Exhibit 13

Case No. 2:13-cv-893

Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

The following analysis shows how each claim element is literally present. In the event that a claim element is deemed to be missing under a literal infringement analysis (e.g., due to claim construction), Rockstar reserves the right to demonstrate the presence of a substantial equivalent of such an element and to pursue infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

To the extent that the descriptions below give rise to either direct or indirect infringement, Rockstar alleges both.

The screenshots below constitute exemplary results of the Accused Instrumentalities' algorithms and source code and do not serve to limit the scope of alleged infringement. Rockstar alleges infringement by the Accused Instrumentalities at each applicable level of abstraction, i.e., source code, algorithms, infrastructure, etc. Further, Rockstar alleges infringement by third-party applications "powered by" Google or that otherwise rely on the Accused Instrumentalities.

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|---|--|
| Claim No. 1 | |
| An advertising machine implemented on at least one computer and operable to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the advertising machine comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications constitute the claimed system. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). ¹ |

¹ Content demonstrating that preamble elements are found in the accused instrumentalities shall not be construed as an admission that the preamble is limiting.

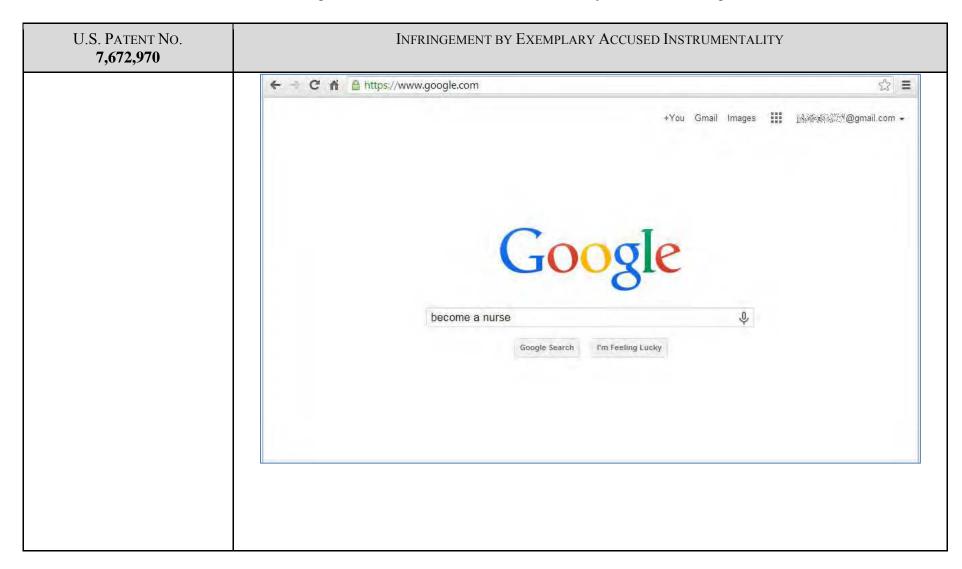
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | About the Google Search Network |
| | The Google Search Network is a group of search-related websites where your ads can appear, including Google search sites and search sites that partner with Google to show ads, called search partners. Ads are matched to search results based on the terms a person uses to search. With a few exceptions, described below, text ads are the main ad format used on the Google Search Network. |
| | Where your ads can appear |
| | When you target your campaign to the Search Network and add keywords to your campaign's ad groups, your ads can appear on Google and other search sites based on the keywords you choose: |
| | On Google search sites: Ads can appear alongside, above, or below search results on Google Search, Google Shopping, Google Maps, Google Images, and Google Groups. |
| | Can de |
| | On other sites that are part of the Search Network (search partners): Ads might appear alongside or above search results on our search partners' sites, such as AOL. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1722047?hl=en&ref_topic=3121771 |

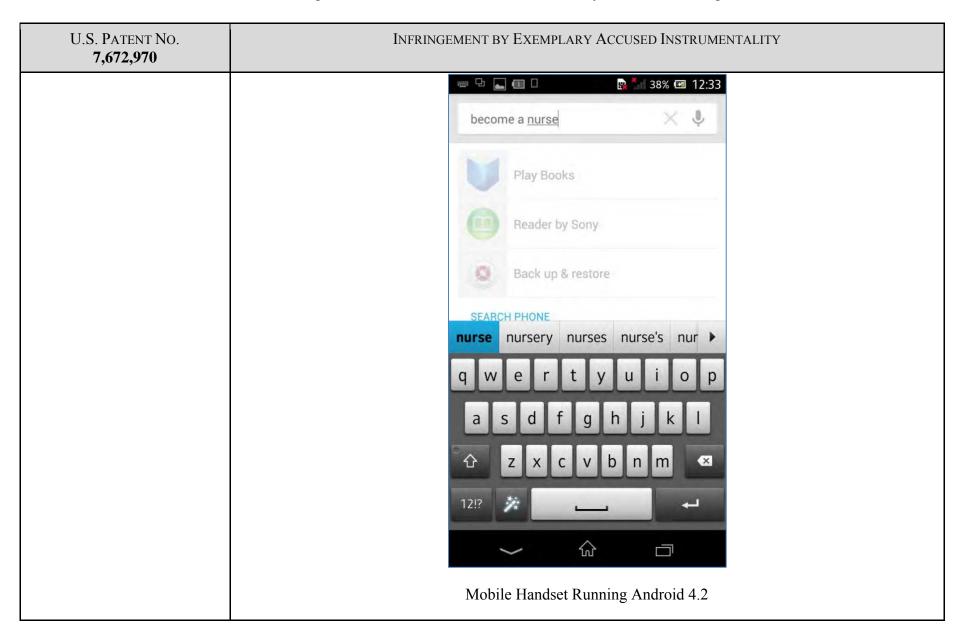
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|---|--|--|
| | How AdWords Express works Creating an ad is easy. Select your audience, write three lines about your business, and set your budget. AdWords Express automatically manages where and when your ads will appear in your local area. No keywords to choose, no ongoing maintenance. People search on Google People search on Google for products and services that you have to offer. We'll only show your ad to people if they search in your area. A marker on Google Maps helps your business stand out even more. Learn more http://www.google.com/adwords/express/how-it-works.html#utm_source=awx&utm_campaign=ww-ww-et-paleon_google.goog | |
| a communications interface operable to interface with the data processing device of the user via the communications link; | The Accused Instrumentalities provide a communications interface operable to interface with the data processing device of the user via the communications link. | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



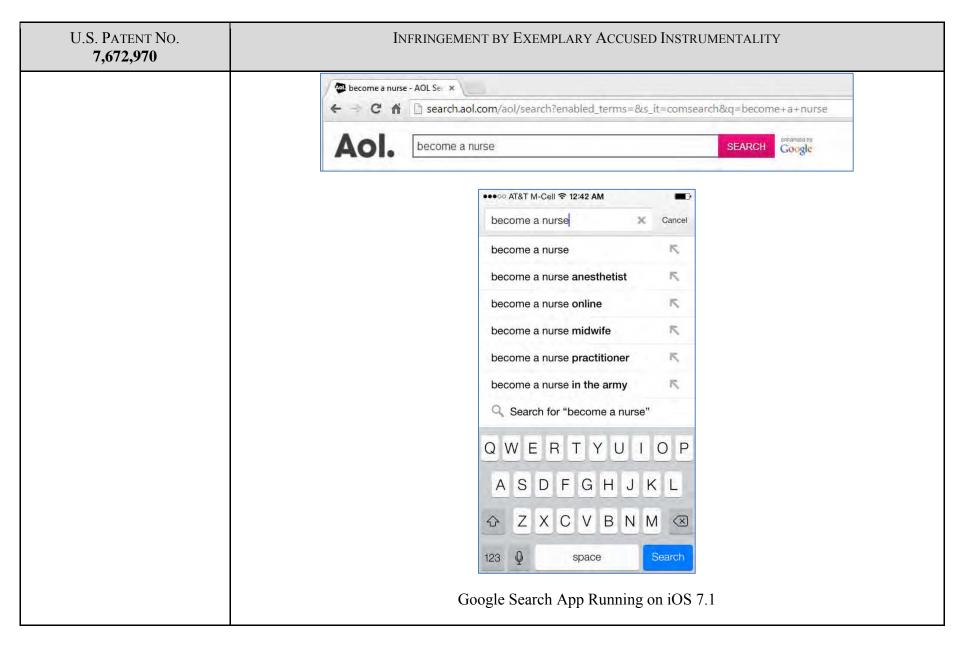
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | become a nurse × : | |
| | become a nurse anesthetist | |
| | become a nurse online | |
| | become a nurse midwife | |
| | become a nurse practitioner | |
| | become a nurse in the army | |
| | become a nurse in the navy | |
| | become a nurse in the air force | |
| | become a nurse without going to college | |
| | nurse nurses nursery nurse-practitioner | |
| | Tab q w e r t y u i o p ≪ | |
| | ABC a s d f g h j k l ← z x c v b n m , .? ♣ | |
| | Tablet Device Running Android 4.0.2 | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



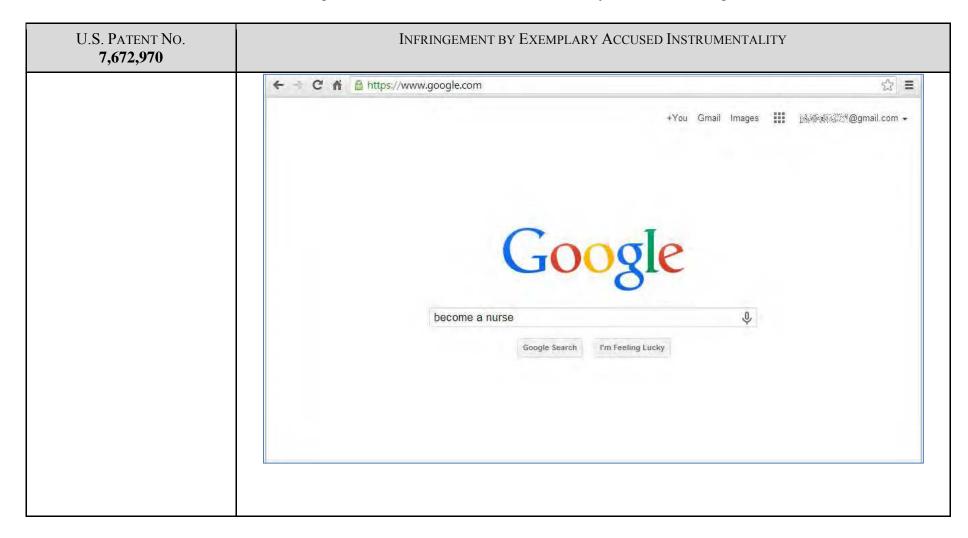
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | ✓ YouTube × \ ← → C ★ □ www.youtube.com | |
| | You Tube = become a nurse Q Upload Sign in | |
| | become a nurse Search Search | |
| | http://www.4nursing.com/search-our-site-or-search-the-internet.html | |
| a database search engine operable to: | The Accused Instrumentalities include a database search engine operable to: See above. | |

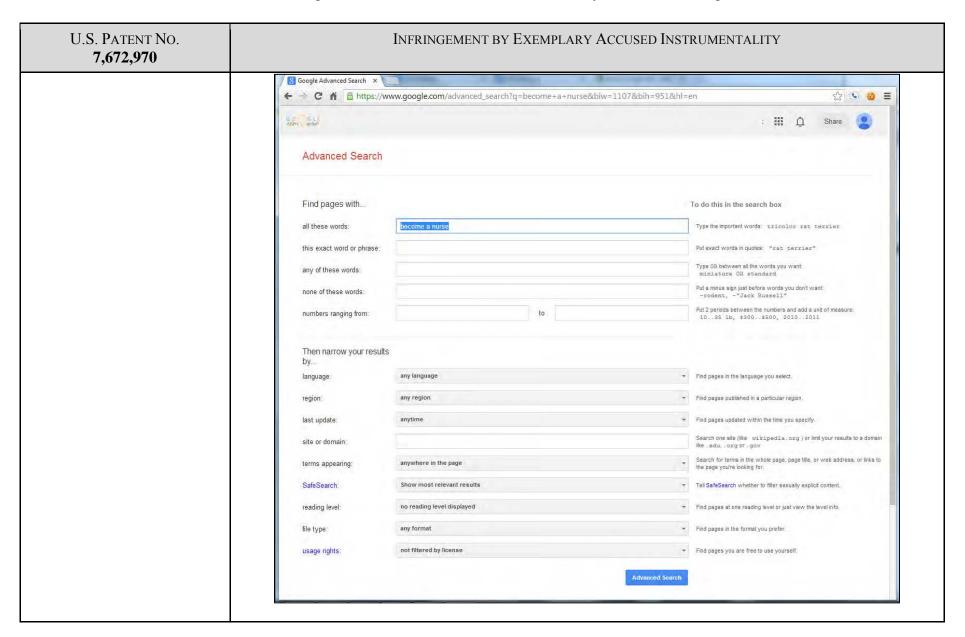
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|--|---|---|
| | Finding information by crawling | Organizing information by indexing |
| | We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. | The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search |
| | The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these | terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. |
| | websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of |
| | Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's | breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're |
| | what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/en/in | nsidesearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html |
| receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search | The Accused Instrumentalities' database search engine receives from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument. | |
| request that includes a search argument; and | See above. | |

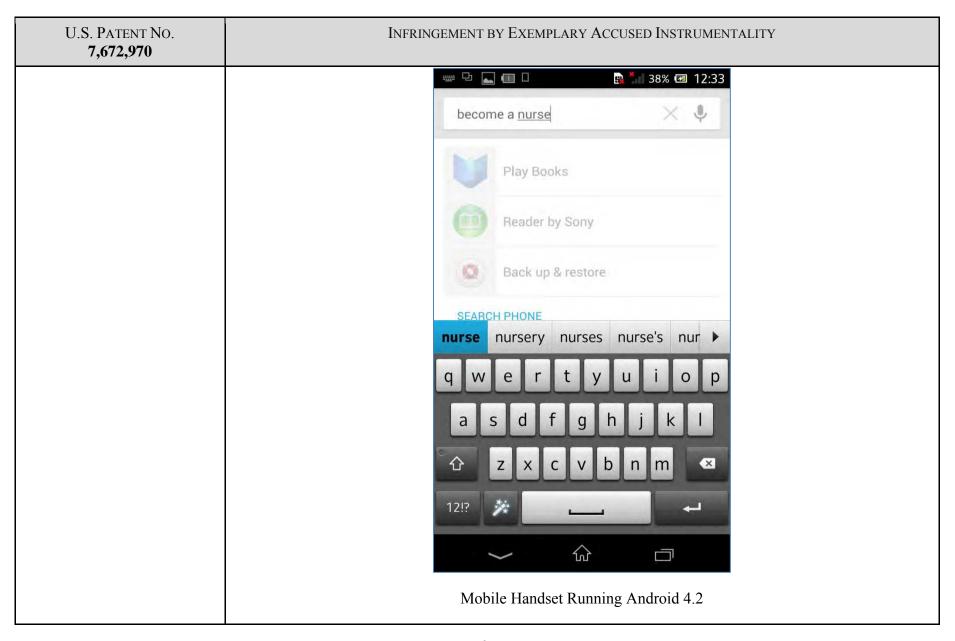
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

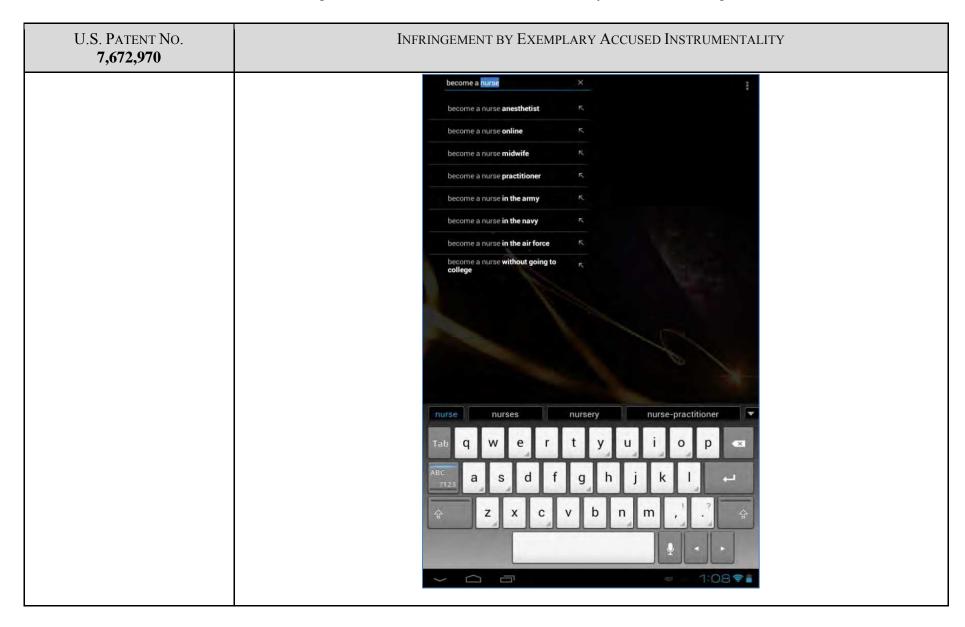


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



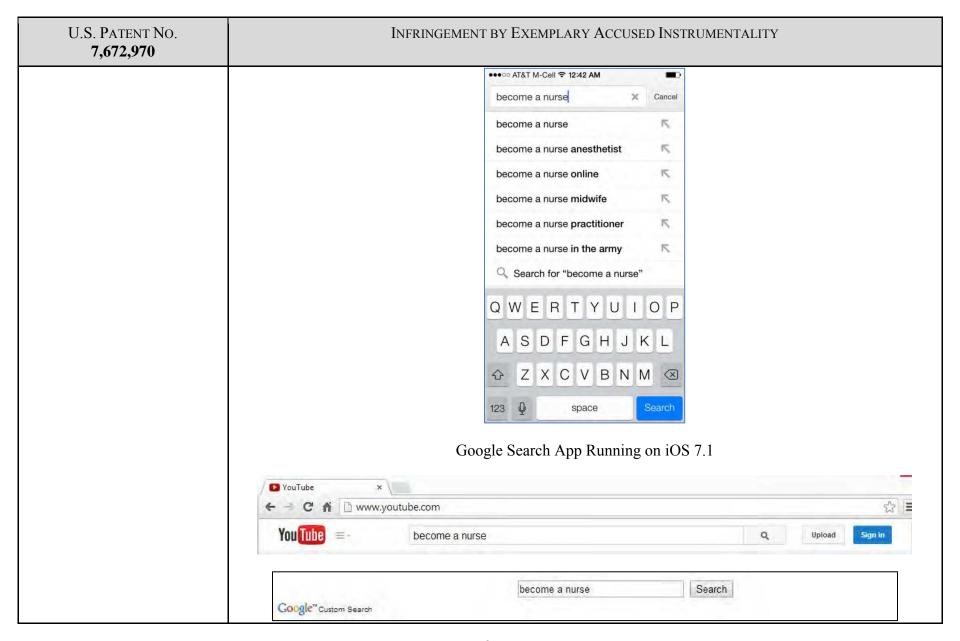
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Tablet Device Running Android 4.0.2 | | |
| | become a nurse - AOL Sex × C n search.aol.com/aol/search?enabled_terms=&z_it=comsearch&q=become+a+nurse AOL. become a nurse SEARCH constant by Google | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

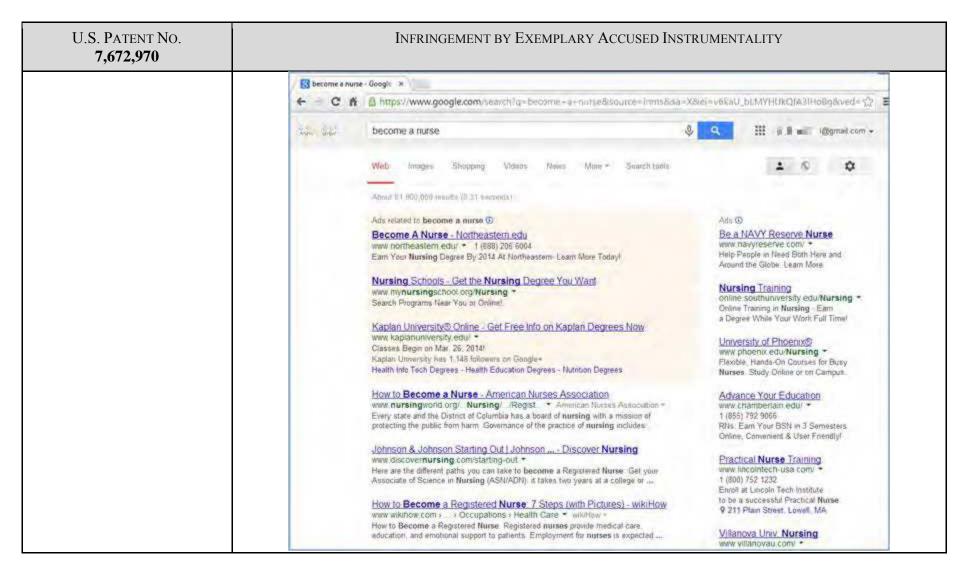


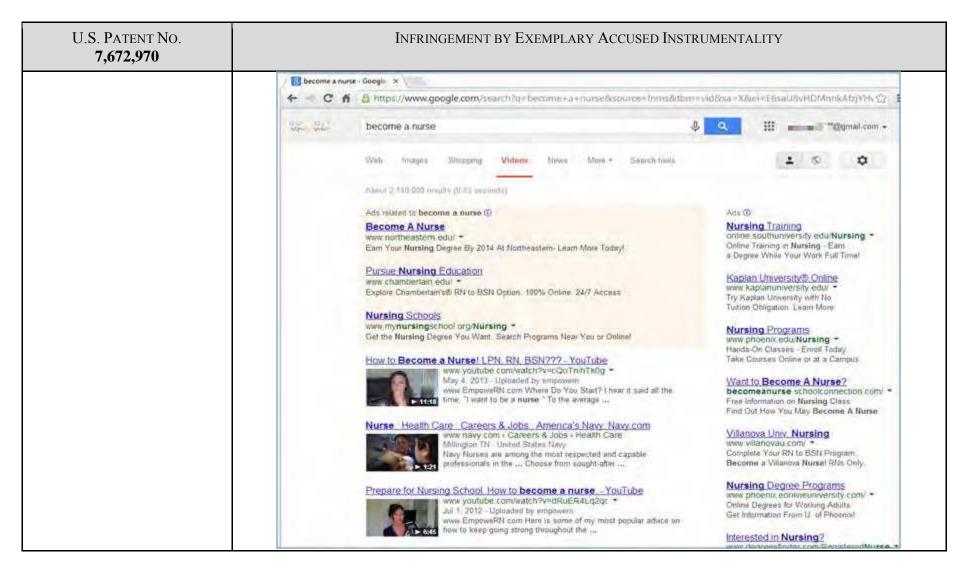
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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | http://www.4nursing.com/search-our-site-or-search-the-internet.html | |
| | GET https://www.google.com/s?sugexp=chm_pq_q%2Chmss2% 3Dfalse&gs_rn=37&gs_ri=psy-ab&tok=b4hlH46sT3YM8p275C2qg&cp=14 &gs_id=2c&khr=t&q=become%20a% 20nurse&es_nrs=true&pf=p&output=search&sclient=psy- ab&cq=&gs_l=&pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_op.r_qf. &bvm=bv.62578216,d.d.mdg&fp=2abeaecf5dalba90&biw=1065&bih=880&dpr=1 &tch=1&ech=13ψ=rrsbU8C0DeHQ0wHjhIg4BA.1394326447395.2 HTTP/1.1 Host: www.google.com Connection: keep-alive User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/33.0.1750.146 Safari/537.36 Accept: */* X-Client-Data: CL+ 1yQEIlbbJAQiitskBCKm2yQEIxLbJAQiehsoBCKKIygEIuYjKAQ== Referer: https://www.google.com/ Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch Cookie: PREPE-ID=ab0727399ffdeal7:=1=cas&b0ef21b319f:FF= 0:LD=en:TM=1394095954:LM=1394116709:GM=1:S=TIRmTGghHC4jxtqK; NID= 67=Ggz_KCp255iFlc61B2- CGENOTYTCLANGJYPHQHA7twmtHZbQMfj5GXTUdV8kM_iDWYag3aN9jiTPhTcnyN SC5pdT_C49FQYdo55 VzLPu_fa_Xj8oo61qdgfhMqgjP8ACfoAnJZDbXRJjyMo7kBDnFRFNCQduC6e2Dpu Rgx=9cfM9jrsPaVIOvzbhSFqimQo6WdlnptpPc6aRrywbipw- n74tUdv7zJ3o_jUNuRJyVqOoJB3uxn7TIQIv5e3vXiZDv33-Uxi7amPOu-VpyOZJ-b8Y; HSID=AbEabal7vnWKN1Gyt; SSID=AbcdraQCf8gog9qYA; APISID=NCRFifoxbcGMal/AFCQWYXyHhLH80da; OGPC=270001-1:; OGP=- 270001:; S=grandcentral=Jdp7PiYaROXAbbcuj9rycg; SID=DQAAMMAAACVBpgvV2AJdyiFfmC45tvaPcZnwi8-18 GpynaMu8KrXR6FAGEdfo2ohRx1CahvXID2rvyEsplswpAlcBkhBnYMBp8h62UCO5 4BYFlyM0yYI_ 41kK_Ac2ubuBIG_n_1rKGHTmu29fFtwFAOLYtodIP4AYb52jiRTt NaI_ds5DHIbFDFRND4vnjXO-6 HJdRKCOM_W00BDFUSyzStMJBOJJ4THBv0He0kc5halxV2yGLtK- 94C9Q7wrmDqmkcf2x1PW4aYSFuT_3BRUegqm5 | |

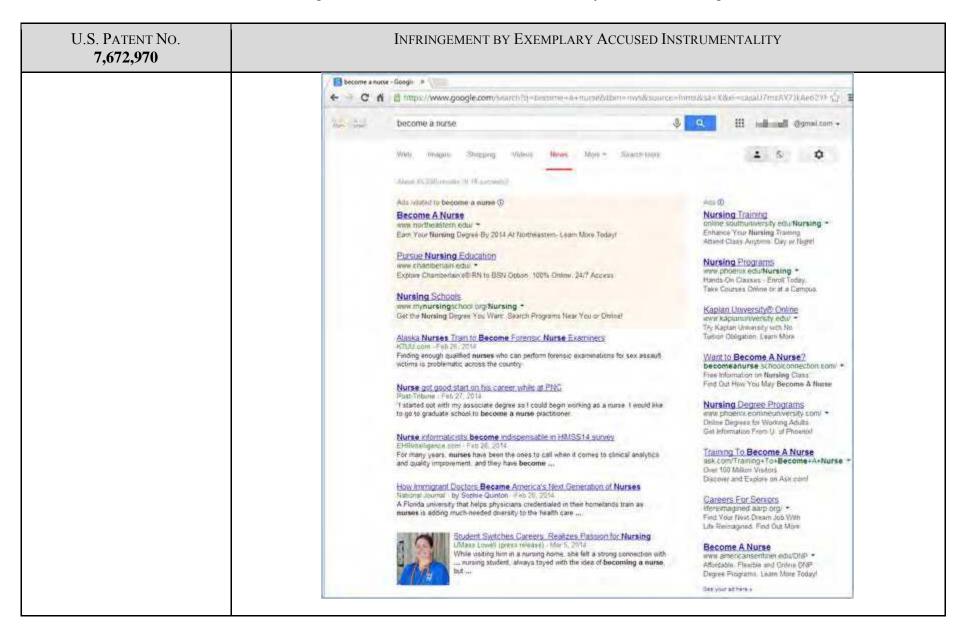
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|---|---|--|
| | GET "search request" | |
| search at least one database using the search argument to produce search results; | The Accused Instrumentalities' database search engine searches at least one database using the search argument to produce search results. | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

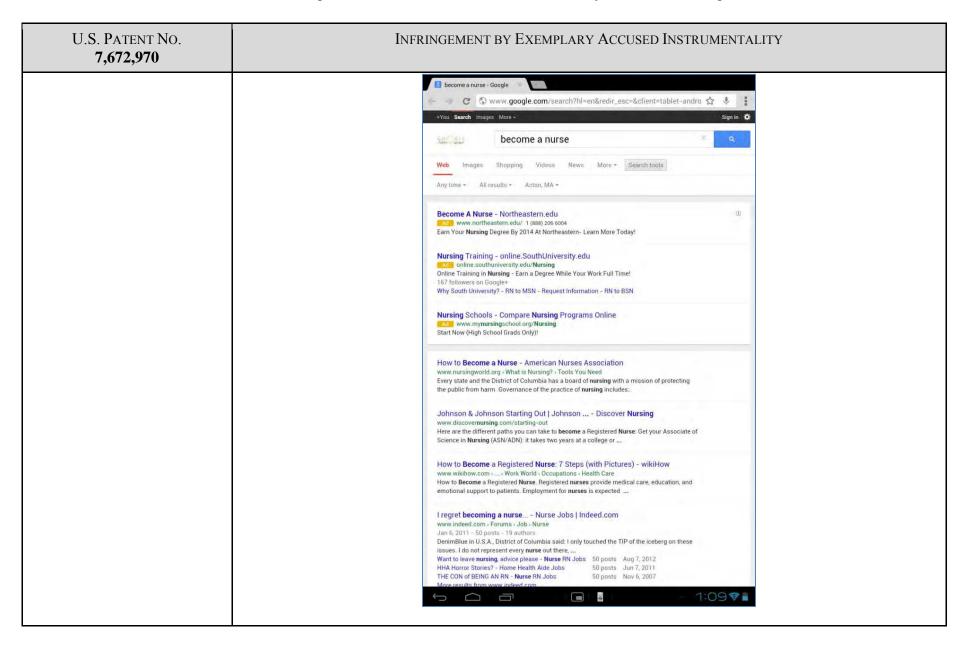




Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

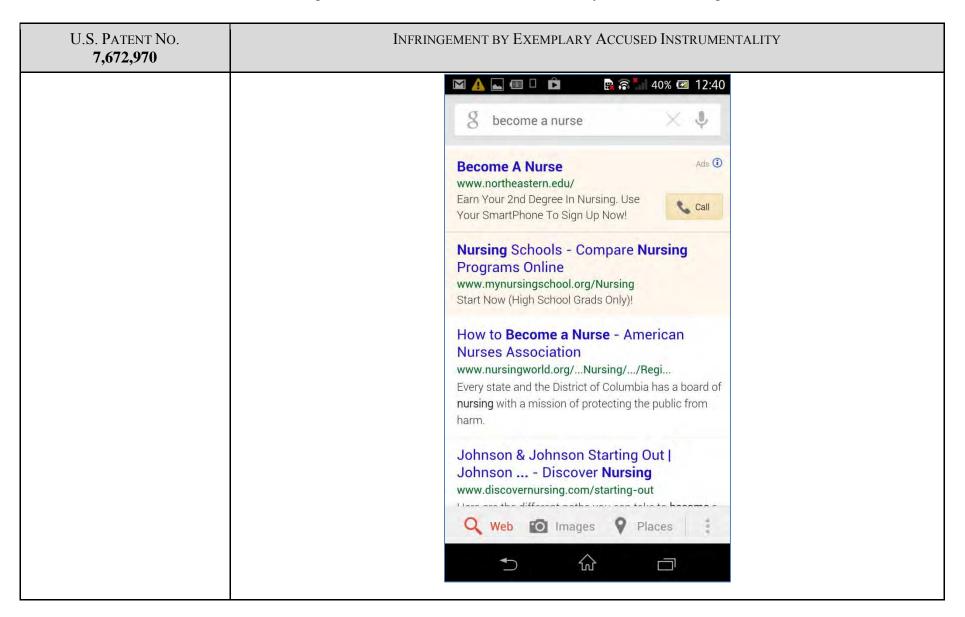


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

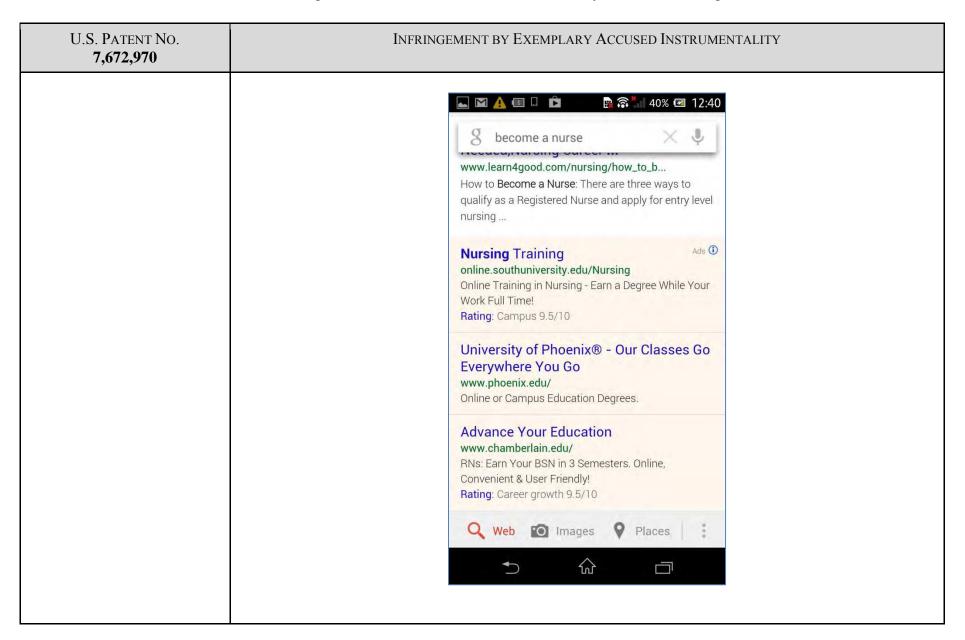


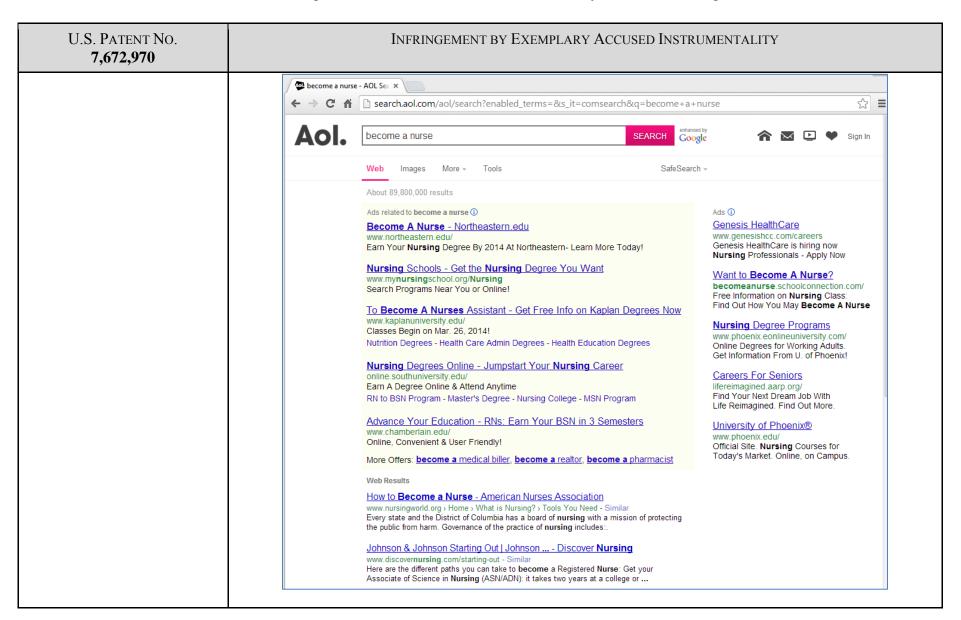
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

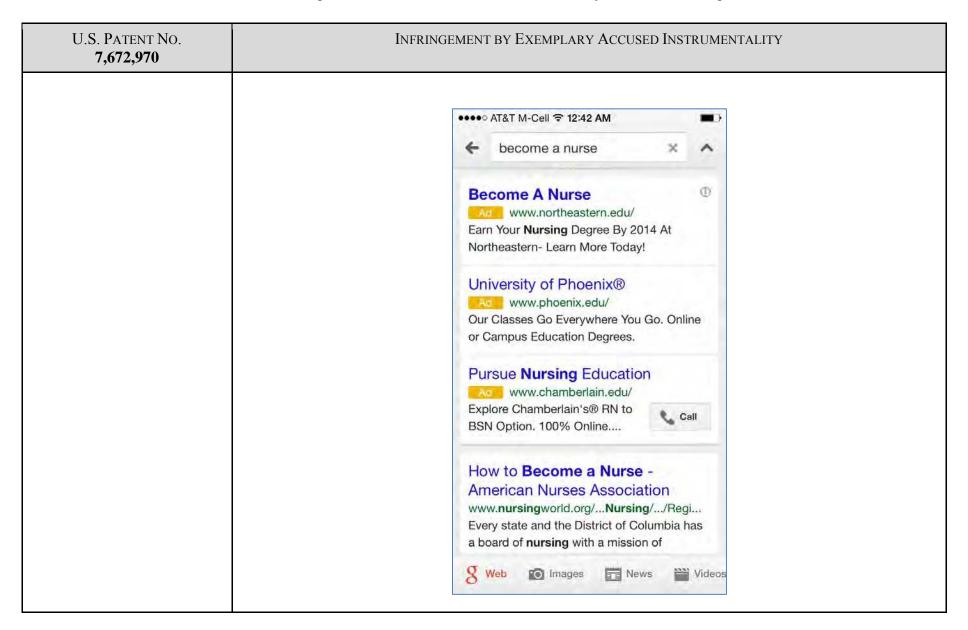


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google





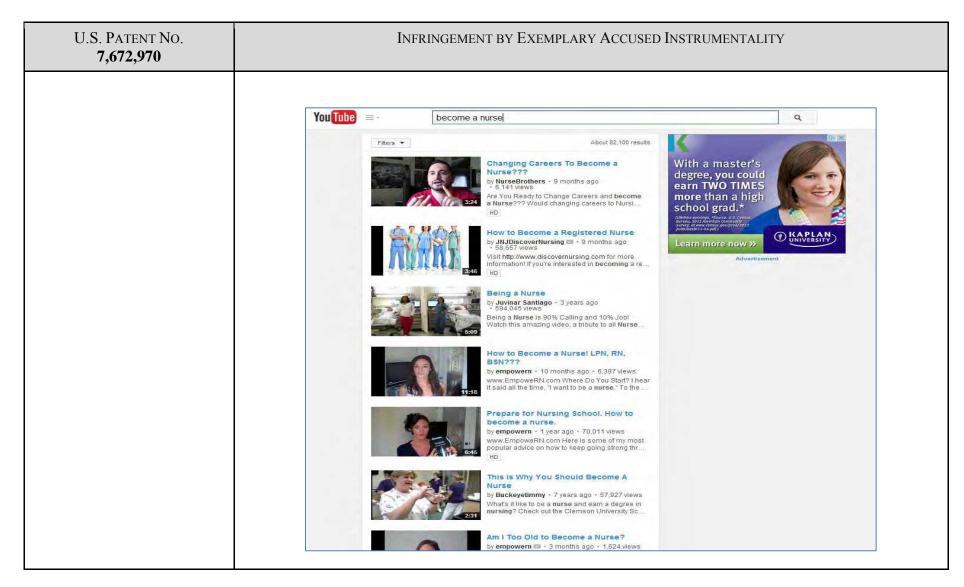
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. INFRINGEMENT BY EXEMPLARY ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY 7,672,970 | |
|---|--|
| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse: There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincolntech-usa.com/ Enroll at Lincoln Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



