**EXHIBIT 4** 

# Dockets.Justia.com

#### Case No. 2:13-cv-893

#### Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 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.

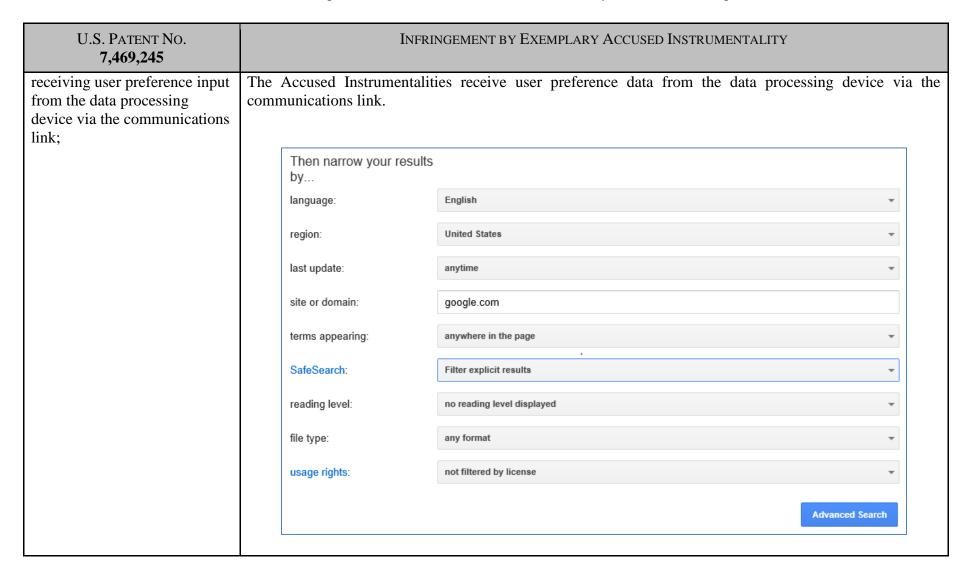
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	Claim No. 1			
A method for operating an advertising machine implemented on at least one computer to provide advertisements via a communications link to a data processing device of a user, the method comprising:	Google's 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"). <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Content demonstrating that preamble elements are found in the accused instrumentalities shall not be construed as an admission that the preamble is limiting.

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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	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:
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Google
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1722047?hl=en&ref_topic=3121771

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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	GET https://www.google.com/s?sugexp=chm_pq_q%2Chmss2% 3Dfalse&gs_rn=37&gs_ri=psy=ab&tok=bdhlHHdGsT3YM8p275CZqg&cp=14 &gs_id=2c&khr=t&g=become%2Oa% 2Onurse&es_nrs=true&pf=p&output=search&sclient=psy- ab&oq=&gs_l=pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_cp.r_qf. &bvm=bv.62578216,d.dmg&fp=2abeaecf5dalba90&biw=1065&bih=880&dpr=1 &tch=1&ech=13ψ=rrsbU8CODeHQOwHjhIG4BA.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+ 1yQE1lbbJAQiitskBCKm2yQEIxLbJAQiehsoBCKKIygEIuYjKAQ== 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 Accept-Encoding: gzip_deflate;sd		

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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	Context is subtle, and it's not easy for a computer to replicate the kind of contextual understanding humans have in everyday conversation. Yet, despite the challenges, over the past decade context has become a foundational part of search, and it's hard to imagine search without it:
	<ul> <li>Language: What is the language of the search query? The query language is an incredibly basic, yet important signal we rely on to determine the right results to serve. If you type a search in French and we return results entirely in Swahili, you'll be changing search engines very, very fast.</li> <li>Geography: Where was the search conducted? If you're looking to order a pizza, and we send you off to a pizza parlor on the other side of the country, you'll be waiting a long time for delivery.</li> <li>Search queries: What search queries did you type immediately before this one? If you say to me "I'm looking for a card game," and I say to you, "which one?" and then you say "Dominion," and then I say, "The card game or the power company?" you'd be pretty frustrated. It's the same with search.</li> </ul>
	Personalization, a special kind of context "Personalization" is a special kind of context; it's the context of you. For example, what are you interested in, who do you care about, and what do you search for regularly? In addition to the contexts mentioned above, we personalize search results in a couple specific ways:
	<ul> <li>Past search activity: With Web History personalization, we make search results more relevant to you based on your interests, as revealed through the "context" of past queries and clicks. We look at both "pattern" (which site do you generally visit for a given topic) and "preference" (which topics do you tend to be interested in). For example, if you're an apple farmer who frequently visits sites about apple varieties and farming techniques, we'll be more likely to show you results about apples the fruit rather than Apple computers. If you're signed out, we'll still customize your search results based on up to 180 days of past search information linked to your browser using an anonymous cookie.</li> <li>Social connections: With Social Search, we improve your results by relying on the context of your friends, family, coworkers and other people you may care about across the web. We'll sometimes improve the ranking of results if they're more likely to be relevant based on your social connections. We'll also highlight your connections by showing their names and pictures in the results when they've published or commented on content, for example by clicking the +1 button.</li> </ul>
	http://insidesearch.blogspot.com/2011/11/some-thoughts-on-personalization.html

U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality				
	Personalized Search for everyone				
	Posted: Friday, December 04, 2009   8+1 25   Tweet 36  161				
	Today we're helping people get better search results by extending Personalized Search to signed-out users worldwide, and in more than forty languages. Now when you search using Google, we will be able to better provide you with the most relevant results possible. For example, since I always search for [recipes] and often click on results from epicurious.com, Google might rank epicurious.com higher on the results page the next time I look for recipes. Other times, when I'm looking for news about Cornell University's sports teams, I search for [big red]. Because I frequently click on www.cornellbigred.com, Google might show me this result first, instead of the Big Red soda company or others.				
	Previously, we only offered Personalized Search for signed-in users, and only when they had Web History enabled on their Google Accounts. What we're doing today is expanding Personalized Search so that we can provide it to signed-out users as well. This addition enables us to customize search results for you based upon 180 days of search activity linked to an anonymous cookie in your browser. It's completely separate from your Google Account and Web History (which are only available to signed-in users). You'll know when we customize results because a "View customizations" link will appear on the top right of the search results page. Clicking the link will let you see how we've customized your results and also let you turn off this type of customization.				
	http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2009/12/personalized-search-for-everyone.html				

U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	About Google Web History
	You can get better search results and recommendations with Web History turned on. Web History includes your searches and other web activity.
	Your Web History is private. This means you need to be signed in to your Google Account to view your history.
	View and manage your Web History  When you create a Google Account, Google Web History is automatically turned on. You can see your Web History or change your settings at www.google.com/history 2 . Learn how to delete your Web History 2 , save your Web History 2 , or edit your Web History on your mobile device 2 .
	What is stored in your Web History
	Google Web History saves information about your activity on the web, as well as details about your browser, including:
	<ul> <li>Pages you visit</li> <li>Searches on Google</li> <li>Results that appeared, including private results \(\mathbb{L}\) from Google products like Google+, Gmail, and Google Calendar</li> <li>Ads you respond to by clicking the ad itself or completing a transaction on the advertiser's site</li> <li>Your IP address</li> <li>Your browser type and language</li> </ul>
	Browser history
	Your past searches and web activity may also be stored in your browser or the Google Toolbar. Learn more about managing your browser history on Chrome &, Safari &, Internet Explorer &, Toolbar &, and Firefox &.
	How history works when you're signed out
	Your search and ad results may be customized using search activity from your computer even if you're signed out. To turn off this type of customization, follow these steps:
	<ol> <li>Visit google.com/history/optout &amp; when not signed in to a Google Account.</li> <li>Click Disable customizations based on search activity. This will turn the setting off for anyone who uses the same browser and computer as you.</li> </ol>
	https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/54068

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>		Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	Types of cookies used by Google			
	We use different types of cookie to run Google websites. Some or all of the cookies identified below may be stored in your browser. You can view and manage cookies in your browser (though browsers for mobile devices may not offer this visibility).			
	Category of use	Example		
	Preferences	These cookies allow our websites to remember information that changes the way the site behaves or looks, such as your preferred language or the region you are in. For instance, by remembering your region, a website may be able to provide you with local weather reports or traffic news. These cookies can also assist you in changing text size, font and other parts of web pages that you can personalize.		
		Loss of the information stored in a preference cookie may make the website experience less functional but should not prevent it from working.		
		Most Google users will have a preferences cookie called 'PREF' in their browsers. A browser sends this cookie with requests to Google's sites. The PREF cookie may store your preferences and other information, in particular your preferred language (e.g. English), how many search results you wish to have shown per page (e.g. 10 or 20), and whether or not you wish to have Google's SafeSearch filter turned on.		
	Types of	http://www.google.com/policies/technologies/types/		
	Different types	of location information may be used in various Google products.		
	Implicit location information is information that does not actually tell us where your device is located, but allows us to infer that you are either interested in the place or that you might be at the place. An example of implicit location information would be a manually typed search query for a particular place. Implicit location information is used in a variety of ways. For example, if you type in "Eiffel Tower", we infer that you may like to see information for places near Paris, and we can then use that to provide recommendations about those local places to you.			
	country of your	<b>information</b> , such as IP address, is usually assigned in country-based blocks, so it can be used to at least identify the device, and do things such as to provide you with the correct language and locale for search queries. This information is sent to finternet traffic.		

