for the access point using all reported data." *12:34–38* "The . . . algorithm factors in the number of records and their associated signal strengths to weight stronger signal readings more than weaker signals with a quasi weighted average model.
"logic to identify position information that exceeds a statistically-based deviation threshold amount away from the centroid position"	3	*12:11–17* "In particular, the system first calculates the weighted centroid for the access point using all reported data. It then determines the standard deviation based on the distribution of the reported locations. The system uses a definable threshold based on the sigma of this distribution to filter out access points that are in error."
"the clustering logic . . . excludes such deviating position information from the database and from influencing the calculated positions of the Wi-Fi access points"	3	*12:1–12:19* "In some cases the GPS receiver may record erroneous or error records for some period of time, which could negatively affect the final access point location calculation. The parser and filter process identifies these bad records and either corrects them or removes them from the system. The filtering process users clustering techniques to weed out error prone GPS readings. For example, if 90% of the readings are within 200 meters of each other but the remaining 10% of the readings are 5 kilometers away then those outliers are removed by the filter . . . . In particular, the system first calculates the

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		weighted centroid for the access point using all reported data. It then determines the standard deviation based on the distribution of the reported locations. The system uses a definable threshold based on the sigma of this distribution to filter out access points that are in error. Once these error records are marked, the centroid is recalculated with the remaining location records to determine the final centroid . . . ."