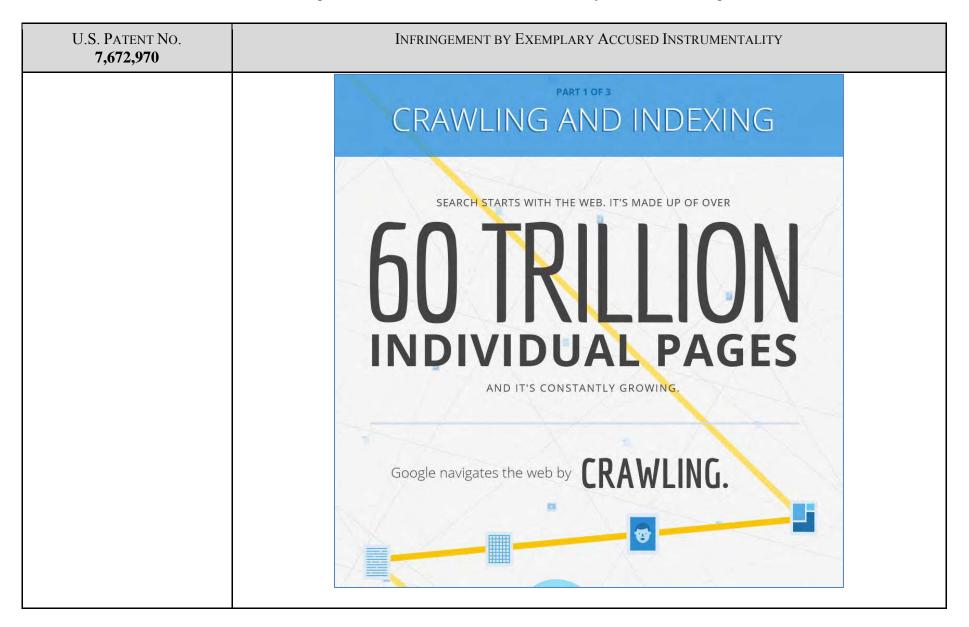
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
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Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Finding information by crawling | Organizing information by indexing |
| | We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls | The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. |
| | and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of |
| | Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/en/i | nsidesearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



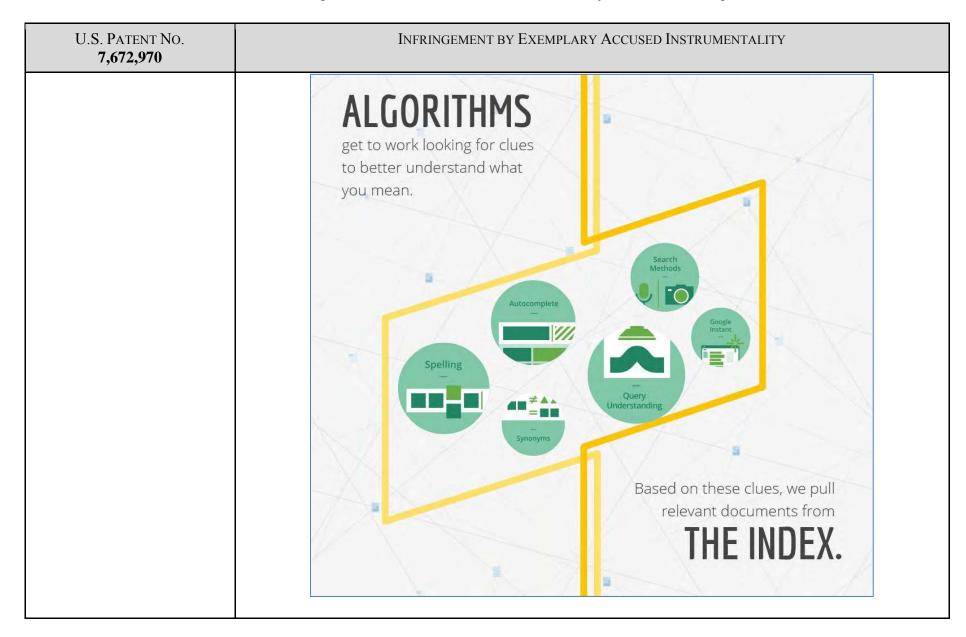
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT No. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | We sort the pages by their content and other factors. STRING THEORY ASTRONA ASTRONA | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | THE INDEX. It's over 100 million gigabytes. http://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thestory/ |

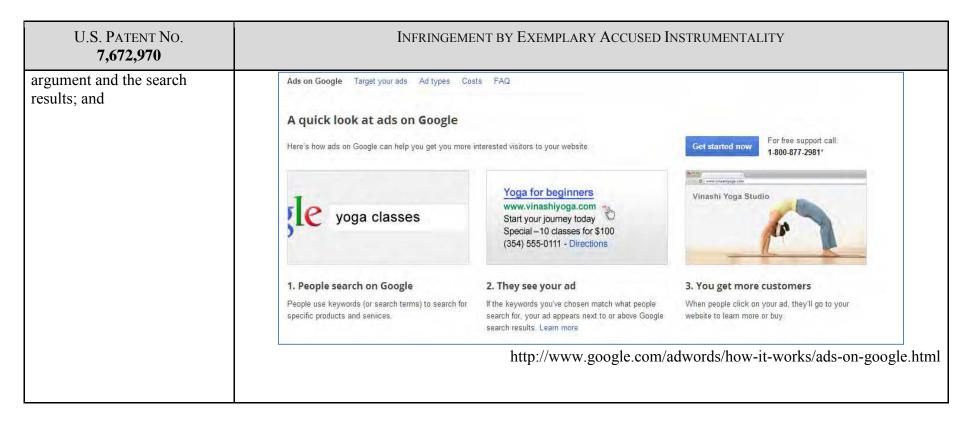
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | USER CONTEXT Provides more relevant results based on geographic region, Web History, and other factors. http://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thestory/ |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|---|---|
| | O BEFORE YOU SEARCH |
| | The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google. We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages to include later in Google search results. Google's software stores data about these pages in data centers. The web is like a book with trillions of pages, and our job is to index that book. |
| | Our index 100,000,000 % sis well over 100,000,000 % |
| | We've spent over building the over |
| | https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.google.com/en/us/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/assets/searchInfographic.pdf |
| an associative search engine operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least one of the search | The Accused Instrumentalities include an associative search engine operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based on upon at least one of the search argument and the search results. |



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

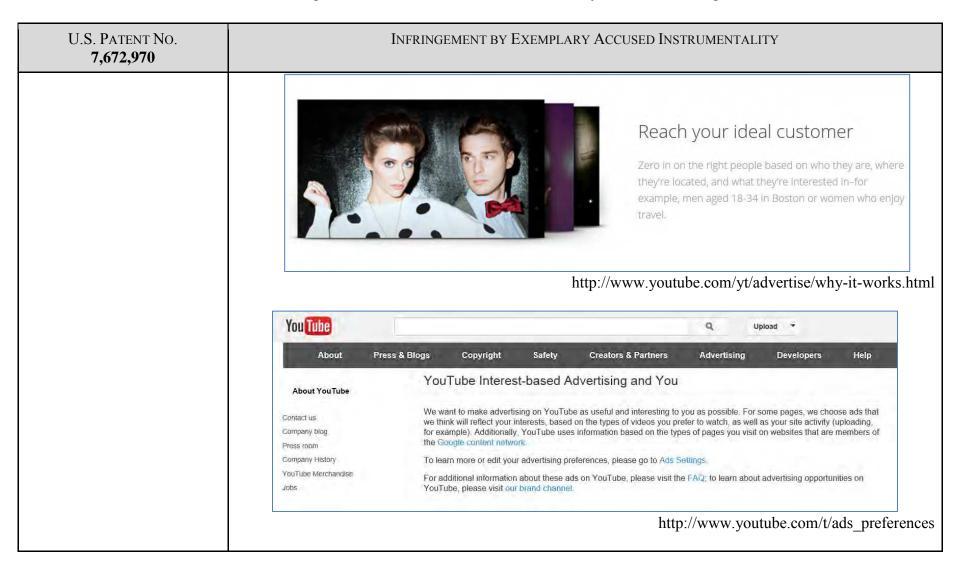
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Using keyword matching options |
| | Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad. When choosing the appropriate match type for a keyword, we typically recommend starting with broad match to maximize your potential to show your ads on relevant searches. Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads. Keyword match types help control which searches can trigger your ad. For example, you could use broad match to show your ad to a wide audience or you could use exact match to hone in on specific groups of customers. In general, the broader the keyword matching option, the more traffic potential that keyword has. Conversely, the narrower the keyword matching option, the more relevant that keyword will be to someone's search. Understanding these differences can steer you in choosing the right keyword matching options and can help you improve your return on investment. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497836?hl=en |
| | How similar keywords match to search terms |
| | Your ads are eligible to appear based on the similarity of your keywords to the search terms a person enters when they're searching on Google or our search partner sites. Only one keyword can trigger an ad per search term. Check out the examples below to learn what happens when multiple keywords in your account match a search at the same time. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2756257?hl=en |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | How ads are matched to geographic locations |
| | AdWords allows you to target customers in the geographic locations that you've chosen, so your ads can appear in the areas where you do business. Location can be determined either by someone's physical location, or locations that they've shown interest in (known as locations of interest). You can use your advanced location options to choose whether you'd like your ad to appear for someone's physical location, locations of interest, or both (which is the default setting). |
| | Where your users are located (physical location) |
| | The AdWords system uses a number of factors to determine someone's general physical location and whether to show your ad. When possible, we determine general physical location based on someone's computer or mobile device location. |
| | • IP address: |
| | Location is typically based on the Internet Protocol (IP) address, which is a unique number assigned by Internet Service Providers to each computer connected to the Internet. |
| | If a mobile device is connected to a Wi-Fi network, we may detect the mobile device's IP address to determine physical location. If the mobile device is connected to a mobile carrier's proxy server, we may use the carrier IP to determine the device's location. |
| | Device location: |
| | If users have enabled precise location sharing on a mobile device, we can detect the device location, and use on the search network, from one of the following sources based on availability: |
| | GPS: Accuracy varies depending on GPS signal and connection. Wi-Fi: Accuracy should be similar to the access range of a typical Wi-Fi router. Google's cell ID (cell tower) location database: Used in the absence of Wi-Fi or GPS. Accuracy is dependent on how many cell towers are located within an area and available data, and some devices don't support cell ID location. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2453995?hl=en |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | Why you may see particular ads |
| | You may see Google ads on Google Search and related products, Gmail, and sites across the web. |
| | |
| | Search ad Gmail ad Display ad |
| | On Google Search |
| | You may see text ads on Google Search results pages and other Google products such as Google Maps. The ads you see |
| | may be based on what you searched for, your location, and the time of day. Depending on settings you've chosen, here are some factors that also determine the ads you see: |
| | Recent, previous searches related to your current search |
| | Google Web History |
| | Websites you've visited ☑ that belong to businesses that advertise with Google Non-personally identifying information in your Google account, like your age and gender |
| | Previous interactions with Google's ads or advertising services |
| | Example |
| | You recently clicked a search result for a kayaking website. Later, when you search for "vacations," you might see an ad for a vacation destination where you can kayak. |
| | https://support.google.com/ads/answer/1634057?hl=en&ref_topic=297178 |
| | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

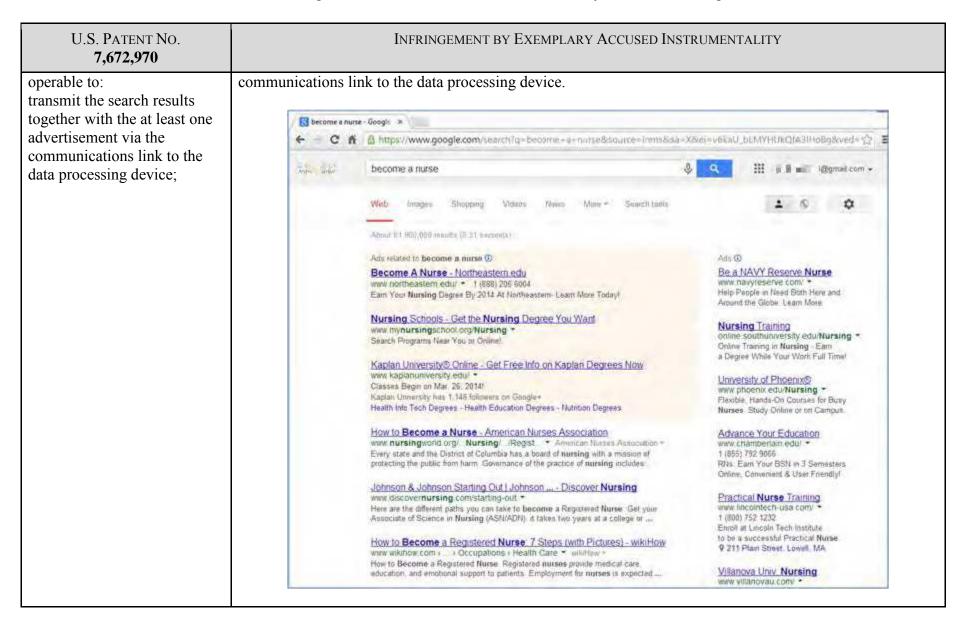


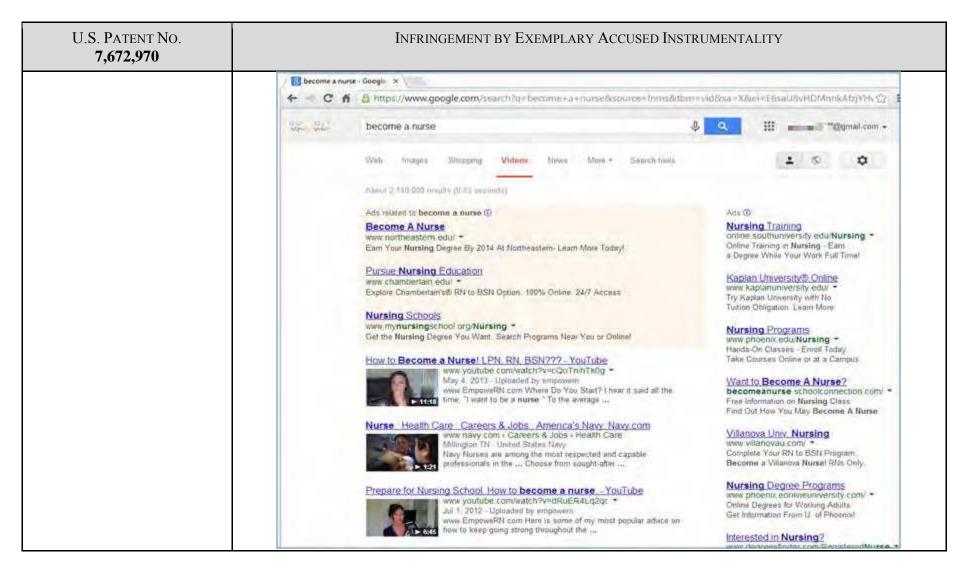
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | About targeting groups |
| | A targeting group lets you mix and match targeting settings in one group, and apply them to one or more ads. With AdWords for video, "ad groups" don't exist like they do with other ad campaigns outside this campaign tool. A single targeting group can contain the following types of targets: |
| | Demographics: Age and gender. |
| | Topics: YouTube video or Google Display Network content targeted by category or sub-category. Interests: Pick from available categories to target users interested in these topics, even when they may be visiting pages about other topics. Learn more about interest categories. |
| | Placements: Add unique websites or placements within those websites. For example, you can target an entire high traffic blog or the homepage of a popular news site. Placements include: |
| | Channels (YouTube Partner Channels) Videos (YouTube Videos) |
| | Sites (Google Display Network - includes YouTube.com as a publisher site) Remarketing lists: Reach viewers based on their past interactions with your videos or YouTube channel. If you've |
| | linked your YouTube account to your AdWords account already, we'll create custom ones for you automatically. Learn more about remarketing lists for YouTube. |
| | Content keywords (Display Network): These work just like contextual targeting on the greater Google Display Network, but apply only to videos on the entire network (which includes YouTube videos). |
| | Search keywords (YouTube Search): These work just like search keywords for a non-video ad campaign, but apply only to search on YouTube. |
| | https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

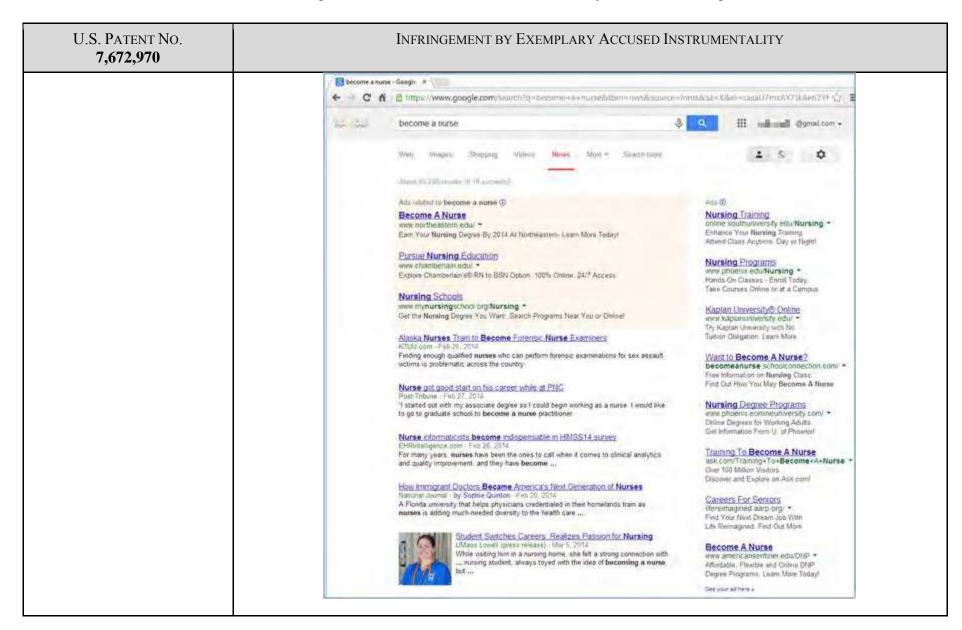
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | 2. Target people who are searching (TrueView in-search): Search keywords: Enter keywords to reach viewers searching YouTube for video content. Note Only In-Search ads will be targeted with these keywords. To target people as they're searching for content, make sure at least one ad associated with this targeting group is running on the In-Search format. https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |
| the advertising machine | The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the |

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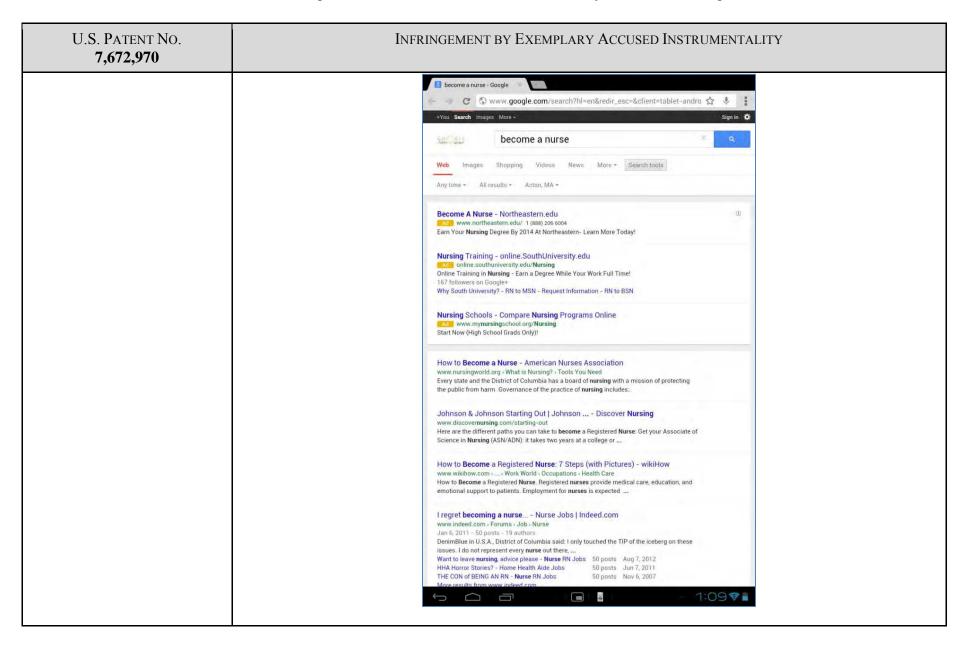




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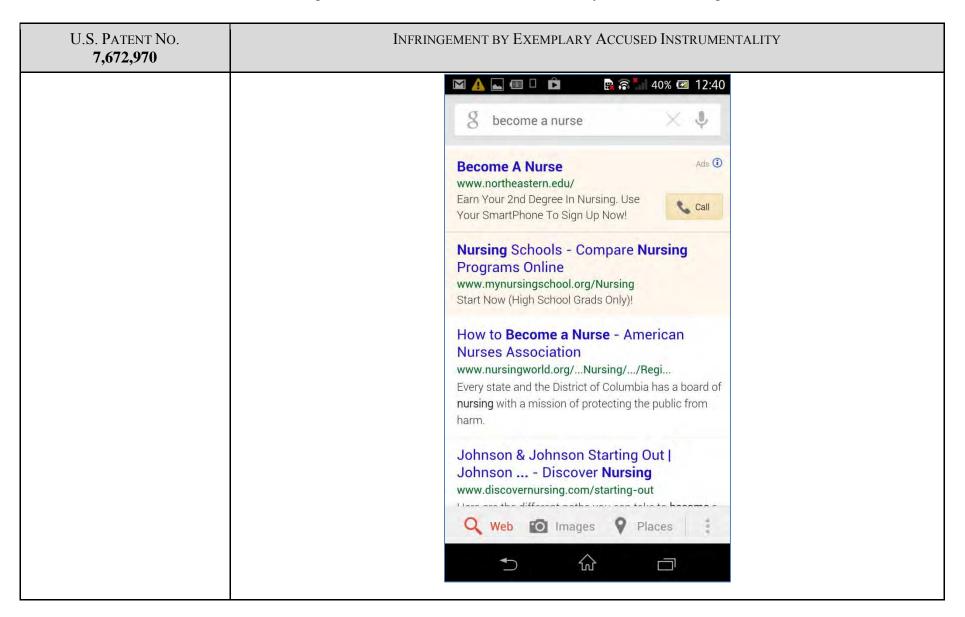
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



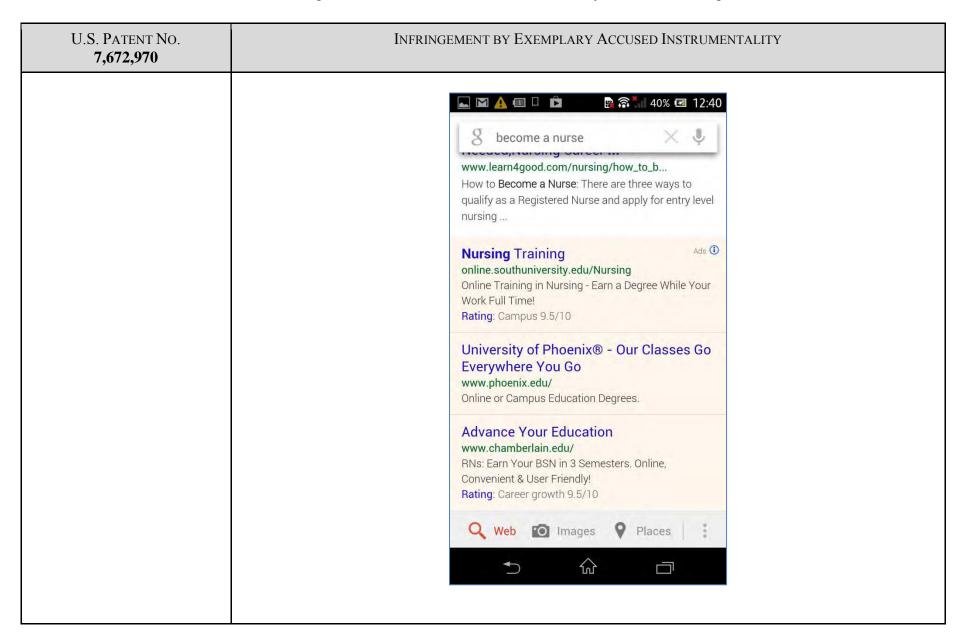
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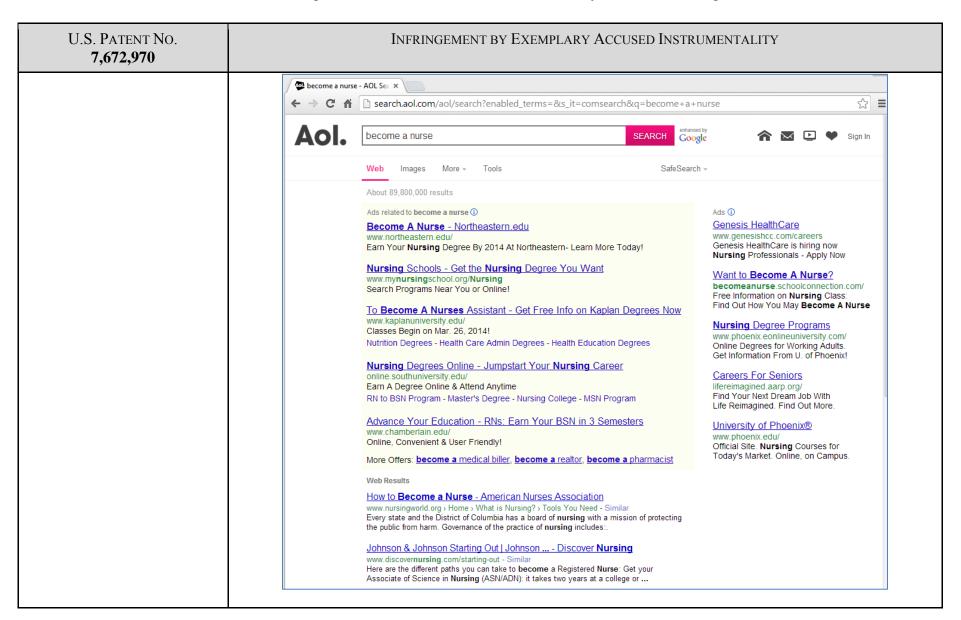
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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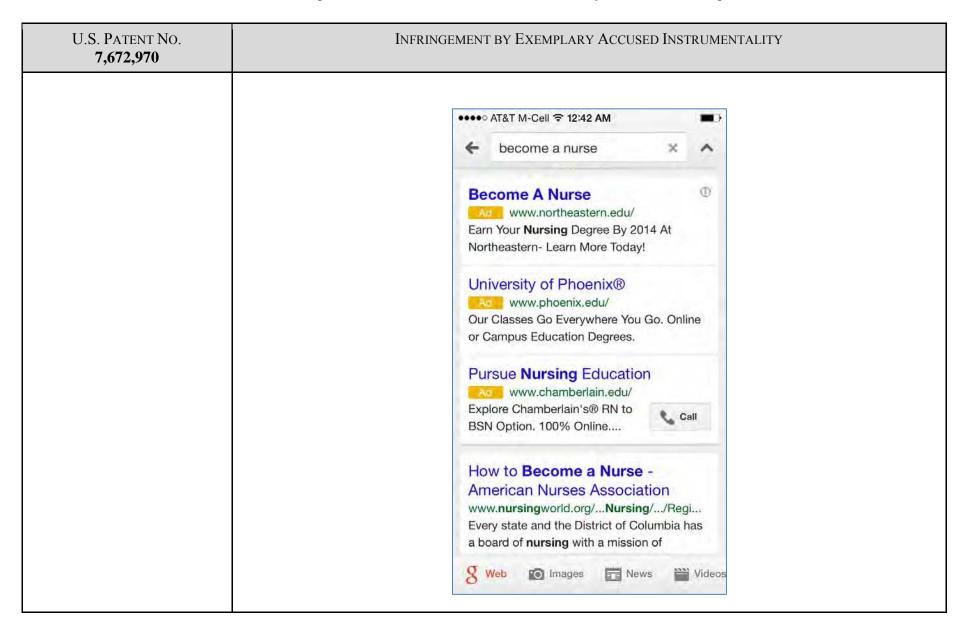


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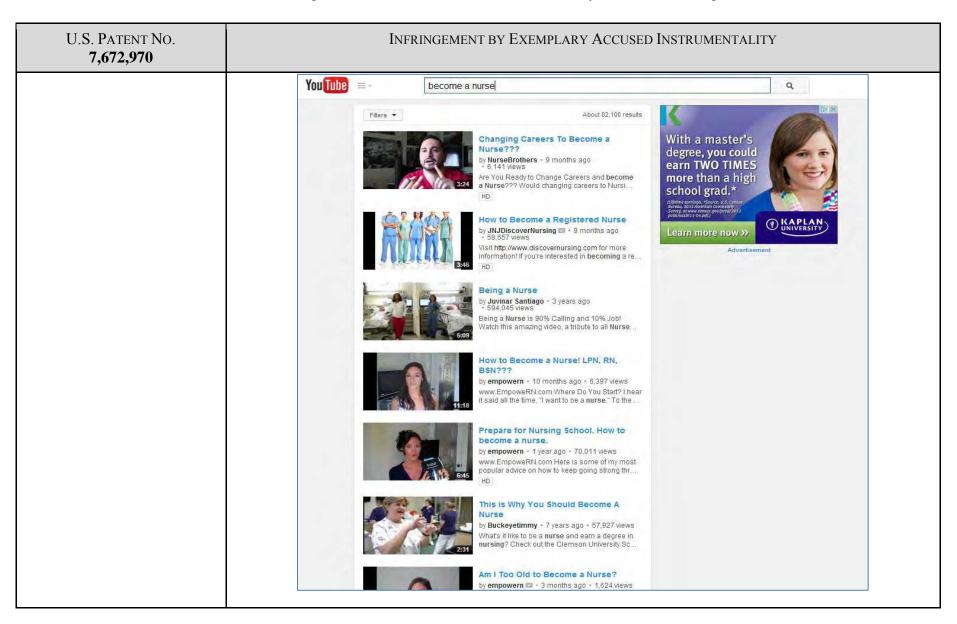


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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse: There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing |
| | Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! |
| | Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincoIntech-usa.com/ Enroll at LincoIn Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online |
| | Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

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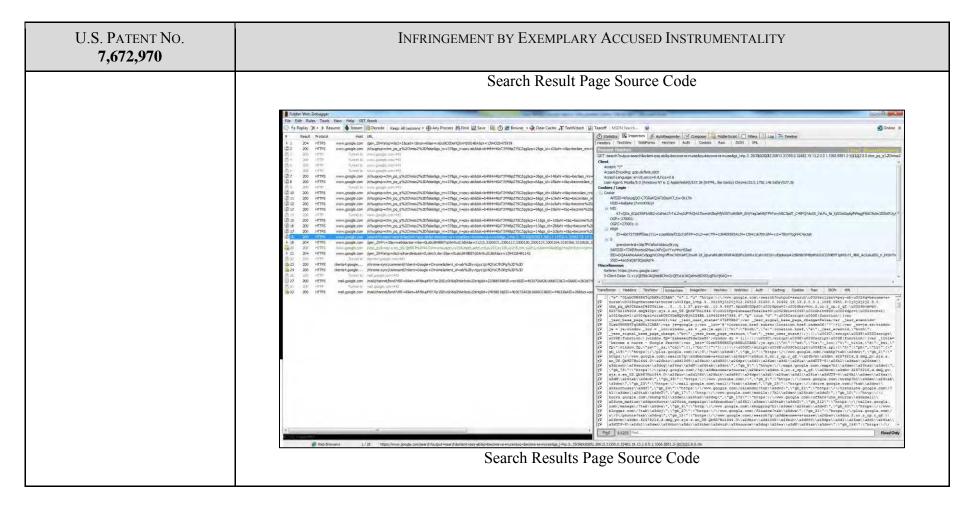


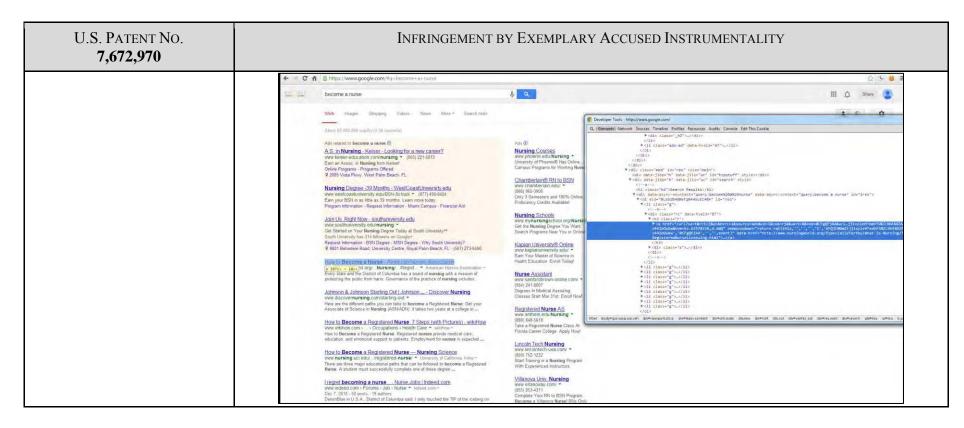
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

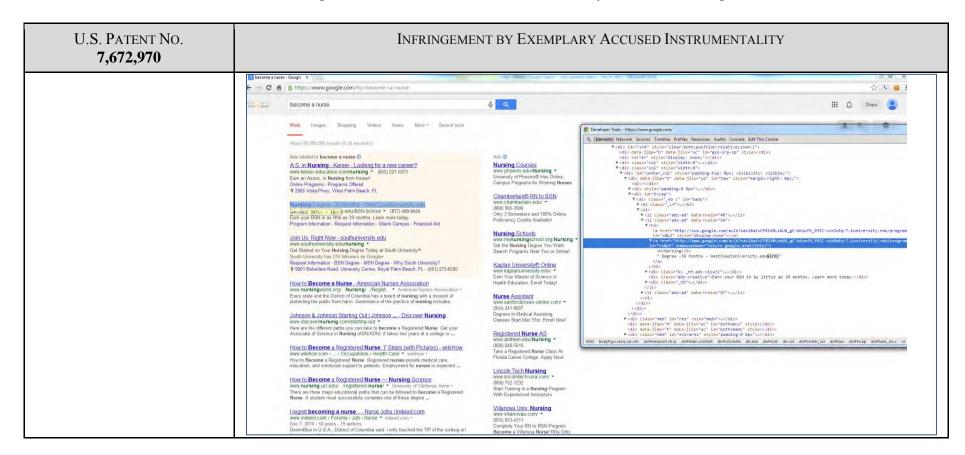


| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | http://i.i. 200 OK Date: Sun, 09 Mar 2014 00:54:40 GMT Expires: -1 Cache-Control: private, max-age=0 Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8 Get-Dictionary: /sdch/3558x y4.det Content-Disposition: attachment Server: gws X-MSS-Protection: 1; mode=block X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN Alternate-Protocol: 443:quic Content-Disposition: attachment Server: gws X-MSS-Protection: 1; mode=block Y-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN Alternate-Protocol: 443:quic Content-Dength: 158654 ("e":"OLSBUBHSB6TQOAHXUICABA", "c":1, "u":"https:\/\/www.google.com /search?output=search\u0026sclient=psy-ab\u0026q=become+a+nurse \u0026q=become+a+nurse \u0 |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