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	https://www.google.com/intl/en/policies/technologies/location-data/		
	Change your location on Google		
	This article covers how to change your search location on your computer or tablet. Learn how to update your search location on your phone 🗗.		
	To find results for a specific area, you can set your location. For example, if you're traveling in Barcelona and you've set your location to that city, search for restaurants to see restaurants near you.		
	Change your location		
	To change your location on your computer or tablet, follow these steps:		
	1. Open your local Google search page, like google.com or google.fr, and do any search.  2. Click Search Tools under the search box.		
	3. Click the current location.  4. Type your new location in the box that says "Enter location."  5. Click Set.  Coffee shops near M Accordance of the Coffee shops near M Accordance o		
	Note: You can only set a location within the country of your current Google domain. For example, it's not possible to set a		
	U.S. address on www.google.es, the Google domain for Spain.		
	See results from a certain location		
	+ See results near a certain location		
	See results from your country		
	Search on Google.com instead of your local Google domain		
	How location is auto-detected		
	If you don't set your location, Google shows an approximate location based on the following things to help provide you with the most relevant results:		
	Your IP address.     Google Toolbar's My Location feature if it's turned on.		

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality				
	https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/179386?hl=en				
creating user preference data based upon the user preference input;	The Accused Instrumentalities create user preference data based upon the user preference input.  See above.				
	Only you can see your history				
	Your history makes your Google experience better				
	Your history helps you find what you're looking for faster and gives you quick access to pages you've visited before.				
	More relevant results Get better results and recommendations.				
	Smarter predictions See improved search predictions as you type.				
	History on any device Open recent searches from your computer on your phone or tablet.				
	https://history.google.com/history/				

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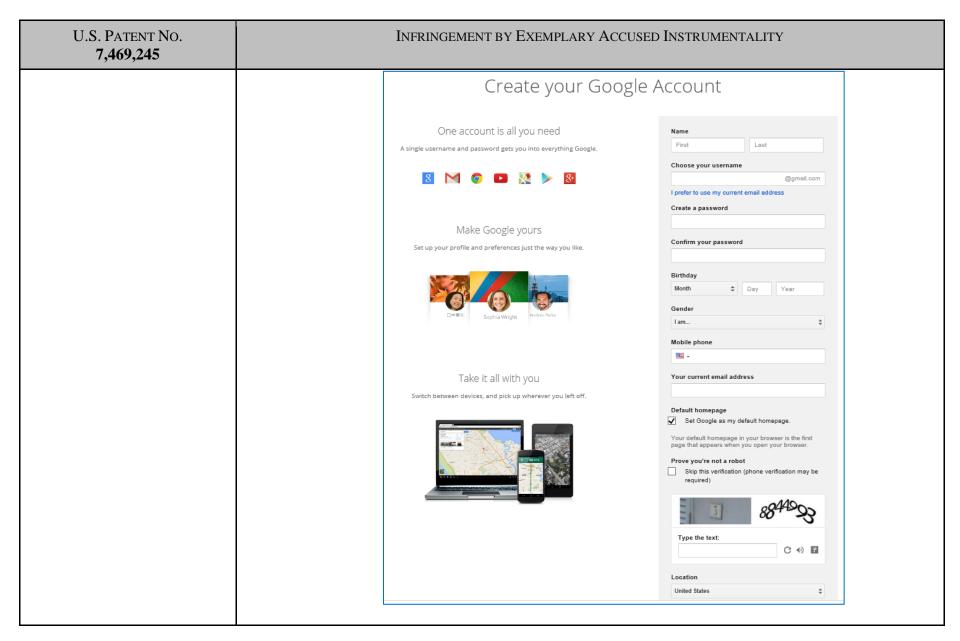
U.S. PATENT NO. 7,469,245	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	USER CONTEXT  Provides more relevant results based on geographic region, Web History, and other factors.
	http://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thestory/  • Make the ads you see more relevant. Go to Ads Settings to update your interests, demographic details, and other information that's used to show you ads you may be interested in.
	https://support.google.com/ads/answer/2662856?hl=en&ref_topic=2971788

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	"Why these ads" gives you transparency The perfect search ad answers your query and gets you what you're looking for quickly. When you click the "Why these ads" link, you'll find information about why you're seeing a particular ad and how it's personalized for you. If you're searching for a local restaurant while you're on vacation in Hawaii, you would see ads for restaurants that are nearby, rather than restaurants in your hometown. Or if you're researching flat-panel televisions, and performing a series of similar searches in quick succession, you could see ads based on the query that you just entered, or based on a few recent and related queries within a single browser session. By considering the language you're using, your geographic location and various other indications, we're able to show you the best ads possible. We've been showing ads in this way for years as a way to help you quickly find what you're looking for.			
	Ads Preferences Manager gives you choice You can also go to the Ads Preferences Manager to make changes that improve the ads that you're seeing, including blocking specific advertisers you're not interested in or turning off ads personalization entirely (of course, you can change your mind at any time). Here's a video from our lead software engineer, Diane Tang, with more background:  http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2011/10/increasing-transparency-and-choice-with.html			

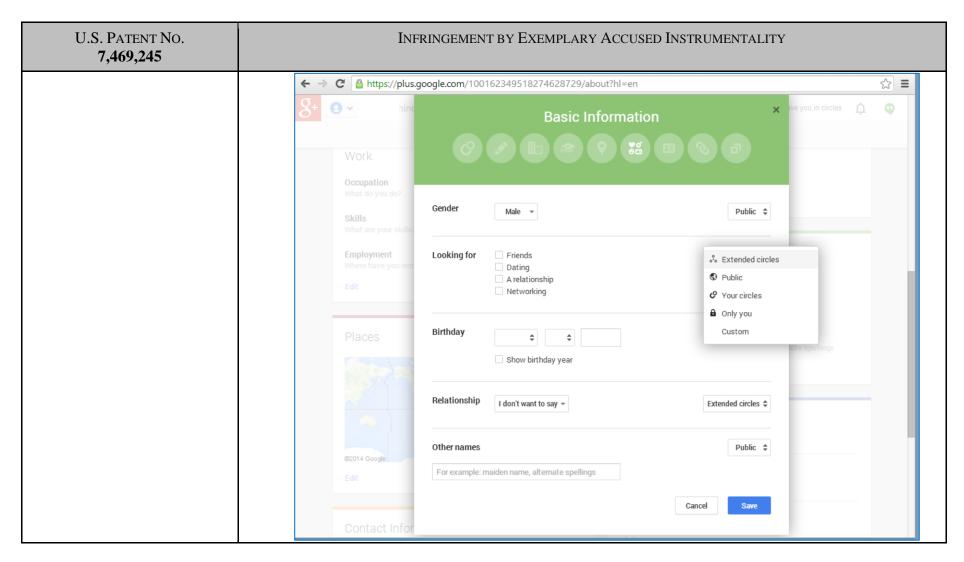
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U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	Ads Settings			
	Settings for Goo	_		
	Ads enable free web ser			
		Ads on Google  Q Search Gmail YouTube Maps	Google Ads Across the Web ③  Google Ads Across the Web	
	Gender	Male Visit your Google Profile	Male Based on your Google profile ③	
	Age	35-44 Visit your Google Profile	35-44 Based on your Google profile ③	
	Languages	N/A	None Edit Based on the websites you've visited	
	Interests	Memory Card Readers Edit From your previous searches	Unknown Edit Based on the websites you've visited	
	Advertisers' campaigns you've blocked (2)	None From your blocking activity	N/A	
	Opt-out settings	Opt out of interest-based ads on Google	Opt out of interest-based Google Ads Across the Web	
		https://w	ww.google.com/settings/u/0/ads?hl=e	n&sig=ACi0TC