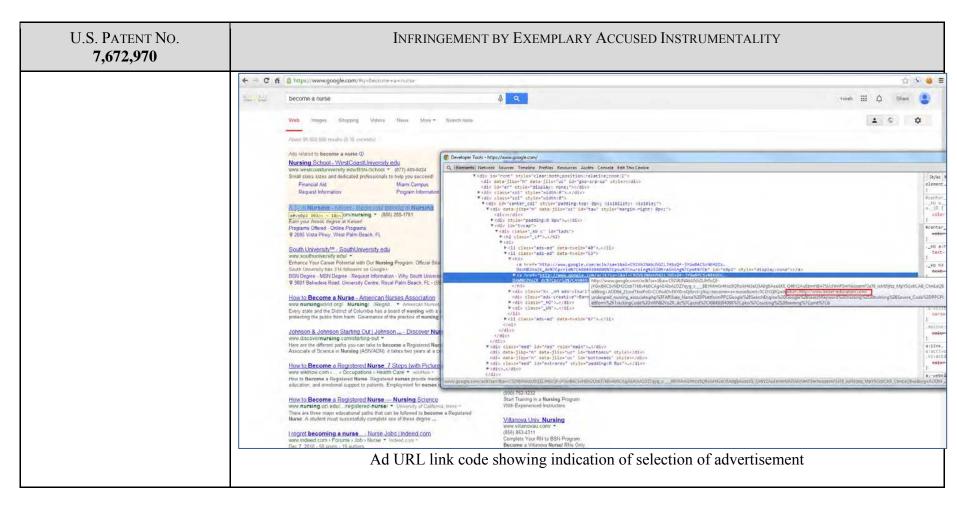






| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | Transform |

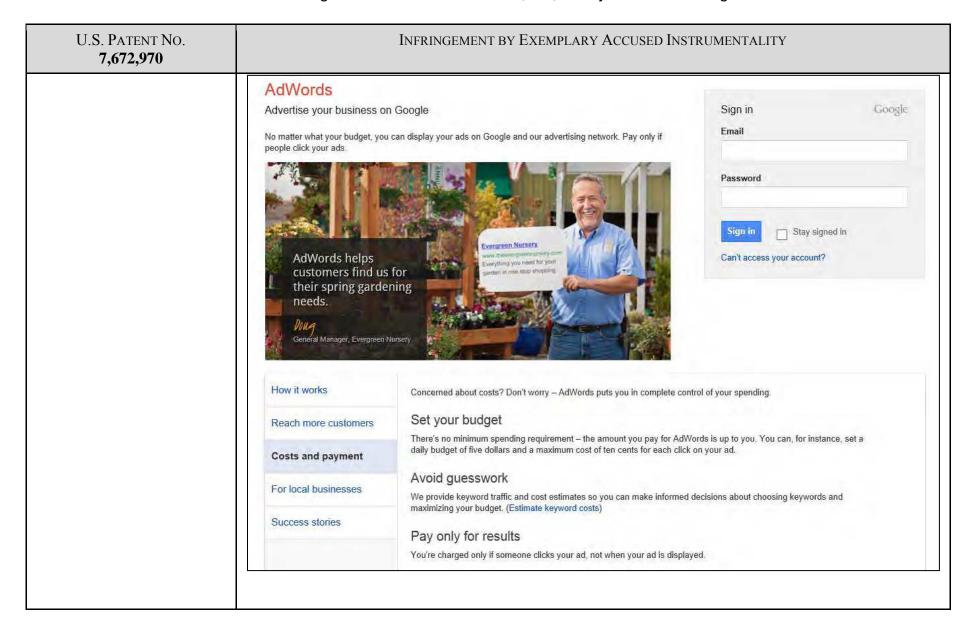
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|--|--|
| | V.222 (Alb Stuff Hermeth Vict (Val Val Val Val Val Val Val Val Val Val |
| | JSON Transmission Containing Advertisement |
| receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement; and | The Accused Instrumentalities receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement. See above. |



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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|--|--|
| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |
| based upon the advertisement selection, generate a fee record. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities generate a fee record based upon the advertisement selection. |

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| Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|--|
| How Does Google AdWords is a "pay-per-click" advertising program, which only charges you when somebody visits your website as a result of a Google search. Sounds great, doesn't it? You only pay when an interested customer clicks your ad and visits your website! And when done properly, pay-per-click (PPC) ads really drive high-quality traffic at very reasonable and much more competitive prices than other forms of advertising. But how much is it going to cost you overall? Google AdWords is a "pay-per-click" advertising program, which only charges you when somebody visits your website as a result of a Google search. Sounds great, doesn't it? You only pay when an interested customer clicks your ad and visits your website! And when done properly, pay-per-click (PPC) ads really drive high-quality traffic at very reasonable and much more competitive prices than other forms of advertising. |
| |

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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Click |
| | When someone clicks your ad, like on the blue headline of a text ad, AdWords counts that as a click. |
| | A click is counted even if the person doesn't reach your website, maybe because it's temporarily unavailable. As a result, you might see a difference between the number of clicks on your ad and the number of visits to your website. Clicks can help you understand how well your ad is appealing to people who see it. Relevant, highly-targeted ads are more likely to receive clicks. Look at the clickthrough rates (CTRs) shown in your account statistics to understand the percentage of times a user |
| | clicks your ad. This metric can help you gauge how enticing your ad is and how closely it matches your keywords and other targeting settings. |
| | Note that a good CTR is relative to what you're advertising and on which networks. To help increase your clicks and CTR, start by creating great ad text and strong keywords to make ads that are highly relevant and very compelling to your customers. |
| | More about industry standards for measuring clicks |
| | More about issues with clicks and clickthrough rates https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/31799 |

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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

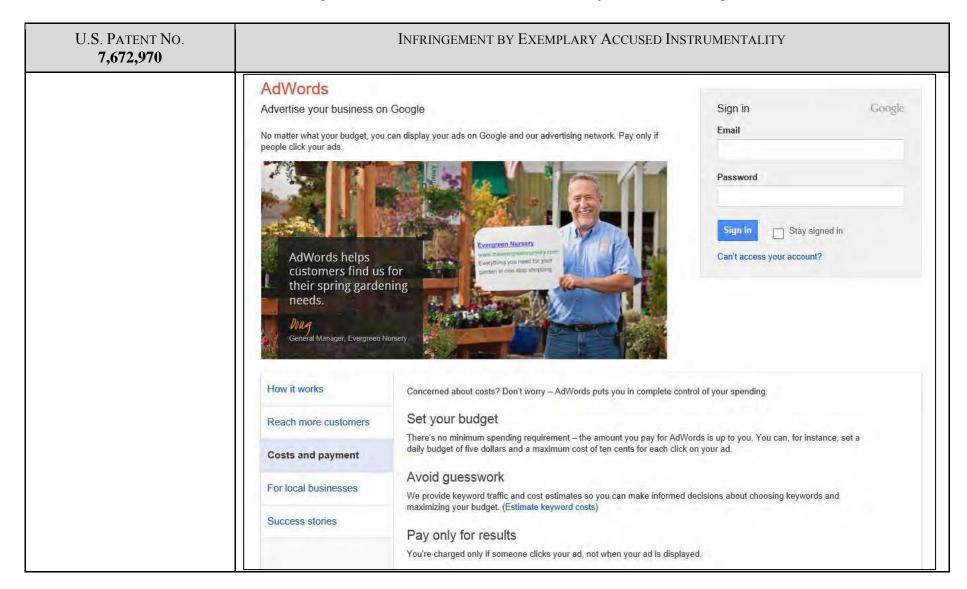
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Cost-per-click (CPC) Cost-per-click (CPC) bidding means that you pay for each click on your ads. For CPC bidding campaigns, you set a | | |
| | maximum cost-per-click bid - or simply "max. CPC" - that's the highest amount that you're willing to pay for a click on your ad (unless you're setting bid adjustments, or using Enhanced CPC). • Your max. CPC is the most you'll typically be charged for a click, but you'll often be charged less sometimes much | | |
| | less. That final amount you're charged for a click is called your actual CPC. If you enter a max. CPC bid and someone clicks your ad, that click won't cost you more than the maximum CPC bid amount that you set. | | |
| | You'll choose between manual bidding (you choose your bid amounts) and automatic bidding (let Google set bids to try to get the most clicks within your budget). CPC pricing is sometimes known as pay-per-click (PPC). | | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/116495 | | |

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|----------------------------------|--|
| | Actual cost-per-click (CPC) Your actual cost-per-click (actual CPC) is the final amount you're charged for a click. You're often charged less — sometimes much less — than your maximum cost-per-click (max. CPC) bid, which is the most you'll typically be charged for a click. Actual CPC is often less than max. CPC because with the AdWords auction, the most you'll pay is what's minimally required to hold your ad position and any ad formats shown with your ad, such as sitelinks. How this works We combine your Quality Score, the max. CPC bid, and the expected impact of extensions and other ad formats to determine Ad Rank. When estimating the expected impact of extensions and aformats, we consider such factors as the relevance, clickthrough rates, and the prominence of the extensions or formats on the search results page. Each advertiser's Ad Rank is then used to determine where the ad appears and what types of extensions and other ad formats will show with the ad (or whether the ad or ad format will appear at all). For ads on the Search Network, the minimum Ad Rank required for ads above search results is generally greater than the minimum Ad Rank required for ads beside search results. As a result, the actual CPC when you appear above search results could be higher than the actual CPC if you appear beside search results, even if no other advertisers are immediately below you. Although you may pay more per click, top ads usually have higher clickthrough rates and may allow you to show certain ad extensions and other features available only in top ad positions. As always, you're never charged more than your max. CPC bid. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/6297?hl=en&ref_topic=24937 |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|--|
| | Here are the columns found in the paid & organic report and definitions for each metric: | | | |
| | Ads | | | |
| | Ad Clicks The number of times someone clicked your ad when it showed for a particular query. | | | |
| | Ad How many times your ad has appeared on a search results page or website on the Google Network. Impressions | | | |
| | Ad CTR How often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | | | |
| | Ad Avg. The average amount you pay each time someone clicks your ad. Average CPC is determined by totalling the cost of all clicks and dividing it by the number of clicks. | | | |
| | Ad Avg Helps explain where your ads rank, on average, on the search results page. Position | | | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/3097241?hl=en&ref_topic=31 | .22882 | | |
| | Claim No. 2 | | | |
| The advertising machine of claim 1, wherein the advertising machine is further | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to extract a toll based the fee record. | d upon | | |
| operable to extract a toll based upon the fee record. | See claim 1 above. | | | |

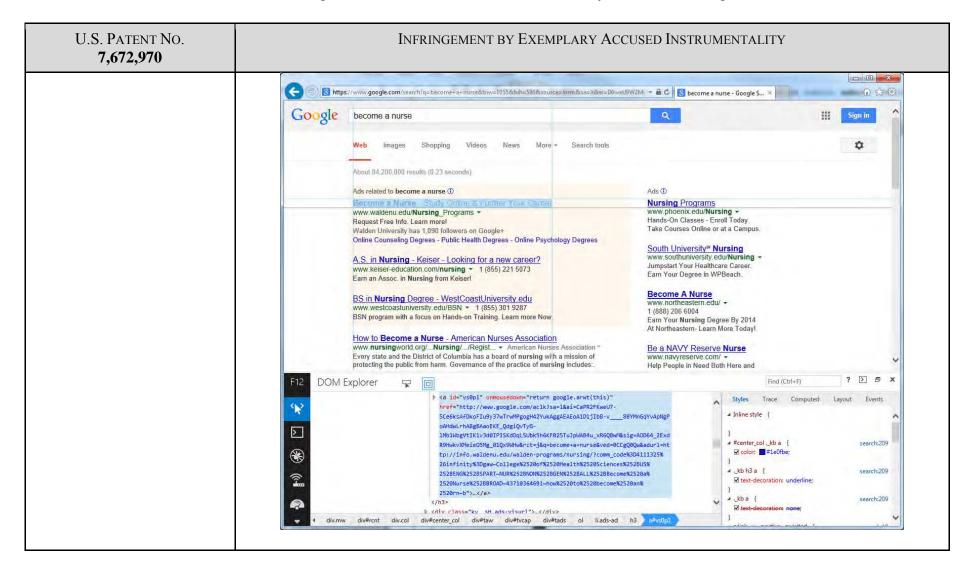
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| U.S. PATENT No. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Actual cost-per-click (CPC) | |
| | Your actual cost-per-click (actual CPC) is the final amount you're charged for a click. You're often charged less sometimes much less than your maximum cost-per-click (max. CPC) bid, which is the most you'll typically be charged for a click. | |
| | Actual CPC is often less than max. CPC because with the AdWords auction, the most you'll pay is what's minimally required to hold your ad position and any ad formats shown with your ad, such as sitelinks. | |
| | How this works | |
| | We combine your Quality Score , the max. CPC bid, and the expected impact of extensions and other ad formats to determine Ad Rank . When estimating the expected impact of extensions and ad formats, we consider such factors as the relevance, clickthrough rates, and the prominence of the extensions or formats on the search results page. Each advertiser's Ad Rank is then used to determine where the ad appears and what types of extensions and other ad formats will show with the ad (or whether the ad or ad format will appear at all). | |
| | For ads on the Search Network, the minimum Ad Rank required for ads above search results is generally greater than the minimum Ad Rank required for ads beside search results. As a result, the actual CPC when you appear above search results could be higher than the actual CPC if you appear beside search results, even if no other advertisers are immediately below you. Although you may pay more per click, top ads usually have higher clickthrough rates and may allow you to show certain ad extensions and other features available only in top ad positions. As always, you're never charged more than your max. CPC. bid. | |
| | For certain ads on the Display Network, your actual CPC will be different than described. Learn more about the Display Network ad auction. | |
| | Examples | |
| | If the advertiser immediately below you bids US\$2.00, and if that advertiser's ad is the same quality as yours (and has equal-performing extensions and ad formats), you'd typically need to bid a penny more than US\$2.00 to rank higher than that advertiser and still maintain your position and ad formats. With AdWords, that's the most you'll pay (about US\$2.01), whether your bid is US\$3.00, US\$5.00, or more. If the advertiser immediately below you bids US\$2.00 and has a higher quality ad than you, you'll pay about a penny more than what's required to match that advertiser's higher Ad Rank (and still maintain your position and ad formats), but never more than your max. CPC bid (unless you're setting bid adjustments or using Enhanced CPC). | |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|--|---|--|
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/6297?hl=en&ref_topic=24937 | |
| Claim No. 3 | | |
| The advertising machine of claim 1, wherein the advertising machine is further operable to direct the data processing device to a website corresponding to the selection of the advertisement. | The Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to direct the data processing device to a website corresponding to the selection of the advertisement. See Claim 1 above. | |

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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Display URL | |
| | The webpage address that appears with your ad, typically shown in green text. • For each ad, you'll specify a display URL that's shown to customers and a destination URL 12 that's used to determine where people are taken when they click your ad. • Display URLs are meant to appear in your ad to give people a clear idea of what page they'll arrive at when they click an ad. An example of a display URL is "www.example.com" where "example.com" is the domain name. Note that a destination URL, on the other hand, is a specific location within your site where you want to take someone who clicked your ad. While the destination URL doesn't have to match the display URL, it should be in the same domain (like www.example.com/shoes). For this reason, Google's policy is that both URLs be within the same website (meaning that they share the same domain). • Your display URL will appear in your ad with the "www." prefix and in lowercase (even if you enter it with capitalized letters). If your website address begins with a subdomain, your display URL will appear with the subdomain, like "support.google.com." • Google can only show up to 35 characters of your display URL (or 20 characters for WAP mobile ads). If your display URL is longer, a shortened version will be shown with your ad. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616010?hl=en&ref_topic=24937 | |

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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 7,672,970 | Edit your display URLs and destination URL For each ad you create, you'll specify a display URL shown to customers with your ad and a destination URL that determines where people are taken when they click your ad. Google's policy is that both URLs be within the same website, meaning that they share the same domain. You can edit these URLs by following the steps below. Understanding display URLs and destination URLs The display URL is the website address that's shown in your ad. Your display URL will appear in your ad with the "www." prefix. If your website address begins with a subdomain, your display URL will appear with the subdomain, like "support google.com." In standard text ads, the display URL appears in green. Google can only show up to 35 characters of your display URL (or 20 characters for WAP mobile ads). If your display URL is longer, a shortened version will appear with your ad. Your destination URL can include up to 2048 characters. Example Dog Food and Supplies 30% Off-Free Shipping www.example.com - ******* 78 seller reviews High-quality, corig-aproved dog food. Save on Dog Food Today - Shop All Dog Products Display URL and destination URL policies Display URLs should give customers a clear idea of what page they'll arrive at when they click an ad. For this reason, Google's policy is that both display and destination URLs be within the same website. This means the display URL in your ad must match the domain that visitors will land on when they click on your ad. For example, if the website you're advertising is using the domain www.example.com., your ad's display URL must also contain www.example.com. Keep in | |
| | mind that you have to use the same domain for all the display URLs in your ad group. Learn more about our policies for display URLs 같 or destination URLs 같. | |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2404246 | |
| | Destination URL | |
| | What's the policy? | |
| | The destination URL is the URL that loads when a user clicks your ad. The landing page URL is where users actually end up after passing through any redirects associated with your destination URL. If the destination URL doesn't redirect, the destination URL and landing page URL are the same thing. | |
| | After clicking an ad, the user should end up on a site that complies with AdWords policy and works properly for all users in all browsers and devices. | |
| | Requirements | |
| | Link to a functional site | |
| | Your ad's destination URL can't lead to a website that is under construction or that links to an error page that displays a status code beginning with a 4 or a 5 (such as a 405 error). See the bottom of this page for help to fix these errors. Your landing page must work properly for all locations, regardless of where you're targeting your ad. Your website should load quickly on most popular browsers and devices. We recommend avoiding content or features on your site that delay a page's load time and that may make a user think that your site isn't working. Your ad's destination URL can't lead to an email address or a file instead of a webpage. Such files include image, audio, video, or document files that require an additional application to open or run (such as PDF files). If you're using dynamic tracking URLs, they must lead to a valid URL and meet all of the requirements listed here for destination URLs. | |
| | Match the domain of your ad's display URL | |
| | Your landing page's domain must match the domain of the display URL in your ad. For example, if the website that you're advertising is using the domain "example.com," your ad's display URL must also contain "example.com." | |
| | Same URL on Ad an LP www.example.com www.example.com | |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|---|---|
| | https://support.google.com/adwordspolicy/answer/1310892 |
| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |
| | https://support.googie.com/adwords/answei/2010010 |
| | Claim No. 4 |
| The advertising machine of claim 1, wherein the advertising machine is further operable to update preference data for the user based upon | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to update user preference data for the user based on the selection of the advertisement. See Claim 1 above. |
| the selection of the | |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| advertisement. | Advertising | We use cookies to make advertising more engaging to users and more valuable to publishers and advertisers. Some common applications of cookies are to select advertising based on what's relevant to a user; to improve reporting on campaign performance; and to avoid showing ads the user has already seen. Google uses cookies, like the PREF cookie, to help personalize ads on Google properties, like Google Search, particularly when you aren't signed in to a Google account. We also use cookies for advertising we serve outside of Google. Our main advertising cookie on non-Google sites is called 'id' and it is stored in browsers under the domain doubleclick.net. We use others with names such as _drt_, FLC, NID and exchange_uid. Sometimes a cookie may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting. In the case of our DoubleClick product, a cookie called 'gads' may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting. Other Google properties, like YouTube, may also use the DoubleClick cookie to personalize ads. Find out more about ads and YouTube. Google also uses various conversion cookies to help advertisers determine how many times people who click on their ads end up purchasing their products. These cookies allow Google and the advertiser to tell that you clicked the ad and later visited the advertiser site. Conversion cookies are not used by Google for interest based ad targeting and persist for a limited time only. These cookies are generally set in the googleadservices.com domain, but may also be set in the google.com/ads domain. Conversion cookie data may also be used in combination with your Google account to link conversion events across different devices you use. Only anonymous conversion cookie data is shared with advertisers. Some of our advertising products allow other companies to send their own cookies to your browser. For example, when you visit a page that uses DoubleClick, you may find that cookies are sent to your browser by Google and also by other parties. Each publisher and advertiser may wor |
| | | http://www.google.com/policies/technologies/type |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | While you can use frequency capping to let AdWords know that you don't want to show your ads too many times to a given customer, in-market category targeting learns and optimizes ad frequency to deliver conversions based on historical performance. Further manual optimization might simply limit your reach. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497941?hl=en |
| | |
| Claim No. 5 | |

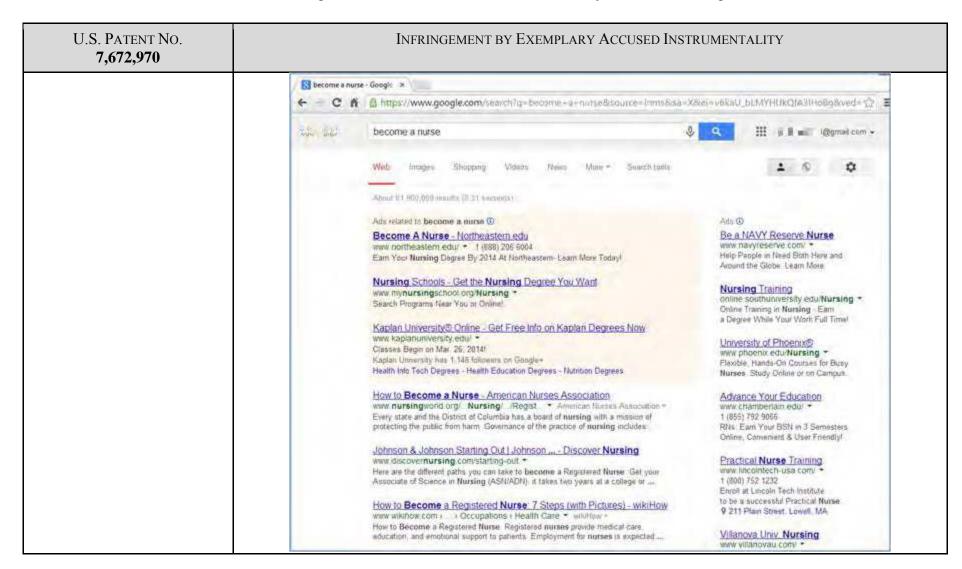
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|---|--|--|
| The advertising machine of claim 1, wherein the advertising machine is further operable to update the advertisement database based upon the selection of the advertisement. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities update the advertisement database based upon the selection of the advertisement See Claim 1 above. Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 Cost-per-click (CPC) Cost-per-click (CPC) bidding means that you pay for each click on your ads. For CPC bidding campaigns, you set a maximum cost-per-click bid - or simply "max. CPC" - that's the highest amount that you're willing to pay for a click on your | |

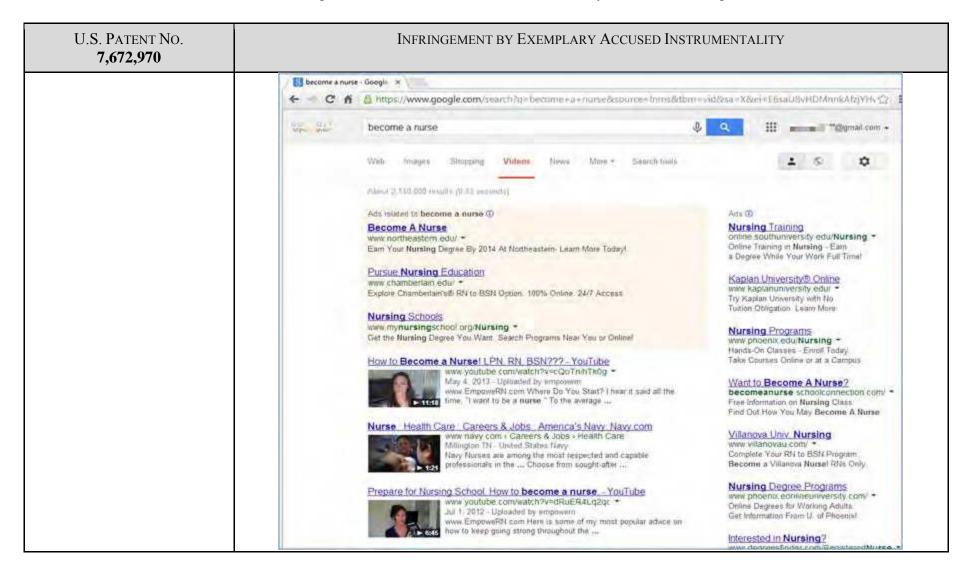
ad (unless you're setting bid adjustments, or using Enhanced CPC).

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | Claim No. 6 |
| The advertising machine of claim 1, wherein the advertising machine is further operable to again provide the at least one advertisement that solicited the selection of the advertisement. | Upon Information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to again provide at least one advertisement that solicited the selection of the advertisement. See claim 1 above. |
| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/261601 |

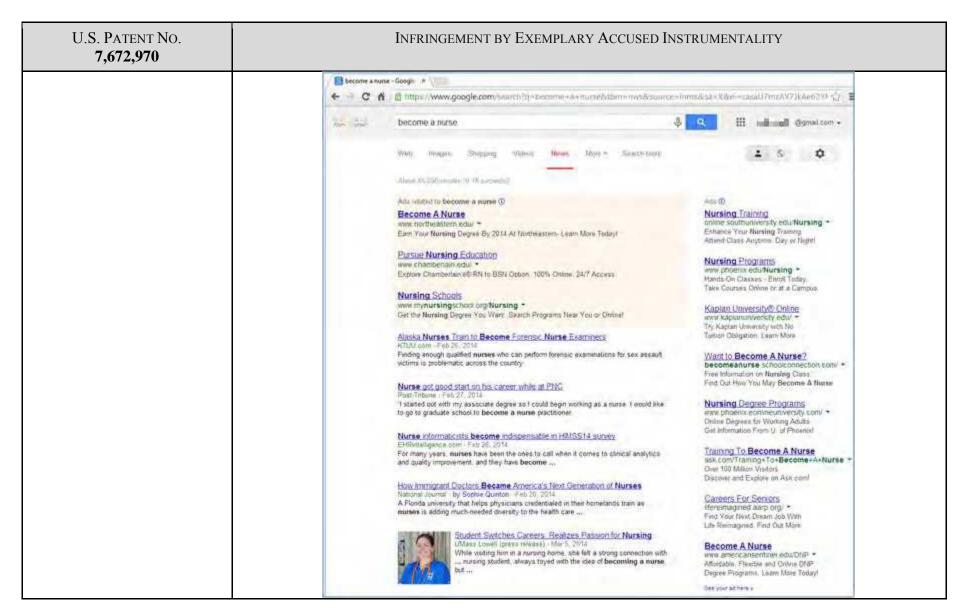
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | While you can use frequency capping to let AdWords know that you don't want to show your ads too many times to a given customer, in-market category targeting learns and optimizes ad frequency to deliver conversions based on historical performance. Further manual optimization might simply limit your reach. | | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497941?hl=en | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Claim No. 7 | | |
| The advertising machine | The search results and the at least one advertisement included in a web page. | | |
| of claim 1, wherein the search | The scarch results and the at least one advertisement included in a web page. | | |
| results and the at least one | See claim 1 above. | | |
| advertisement are included in | | | |
| a web page. | | | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

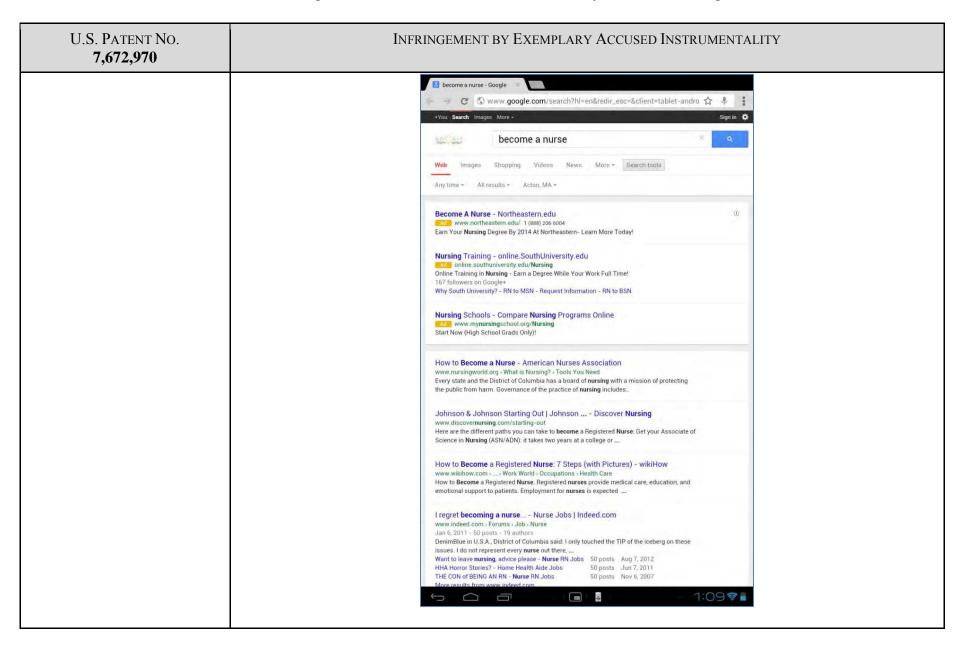




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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

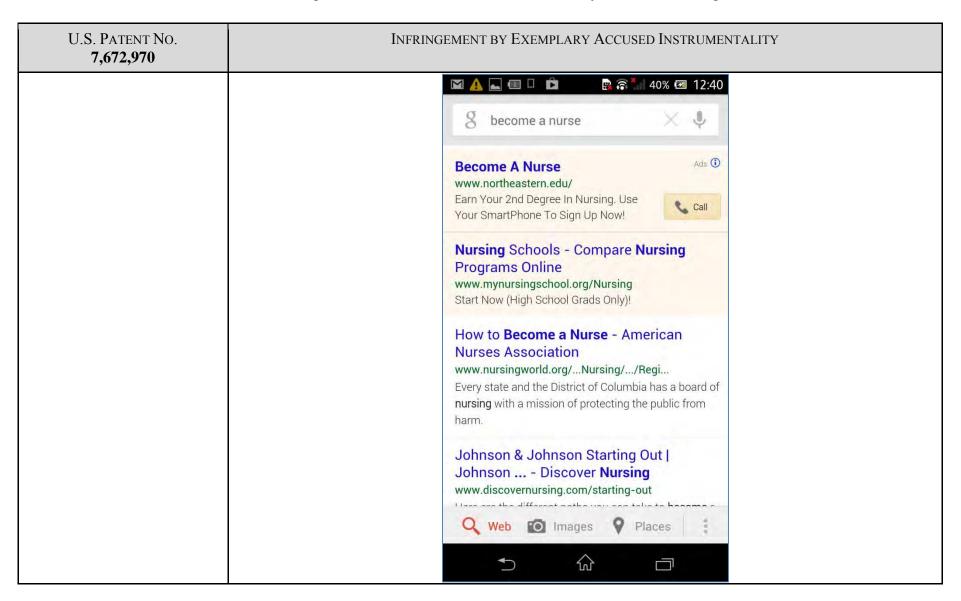


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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

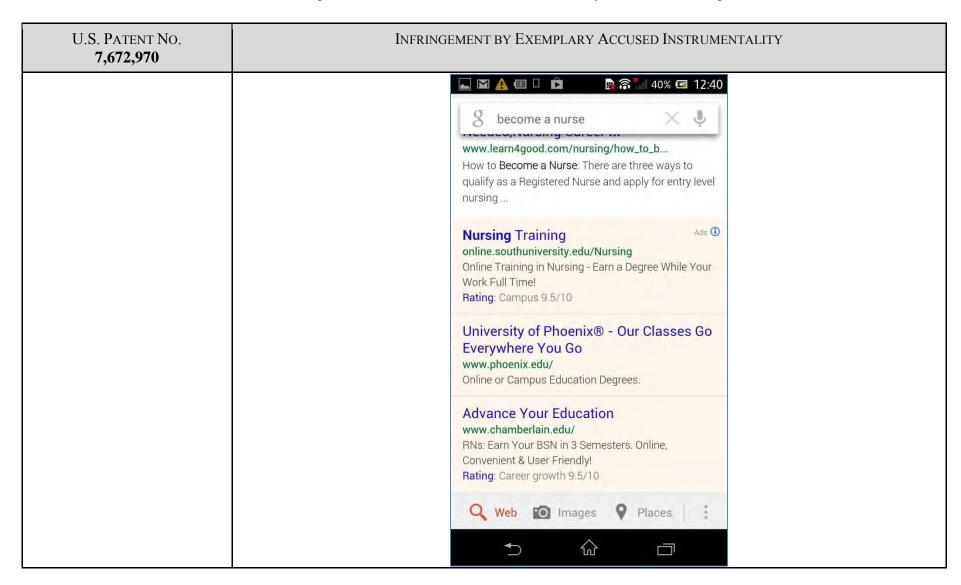


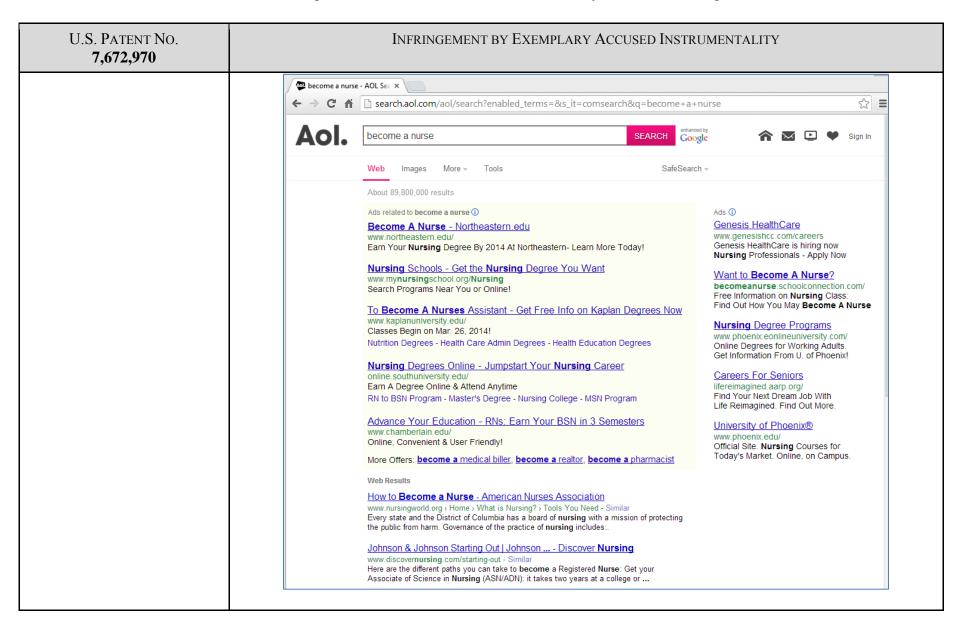
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

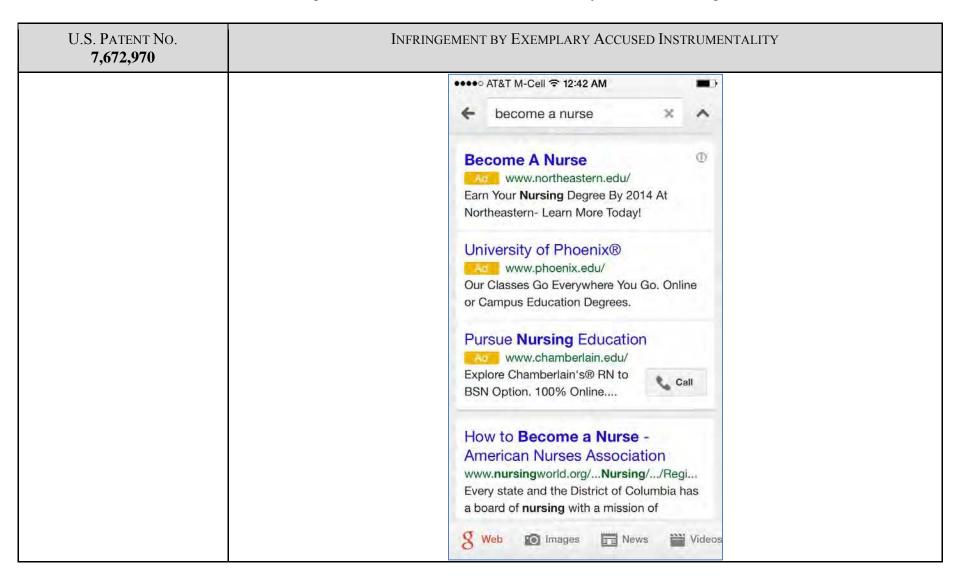


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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google





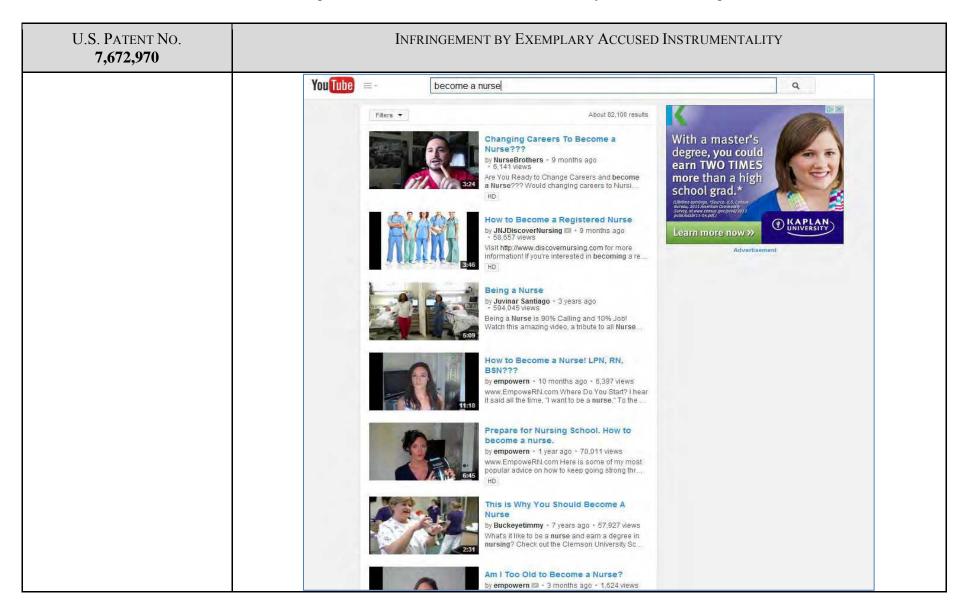
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

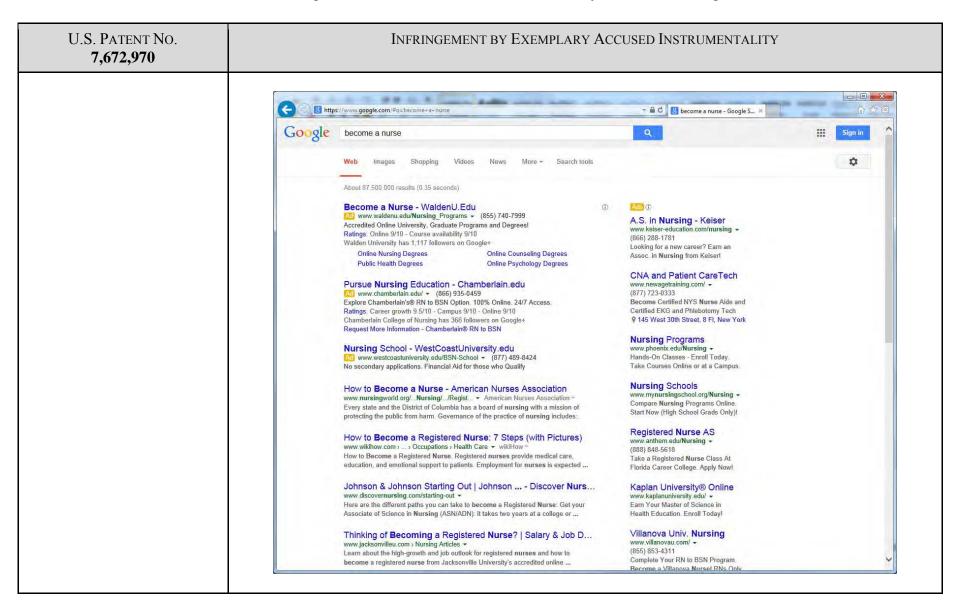
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse: There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing |
| | Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! |
| | Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincoIntech-usa.com/ Enroll at LincoIn Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online |
| | Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

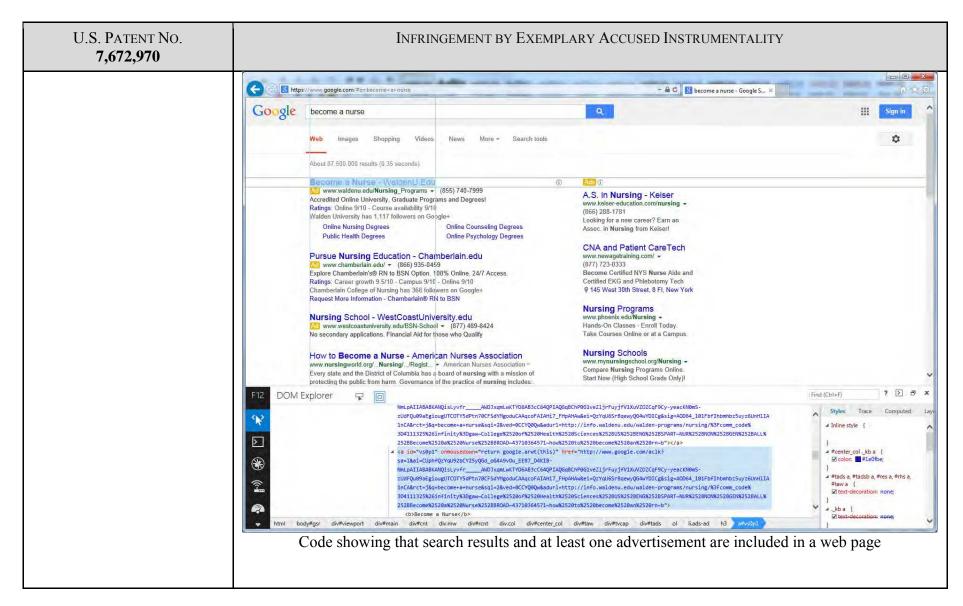


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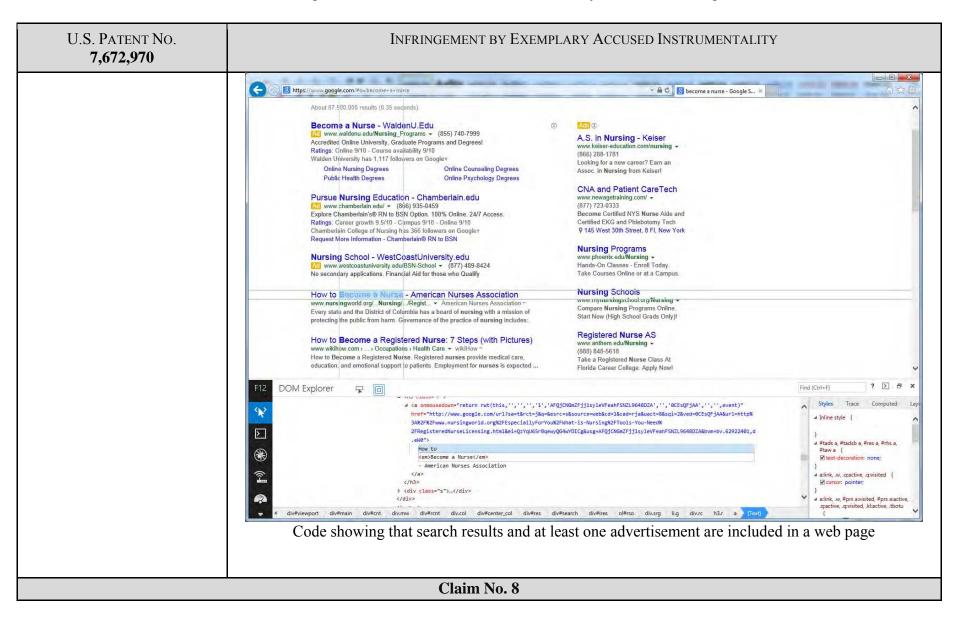




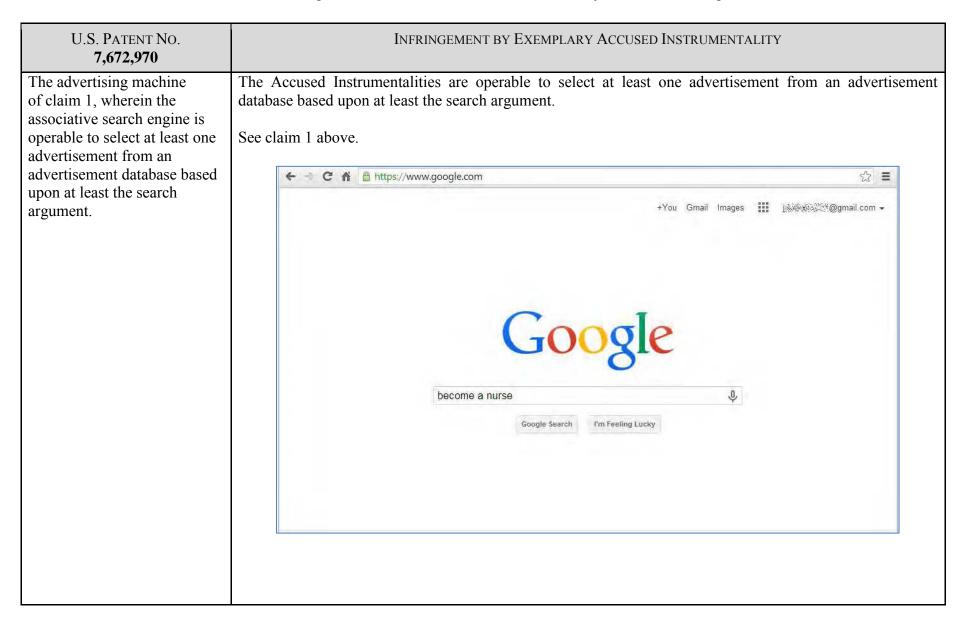
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | SET https://www.google.com/search? h1=en&as_q-Google&as_epa&as_epa&as_nlo=&as_nhi=&lr=lang_en&cr=countryUS&as_qdr=all&as_sitesearch=&as_occt |
| | Sourch Roquest |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | Using keyword matching options - Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad. - When choosing the appropriate match type for a keyword, we typically recommend starting with broad match to maximize your potential to show your ads on relevant searches. - Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads. Keyword match types help control which searches can trigger your ad. For example, you could use broad match to show your ad to a wide audience or you could use exact match to hone in on specific groups of customers. In general, the broader the keyword matching option, the more traffic potential that keyword has. Conversely, the narrower the keyword matching option, the more relevant that keyword will be to someone's search. Understanding these differences can steer you in choosing the right keyword matching options and can help you improve your return on investment. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497836?hl=en How similar keywords match to search |
| | Your ads are eligible to appear based on the similarity of your keywords to the search terms a person enters when they're searching on Google or our search partner sites. Only one keyword can trigger an ad per search term. Check out the examples below to learn what happens when multiple keywords in your account match a search at the same time. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2756257?hl=en |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answel/2730237?m=en |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| 2. Target people who are searching (TrueView in-search): Search keywords: Enter keywords to reach viewers searching YouTube for video content. Note Only In-Search ads will be targeted with these keywords. To target people as they're searching for content, make sure at least one ad associated with this targeting group is running on the In-Search format. https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |
|---|
| |

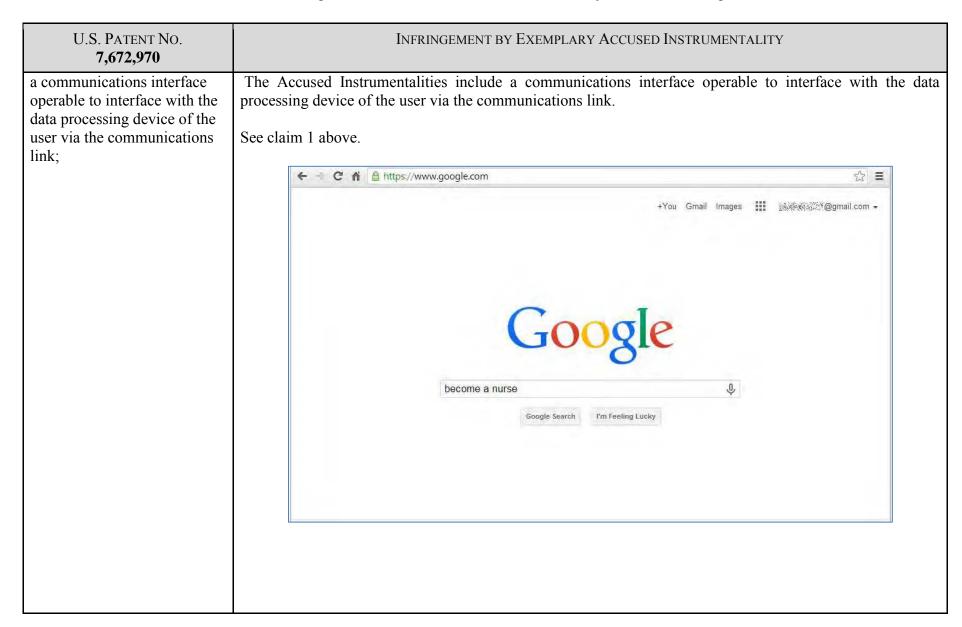
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|---|---|--|
| Claim No. 10 | | |
| An advertising machine implemented on at least one computer and operable to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the advertising machine comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications constitute the claimed system. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). | |

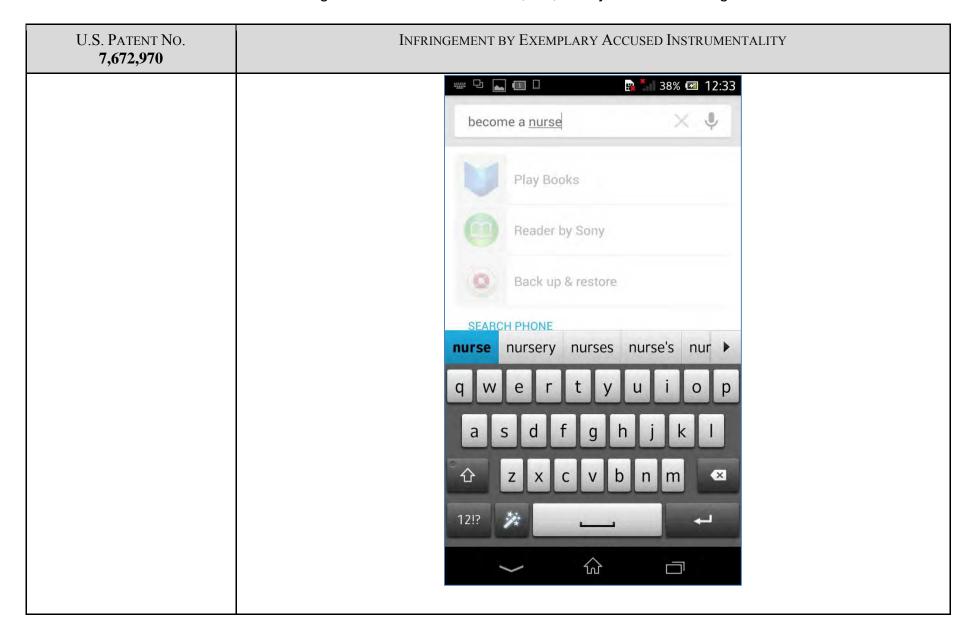
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | About the Google Search Network The Google Search Network is a group of search-related websites where your ads can appear, including Google search sites and search sites that partner with Google to show ads, called search partners. Ads are matched to search results based on the terms a person uses to search. With a few exceptions, described below, text ads are the main ad format used on the Google Search Network. Where your ads can appear When you target your campaign to the Search Network and add keywords to your campaign's ad groups, your ads can appear on Google and other search sites based on the keywords you choose: • On Google search sites: Ads can appear alongside, above, or below search results on Google Search, Google Shopping, Google Maps, Google Images, and Google Groups. • On other sites that are part of the Search Network (search partners): Ads might appear alongside or above search results on our search partners' sites, such as AOL. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1722047?hl=en&ref_topic=3121771 |

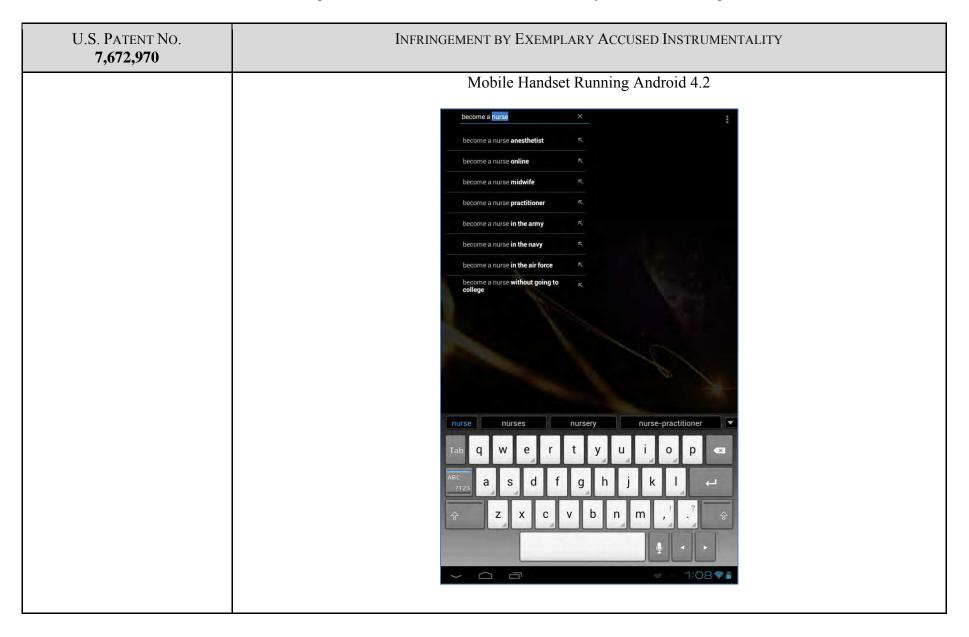
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



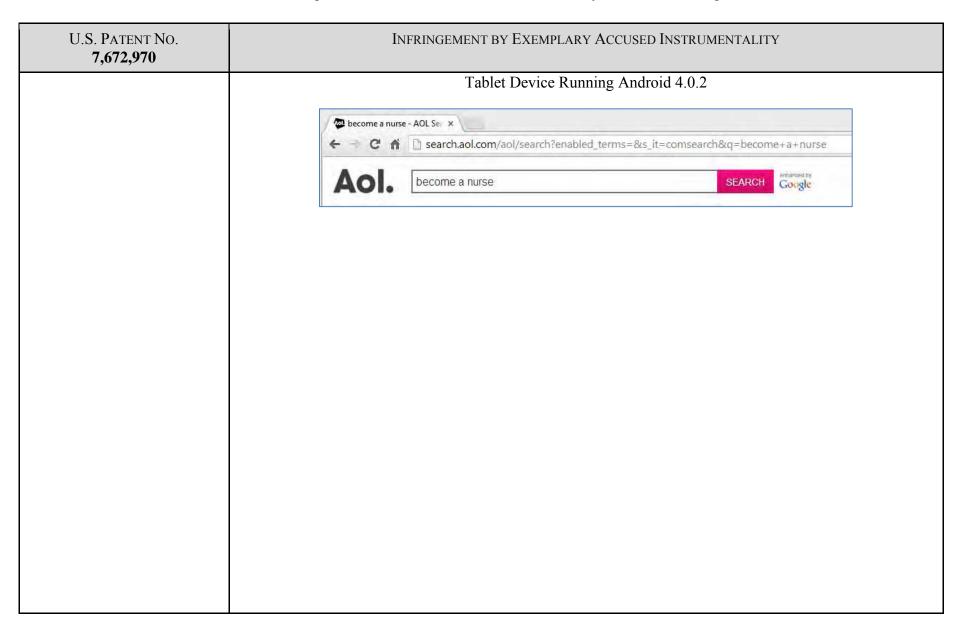
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



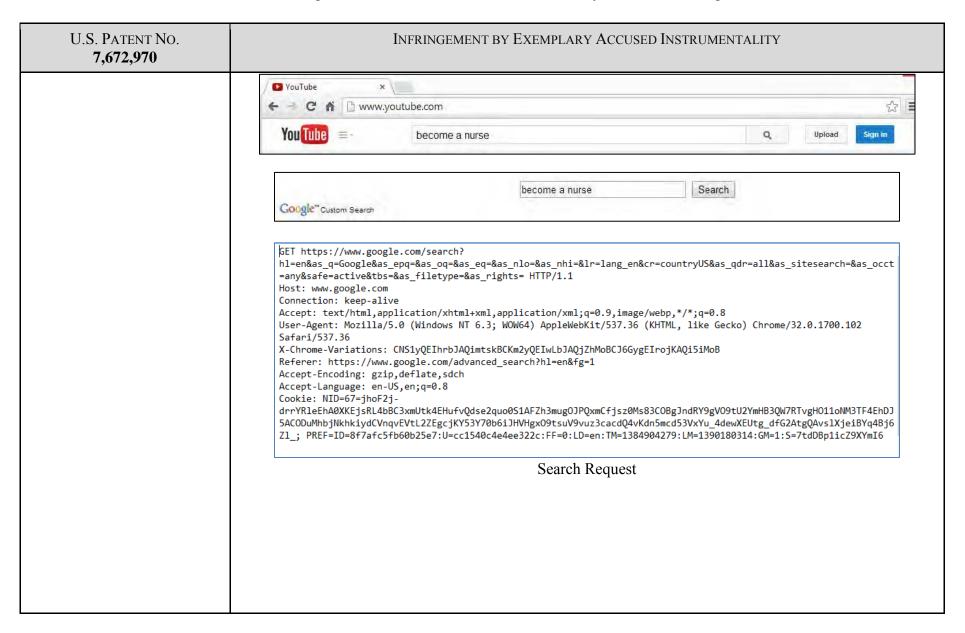
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | become a nurse Cancel |
| | become a nurse |
| | become a nurse anesthetist |
| | become a nurse online |
| | become a nurse midwife |
| | become a nurse practitioner |
| | become a nurse in the army |
| | Search for "become a nurse" |
| | QWERTYUIOP |
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| | Google Search App Running On iOs 7.1 |
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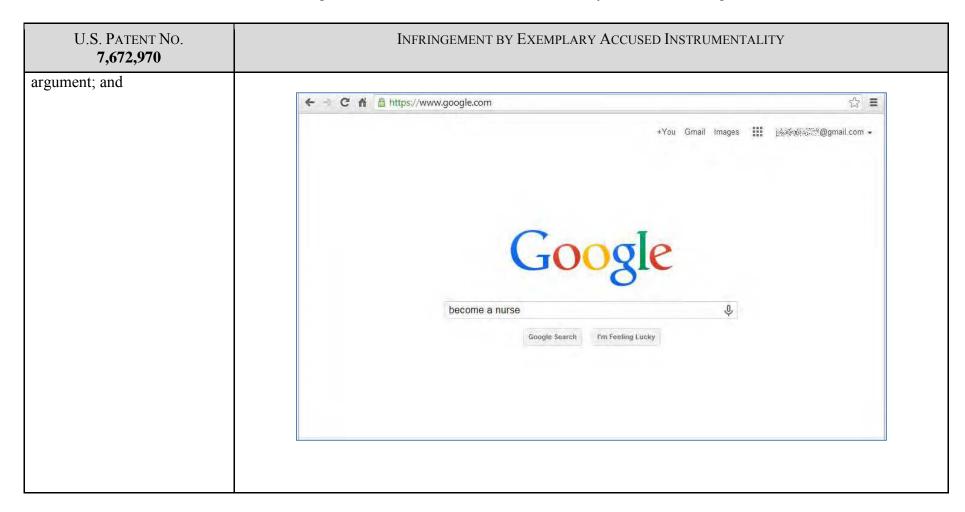
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



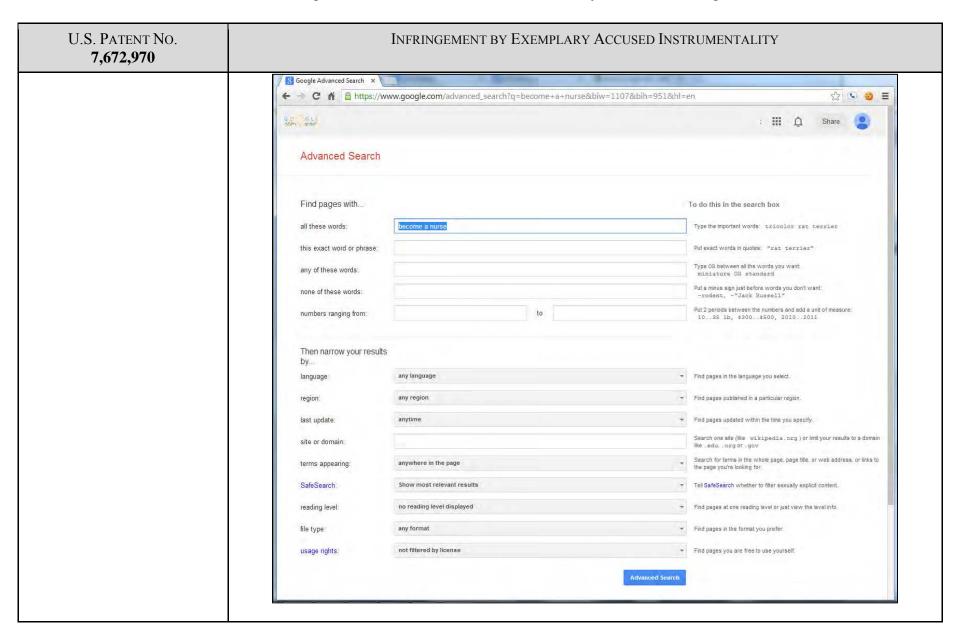
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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality The Accused Instrumentalities include a database search engine operable to: See claim 1 above. | |
|--|---|---|
| a database search engine operable to: | | |
| | Finding information by crawling | Organizing information by indexing |
| | We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. | The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search |
| | The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these | terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. |
| | websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of |
| | Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/en/ir | nsidesearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html |
| receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search | The Accused Instrumentalities' database search engine communications link a search request that includes a sea | 1 0 |
| request that includes a search | See claim 1 above. | |

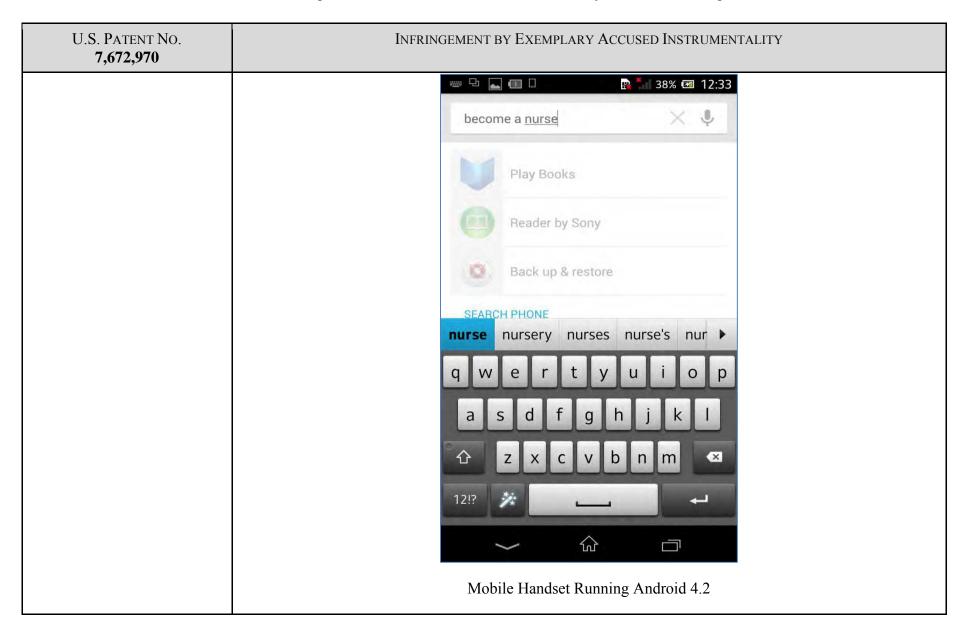
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



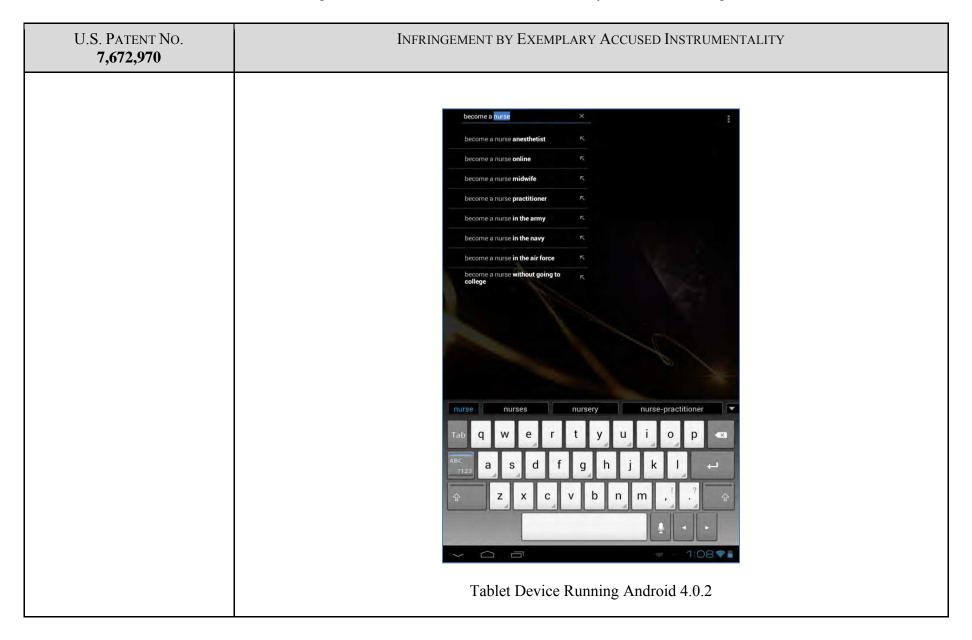
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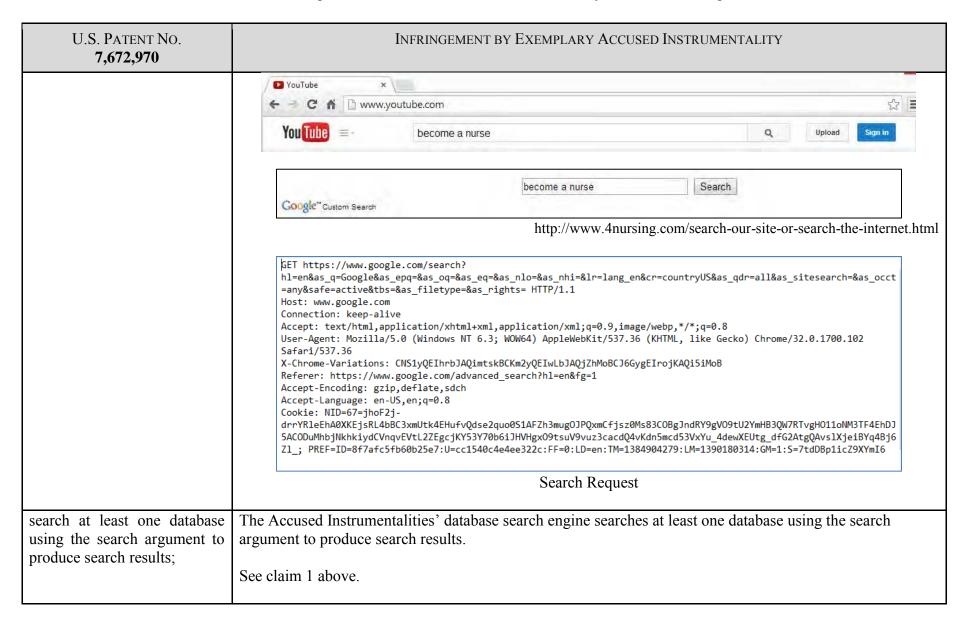
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



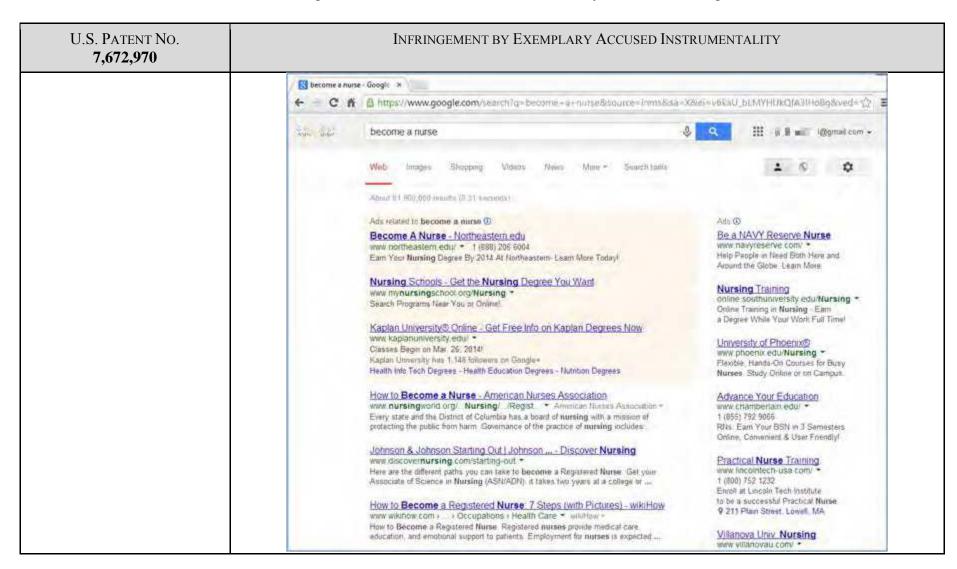
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
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| | become a nurse - AOL Sec × C fi search.aol.com/aol/search?enabled_terms=&s_it=comsearch&q=become+a+nurse | |
| | AOI. become a nurse SEARCH Google | |

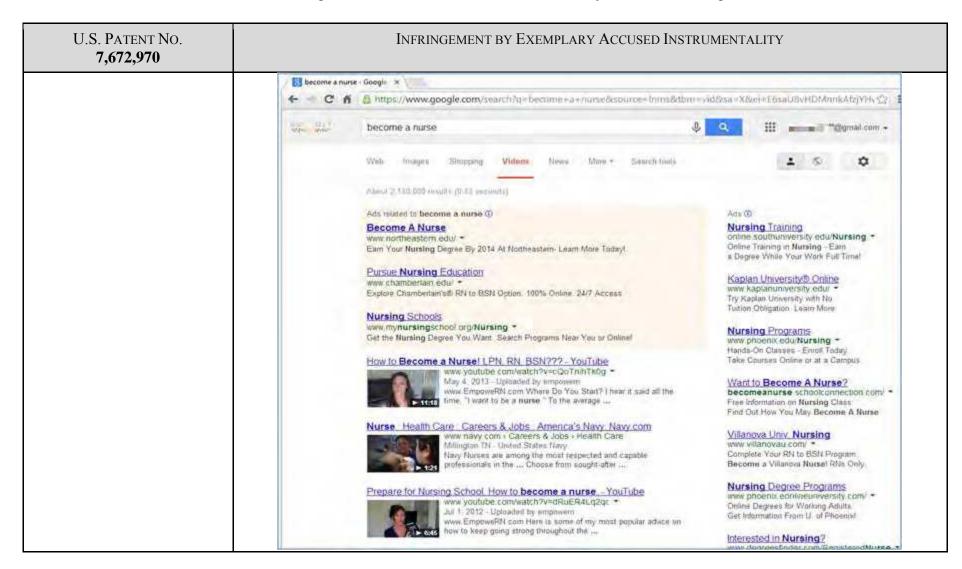
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | become a nurse X Cancel |
| | become a nurse |
| | become a nurse anesthetist |
| | become a nurse online |
| | become a nurse midwife |
| | become a nurse practitioner |
| | become a nurse in the army |
| | Q Search for "become a nurse" |
| | QWERTYUIOP |
| | ASDFGHJKL |
| | ↔ ZXCVBNM ⊗ |
| | 123 Q space Search |
| | Google Search App Running on iOS 7.1 |
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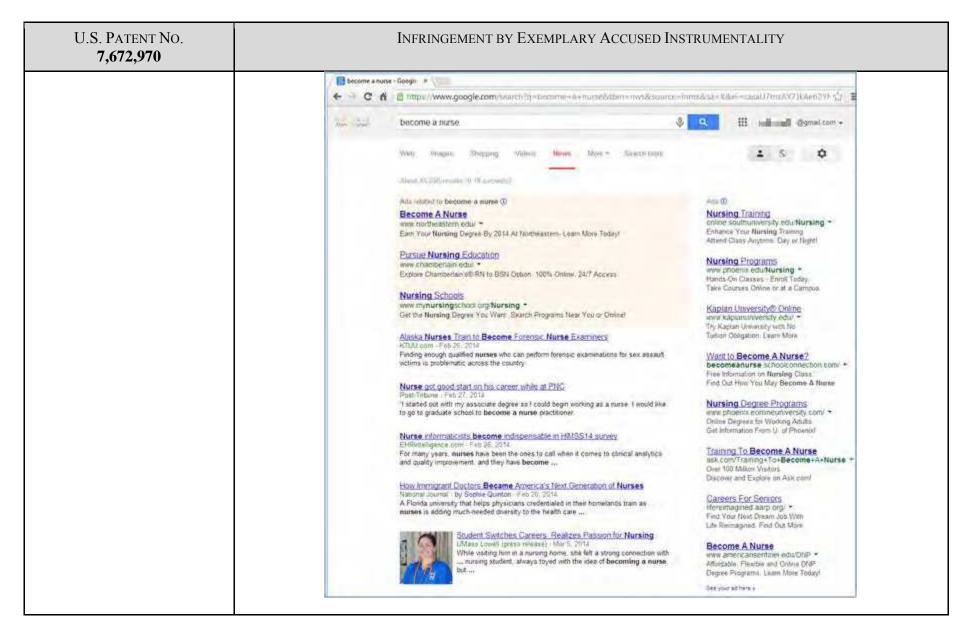


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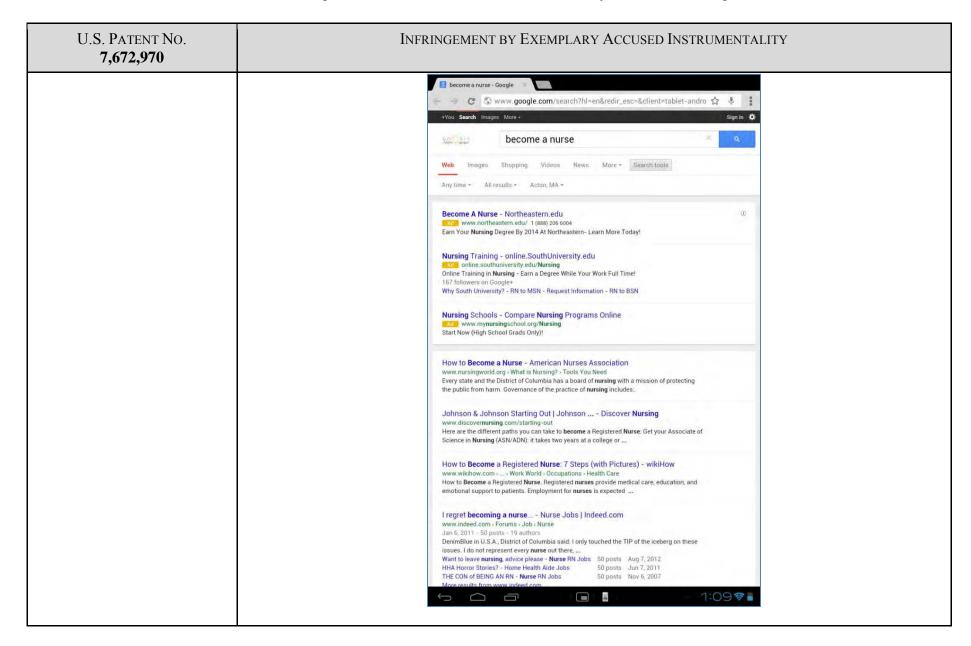




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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