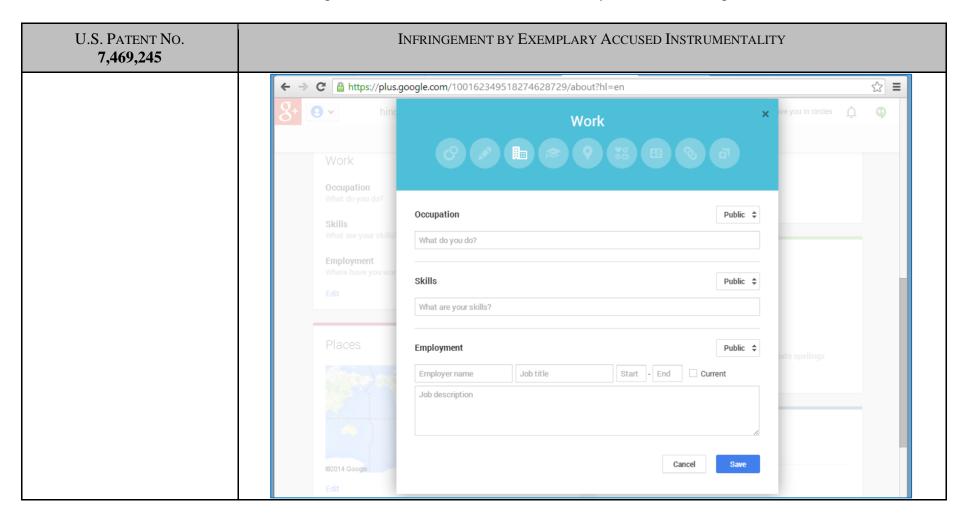
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



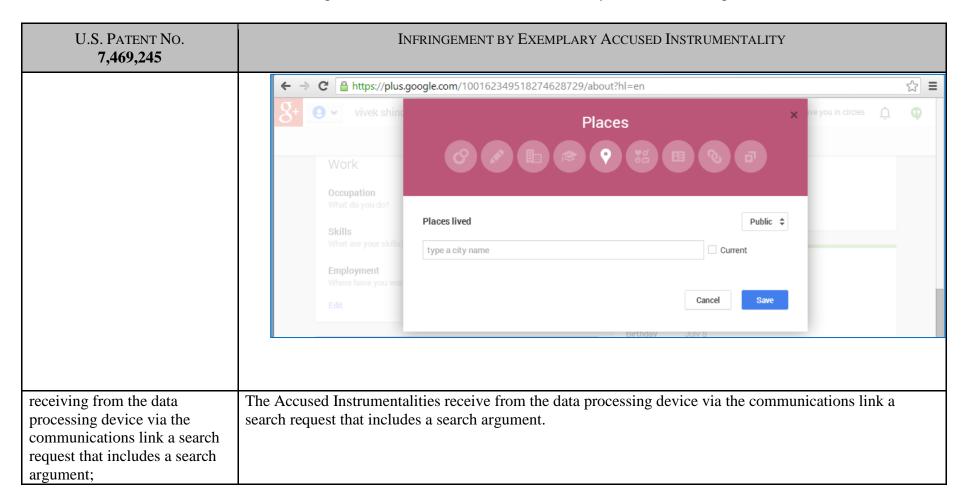
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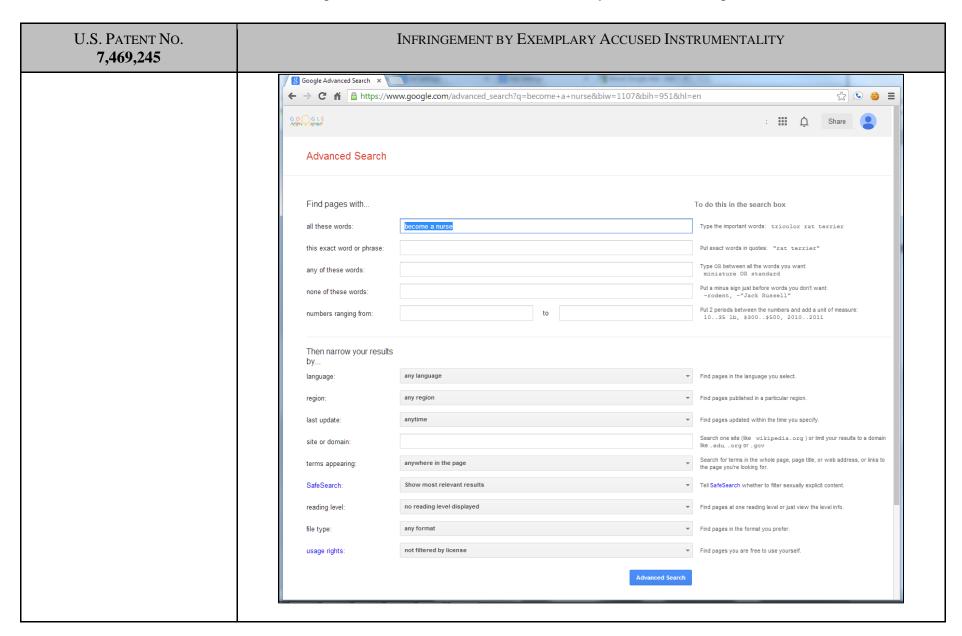
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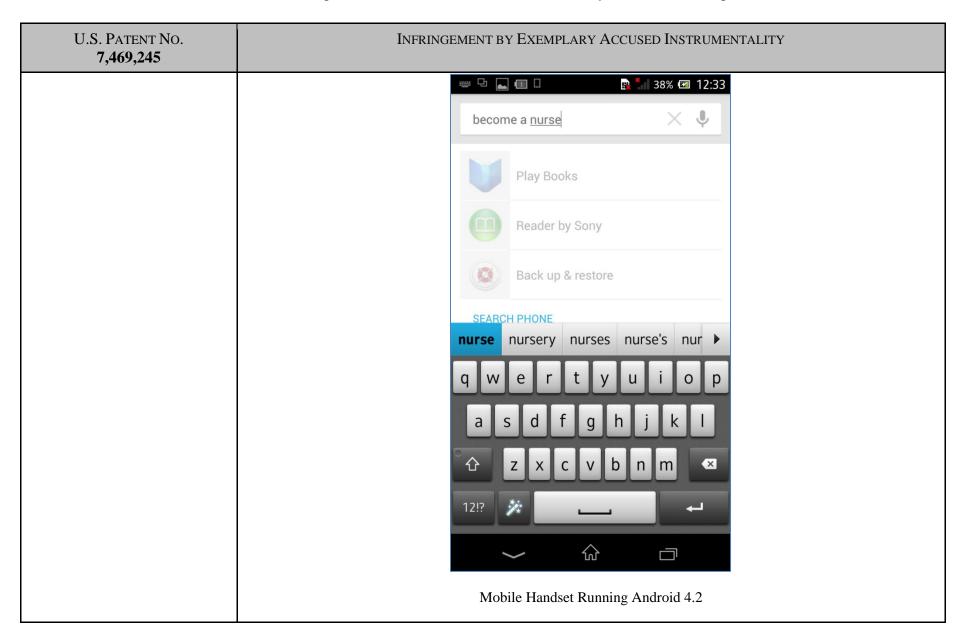
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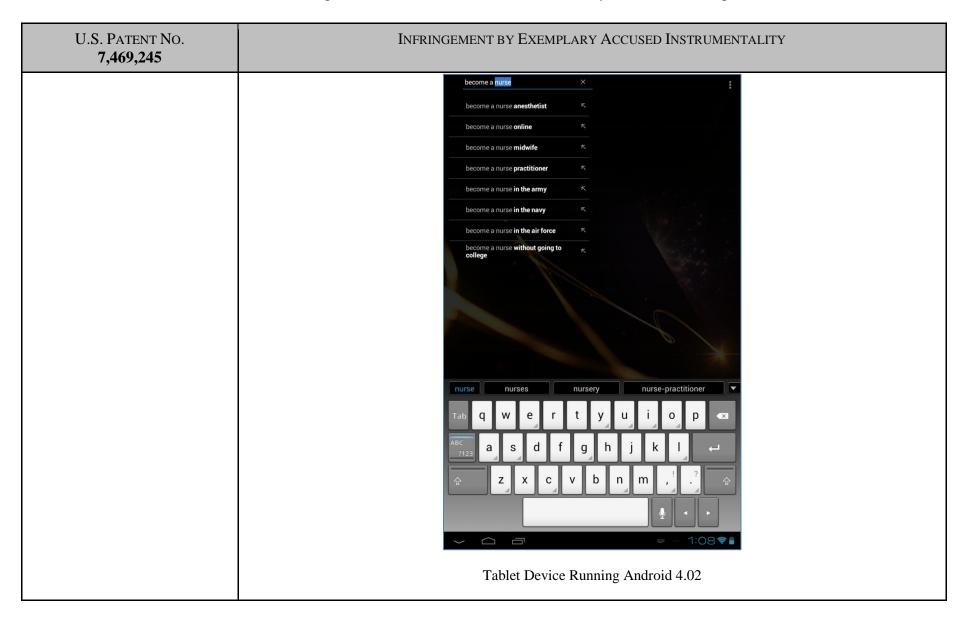
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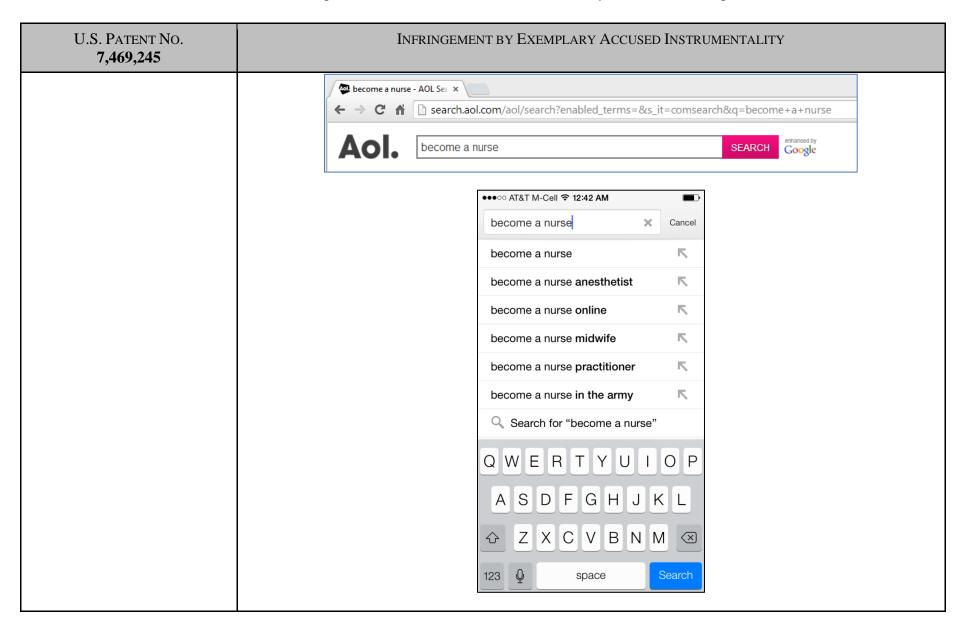
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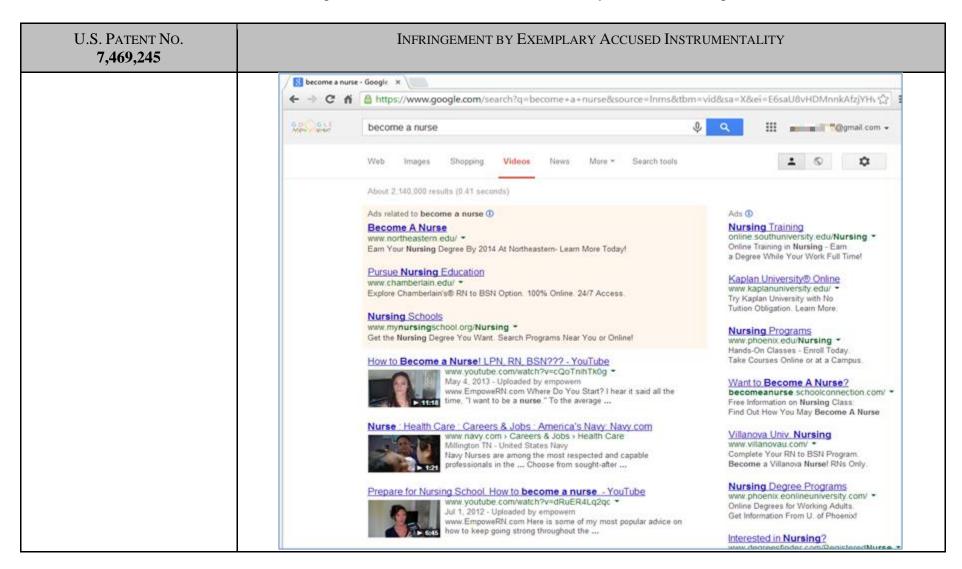
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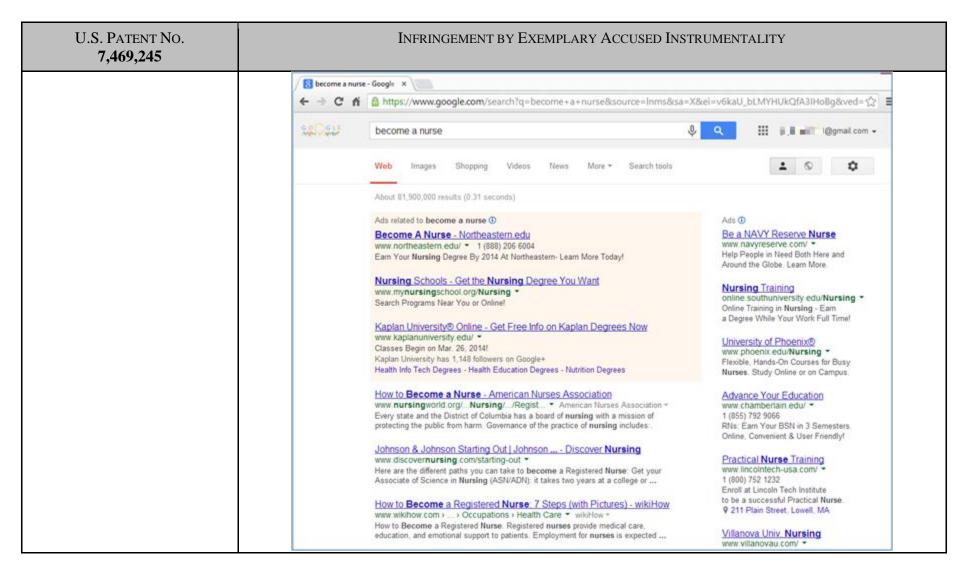