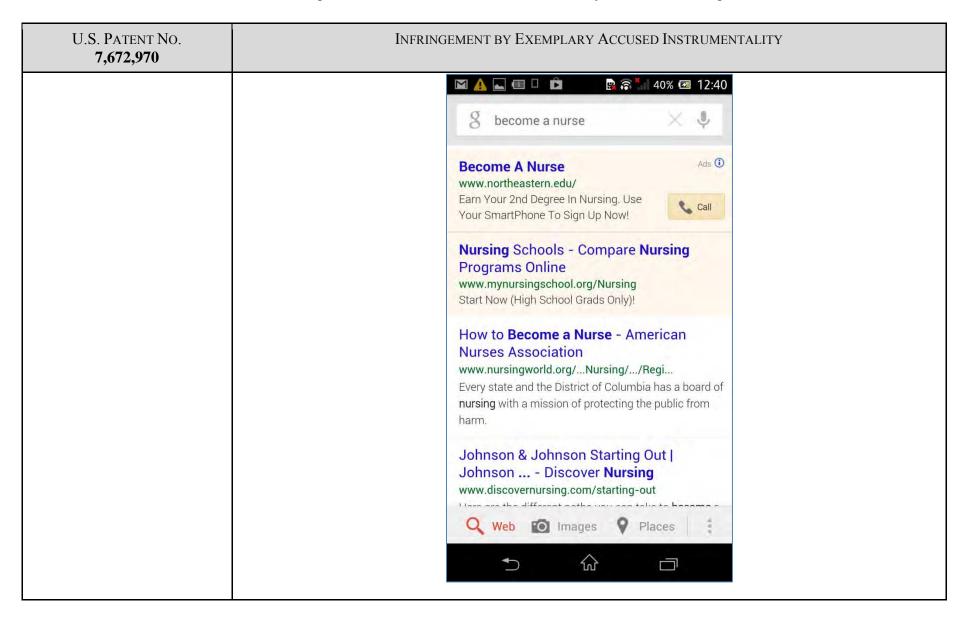
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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



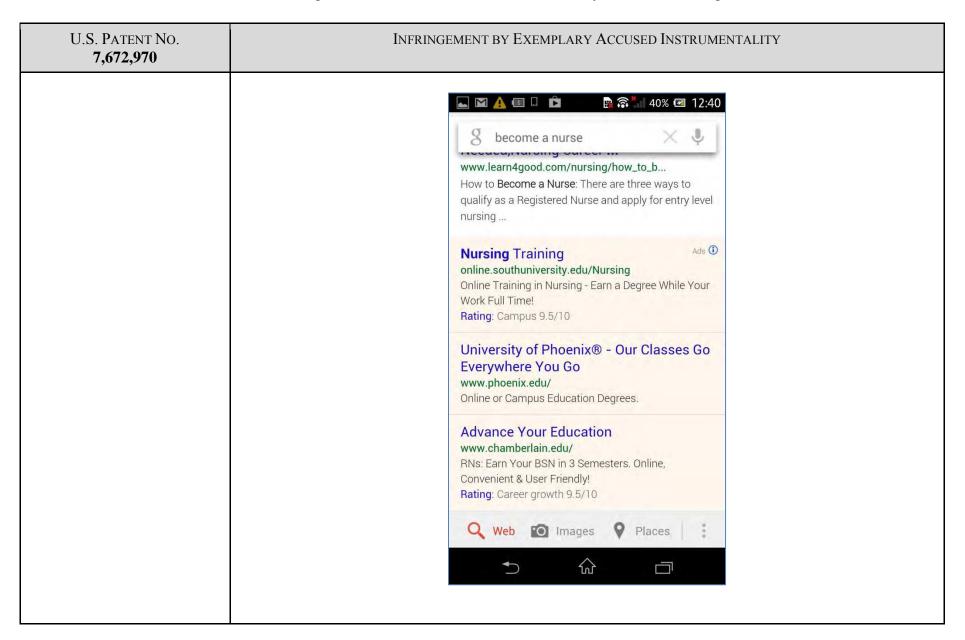
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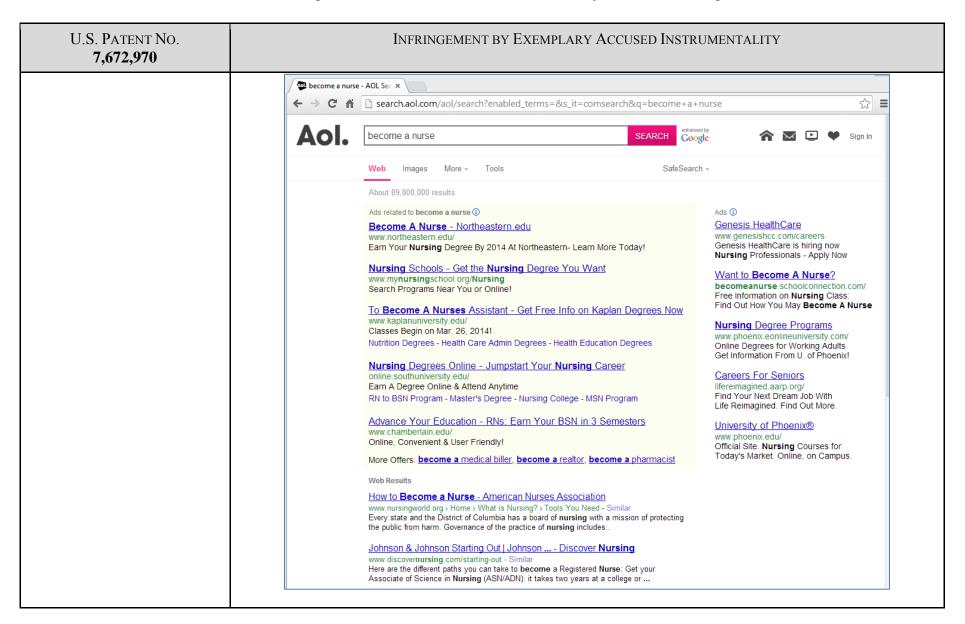
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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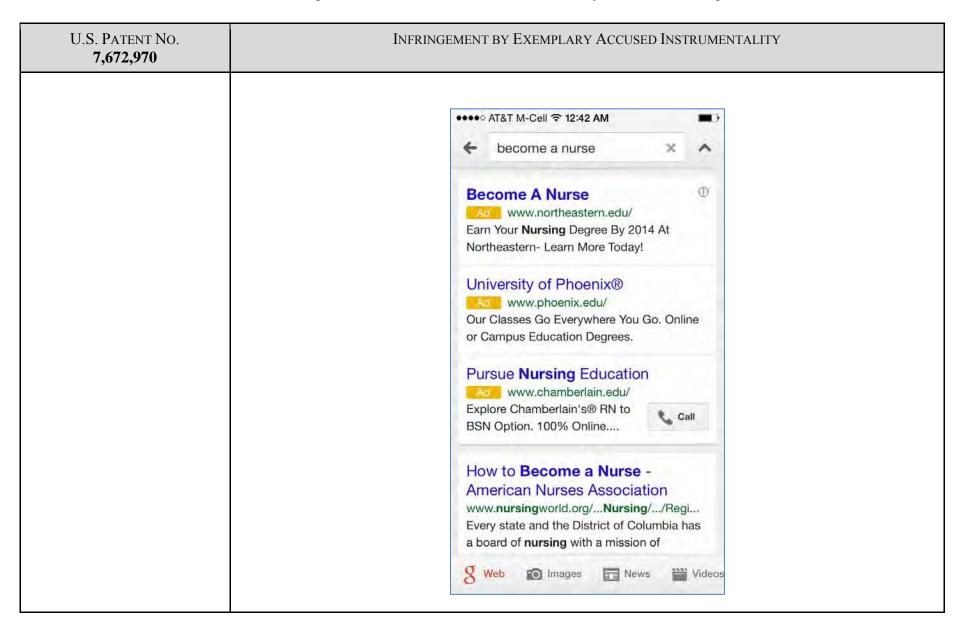


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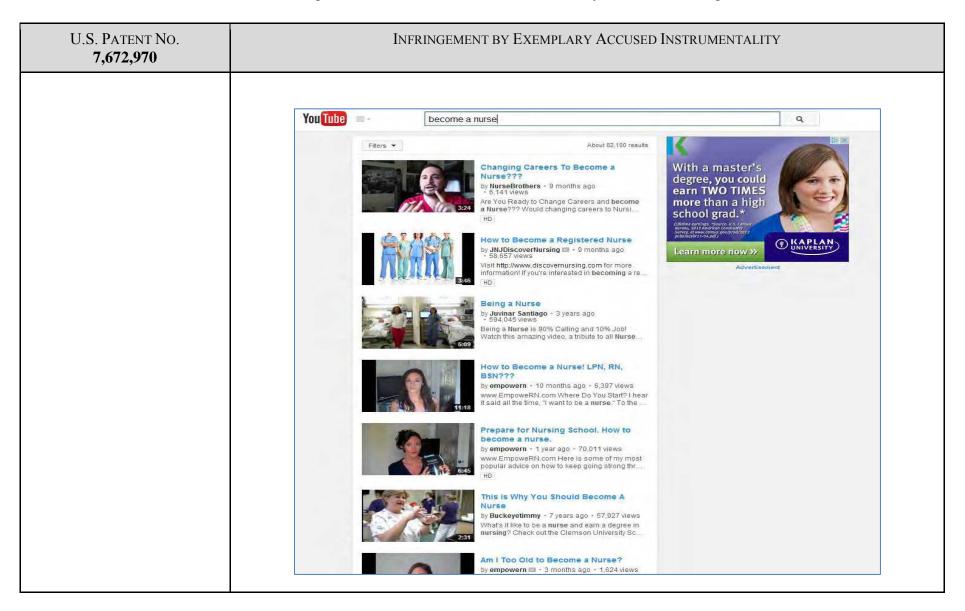
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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse: There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincolntech-usa.com/ Enroll at Lincoln Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

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Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

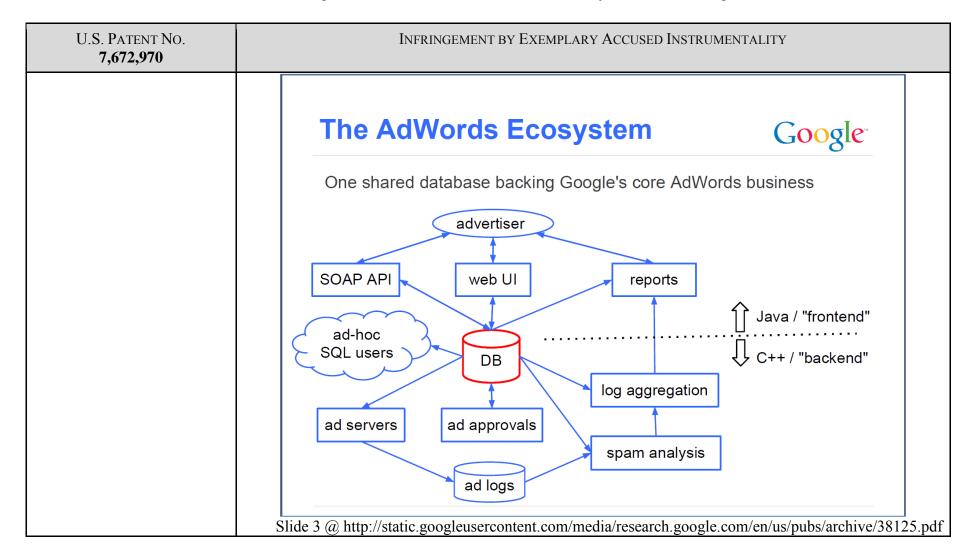
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Finding information by crawling We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers | Organizing information by indexing The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the |
| | look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls | crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. |
| | and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of |
| | many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/en/inside | esearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html |

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|--|---|
| | BEFORE YOU SEARCH |
| | The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google. We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages to include later in Google search results. Google's software stores data about these pages in data centers. The web is like a book with trillions of pages, and our job is to index that book. |
| | We've spent over 1 miles of the lindex so far |
| | https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.google.com/en/us/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/ass ets/searchInfographic.pdf |
| an associative search engine operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based | The Accused Instrumentalities include an associative search engine operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based on upon at least one of the search argument and the search results. |
| upon at least one of the search argument and the search | See claim 1 above. |

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| results; and | | |
| | F1 - The Fault-Tolerant Distributed RDBMS Supporting 🕒 🔾 Google's Ad Business | |
| | Abstract: Many of the services that are critical to Google's ad business have historically been backed by MySQL. We have recently migrated several of these services to F1, a new RDBMS developed at Google. F1 implements rich relational database features, including a strictly enforced schema, a powerful parallel SQL query engine, general transactions, change tracking and notification, and indexing, and is built on top of a highly distributed storage system that scales on standard hardware in Google data centers. The store is dynamically sharded, supports transactionally-consistent replication across data centers, and is able to handle data center outages without data loss. | |
| | The strong consistency properties of F1 and its storage system come at the cost of higher write latencies compared to MySQL. Having successfully migrated a rich customerfacing application suite at the heart of Google's ad business to F1, with no downtime, we will describe how we restructured schema and applications to largely hide this increased latency from external users. The distributed nature of F1 also allows it to scale easily and to support significantly higher throughput for batch workloads than a traditional RDBMS. | |
| | With F1, we have built a novel hybrid system that combines the scalability, fault tolerance, transparent sharding, and cost benefits so far available only in "NoSQL" systems with the usability, familiarity, and transactional guarantees expected from an RDBMS. | |
| | http://research.google.com/pubs/pub38125.html | |

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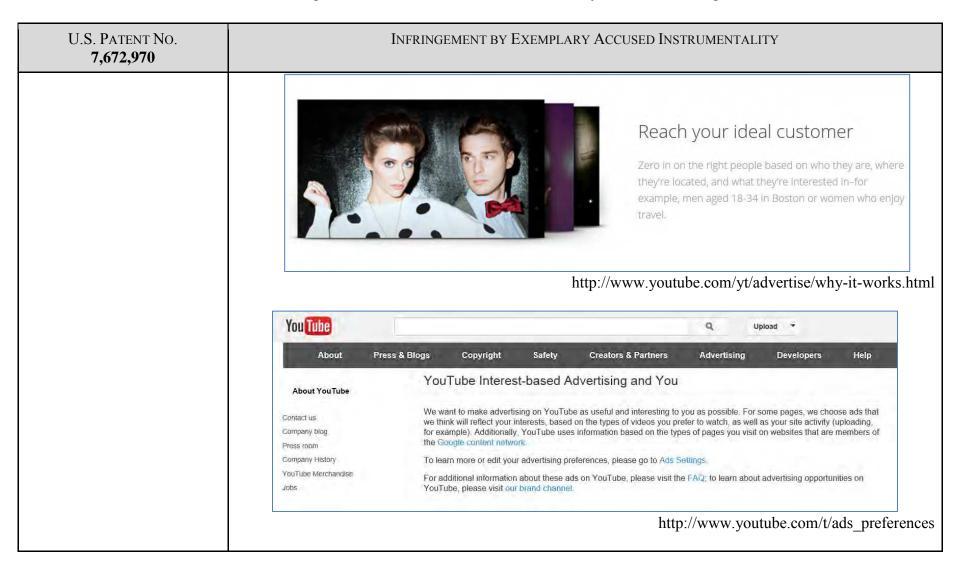
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | Using keyword matching options |
| | Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad. When choosing the appropriate match type for a keyword, we typically recommend starting with broad match to maximize your potential to show your ads on relevant searches. Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads. |
| | Keyword match types help control which searches can trigger your ad. For example, you could use broad match to show your ad to a wide audience or you could use exact match to hone in on specific groups of customers. |
| | In general, the broader the keyword matching option, the more traffic potential that keyword has. Conversely, the narrower the keyword matching option, the more relevant that keyword will be to someone's search. Understanding these differences can steer you in choosing the right keyword matching options and can help you improve your return on investment. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497836?hl=en |
| | How similar keywords match to search |
| | terms |
| | Your ads are eligible to appear based on the similarity of your keywords to the search terms a person enters when they're searching on Google or our search partner sites. Only one keyword can trigger an ad per search term. Check out the examples below to learn what happens when multiple keywords in your account match a search at the same time. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2756257?hl=en |

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| | How ads are matched to geographic locations - AdWords allows you to target customers in the geographic locations that you've chosen, so your ads can appear in the areas where you do business Location can be determined either by someone's physical location, or locations that they've shown interest in (tinown as locations of interest) You can use your advanced location options to choose whether you'd like your ad to appear for someone's physical location, locations of interest, or both (which is the default setting). - Where your users are located (physical location) The AdWords system uses a number of factors to determine someone's general physical location and whether to show your ad. When possible, we determine general physical location based on someone's computer or mobile device location. - IP address: Location is typically based on the Internet Protocol (P) address, which is a unique number assigned by Internet Service Providers to each computer connected to the Internet. If a mobile device is connected to a Wi-Fi network, we may detect the mobile device's IP address to determine physical location. It the mobile device is connected to a mobile carrier's proxy server, we may use the carrier IP to determine the device's location. - Device location: If users have enabled precise location sharing on a mobile device, we can detect the device location, and use on the search network, from one of the following sources based on availability. - GPS. Accuracy varies depending on GPS signal and connection. - WH-FI Accuracy should be slimilar to the access range of a typical Wi-Fi router. - Google's cell ID (cell tower) location database. Used in the absence of Wi-Fi or GPS. Accuracy is dependent on how many cell towers are located within a rare and available data, and some devices don't | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2453995?hl=en | |

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| | Why you may see particular ads You may see Google ads on Google Search and related products, Gmail, and sites across the web. Search ad Gmail ad Display ad On Google Search You may see text ads on Google Search results pages and other Google products such as Google Maps. The ads you see may be based on what you searched for, your location, and the time of day. Depending on settings you've chosen, here are |
| | Recent, previous searches related to your current search Google Web History Websites you've visited to that belong to businesses that advertise with Google Non-personally identifying information in your Google account, like your age and gender Previous interactions with Google's ads or advertising services Example You recently clicked a search result for a kayaking website. Later, when you search for "vacations," you might see an ad for a vacation destination where you can kayak. |
| | https://support.google.com/ads/answer/1634057?hl=en&ref_topic=297178 |

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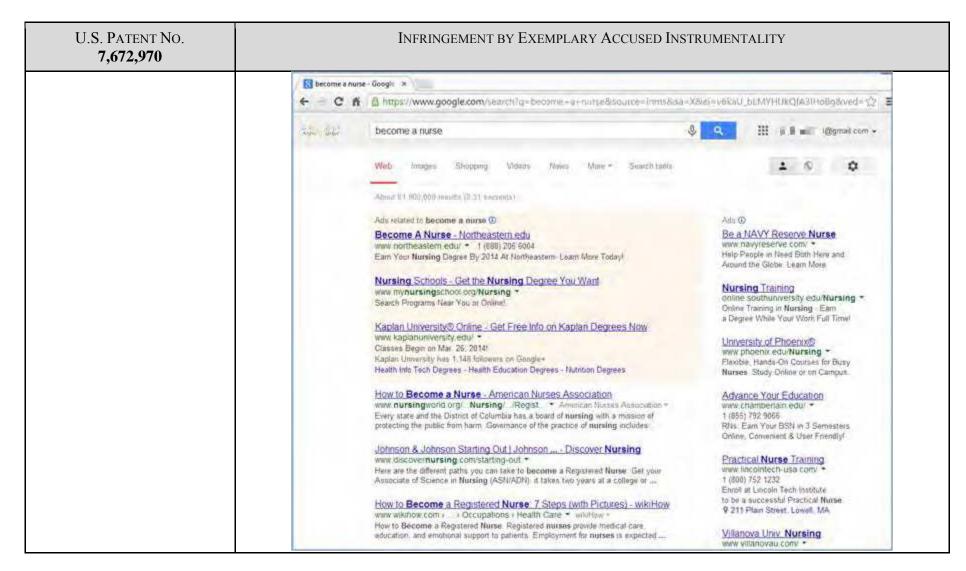
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | About targeting groups |
| | A targeting group lets you mix and match targeting settings in one group, and apply them to one or more ads. With AdWords for video, "ad groups" don't exist like they do with other ad campaigns outside this campaign tool. A single targeting group can contain the following types of targets: |
| | Demographics: Age and gender. Topics: YouTube video or Google Display Network content targeted by category or sub-category. Interests: Pick from available categories to target users interested in these topics, even when they may be visiting pages about other topics. Learn more about interest categories. |
| | Placements: Add unique websites or placements within those websites. For example, you can target an entire high traffic blog or the homepage of a popular news site. Placements include: |
| | Channels (YouTube Partner Channels) Videos (YouTube Videos) Sites (Google Display Network - includes YouTube.com as a publisher site) |
| | Remarketing lists: Reach viewers based on their past interactions with your videos or YouTube channel. If you've linked your YouTube account to your AdWords account already, we'll create custom ones for you automatically. Learn more about remarketing lists for YouTube. Content keywords (Display Network): These work just like contextual targeting on the greater Google Display Network, but apply only to videos on the entire network (which includes YouTube videos). |
| | Search keywords (YouTube Search): These work just like search keywords for a non-video ad campaign, but apply only to search on YouTube. https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |

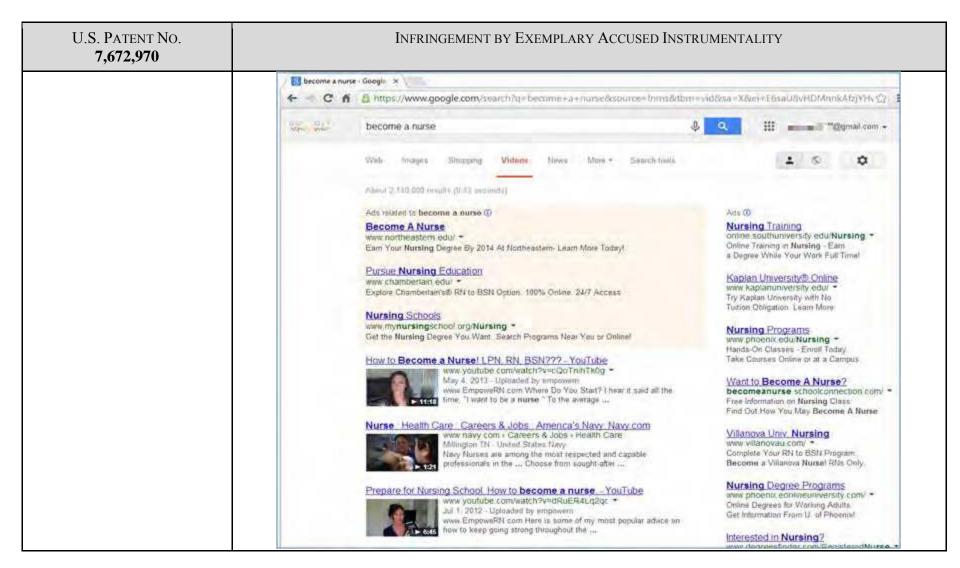
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| Target people who are searching (TrueView in-search): |
|---|
| • Search keywords: Enter keywords to reach viewers searching YouTube for video content. |
| Only In-Search ads will be targeted with these keywords. To target people as they're searching for content, make sure at least one ad associated with this targeting group is running on the In-Search format. |

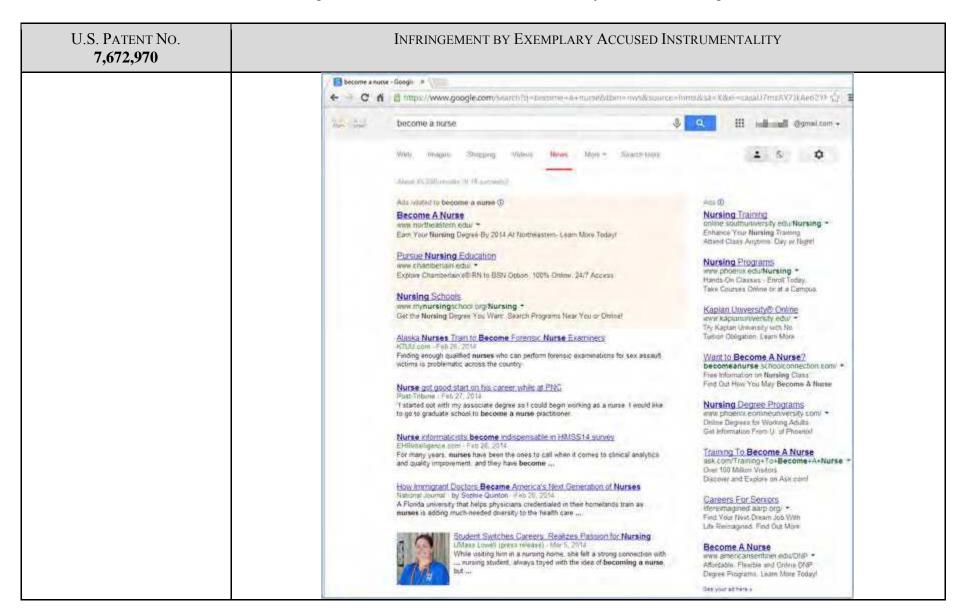
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| the advertising machine operable to: transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device; | The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. See claim 1 above. |

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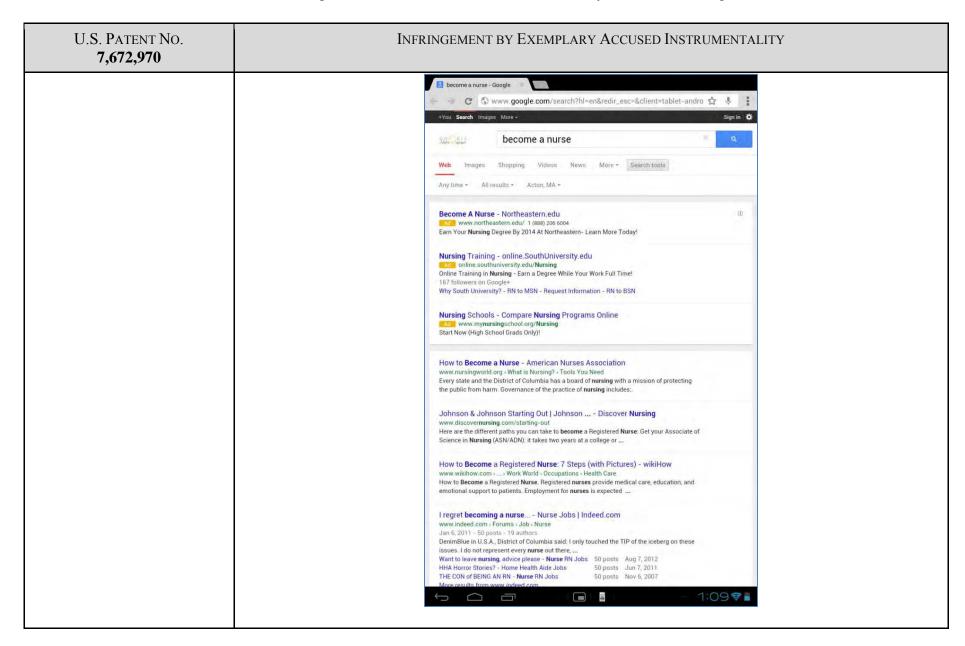




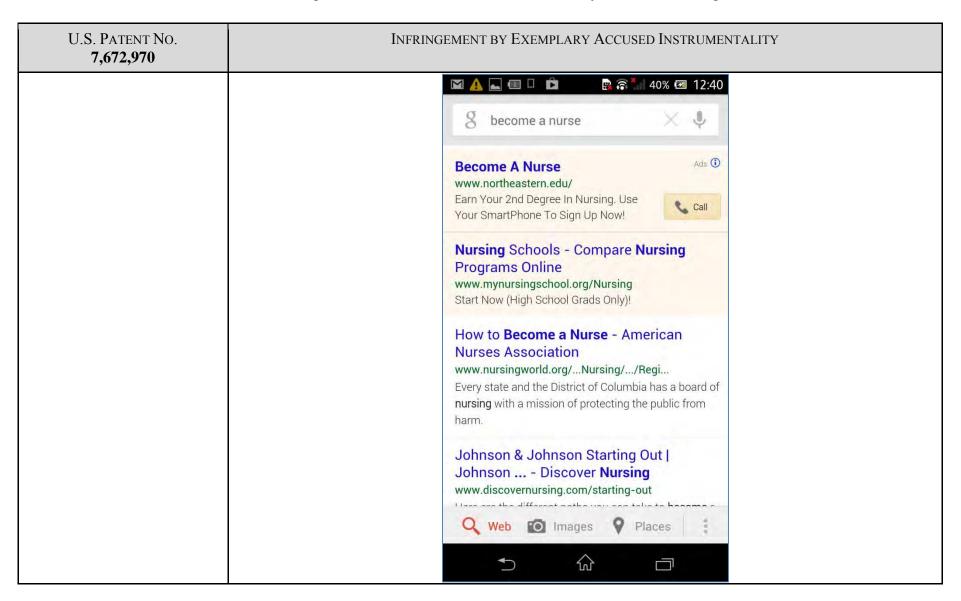
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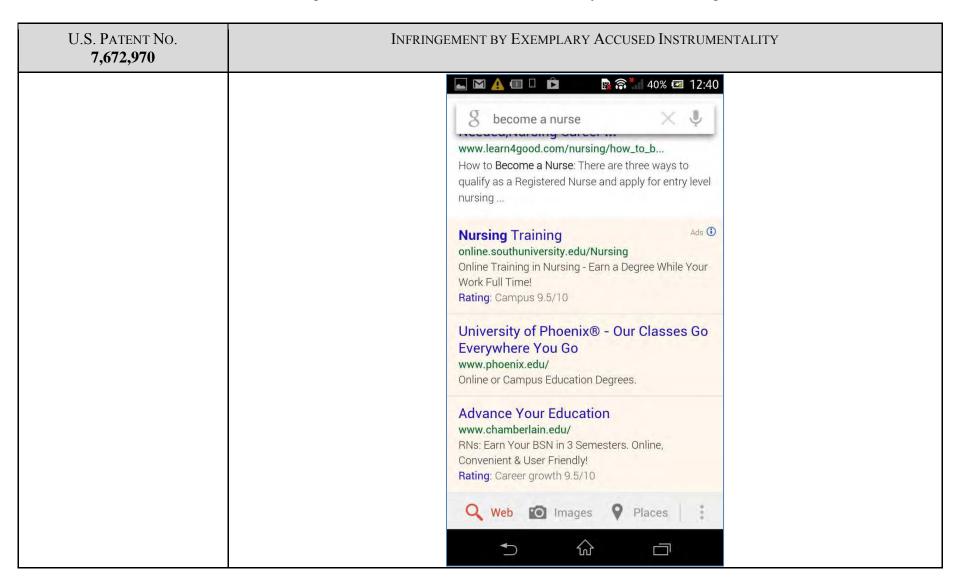
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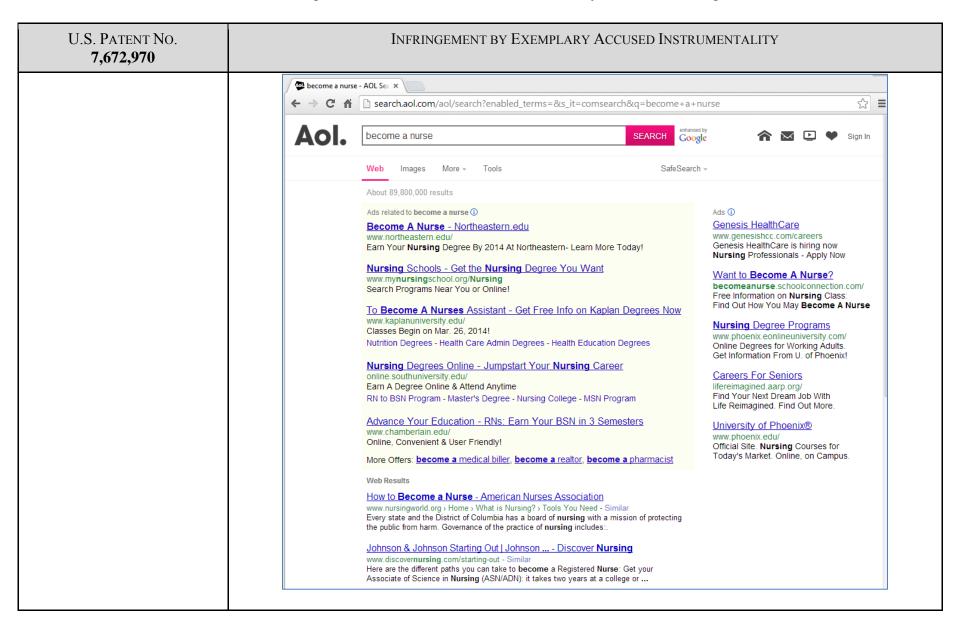


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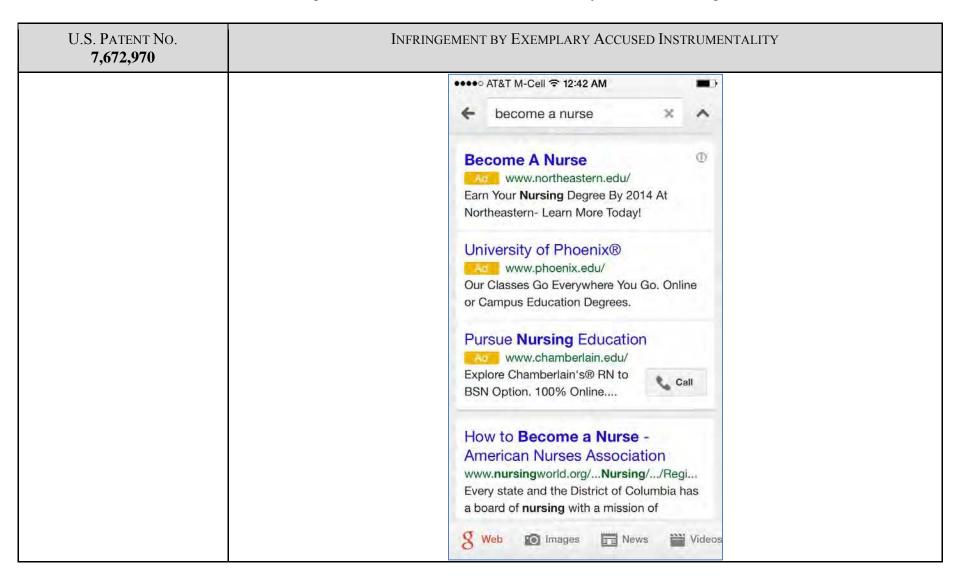


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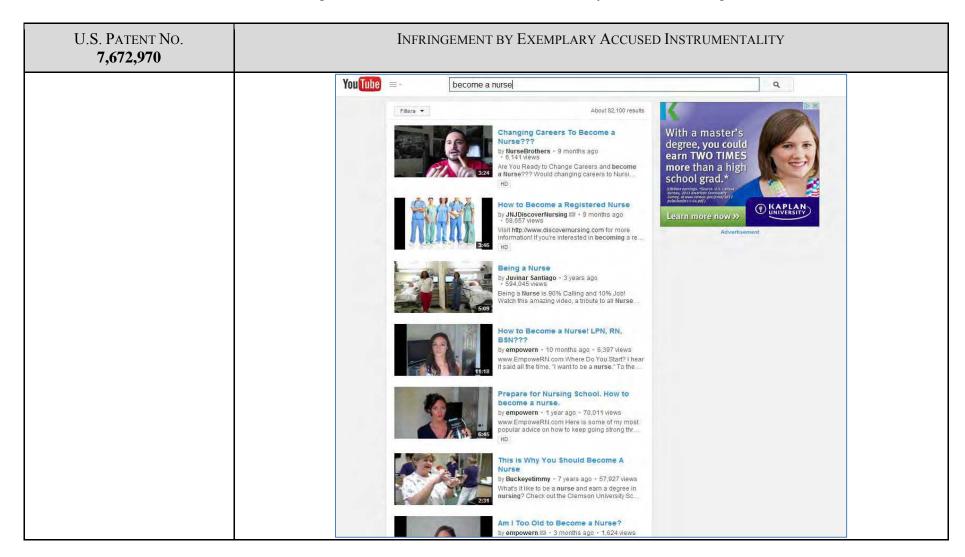
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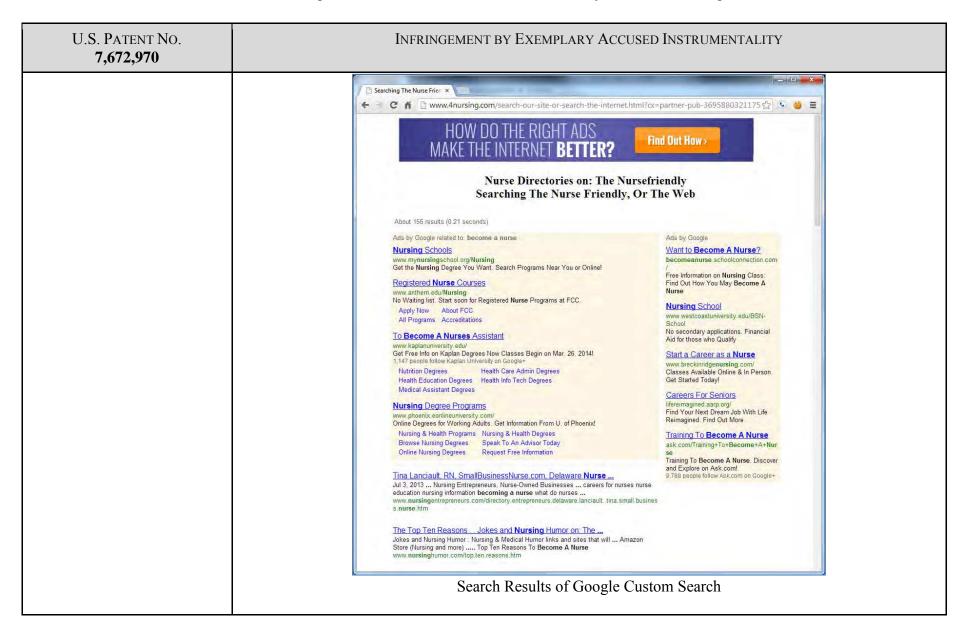
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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse: There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing |
| | Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! |
| | Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincolntech-usa.com/ Enroll at Lincoln Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online |
| | Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