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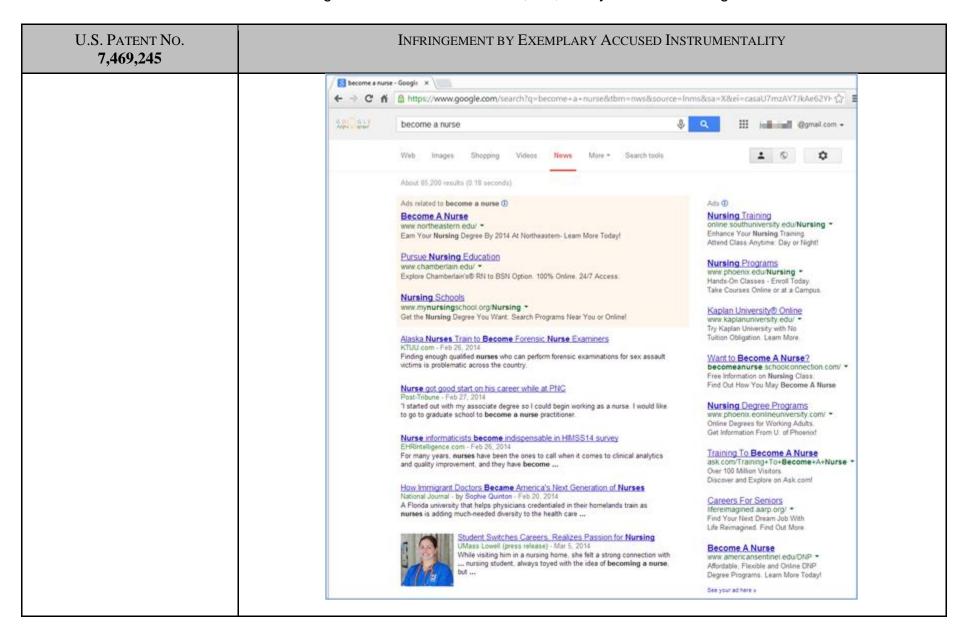
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
searching at least one database using the search argument to produce search results;	The Accused Instrumentalities search at least one database using the search argument to produce search results.  See above.