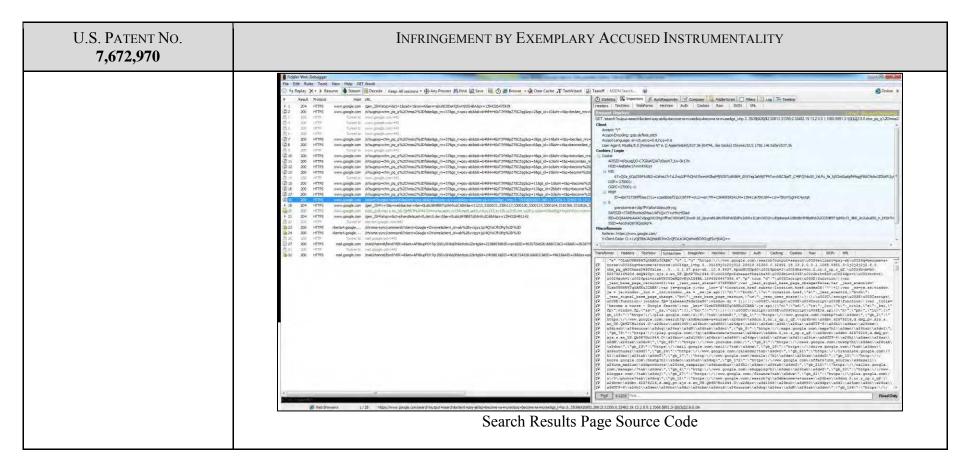
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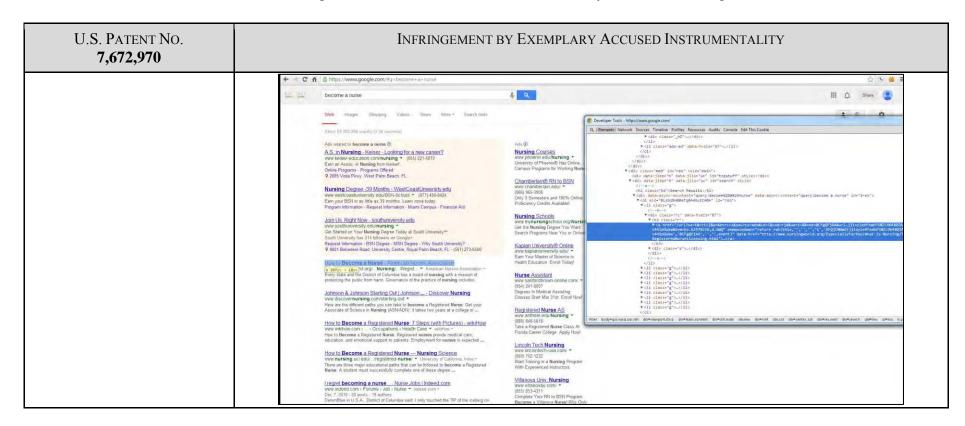


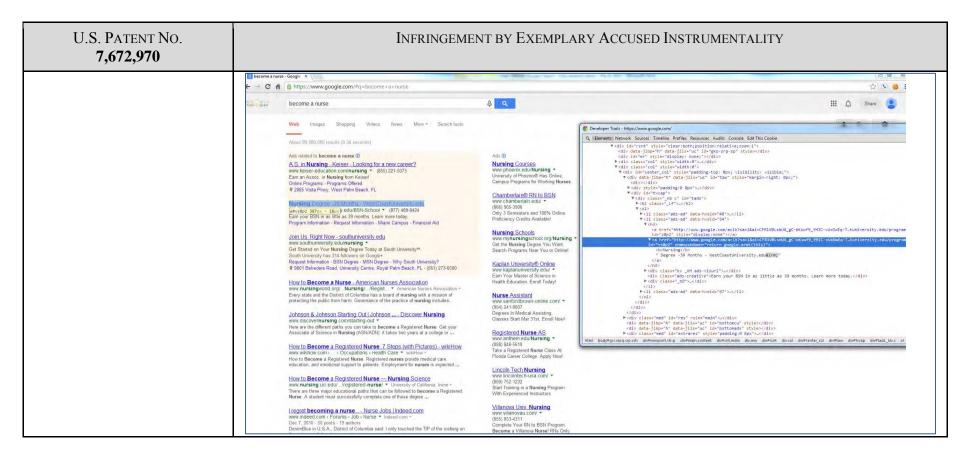
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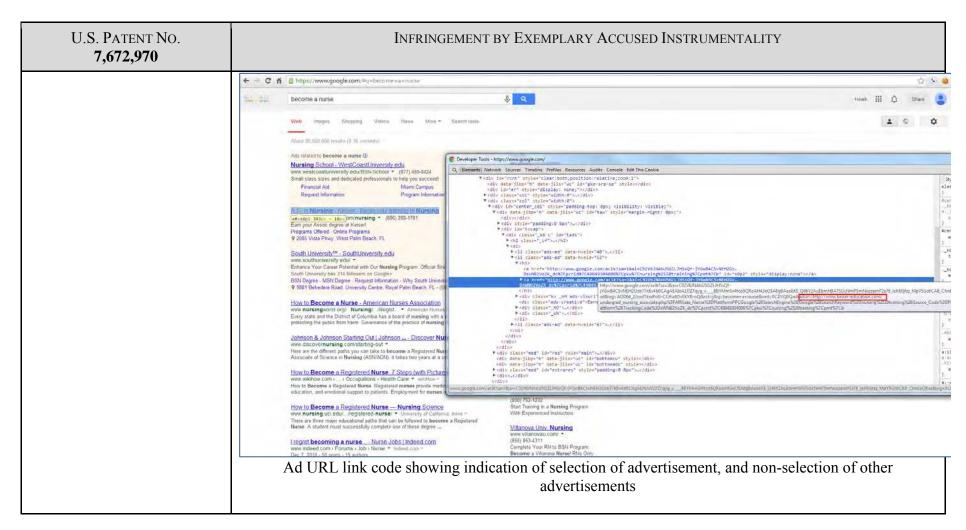






| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | Treatment Section Se |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
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| | Victor V | |
| receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates non-selection of the at least one advertisement. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates non-selection of an advertisement. See above. | |



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| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |

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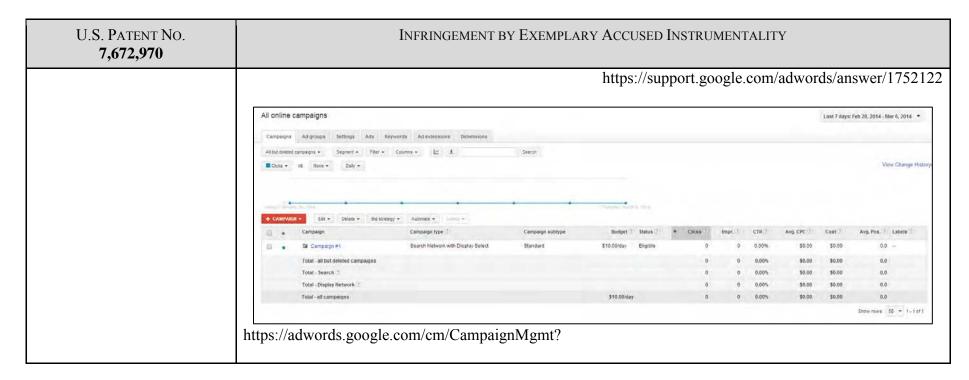
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
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| | Here are the columns found in the paid & organic report and definitions for each metric: | |
| | Ads | |
| | Ad Clicks The number of times someone clicked your ad when it showed for a particular query. | |
| | Ad How many times your ad has appeared on a search results page or website on the Google Network. Impressions | |
| | Ad CTR How often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | Ad Avg. The average amount you pay each time someone clicks your ad. Average CPC is determined by totalling the cost of all clicks and dividing it by the number of clicks. | |
| | Ad Avg Helps explain where your ads rank, on average, on the search results page. Position | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/3097241?hl=en&ref_topic=3122882 | |

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| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | |
| | A ratio showing how often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | CTR is the number of clicks that your ad receives divided by the number of times your ad is shown (called impressions). For example, if you have five clicks and 1000 impressions, then your CTR is 0.5%. CTR = Clicks on your ads ÷ Impressions (ad views) | |
| | Each of your ads and keywords have their own CTRs that you can see listed in your account. Find them on your Campaigns tab ☑ | |
| | A high CTR is a good indication that users find your ads helpful and relevant. CTR also contributes to your keyword's Quality Score which can affect your costs and ad position. Note that a good CTR is relative to what you're advertising and on which networks. | |
| | You can use CTR to gauge which ads and keywords are successful for you and which need to be improved. The more your keywords and ads relate to each other and to your business, the more likely a user is to click on your ad after searching on your keyword phrase. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2615875?hl=en | |
| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | |
| | The clickthrough rate (CTR) is the number of ad clicks divided by the number of impressions, page views, or queries you received. | |
| | CTR = (Clicks / # of impressions, views, or queries) * 100% | |
| | For example, if you received 7 clicks out of 1000 page views, your page CTR would be .7%. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adsense/answer/112025?hl=en | |

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| | | |
| | Claim No. 11 | |
| The advertising machine of claim 10, wherein: the associative search engine is further operable to select at least one differing advertisement based upon the | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities' associate search engine is operable to select at least one differing advertisement based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. See claim 10 above. | |
| non-selection of the at least one advertisement; and | A value that's used to determine your ad position, where ads are shown on a page. Ad Rank is calculated using your bid amount and Quality Score. Understanding AdWords Ad Rank Learn about how Ad Rank is determined and how to increase your ads' chances of ranking high. Read more about ad rank: http://goo.gl/KawwRW Subscribe to AdWords Help on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/adwordshelp • Ad Rank determines your ad position — where your ad shows on the page in relation to other ads. • The main components of your Ad Rank are your bids and the quality of your ads, keywords, and website as measured by what we call Quality Score. We also incorporate the expected impact from your extensions and other ad formats when computing your Ad Rank. When estimating the expected impact of extensions and ad formats, we consider such factors as the relevance, clickthrough rates, and the prominence of the extensions or formats on the search results page. So even if your competition has higher bids than yours, you can still win a higher position at a lower price by using highly relevant keywords, ads, and extensions. • Your Ad Rank is recalculated each time your ad is eligible to appear, so your ad position can fluctuate each time depending on your competition at that moment. | |

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| | Advertising | We use cookies to make advertising more engaging to users and more valuable to publishers and advertisers. Some common applications of cookies are to select advertising based on what's relevant to a user; to improve reporting on campaign performance; and to avoid showing ads the user has already seen. |
| | | Google uses cookies, like the PREF cookie, to help personalize ads on Google properties, like Google Search, particularly when you aren't signed in to a Google account. We also use cookies for advertising we serve outside of Google. Our main advertising cookie on non-Google sites is called 'id' and it is stored in browsers under the domain doubleclick.net. We use others with names such as _drt_, FLC, NID and exchange_uid. |
| | | Sometimes a cookie may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting. In the case of our DoubleClick product, a cookie called 'gads' may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting. |
| | | Other Google properties, like YouTube, may also use the DoubleClick cookie to personalize ads. Find out more about ads and YouTube. |
| | | Google also uses various conversion cookies to help advertisers determine how many times people who click on their ads end up purchasing their products. These cookies allow Google and the advertiser to tell that you clicked the ad and later visited the advertiser site. Conversion cookies are not used by Google for interest based ad targeting and persist for a limited time only. These cookies are generally set in the googleadservices.com domain, but may also be set in the google.com/ads domain. Conversion cookie data may also be used in combination with your Google account to link conversion events across different devices you use. Only anonymous conversion cookie data is shared with advertisers. |
| | | Some of our advertising products allow other companies to send their own cookies to your browser. For example, when you visit a page that uses DoubleClick, you may find that cookies are sent to your browser by Google and also by other parties. Each publisher and advertiser may work with various technology and service providers and each of these parties may set its own cookies, though each cookie can only be read by the domain that sets it. This means that several cookies may be sent to your browser by several companies in the time it takes a single web page to load. This is how most online advertising works. |
| | | http://www.google.com/policies/technologies/types |
| the advertising machine is further operable to transmit the at least one differing advertisement via the | _ | nd belief, the Accused Instrumentalities' are operable to transmit the at least one nt via the communications link to the data processing device. |

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| communications link to the data processing device. | A value that's used to determine your ad position, where ads are shown on a page. Ad Rank is calculated using your bid amount and Quality Score. Understanding AdWords Ad Rank Learn about how Ad Rank is determined and how to increase your ads' chances of ranking high. Read more about ad rank: http://goo.gl/KawwRW Subscribe to AdWords Help on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/adwordshelp • Ad Rank determines your ad position — where your ad shows on the page in relation to other ads. • The main components of your Ad Rank are your bids and the quality of your ads, keywords, and website as measured by what we call Quality Score. We also incorporate the expected impact from your extensions and other ad formats when computing your Ad Rank. When estimating the expected impact of extensions and ad formats, we consider such factors as the relevance, clickthrough rates, and the prominence of the extensions or formats on the search results page. So even if your competition has higher bids than yours, you can still win a higher position at a lower price by using highly relevant keywords, ads, and extensions. • Your Ad Rank is recalculated each time your ad is eligible to appear, so your ad position can fluctuate each time depending on your competition at that moment. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1752122?hl=en | |

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| | Ad position | |
| | The order in which your ad appears on a page in relation to other ads. An ad position of "1" means that your ad is the first ad on a page. | |
| | Ad position is determined by a formula called Ad Rank that gives your ad a score based on your bid and your Quality Score (a measurement of how relevant and useful your keyword, ad text, and landing page are to what a user is searching for). So even if your competition bids more than you, you can still win a higher position at a lower price with highly relevant keywords and ads. Ad position is also influenced by the expected impact from ad extensions and other ad formats, such as sitelinks. This means that if two competing ads have the same bid and quality, the ad with the better expected impact from extensions | |
| | will generally appear in a higher position than the other. • Your Ad Rank is recalculated each time your ad is eligible to appear, so your ad position can fluctuate each time depending on your competition at that moment. | |
| | Ads can appear on the top of a search results page, on the side of the page, or on the bottom of the page. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/6300?hl=en | |
| | Claim No. 12 | |
| The advertising machine of claim 10, wherein the advertising machine is further operable to update preference data for the user based upon | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to update preference data for the user based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. See claims 10 and 11 above. | |
| the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. | | |
| | Claim No. 13 | |

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|---|--|
| of claim 10, wherein the advertising machine is further | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities are further operable to update the advertisement database based upon the non-selection of the advertisement See Claim 10 above. Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and |
| | performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Here are the columns found in the paid & organic report and definitions for each metric: | |
| | Ads | |
| | Ad Clicks The number of times someone clicked your ad when it showed for a particular query. | |
| | Ad How many times your ad has appeared on a search results page or website on the Google Network. Impressions | |
| | Ad CTR How often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | Ad Avg. The average amount you pay each time someone clicks your ad. Average CPC is determined by totalling the cost of all clicks and dividing it by the number of clicks. | |
| | Ad Avg Helps explain where your ads rank, on average, on the search results page. Position | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/3097241?hl=en&ref_topic=3122882 | |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | | |
| | A ratio showing how often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | | |
| | CTR is the number of clicks that your ad receives divided by the number of times your ad is shown (called impressions). For example, if you have five clicks and 1000 impressions, then your CTR is 0.5%. CTR = Clicks on your ads ÷ Impressions (ad views) | | |
| | Each of your ads and keywords have their own CTRs that you can see listed in your account. Find them on your Campaigns tab ☑ | | |
| | A high CTR is a good indication that users find your ads helpful and relevant. CTR also contributes to your keyword's Quality Score which can affect your costs and ad position. Note that a good CTR is relative to what you're advertising and on which networks. | | |
| | You can use CTR to gauge which ads and keywords are successful for you and which need to be improved. The more your keywords and ads relate to each other and to your business, the more likely a user is to click on your ad after searching on your keyword phrase. | | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2615875?hl=en | | |
| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | | |
| | The clickthrough rate (CTR) is the number of ad clicks divided by the number of impressions, page views, or queries you received. | | |
| | CTR = (Clicks / # of impressions, views, or queries) * 100% | | |
| | For example, if you received 7 clicks out of 1000 page views, your page CTR would be .7%. | | |
| | https://support.google.com/adsense/answer/112025?hl=en | | |

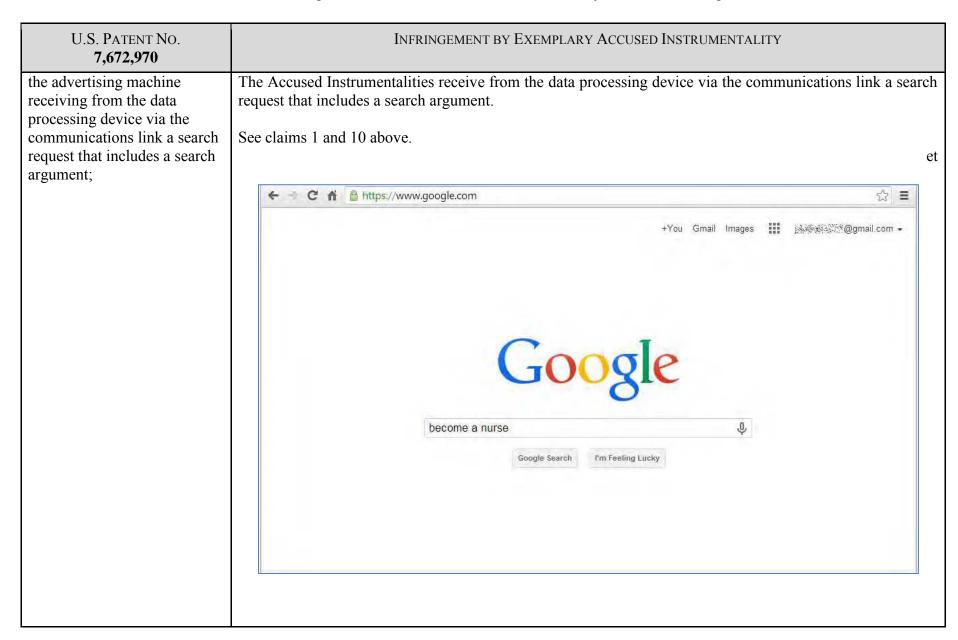
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Claim No. 14 | | | |
| The advertising machine of claim 10, wherein the search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page transmitted to the data processing device via the communications link. | The search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page transmitted to the data processing device via the communications link. See claims 7 and 10 above. | | |
| | Claim No. 15 | | |
| The advertising machine of claim 10, wherein the associative search engine is operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. | The Accused Instrumentalities' associative search engine is operable to select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. See claims 8 and 10 above. | | |
| | Claim No. 17 | | |
| A method for operating an advertising machine implemented on at least one computer to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the method comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications perform the steps of the claimed method. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). | | |

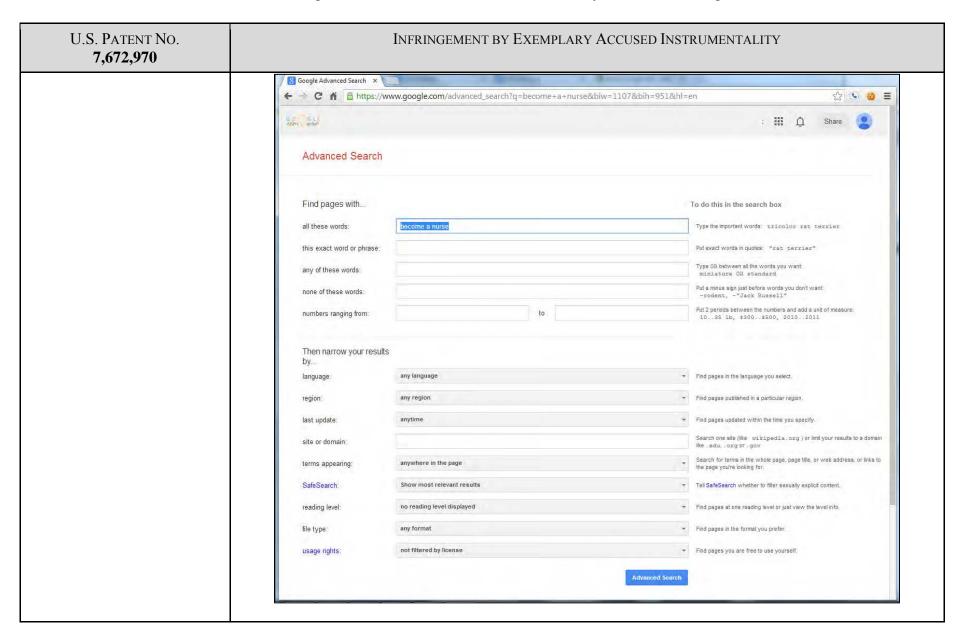
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT No. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | See claims 1 and 10 above. About the Google Search Network The Google Search Network is a group of search-related websites where your ads can appear, including Google search sites and search sites that partner with Google to show ads, called search partners. Ads are matched to search results based on the terms a person uses to search. With a few exceptions, described below, text ads are the main ad format used on the Google Search Network. Where your ads can appear When you target your campaign to the Search Network and add keywords to your campaign's ad groups, your ads can appear on Google and other search sites based on the keywords you choose: On Google search sites: Ads can appear alongside, above, or below search results on Google Search, Google Shopping, Google Maps, Google Images, and Google Groups. Canada Can |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1722047?hl=en&ref_topic=3121771 |

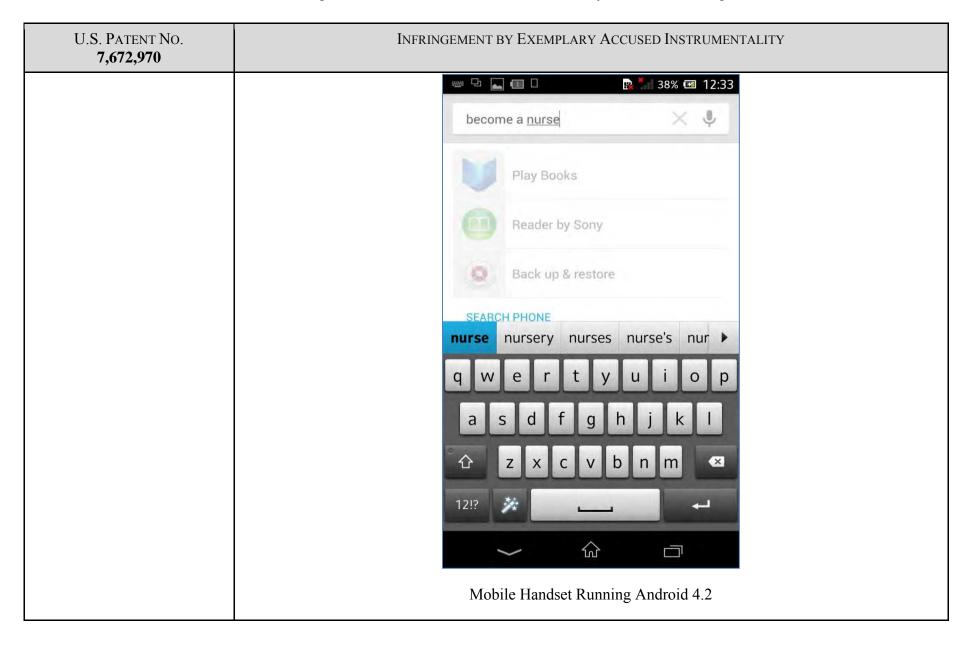
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



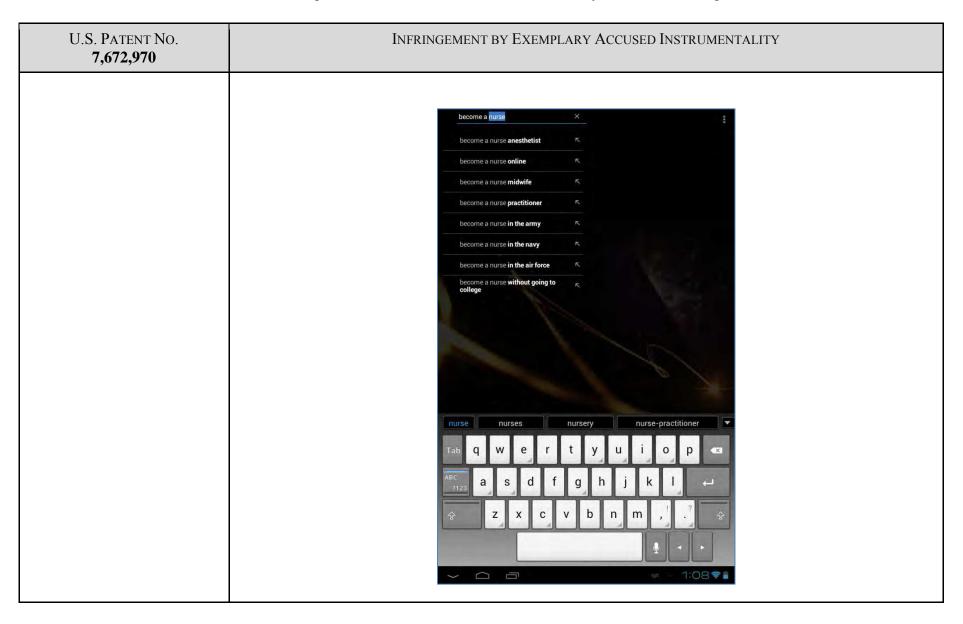
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Tablet Device Running Android 4.0.2 | |
| | become a nurse - AOL Ser × C n search.aol.com/aol/search?enabled_terms=&s_it=comsearch&q=become+a+nurse | |
| | AOI. become a nurse search search google | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | ●●●○○ AT&T M-Cell 令 12:42 AM | |
| | become a nurse X Cancel | |
| | become a nurse | |
| | become a nurse anesthetist | |
| | become a nurse online | |
| | become a nurse midwife | |
| | become a nurse practitioner | |
| | become a nurse in the army | |
| | Q Search for "become a nurse" | |
| | QWERTYUIOP | |
| | ASDFGHJKL | |
| | ↔ ZXCVBNM ⊗ | |
| | 123 Q space Search | |
| | Google Search App Running on iOS 7.1 | |
| | | |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|------------|------------|---------|
| | ✓ YouTube × ✓ Www.youtube.com | | | ☆ | |
| | You Tube =- become a nurse | Q | Upload | Sign in | |
| | become a nurse Search Search | | | | |
| | http://www.4nursing.com/search-our- | -site-or- | -search-th | ie-interno | et.html |
| the advertising machine searching at least one database using the search | The Accused Instrumentalities search at least one database using the search results | argum | ent to p | roduce | search |
| argument to produce search results; | See claims 1 and 10 above. | | | | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Finding information by crawling | Organizing information by indexing | |
| | We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. | The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search | |
| | The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these | terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. | |
| | websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of | |
| | Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. | |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/er | n/insidesearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html | |

| U.S. PATENT No. 7,672,970 | No. Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | O BEFORE YOU SEARCH | |
| | The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google. We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages to include later in Google search results. Google's software stores data about these pages in data centers. The web is like a book with trillions of pages, and our job is to index that book. | |
| | Our index 100,000,000 1 s well over 100,000,000 | |
| | We've spent 1 million building the over | |
| | https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.google.com/en/us/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/assets/searchInfographic.pdf | |
| | | |
| | | |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
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| | RESULTS Can take a variety of forms: | |
| | http://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thes | story |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| | Infringement by Exemplary Accused In | STRUMENTALITY |
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| B become a nu | rse - Google - x | |
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| XX 00 | become a nurse | ♦ Q III ii ii ii i@gmail.com • |
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| | Ads related to become a nicro ① | Ads ® |
| | Become A Nurse - Northeastern edu www.northeastern.edur + 1 (688) 206 6004 Eam Your Nursing Degree By 2014 At Northeastern-Leam More Todayl | Be a NAVY Reserve Nurse www.maryreserve.com/ + Help People in Need Both Here and Around the Globe. Learn More |
| | Nursing Schools - Get the Nursing Degree You Want www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing * Search Programs Near You of Online! Kaplan UniversityS Online - Get Free Info on Kaplan Degrees Now | Nursing Training online southuniversity edu/Nursing = Online Training in Nursing - Earn a Degree White Your Work Full Time! |
| | www.kaplanuniversity.edu! • Classes Begin on Mar. 26, 2014! Kaplan University hus 1, 145 followers on Google+ Health Info Tech Degrees - Health Education Degrees - Nutrition Degrees | University of PhoenixS www.phoenix.edu/Nursing = Flexoble, Handa-On Courses for Buby Nurses - Study Online or on Campus. |
| | How to Become a Nurse - American Nurses Association ware nursingworld org/ Nursing / Regist * American Nurses Association * Every state and the District of Columbia has a board of nursing with a mission of protecting the public from harm. Governance of the practice of nursing includes: | Advance Your Education www.chamberlain.edu/ * 1 (855) 792 9066 RNs. Eam Your BSNs in 3 Samesters Online. Convenient & User Friendly/ |
| | Johnson & Johnson Starting Out Johnson Discover Nursing were discovernursing comistarting-out + Here are the different paths you can take to become a Registered Nurse: Get your Associate of Science in Nursing (ASN/ADN), it takes two years at a college or | Practical Nurse Training www.incointech-usa.com/ + 1 (800) 752 1232 Enrol at Liscoln Tech Institute |
| | How to Become a Registered Nurse 7 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow www wikinow.com > > Occupations > Health Care * wildflow * | to be a successful Practical Numbe 9 211 Plain Street, Lowell, MA |
| | How to Become a Registered Nurse. Registered nurses provide medical care, education, and emotional support to patients. Employment for nurses is expected | Villanova Univ. Nursing |

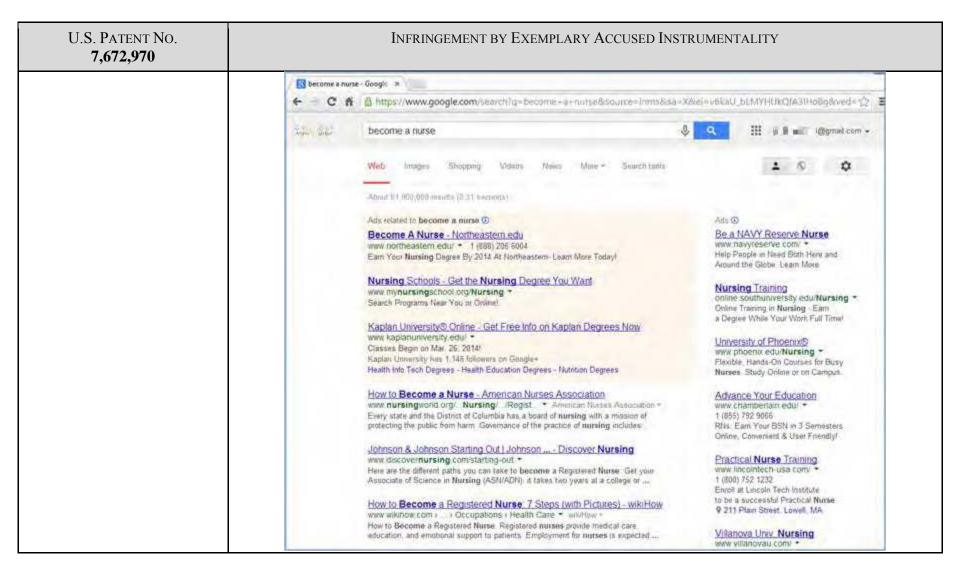
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

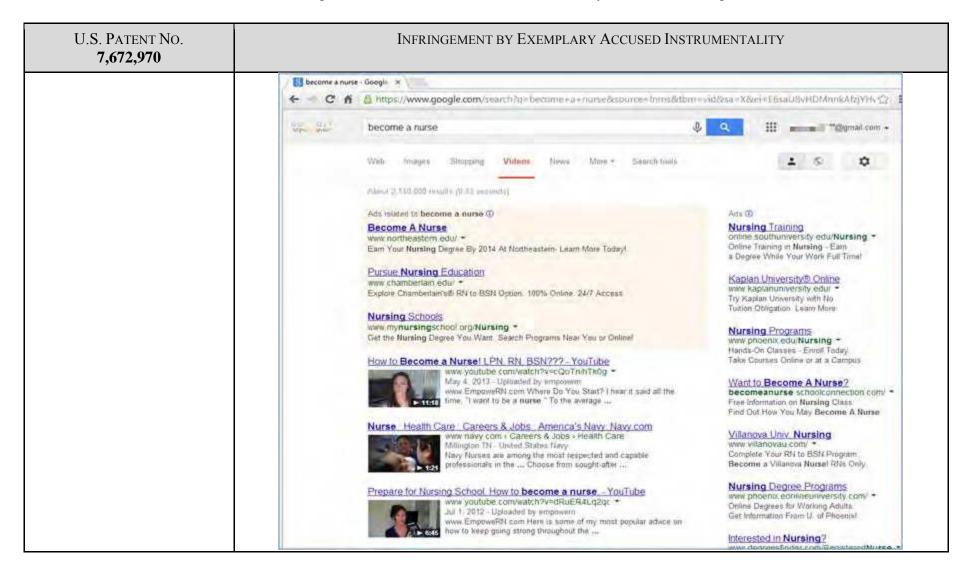
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|---|---|
| advertisement database based | See claims 1 and 10. |
| advertisement database based upon at least one of the search argument and the search results; | Why you may see particular ads You may see Google ads on Google Search and related products, Gmail, and sites across the web. Search ad Gmail ad Display ad On Google Search You may see text ads on Google Search results pages and other Google products such as Google Maps. The ads you see may be based on what you searched for, your location, and the time of day. Depending on settings you've chosen, here are some factors that also determine the ads you see: Recent, previous searches related to your current search Google Web History Websites you've visited Ethat belong to businesses that advertise with Google Non-personally identifying information in your Google account, like your age and gender Previous interactions with Google's ads or advertising services Example You recently clicked a search result for a kayaking website. Later, when you search for "vacations," you might |
| | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

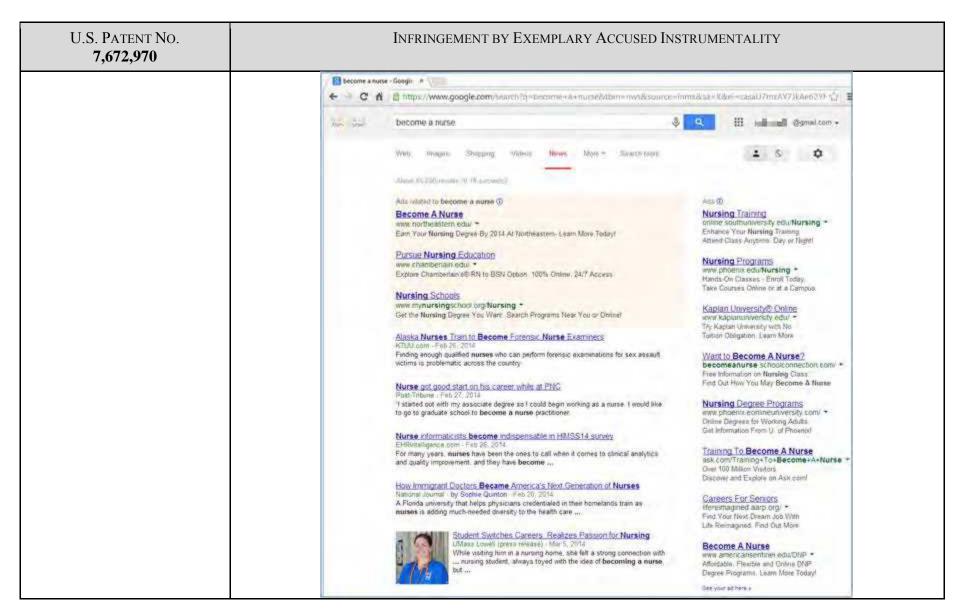
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 7,672,970 | Using keyword matching options - Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad. - When choosing the appropriate match type for a keyword, we typically recommend starting with broad match to maximize your potential to show your ads on relevant searches. - Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads. Keyword match types help control which searches can trigger your ad. For example, you could use broad match to show your ad to a wide audience or you could use exact match to hone in on specific groups of customers. In general, the broader the keyword matching option, the more traffic potential that keyword has. Conversely, the narrower the keyword matching option, the more relevant that keyword will be to someone's search. Understanding these differences can steer you in choosing the right keyword matching options and can help you improve your return on investment. |
| | How similar keywords match to search terms Your ads are eligible to appear based on the similarity of your keywords to the search terms a person enters when they're searching on Google or our search partner sites. Only one keyword can trigger an ad per search term. Check out the examples below to learn what happens when multiple keywords in your account match a search at the same time. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2756257?hl=en |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

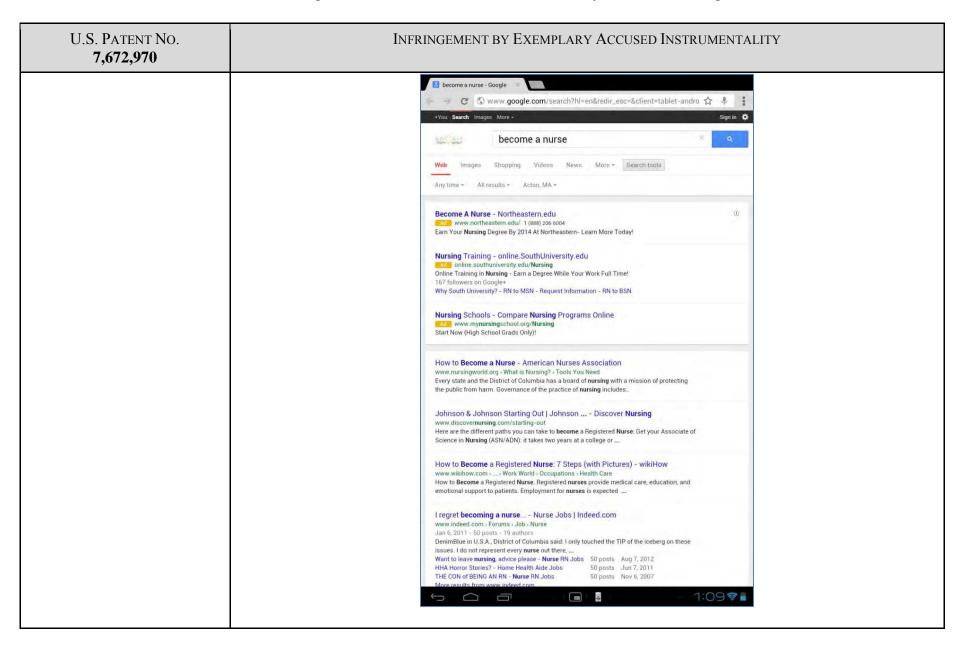




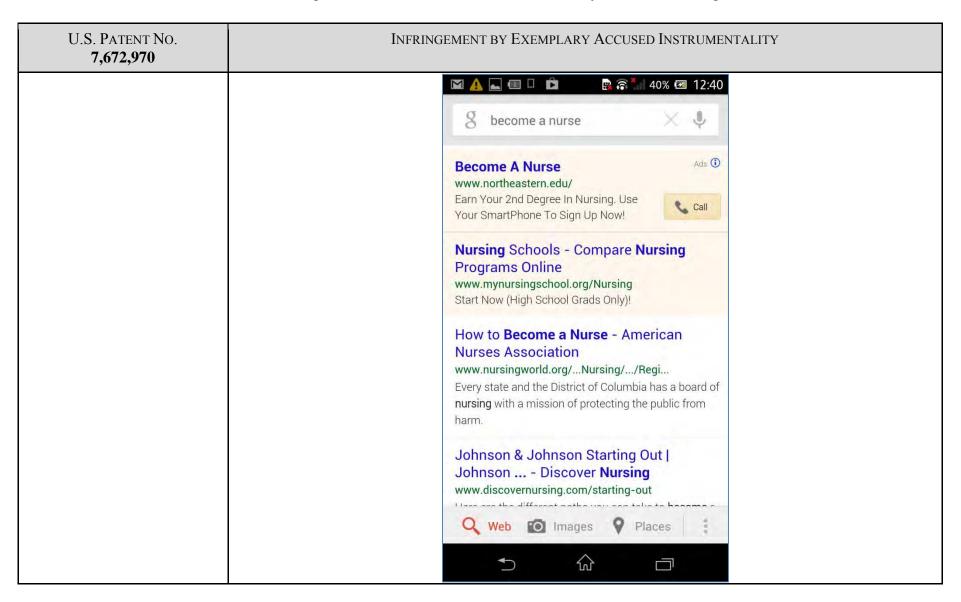
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