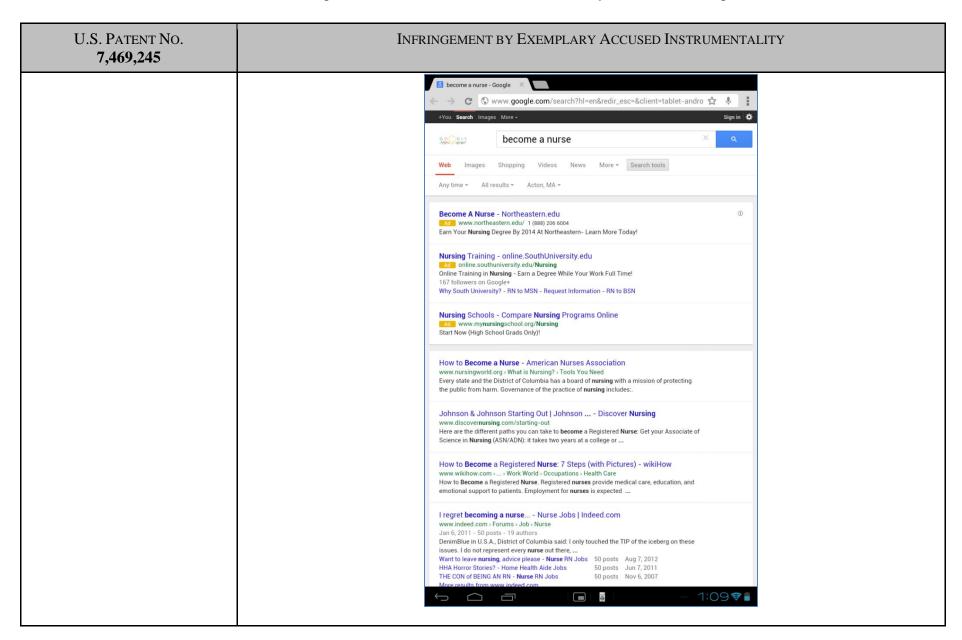




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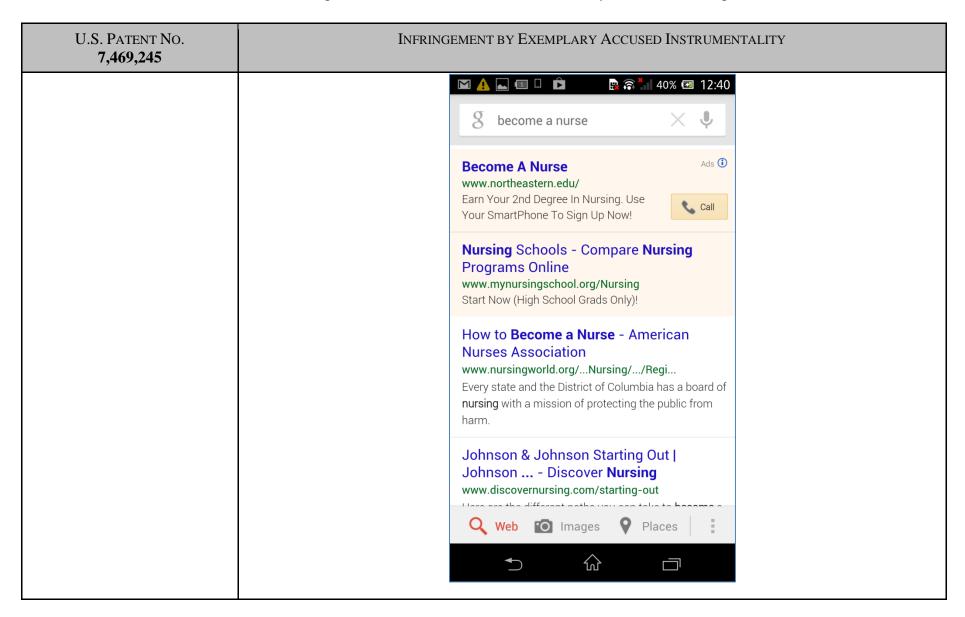
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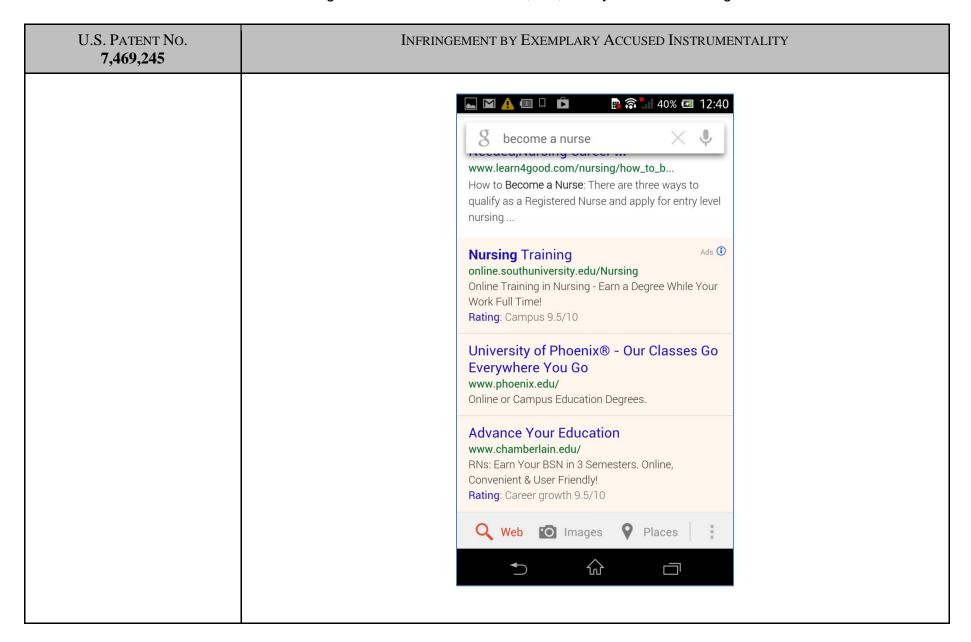
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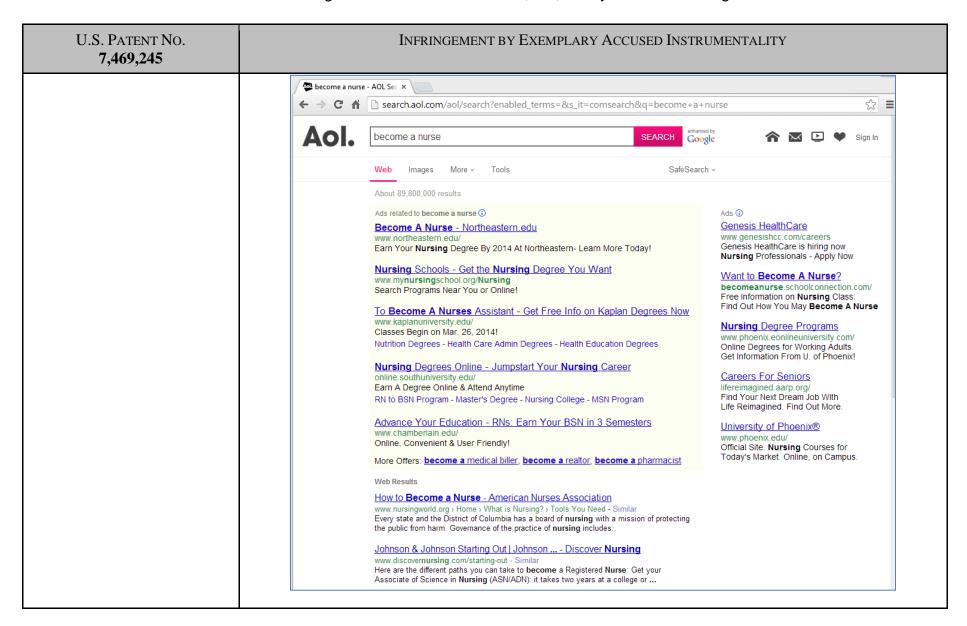
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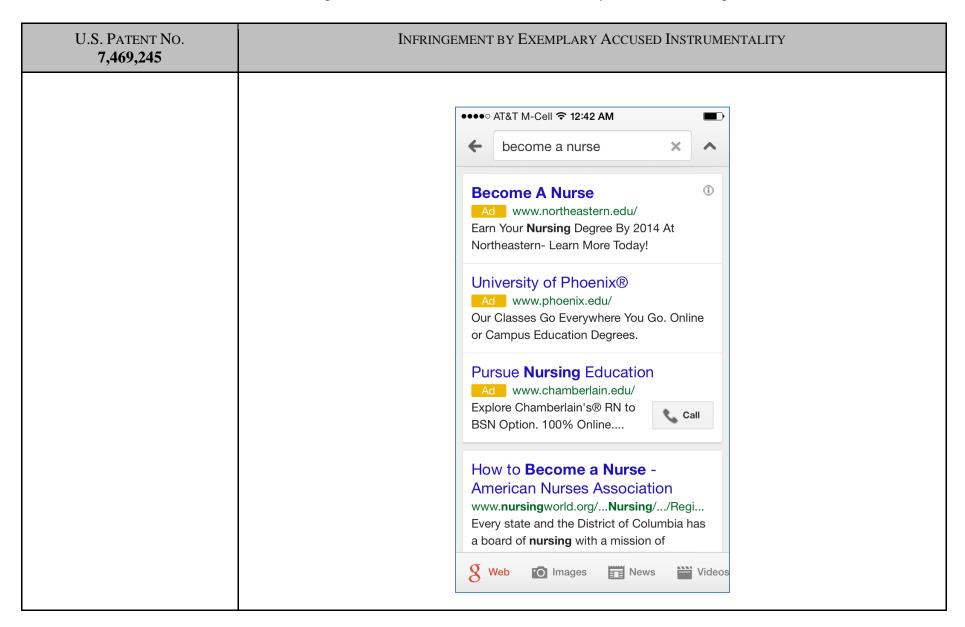