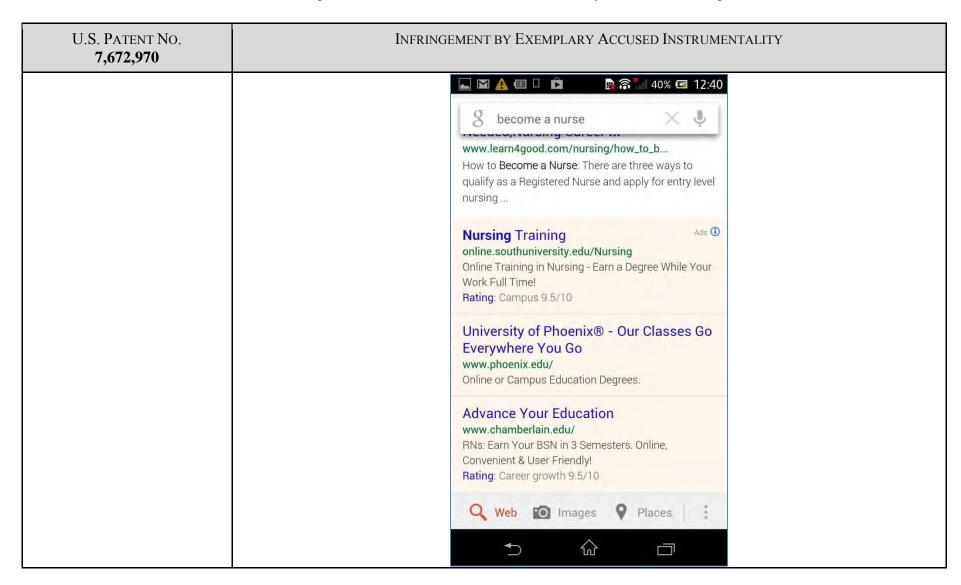
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
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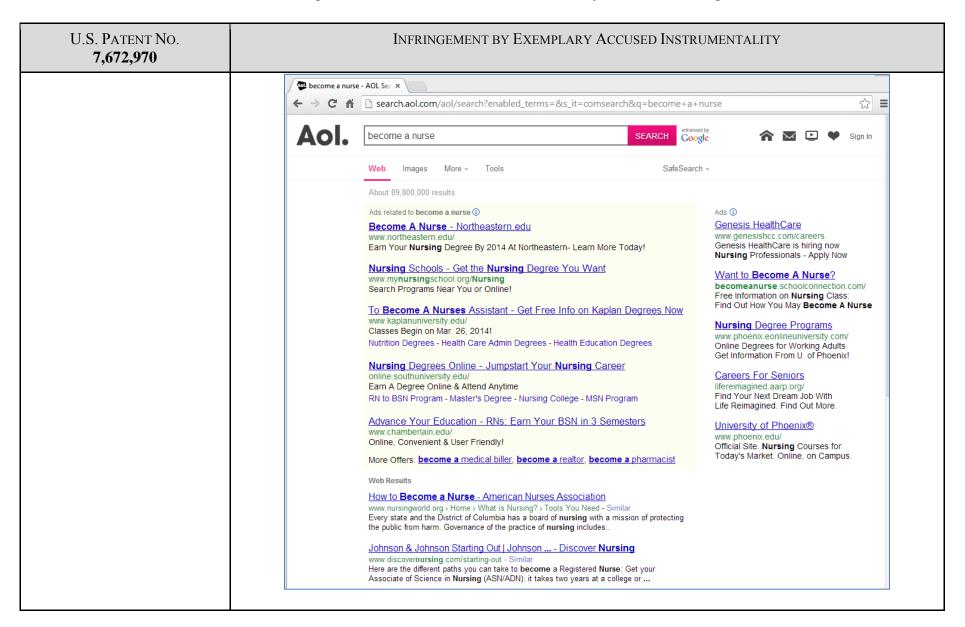


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

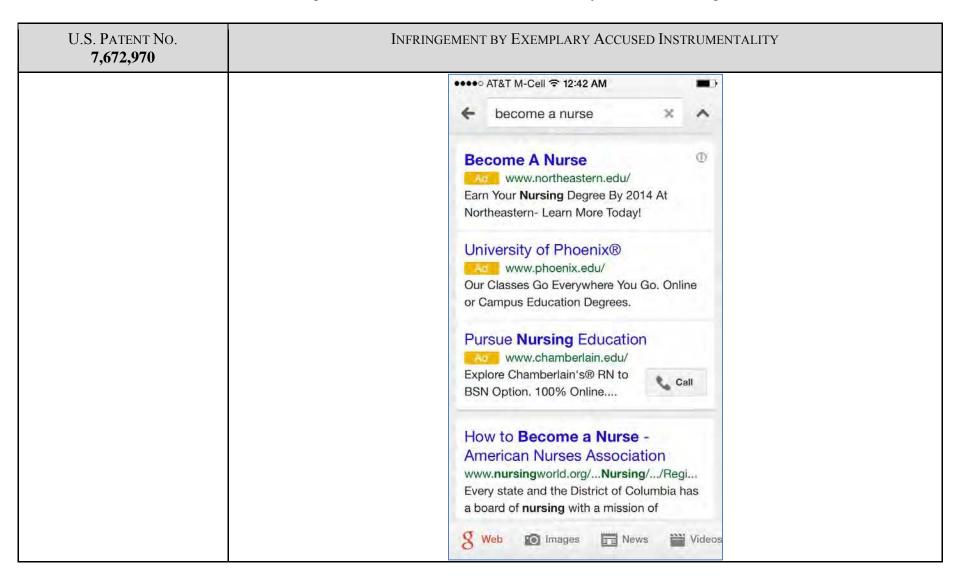


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google





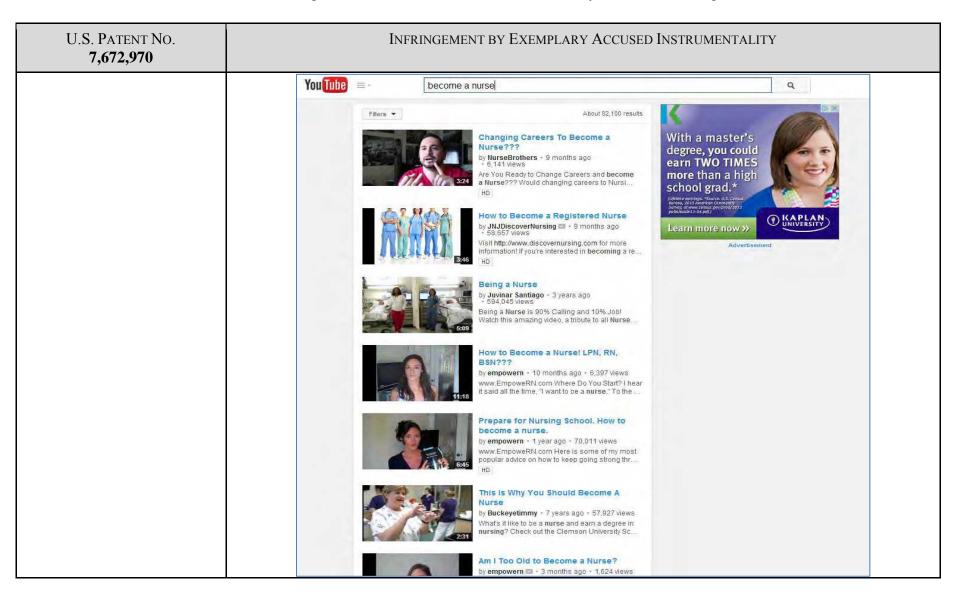
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | How to Become a Nurse, Qualifications Needed, Nursing Career www.learn4good.com/nursing/how_to_b How to Become a Nurse : There are three ways to qualify as a Registered Nurse and apply for entry level nursing |
| | Nursing Schools Ad www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Accredited Nursing Schools. Online or Campus - Get Free Info! |
| | Practical Nurse Training Ad www.lincoIntech-usa.com/ Enroll at LincoIn Tech Institute to be a successful Practical Nurse. Programs and Campuses - Apply Online |
| | Nursing Degree Programs Ad www.phoenix.eonlineuniversity.com/ Online Programs for Busy Adults. Pursue a Degree with U. of Phoenix! Nursing Programs - Nursing Degrees |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

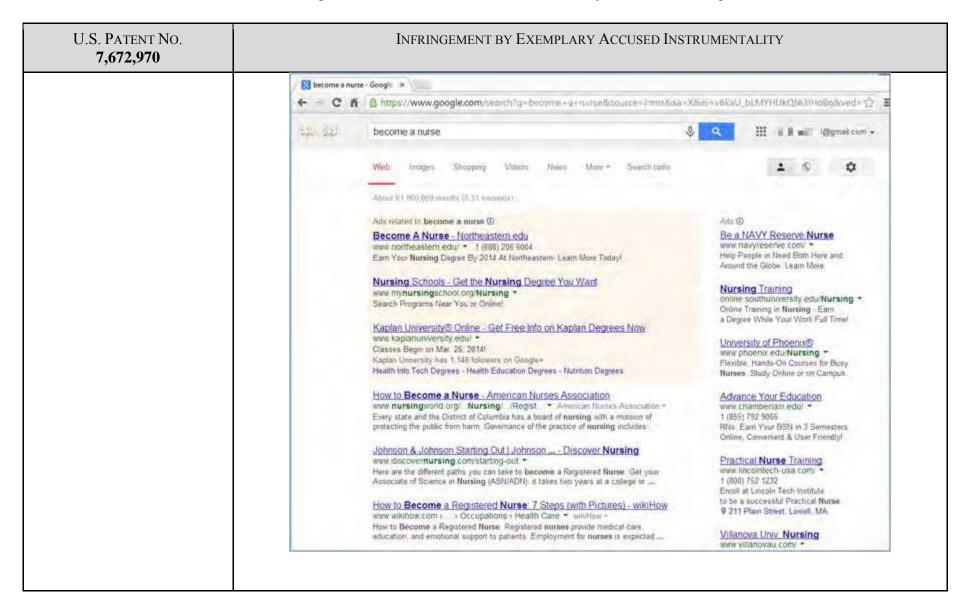


Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

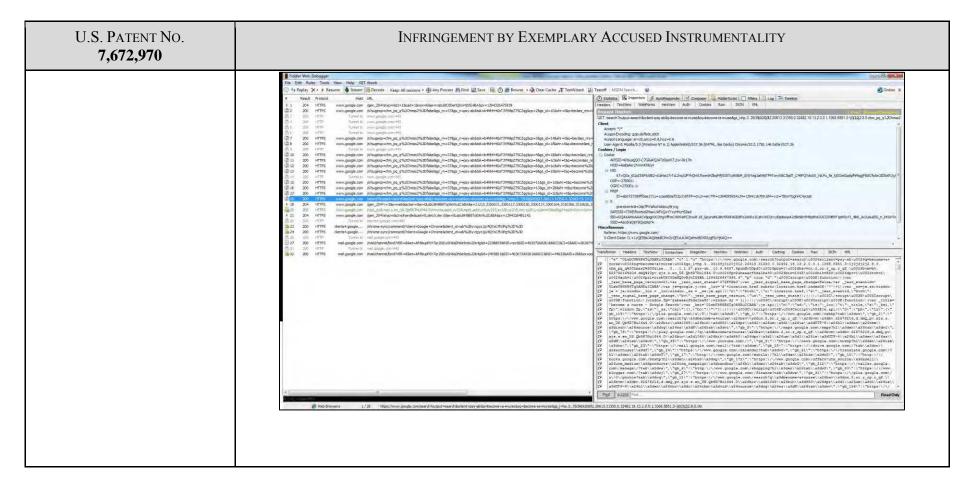


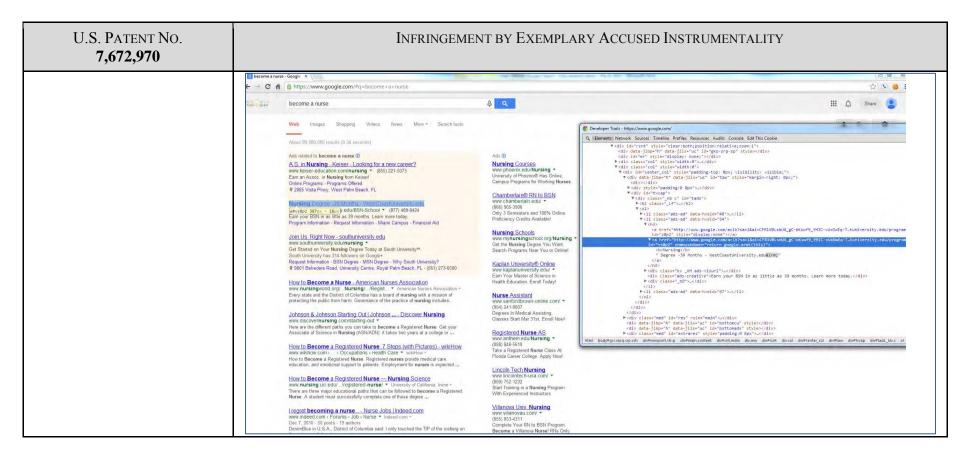
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|---|---|
| the advertising machine transmitting the search results | The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. |
| together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the | See claims 1 and 10. |
| data processing device; | |

Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



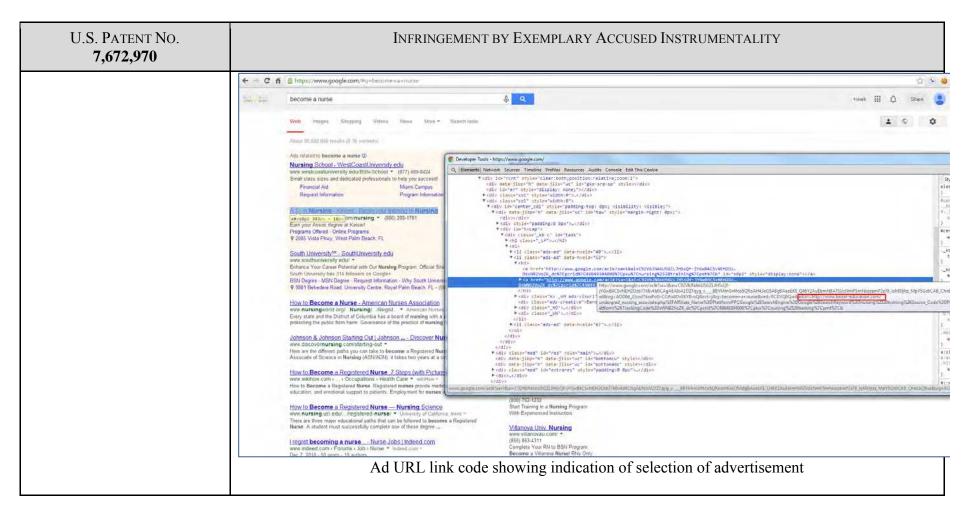
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google





| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
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| | Teacher Teache |

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|--|--|
| | Procedure Process Control Control Process Process Control Process Pr |
| the advertising machine receiving a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement; and | The Accused Instrumentalities receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement. See claims 1 and 10 above. |



Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google

| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |

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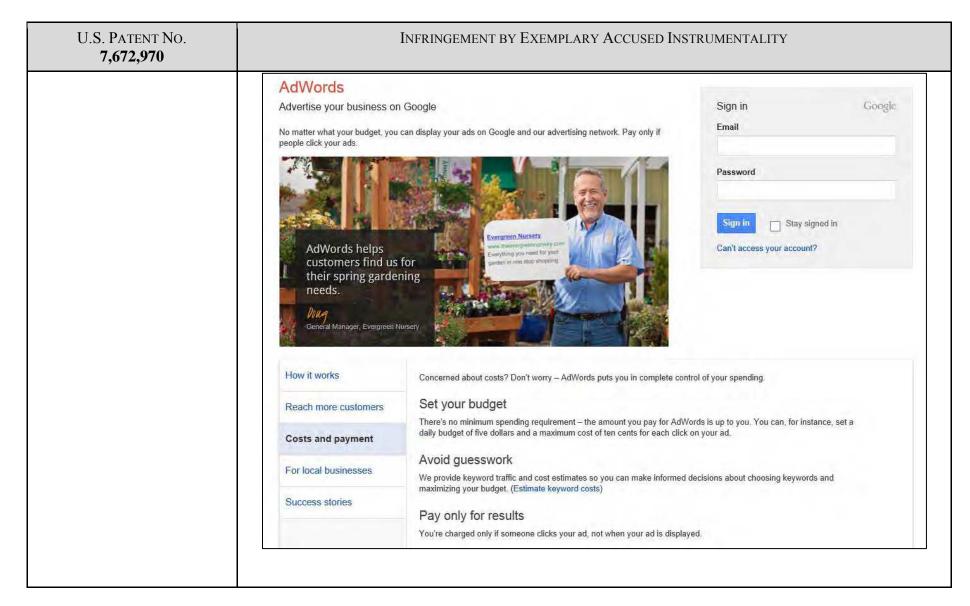
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Here are the columns found in the paid & organic report and definitions for each metric: | |
| | Ads | |
| | Ad Clicks The number of times someone clicked your ad when it showed for a particular query. | |
| | Ad How many times your ad has appeared on a search results page or website on the Google Network. Impressions | |
| | Ad CTR How often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | Ad Avg. The average amount you pay each time someone clicks your ad. Average CPC is determined by totalling the cost of all clicks and dividing it by the number of clicks. | |
| | Ad Avg Helps explain where your ads rank, on average, on the search results page. Position | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/3097241?hl=en&ref_topic=3122882 | |

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| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | |
| | A ratio showing how often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | CTR is the number of clicks that your ad receives divided by the number of times your ad is shown (called impressions). For example, if you have five clicks and 1000 impressions, then your CTR is 0.5%. CTR = Clicks on your ads ÷ Impressions (ad views) | |
| | Each of your ads and keywords have their own CTRs that you can see listed in your account. Find them on your Campaigns tab ☑ | |
| | A high CTR is a good indication that users find your ads helpful and relevant. CTR also contributes to your keyword's Quality Score which can affect your costs and ad position. Note that a good CTR is relative to what you're advertising and on which networks. | |
| | You can use CTR to gauge which ads and keywords are successful for you and which need to be improved. The more your keywords and ads relate to each other and to your business, the more likely a user is to click on your ad after searching on your keyword phrase. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2615875?hl=en | |
| | Clickthrough rate (CTR) | |
| | The clickthrough rate (CTR) is the number of ad clicks divided by the number of impressions, page views, or queries you received. | |
| | CTR = (Clicks / # of impressions, views, or queries) * 100% | |
| | For example, if you received 7 clicks out of 1000 page views, your page CTR would be .7%. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adsense/answer/112025?hl=en | |

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| the advertising machine generating a fee record based upon the selection of the | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities generate a fee record based upon the selection of the advertisement. |
| advertisement. | See claim 1 above. |

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Exhibit D: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,672,970 by Defendant Google



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| | How Does Google AdWords Charge? Google AdWords is a "pay-per-click" advertising program, which only charges you when somebody visits your website as a result of a Google search. Sounds great, doesn't it? You only pay when an interested customer clicks your ad and visits your website! And when done properly, pay-per-click (PPC) ads really drive high-quality traffic at very reasonable and much more competitive prices than other forms of advertising. But how much is it going to cost you overall? Google AdWords is a "pay-per-click" advertising program, which only charges you when somebody visits your website as a result of a Google search. Sounds great, doesn't it? You only pay when an interested customer clicks your ad and visits your website! And when done properly, pay-per-click (PPC) ads really drive high-quality traffic at very reasonable and much more competitive prices than other forms of advertising. http://www.cleart.com/how-does-google-adwords-charge.htm |

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| | When someone clicks your ad, like on the blue headline of a text ad, AdWords counts that as a click. • A click is counted even if the person doesn't reach your website, maybe because it's temporarily unavailable. As a result, you might see a difference between the number of clicks on your ad and the number of visits to your website. • Clicks can help you understand how well your ad is appealing to people who see it. Relevant, highly-targeted ads are more likely to receive clicks. • Look at the clickthrough rates (CTRs) shown in your account statistics to understand the percentage of times a user clicks your ad. This metric can help you gauge how enticing your ad is and how closely it matches your keywords and other targeting settings. • Note that a good CTR is relative to what you're advertising and on which networks. To help increase your clicks and |
| | CTR, start by creating great ad text and strong keywords to make ads that are highly relevant and very compelling to your customers. |
| | More about industry standards for measuring clicks |
| | More about issues with clicks and clickthrough rates |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/31799 |
| | |

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| | Both Google and their partners deliver the advertisements to users; however, Google maintains control over and performs the processes related to measurement and advertiser reporting of click activity. When a user clicks on an advertisement, whether delivered by Google or a partner, via any one of the products administering the product, the click activity is tracked by AdWords through the AdWords redirect servers. |
| | Measurement of click activity is based on the Google AdWords click measurement methodology, which utilizes a technology infrastructure to manage and monitor click events. A click is recorded (measured) when AdWords has received an initiated click and sends the user an HTTP 302 redirect to the advertiser landing page or website (or other intermediate server such as an advertiser's agent). These measured click events are recorded to data logs within an event file system. The data log files are then accumulated, edited and compiled through fully automated processes to produce click measurement and advertiser reporting. The editing process includes the process of filtering erroneous or corrupt data, identified non-human traffic including robots and other automated processes, and other identified invalid click activity. The filtered clicks are considered invalid, which means they are not billable to the advertiser. Google prepares click reports for advertisers which can be directly accessed by the respective advertiser. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616016 |

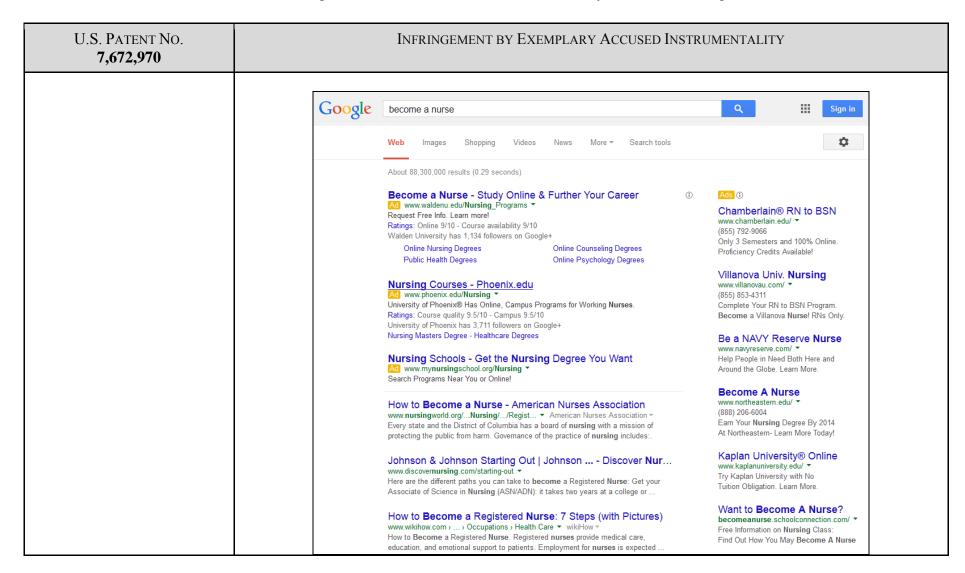
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| | Cost-per-click (CPC) |
| | Cost-per-click (CPC) bidding means that you pay for each click on your ads. For CPC bidding campaigns, you set a maximum cost-per-click bid - or simply "max. CPC" - that's the highest amount that you're willing to pay for a click on your ad (unless you're setting bid adjustments, or using Enhanced CPC). |
| | Your max. CPC is the most you'll typically be charged for a click, but you'll often be charged less sometimes much less. That final amount you're charged for a click is called your actual CPC. If you enter a max. CPC bid and someone clicks your ad, that click won't cost you more than the maximum CPC bid amount that you set. |
| | You'll choose between manual bidding (you choose your bid amounts) and automatic bidding (let Google set bids to try to get the most clicks within your budget). CPC pricing is sometimes known as pay-per-click (PPC). |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/116495 |

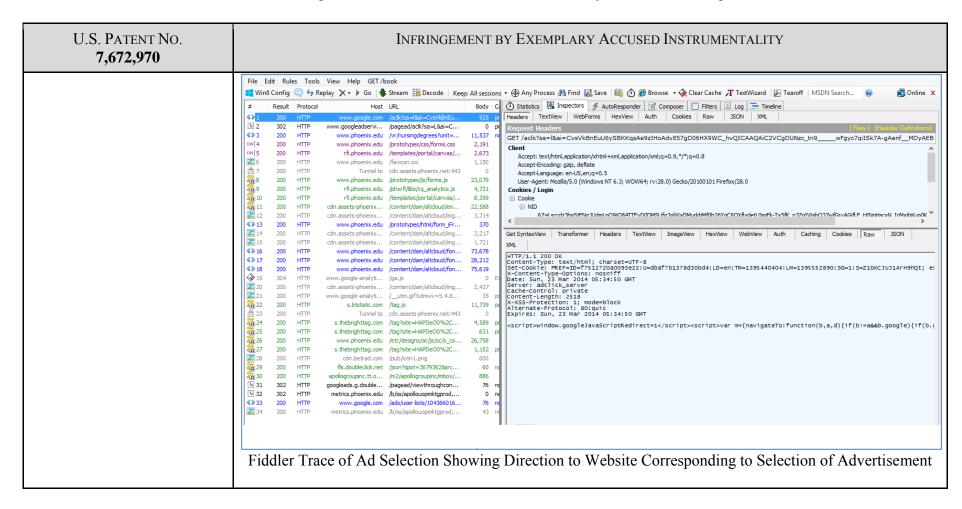
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| | Actual cost-per-click (CPC) Your actual cost-per-click (actual CPC) is the final amount you're charged for a click. You're often charged less — sometimes much less — than your maximum cost-per-click (max. CPC) bid, which is the most you'll typically be charged for a click. Actual CPC is often less than max. CPC because with the AdWords auction, the most you'll pay is what's minimally required to hold your ad position and any ad formats shown with your ad, such as sitelinks. How this works We combine your Quality Score, the max. CPC bid, and the expected impact of extensions and other ad formats to determine Ad Rank. When estimating the expected impact of extensions and aformats, we consider such factors as the relevance, clickthrough rates, and the prominence of the extensions or formats on the search results page. Each advertiser's Ad Rank is then used to determine where the ad appears and what types of extensions and other ad formats will show with the ad (or whether the ad or ad format will appear at all). For ads on the Search Network, the minimum Ad Rank required for ads above search results is generally greater than the minimum Ad Rank required for ads beside search results. As a result, the actual CPC when you appear above search results could be higher than the actual CPC if you appear beside search results, even if no other advertisers are immediately below you. Although you may pay more per click, top ads usually have higher clickthrough rates and may allow you to show certain ad extensions and other features available only in top ad positions. As always, you're never charged more than your max. CPC bid. |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/6297?hl=en&ref_topic=24937 |

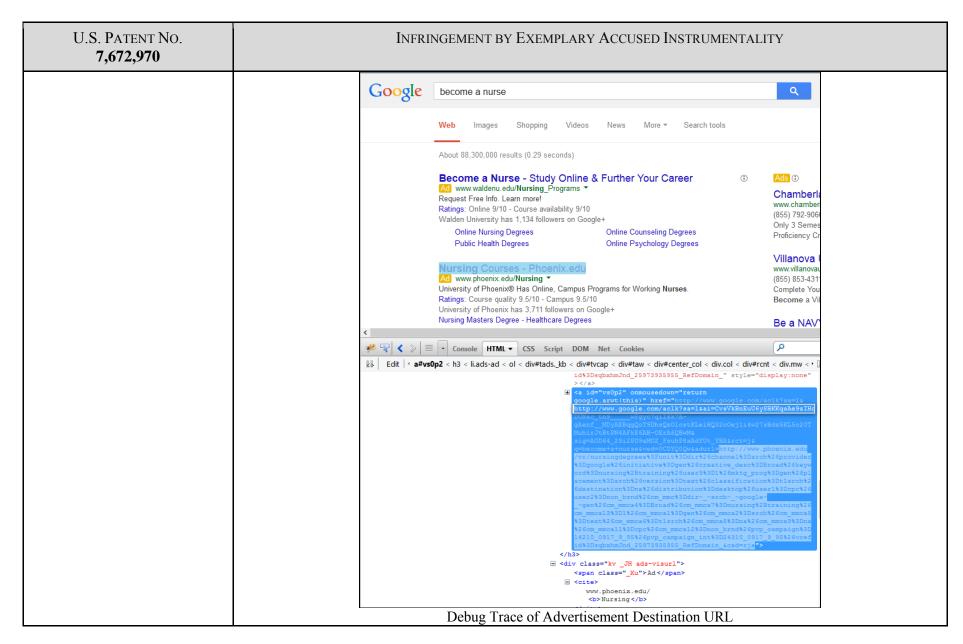
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
|--|---|---------|
| | Here are the columns found in the paid & organic report and definitions for each metric: | |
| | Ads | |
| | Ad Clicks The number of times someone clicked your ad when it showed for a particular query. | |
| | Ad How many times your ad has appeared on a search results page or website on the Google Network. Impressions | |
| | Ad CTR How often people who see your ad end up clicking it. CTR can be used to gauge how well your keywords and ads are performing. | |
| | Ad Avg. The average amount you pay each time someone clicks your ad. Average CPC is determined by totalling the cost of all clicks and dividing it by the number of clicks. | |
| | Ad Avg Helps explain where your ads rank, on average, on the search results page. Position | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/3097241?hl=en&ref_topic=31 Claim No. 18 | 22882 |
| The method of claim 17, | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities extract a toll based upon the fee record. | |
| further comprising the advertising machine extracting a toll based upon the fee record. | See claims 1, 2, and 17 above | |
| | Claim No. 19 | |
| The method of claim 17, further comprising the advertising machine directing | The Accused Instrumentalities direct the data processing device to a website corresponding to the sel of the advertisement. | lection |
| the data processing device to a website corresponding to the selection of the advertisement. | See claims 1, 3, and 17 above. | |

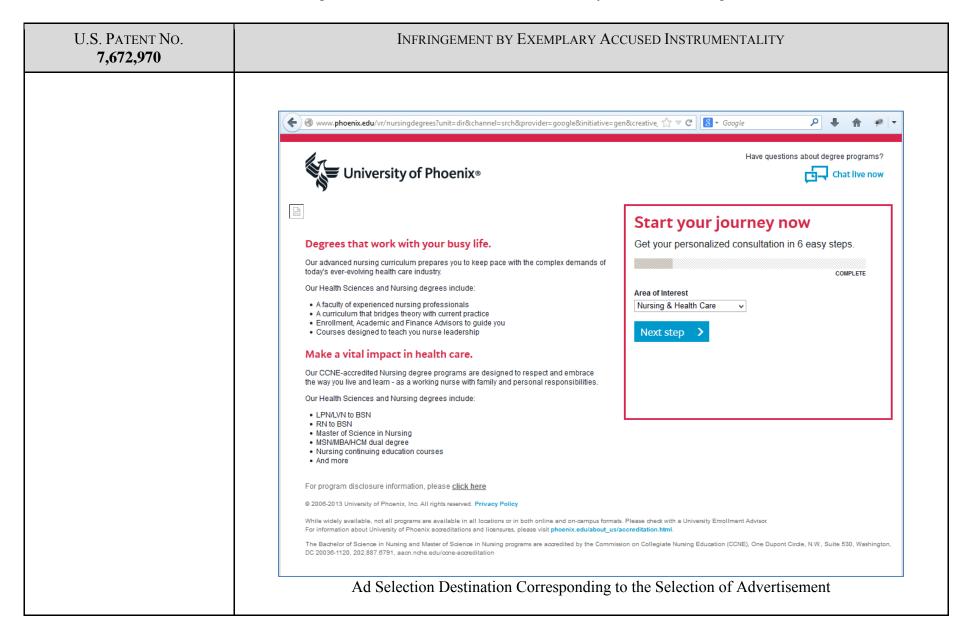


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| | Display URL The webpage address that appears with your ad, typically shown in green text. • For each ad, you'll specify a display URL that's shown to customers and a destination URL of that's used to determine where people are taken when they click your ad. • Display URLs are meant to appear in your ad to give people a clear idea of what page they'll arrive at when they click an ad. An example of a display URL is "www.example.com" where "example.com" is the domain name. Note that a destination URL, on the other hand, is a specific location within your site where you want to take someone who clicked your ad. While the destination URL doesn't have to match the display URL, it should be in the same domain (like www.example.com/shoes). For this reason, Google's policy is that both URLs be within the same website (meaning that they share the same domain). • Your display URL will appear in your ad with the "www." prefix and in lowercase (even if you enter it with capitalized letters). If your website address begins with a subdomain, your display URL will appear with the subdomain, like "support.google.com." • Google can only show up to 35 characters of your display URL (or 20 characters for WAP mobile ads). If your display URL is longer, a shortened version will be shown with your ad. https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2616010?hl=en&ref_topic=24937 | |

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| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2404246 | |
| | Destination URL | |
| | What's the policy? | |
| | The destination URL is the URL that loads when a user clicks your ad. The landing page URL is where users actually end up after passing through any redirects associated with your destination URL. If the destination URL doesn't redirect, the destination URL and landing page URL are the same thing. | |
| | After clicking an ad, the user should end up on a site that complies with AdWords policy and works properly for all users in all browsers and devices. | |
| | Requirements | |
| | Link to a functional site | |
| | Your ad's destination URL can't lead to a website that is under construction or that links to an error page that displays a status code beginning with a 4 or a 5 (such as a 405 error). See the bottom of this page for help to fix these errors. Your landing page must work properly for all locations, regardless of where you're targeting your ad. Your website should load quickly on most popular browsers and devices. We recommend avoiding content or features on your site that delay a page's load time and that may make a user think that your site isn't working. Your ad's destination URL can't lead to an email address or a file instead of a webpage. Such files include image, audio, video, or document files that require an additional application to open or run (such as PDF files). If you're using dynamic tracking URLs, they must lead to a valid URL and meet all of the requirements listed here for destination URLs. | |
| | Match the domain of your ad's display URL | |
| | Your landing page's domain must match the domain of the display URL in your ad. For example, if the website that you're advertising is using the domain "example.com," your ad's display URL must also contain "example.com." | |
| | Same URL on Ad an LP www.example.com www.example.com | |

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| | https://support.google.com/adwordspolicy/answer/1310892 | |
| | Claim No. 20 | |
| The method of claim 17, further comprising the | The Accused Instrumentalities update preference data for the user based upon selection of the advertisement. | |
| advertising machine updating preference data for the user based upon the selection of | See claims 1, 4 and 17 above. | |
| the advertisement. | | |
| Claim No. 21 | | |
| The method of claim 17, further comprising the advertising machine updating the advertisement database based upon the selection of the advertisement. | The Accused Instrumentalities update the advertisement database based upon the selection of the advertisement See claims 1, 5 and 17 above. | |
| the advertisement. | Claim No. 22 | |
| The method of claim 17, further comprising the advertising machine again providing the at least one advertisement that solicited the selection of the advertisement. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities provide the at least one advertisement that solicited the selection of the advertisement. See claims 1, 6 and 17 above. | |
| Claim No. 23 | | |
| The method of claim 17, wherein the search results and the at least one advertisement | The search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page transmitted to the data processing device via the communications link. | |

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| are included in a web page transmitted to the data processing device via the communications link. | See claims 1, 7 and 17 above. |
| | Claim No. 24 |
| The method of claim 17, further comprising the advertising machine selecting at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. | The Accused Instrumentalities select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. See claims 1, 8 and 17 above. |
| | Claim No. 26 |
| A method for operating an advertising machine implemented on at least one computer to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the method comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications perform the steps of the claimed method. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |
| the advertising machine receiving from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search | The Accused Instrumentalities receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument. See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |

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| argument; | |
| the advertising machine searching at least one database using the search argument to produce search results; | The Accused Instrumentalities search at least one database using the search argument to produce search results. See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |
| the advertising machine selecting at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least one of the search argument and the search results; | The Accused Instrumentalities select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least one of the search argument and the search results See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |
| the advertising machine transmitting the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device; and | The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |
| the advertising machine receiving a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates non-selection of the at least one advertisement. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates non-selection of an advertisement. See claims 1, 10, and 17 above. |

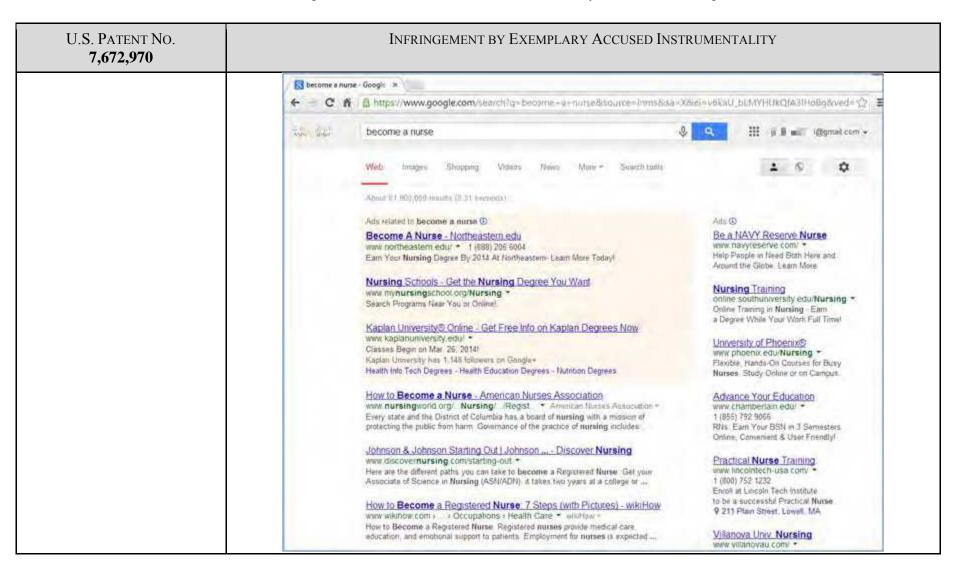
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| | | |
| | Claim No. 27 | |
| The method of claim 26, further comprising: the advertising machine selecting at least one differing advertisement based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement; and | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities select at least one differing advertisement based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. See claims 1, 10, 11, 17, and 26 above. | |
| the advertising machine transmitting the at least one differing advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities' transmit the at least one differing advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. See claims 1, 10, 11, 17, and 26 above. | |
| Claim No. 28 | | |
| The method of claim 26, further comprising the advertising machine updating preference data for the user based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. | The Accused Instrumentalities update preference data for the user based upon the non-selection of the at least one advertisement. See claims 1, 10, 12, 17, and 26 above. | |
| Claim No. 29 | | |
| The method of claim 26, further comprising the advertising machine updating | The Accused Instrumentalities update the advertisement database based upon the non-selection of the advertisement | |

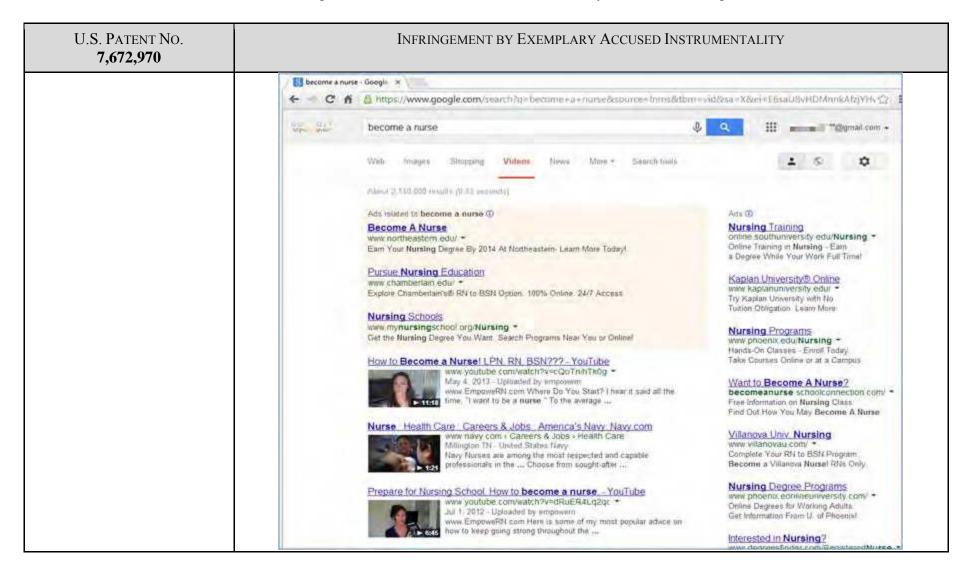
| U.S. PATENT NO. 7,672,970 | Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality | |
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| the advertisement database based upon the non-selection of the advertisement. | See claims 1, 10, 13, 17, and 26 above. | |
| | Claim No. 30 | |
| The method of claim 26, wherein the search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page transmitted to the data processing device via the communications link. | The Accused Instrumentalities provide search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page. See claims 1, 10, 14, 17, and 26 above. | |
| | Claim No. 31 | |
| The method of claim 26, further comprising the advertising machine selecting at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. | The Accused Instrumentalities select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database based upon at least the search argument. See claims 1, 10, 15, 17, and 26 above. | |
| Claim No. 33 | | |
| A server computer that is operable to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the server computer comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications constitute the claimed system. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). | |

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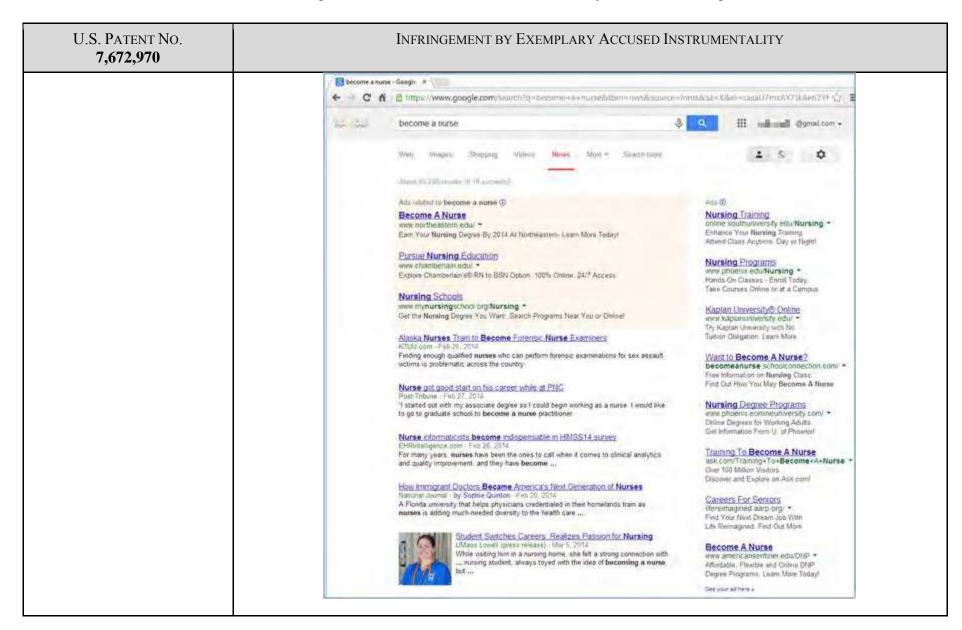
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| | See claims 1 and 10 above. |
| at least one communications interface operable to interface with the data processing device of the user, a database search engine, and an associative search engine; | The Accused Instrumentalities provide at least one communications interface operable to interface with the data processing device of the user, a database search engine, and an associate search engine. See claims 1 and 10 above. |
| the server computer, using the at least one communications interface, is operable to: receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument; and | The Accused Instrumentalities' server computer, using the at least one communications interface, is operable to receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument. See claims 1 and 10 above. |
| interact with the database search engine to receive search results from the database search engine that are selected based upon the search argument; | The Accused Instrumentalities' server computer, is operable to interact with the database search engine to receive search results from the database search engine that are selected based upon the search argument. See claims 1 and 10 above. |

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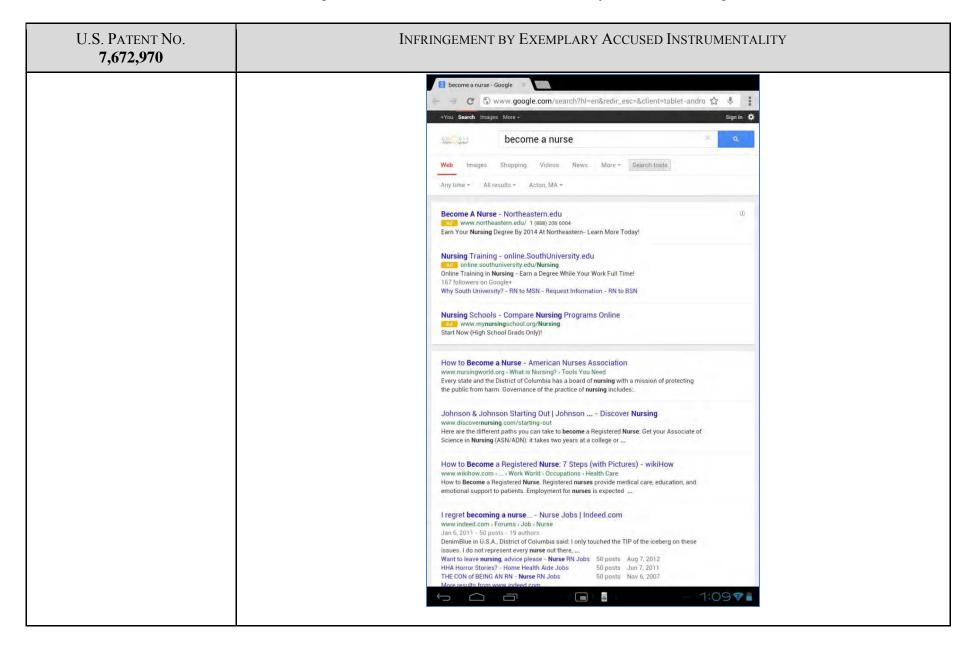




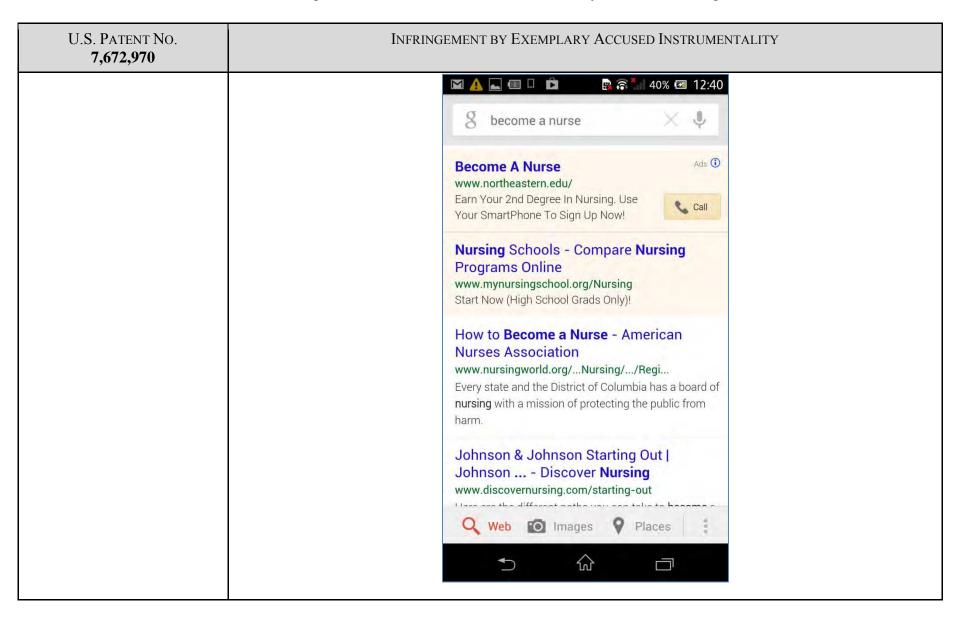
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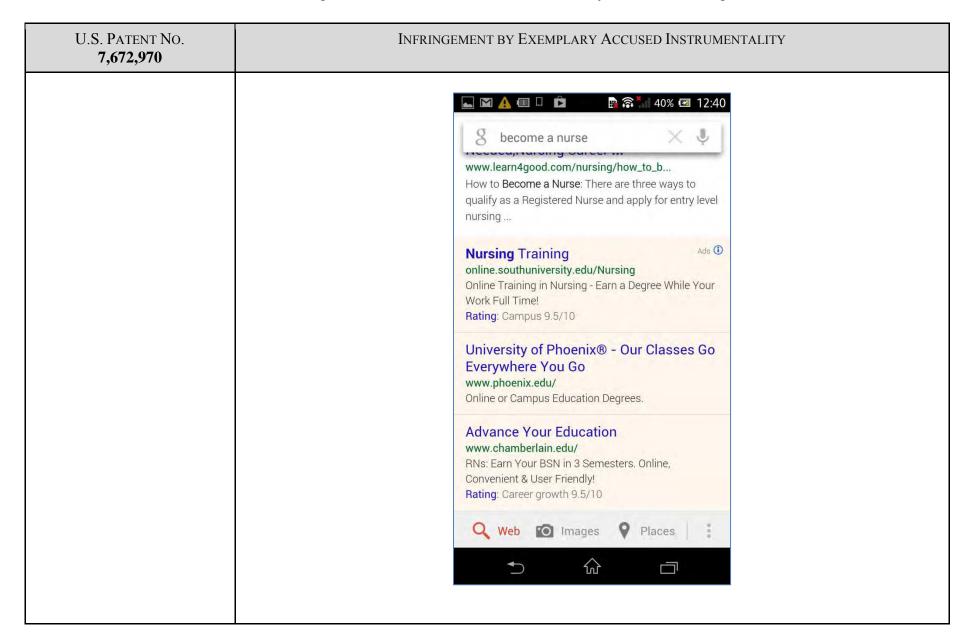
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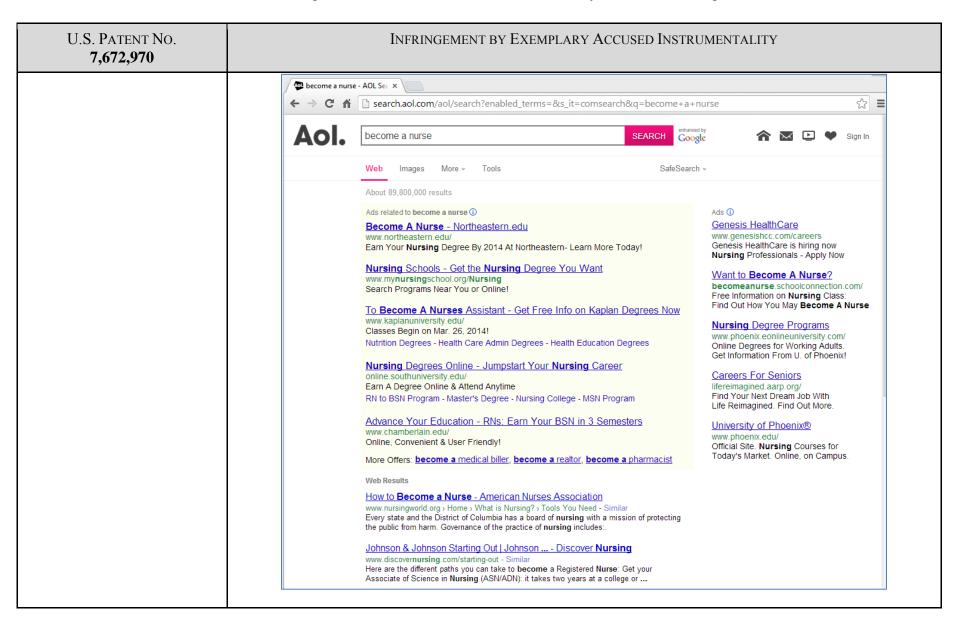


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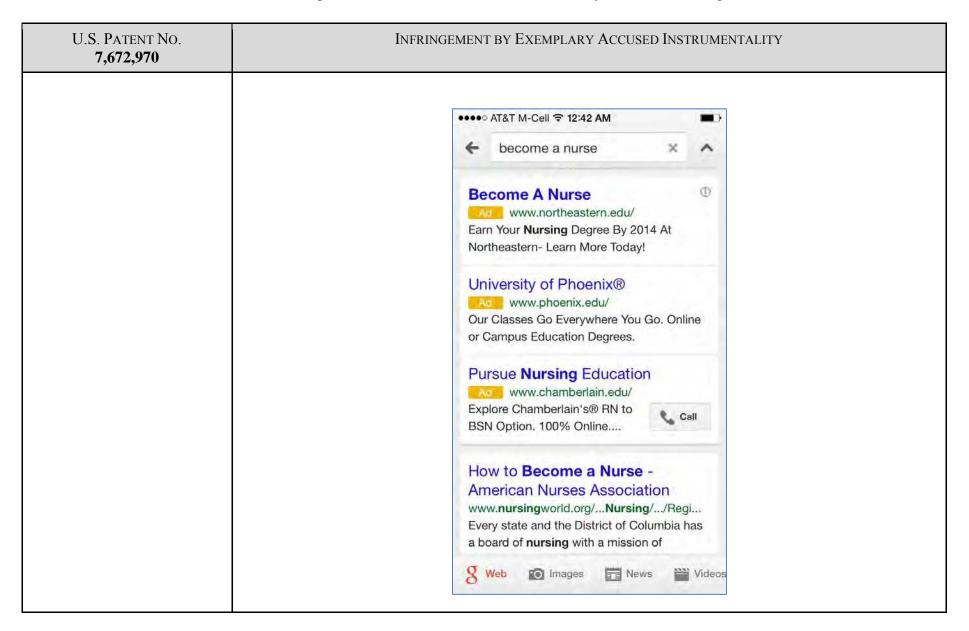


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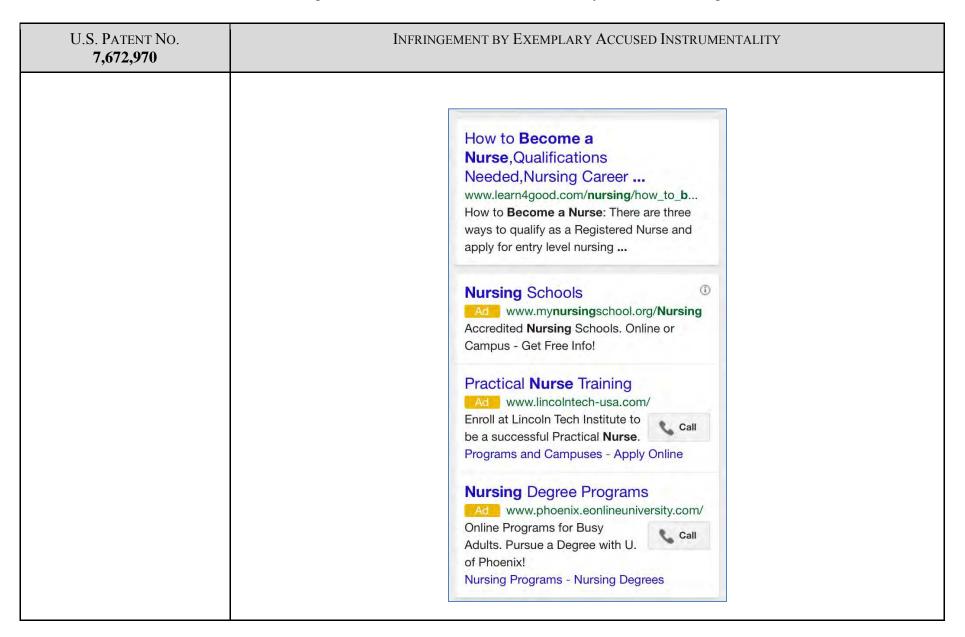




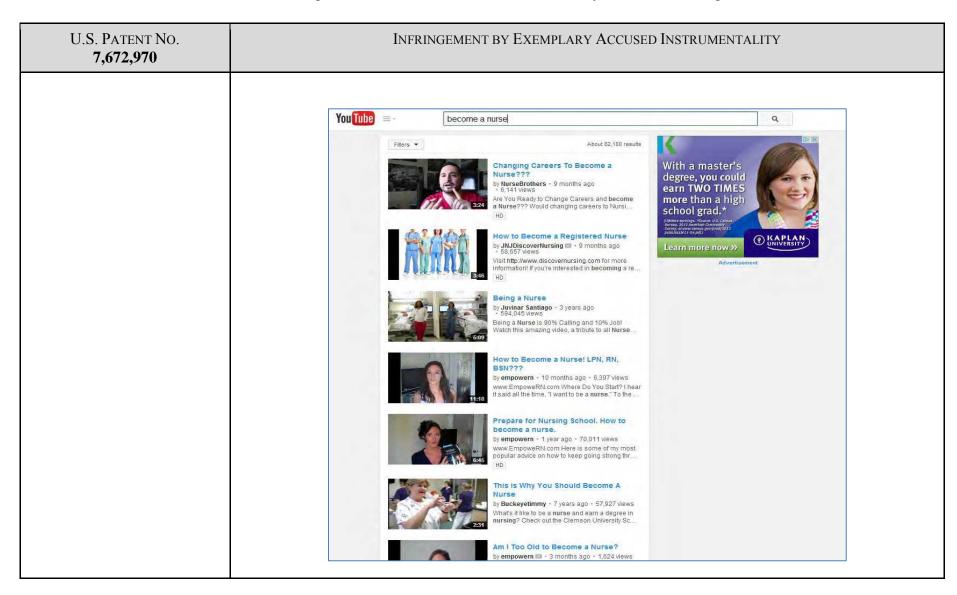
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| | Finding information by crawling | Organizing information by indexing |
| | We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look at webpages and follow links on those pages, much like you would if you were browsing content on the web. They go from link to link and bring data about those webpages back to Google's servers. | The web is like an ever-growing public library with billions of books and no central filing system. Google essentially gathers the pages during the crawl process and then creates an index, so we know exactly how to look things up. Much like the index in the back of a book, the Google index includes information about words and their locations. When you search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search |
| | The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these | terms in the index to find the appropriate pages. |
| | websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links. | The search process gets much more complex from there. When you search for "dogs" you don't want a page with the word "dogs" on it hundreds of times. You probably want pictures, videos or a list of |
| | Computer programs determine which sites to crawl, how often, and how many pages to fetch from each site. Google doesn't accept payment to crawl a site more frequently for our web search results. We care more about having the best possible results because in the long run that's what's best for users and, therefore, our business. | breeds. Google's indexing systems note many different aspects of pages, such as when they were published, whether they contain pictures and videos, and much more. With the Knowledge Graph, we're continuing to go beyond keyword matching to better understand the people, places and things you care about. |
| | https://www.google.com/intl/en/inside | esearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html |

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| | BEFORE YOU SEARCH | |
| | The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google. We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages to include later in Google search results. Google's software stores data about these pages in data centers. The web is like a book with trillions of pages, and our job is to index that book. | |
| | Our index 100,000,000 | |
| | We've spent over 1 million building the index so far | |
| | https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.google.com/en/us/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/ass ets/searchInfographic.pdf | |
| interact with the associative search engine to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least one of the search argument and the | The Accused Instrumentalities' server computer, is operable to interact with the associative search engine to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least one of the search argument and the search results, See claims 1 and 10 above. | |

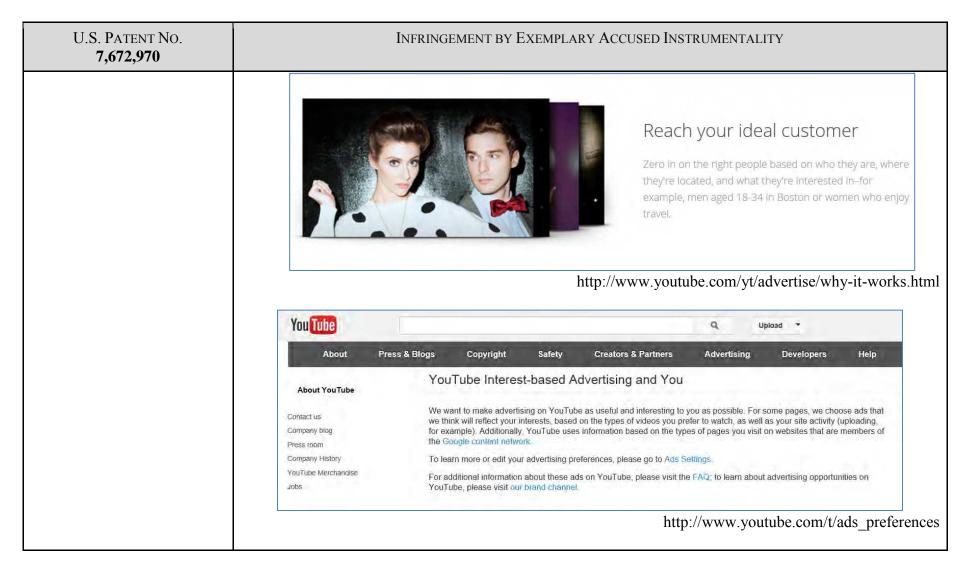
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| search results; and | | |
| | Using keyword matching options | |
| | Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad. When choosing the appropriate match type for a keyword, we typically recommend starting with broad match to maximize your potential to show your ads on relevant searches. Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads. | |
| | Keyword match types help control which searches can trigger your ad. For example, you could use broad match to show your ad to a wide audience or you could use exact match to hone in on specific groups of customers. | |
| | In general, the broader the keyword matching option, the more traffic potential that keyword has. Conversely, the narrower the keyword matching option, the more relevant that keyword will be to someone's search. Understanding these differences can steer you in choosing the right keyword matching options and can help you improve your return on investment. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2497836?hl=en | |
| | How similar keywords match to search terms | |
| | Your ads are eligible to appear based on the similarity of your keywords to the search terms a person enters when they're searching on Google or our search partner sites. Only one keyword can trigger an ad per search term. Check out the examples below to learn what happens when multiple keywords in your account match a search at the same time. | |
| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2756257?hl=en | |

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| | How ads are matched to geographic locations - AdWords allows you to target customers in the geographic locations that you've chosen, so your ads can appear in the areas where you do business. - Location can be determined either by someone's physical location, or locations that they've shown interest in (known as locations of interest). - You can use your advanced location options to choose whether you'd like your ad to appear for someone's physical location, locations of interest, or both (which is the default setting). - Where your users are located (physical location) The AdWords system uses a number of factors to determine someone's general physical location and whether to show your ad When possible, we determine general physical location based on someone's computer or mobile device location. - IP address: Location is typically based on the internet Protocol (IP) address, which is a unique number assigned by internet Service Providers to each computer connected to the Internet. If a mobile device is connected to a Wh-Fi network, we may detect the mobile device's IP address to determine physical location. If the mobile device is connected to a mobile carrier's proxy server, we may use the carrier IP to determine the device's location. - Device location: If users have enabled precise location sharing on a mobile device, we can detect the device location, and use on the search network, from one of the following sources based on availability: - GPS. Accuracy varies depending on GPS signal and connection. - WH-Fi Accuracy should be similar to the access range of a hysical Wi-Fi router. - Google's cell ID (cell tower) location database. Used in the absence of Wi-Fi or GPS. Accuracy is |
| | dependent on how many cell towers are located within an area and available data, and some devices don't support cell ID location. |

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| | https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/2453995?hl=en |
| | Why you may see particular ads |
| | You may see Google ads on Google Search and related products, Gmail, and sites across the web. |
| | |
| | Search ad Gmail ad Display ad |
| | On Google Search |
| | You may see text ads on Google Search results pages and other Google products such as Google Maps. The ads you see |
| | may be based on what you searched for, your location, and the time of day. Depending on settings you've chosen, here are some factors that also determine the ads you see: |
| | Recent, previous searches related to your current search |
| | Google Web History |
| | Websites you've visited |
| | Non-personally identifying information in your Google account, like your age and gender Previous interactions with Google's ads or advertising services |
| | Example |
| | You recently clicked a search result for a kayaking website. Later, when you search for "vacations," you might see an ad for a vacation destination where you can kayak. |
| | https://support.google.com/ads/answer/1634057?hl=en&ref_topic=2971788 |
| | |

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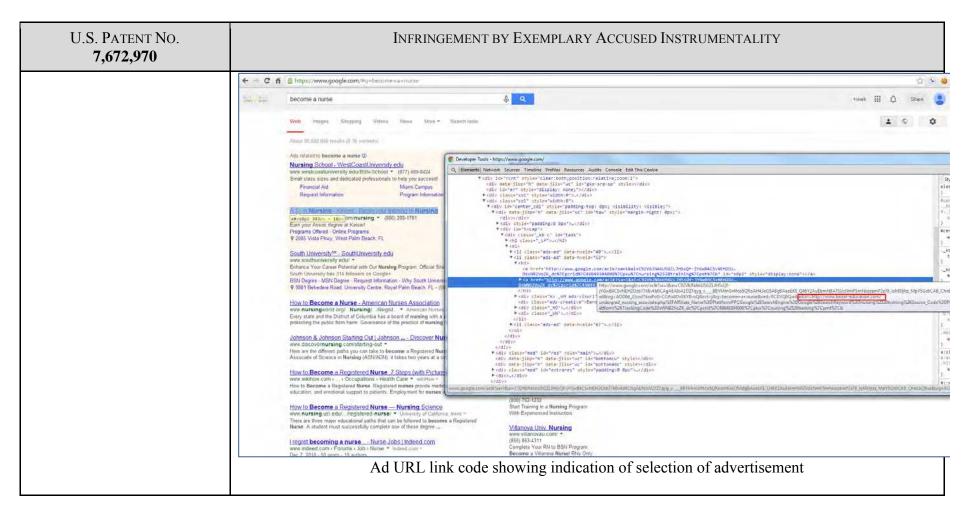


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| | About targeting groups |
| | A targeting group lets you mix and match targeting settings in one group, and apply them to one or more ads. With AdWords for video, "ad groups" don't exist like they do with other ad campaigns outside this campaign tool. A single targeting group can contain the following types of targets: |
| | Demographics: Age and gender. Topics: YouTube video or Google Display Network content targeted by category or sub-category. Interests: Pick from available categories to target users interested in these topics, even when they may be visiting pages about other topics. Learn more about interest categories. Placements: Add unique websites or placements within those websites. For example, you can target an entire high traffic blog or the homepage of a popular news site. Placements include: |
| | Channels (YouTube Partner Channels) Videos (YouTube Videos) Sites (Google Display Network - includes YouTube.com as a publisher site) |
| | Remarketing lists: Reach viewers based on their past interactions with your videos or YouTube channel. If you've linked your YouTube account to your AdWords account already, we'll create custom ones for you automatically. Learn more about remarketing lists for YouTube. Contact leaves to Contact the words of the secretary largest the secretary of the secretary largest the secretary of the secretary of the secretary largest the secretary of |
| | Content keywords (Display Network): These work just like contextual targeting on the greater Google Display Network, but apply only to videos on the entire network (which includes YouTube videos). Search keywords (YouTube Search): These work just like search keywords for a non-video ad campaign, but apply only to search on YouTube. |
| | https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |

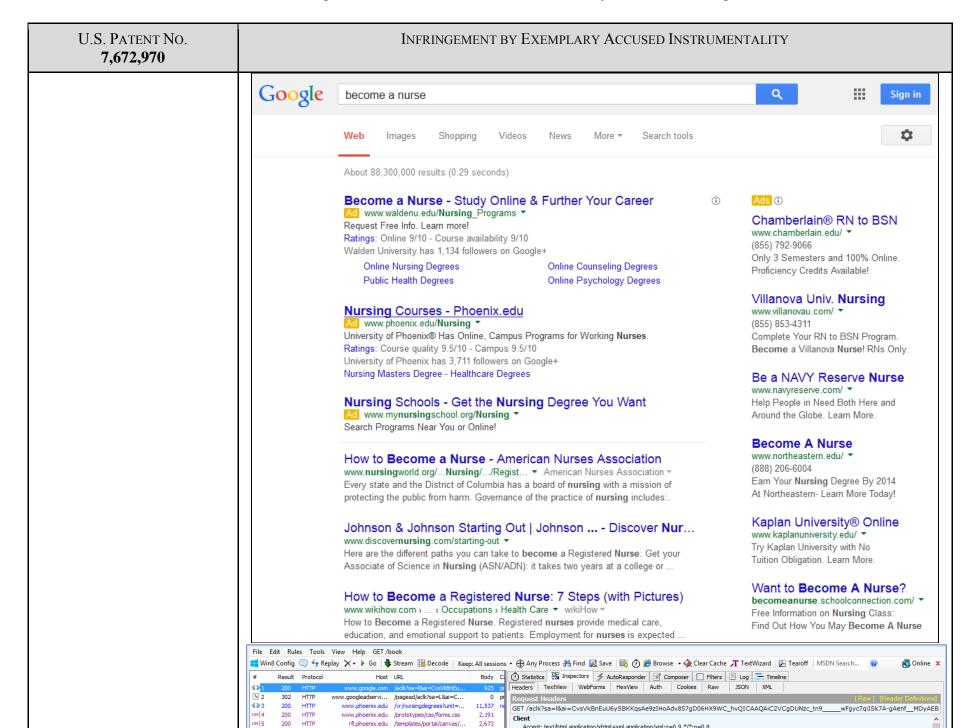
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| | Note Only In-Search ads will be targeted with these keywords. To target people as they're searching for content, make sure at least one ad associated with this targeting group is running on the In-Search format. https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en |
| transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the | The Accused Instrumentalities server computer is operable to transmit the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device. See claims 1 and 10. |

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| data processing device. | |
| | Claim No. 34 |
| The server computer of claim 33, wherein the server computer, in conjunction with the at least one communications interface, is further operable to: receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement; and based upon the advertisement selection, generate a fee record. | Upon information and belief, the server computer, in conjunction with the at least one communications interface, is further operable to receive a response from the data processing device via the communications link that indicates selection of an advertisement and based upon the advertisement selection, generate a fee record. See claims 1 and 33 above. |



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| | Claim No. 35 |
| The server computer of claim | Upon information and belief, the server computer is further operable to extract a toll based upon the fee |
| 34, wherein the server | record. |
| computer is further operable | |
| to extract a toll based upon | See claims 1, 2, 33, and 34 above. |
| the fee record. | |
| | |
| | Claim No. 36 |
| The server computer of claim | The server computer is further operable to direct the data processing device to a website corresponding to the |
| 34, wherein the server | selection of the advertisement. |
| computer is further operable | |
| to direct the data processing | See claims 1, 3, 33, and 34 above. |
| device to a website | |
| corresponding to the selection | |
| of the advertisement. | |
| | Claim No. 37 |
| The server computer of claim | Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities server computer can update preference data for |
| 34, wherein the server | the user based upon the selection of the advertisement. |
| computer is further operable | |
| to update preference data for | See claims 1, 4, 33, and 34 above. |
| the user based upon the | |
| selection of the advertisement. | |
| Claim No. 38 | |
| The server computer of claim | The search result and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page. |
| 34, wherein the search results | |
| and the at least one | See claims 1, 7, 33, and 34 above. |
| advertisement are included in | |
| a web page. | |
| Claim No. 39 | |

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| The server computer of claim 33, wherein the server computer, using the at least one communication interface, is operable to interact with the database search engine to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least the search argument. | The server computer, using the at least one communication interface, is operable to interact with the database search engine to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least the search argument. See claims 1, 8, 15 and 33. |
| | Claim No. 41 |
| A method of operating a server computer to provide advertisements comprising: | Google's advertising services and applications perform the steps of the claimed method. The infringing services and applications include but are not limited to Google Ads, Google AdWords, and Google AdWords Express (or similar functionality) used in conjunction with google.com, the Google Search app, the Android search bar, Google custom search, Google premium search services, youtube.com, Google search services provided to third party websites such as Custom Search Services or AdSense for Search, and any Google-owned property that matches advertisements based in part on a received search term (hereinafter the "Accused Instrumentalities"). |
| the server computer receiving from a data processing device via at least one communications interface a search request that includes a search argument; and | The server computer receives from a data processing device via at least one communications interface a search request that includes a search argument. See claim 33 above. |

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| the server computer interacting with a database search engine via the at least one communications interface to receive search results from the database search engine that are selected based upon the search argument; | The server computer interacts with a database search engine via at least one communication interface to receive search results from the database search engine that are selected based upon the search argument. See claim 33 above. |
| the server computer interacting with an associative search engine via the at least one communications interface to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least one of the search argument and the search results; and | The server computer interacts with an associative search engine via at least one communication interface to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least one of the search argument the search results. See claim 33 above. |
| the server computer transmitting the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the at least one communications interface to the data processing device. | The server computer transmits the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the at least one communications interface to the data processing device. See claim 33 above. |
| Claim No. 42 | |

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| The method of claim 41, further comprising: the server computer receiving a response from the data processing device via the at least one communications interface that indicates selection of an advertisement; and based upon the advertisement selection, generating a fee record. | Upon information and belief, the server computer receive a response from the data processing device via the at least one communications interface that indicates selection of an advertisement; and based upon the advertisement selection, generating a fee record. See claims 34 and 41 above. | |
| | Claim No. 43 | |
| The method of claim 41, further comprising the server computer extracting a toll based upon the fee record. | Upon information and belief, the server computer extracts a toll based upon the fee record. See claims 35 and 41 above. | |
| | Claim No. 44 | |
| The method of claim 41, further comprising the server computer directing the data processing device to a website corresponding to the selection of the advertisement. | The server computer directs the data processing device to a website corresponding to the selection of the advertisement. See claims 36 and 41 above. | |
| Claim No. 45 | | |
| The method of claim 41, further comprising the server | Upon information and belief, the server computer updates preference data for the user based upon the selection of the advertisement. | |

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| computer updating preference data for the user based upon the selection of the advertisement. | See claims 37 and 41 above. | |
| Claim No. 46 | | |
| The method of claim 41, wherein the search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page. | The search results and the at least one advertisement are included in a web page. See claims 38 and 41 above. | |
| | Claim No. 47 | |
| The method of claim 41, further comprising the server computer interacting with an associative search engine via the at least one communication interface to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least the search argument. | The server computer interacts with an associative search engine via at least communication interface to receive an advertisement that is selected based upon at least the search argument. See claims 39 and 41 above. | |