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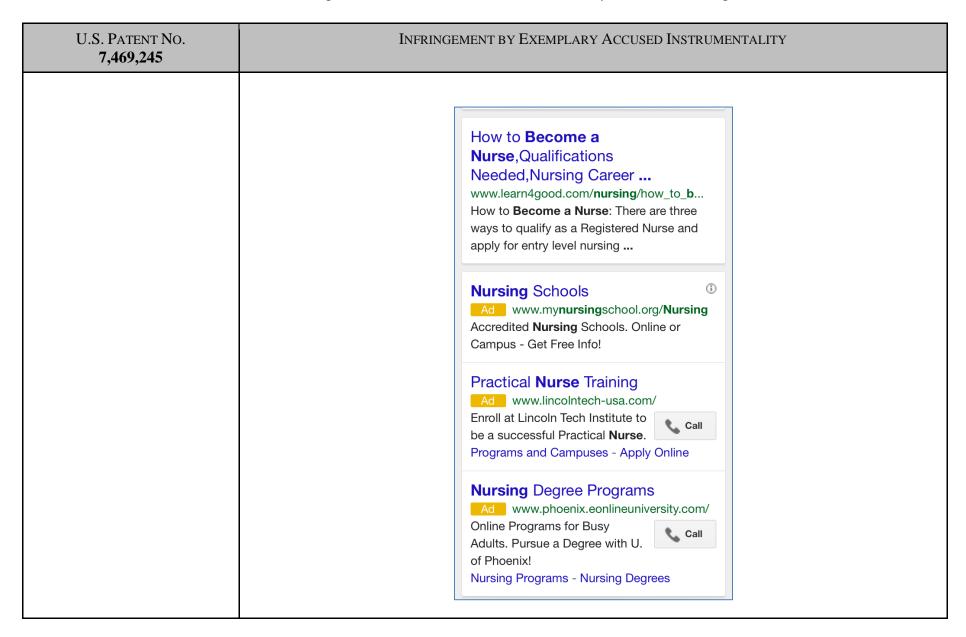




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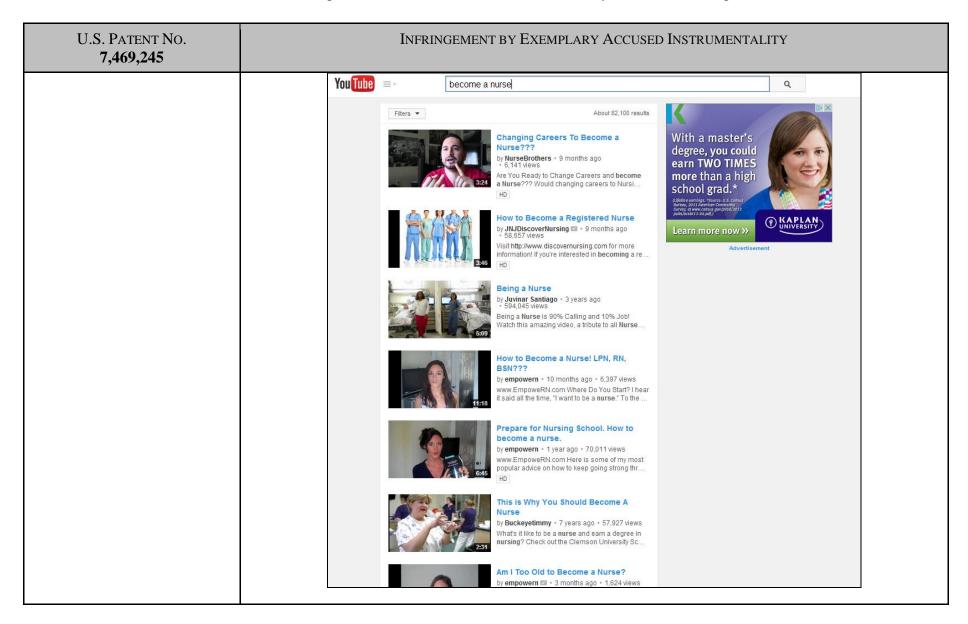


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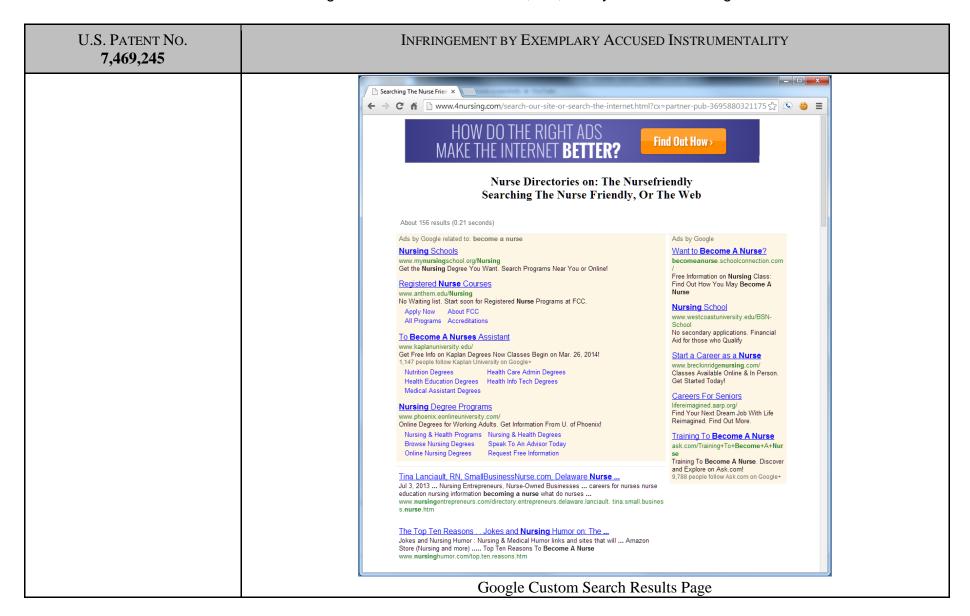


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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



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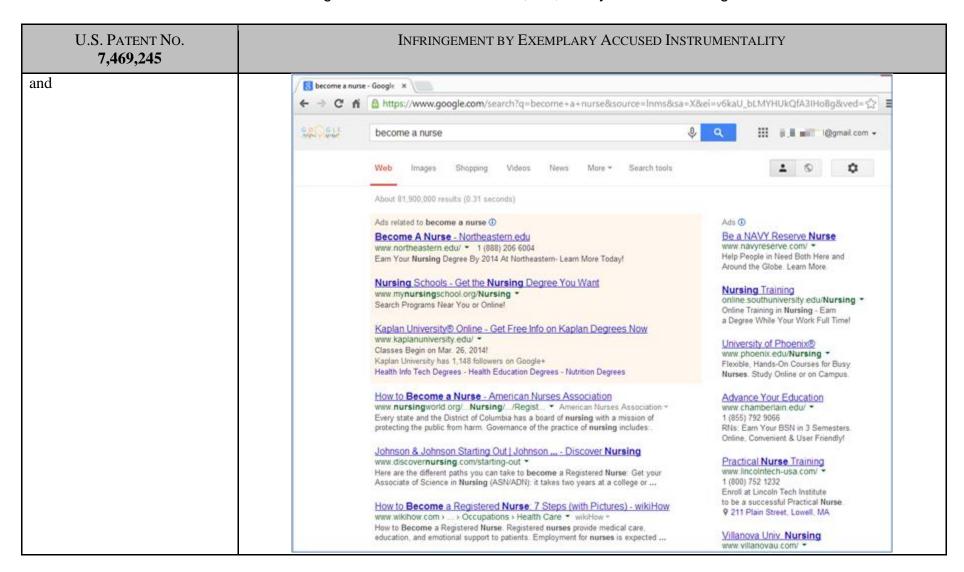
U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	Finding information by crawling	Organizing information by indexing		
	We use software known as "web crawlers" to discover publicly available webpages. The most well-known crawler is called "Googlebot." Crawlers look 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		
	The crawl process begins with a list of web addresses from past crawls and sitemaps provided by website owners. As our crawlers visit these websites, they look for links for other pages to visit. The software pays	search, at the most basic level, our algorithms look up your search terms in the index to find the appropriate pages.  The search process gets much more complex from there. When you		
	special attention to new sites, changes to existing sites and dead links.	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	n/insidesearch/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing.html		

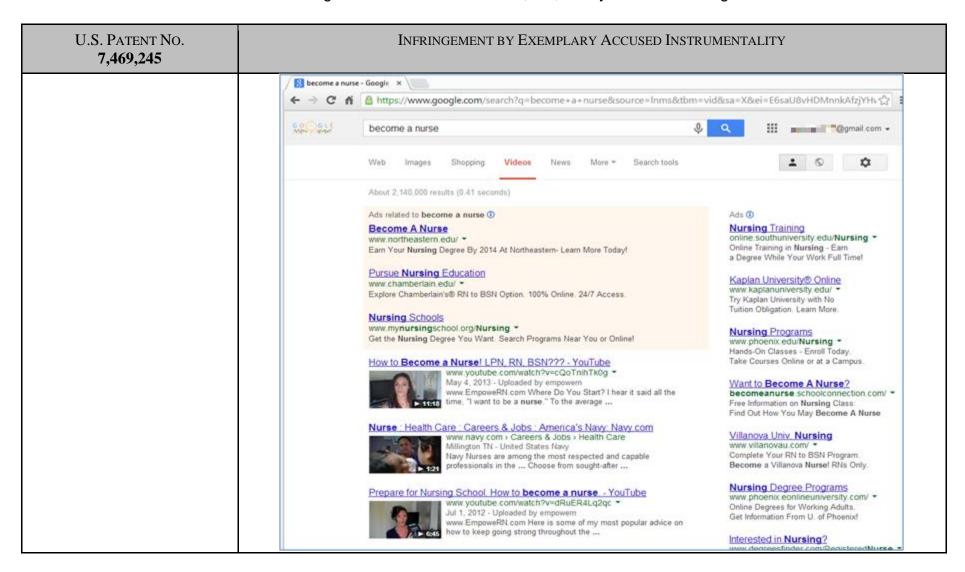
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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
7,707,243	The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google.  We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages 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 of pages, and our job is to index that book.		
	We've spent computing hours building the building the index so far  https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.google.com/en/us/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/as		
	sets/searchInfographic.pdf		

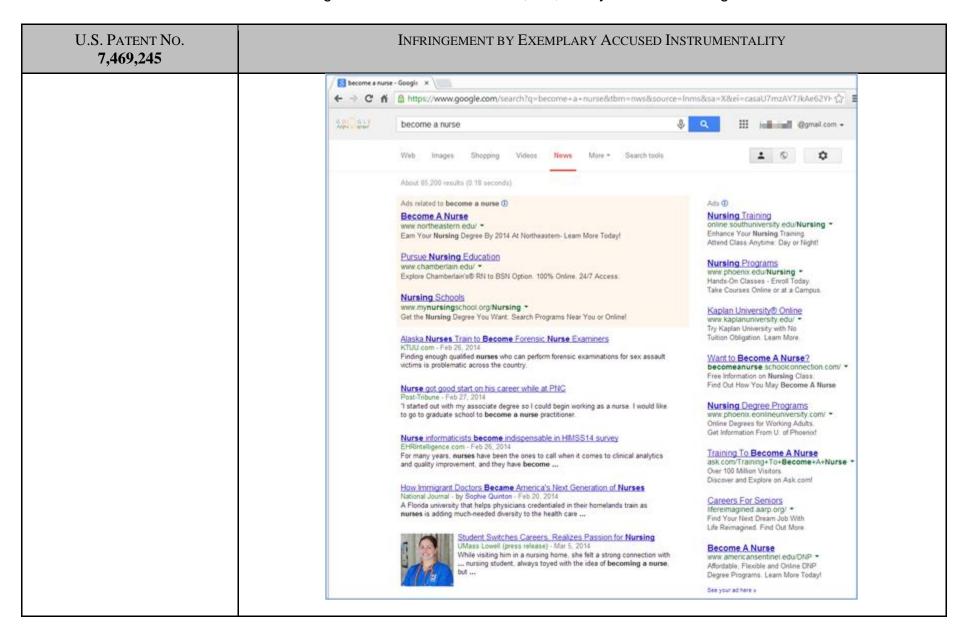
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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	RESULTS Can take a variety of forms:
	http://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thestory/
selecting at least one advertisement from an advertisement database relating to the search argument using the user preference data;	On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database relating to the search argument using the user preference data.  See above.

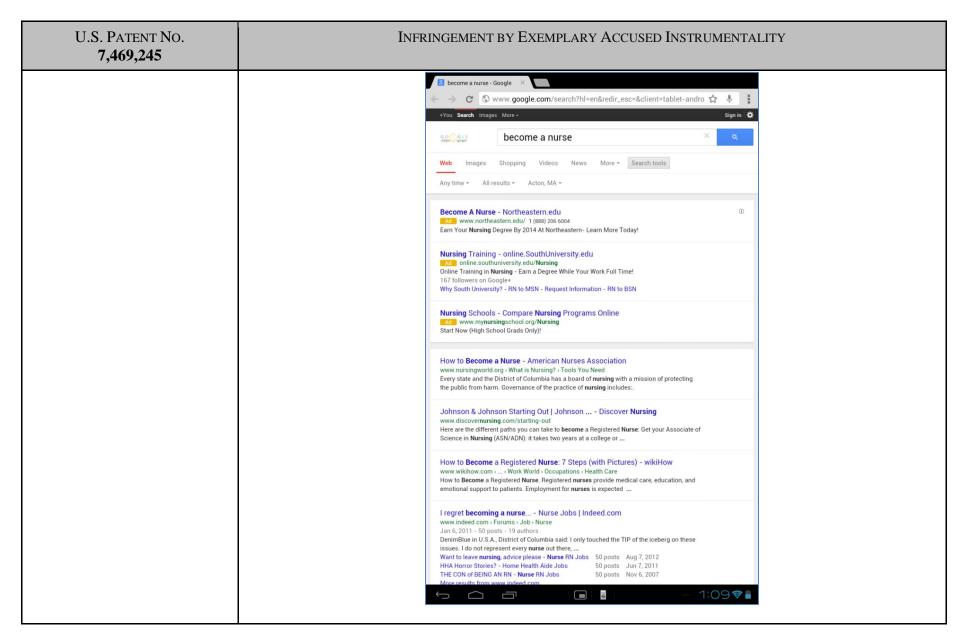




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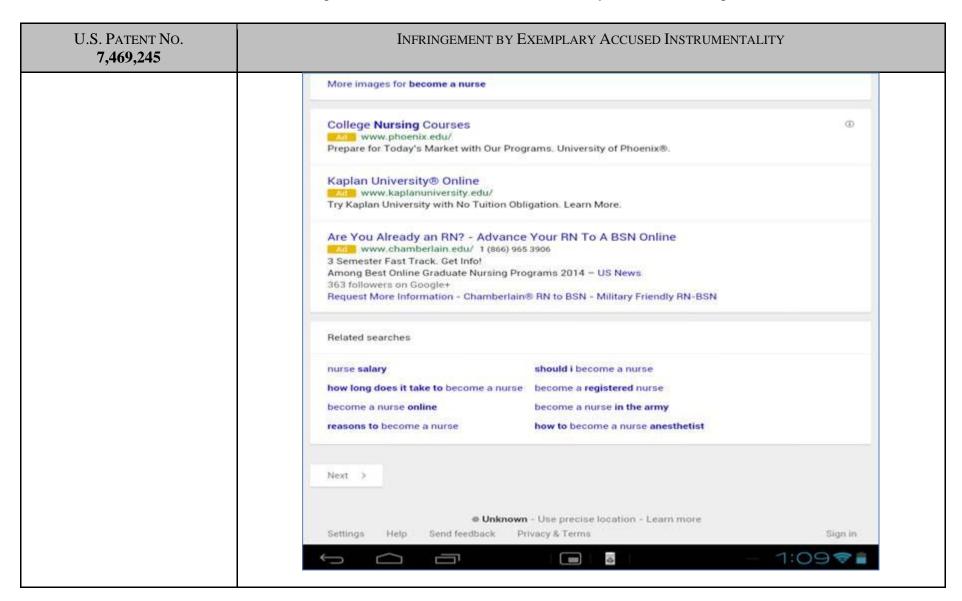


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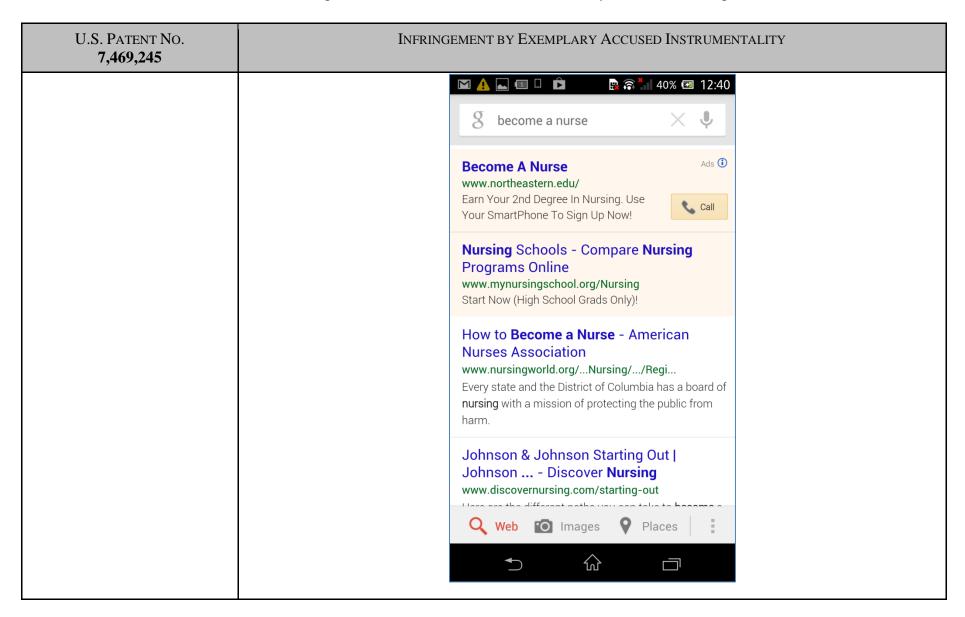


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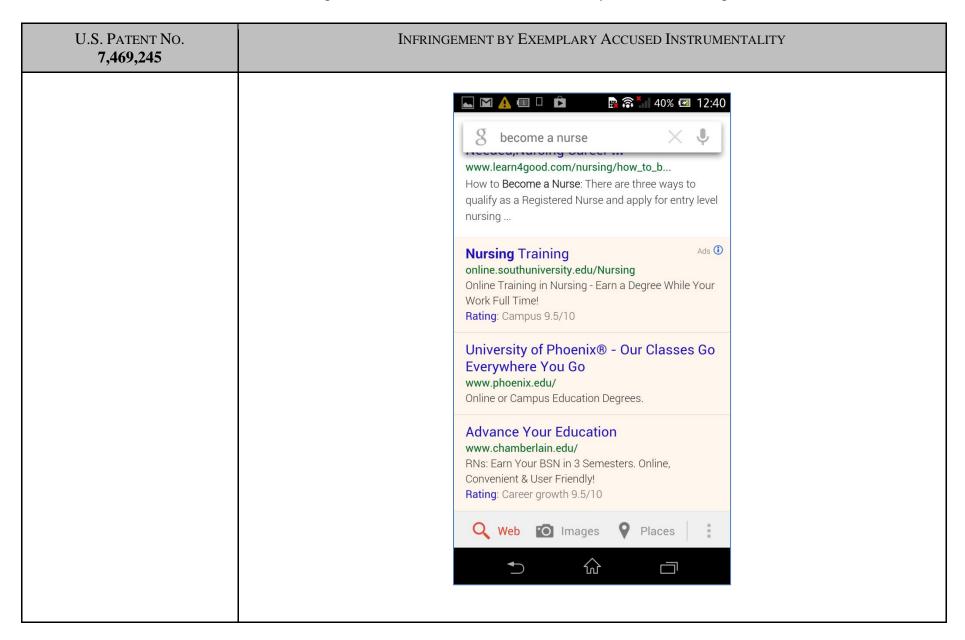
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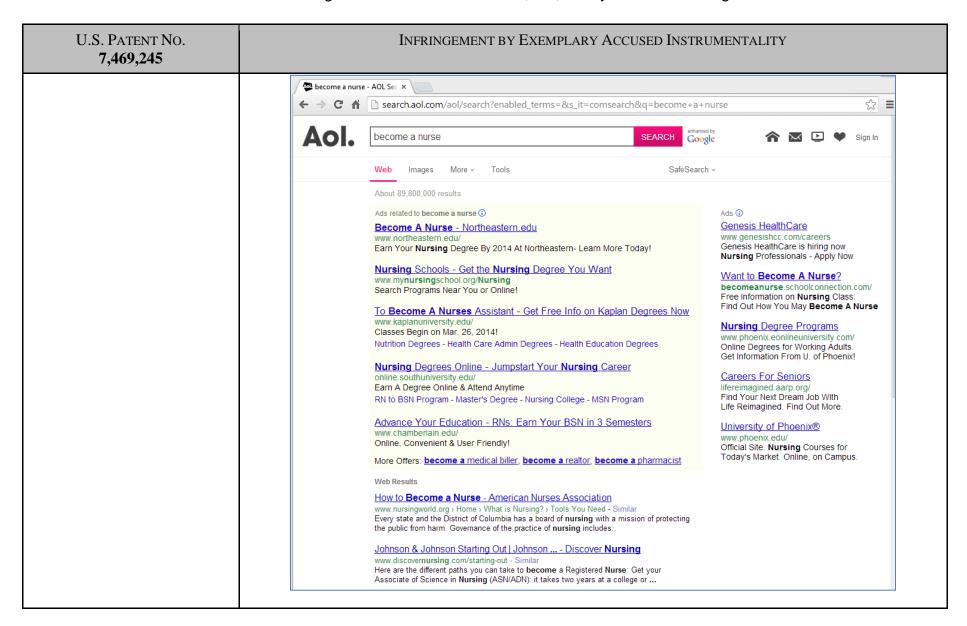


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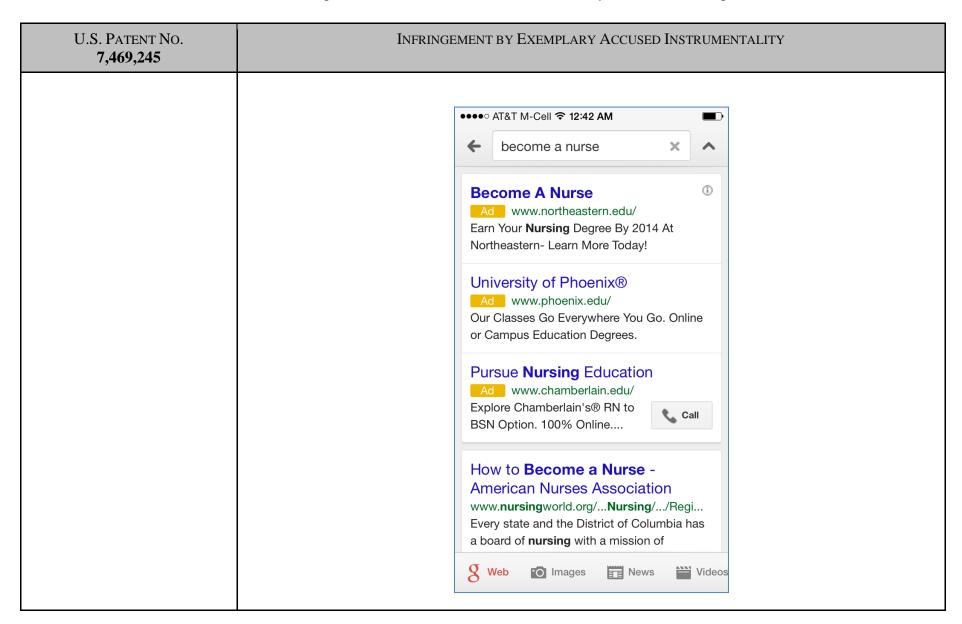




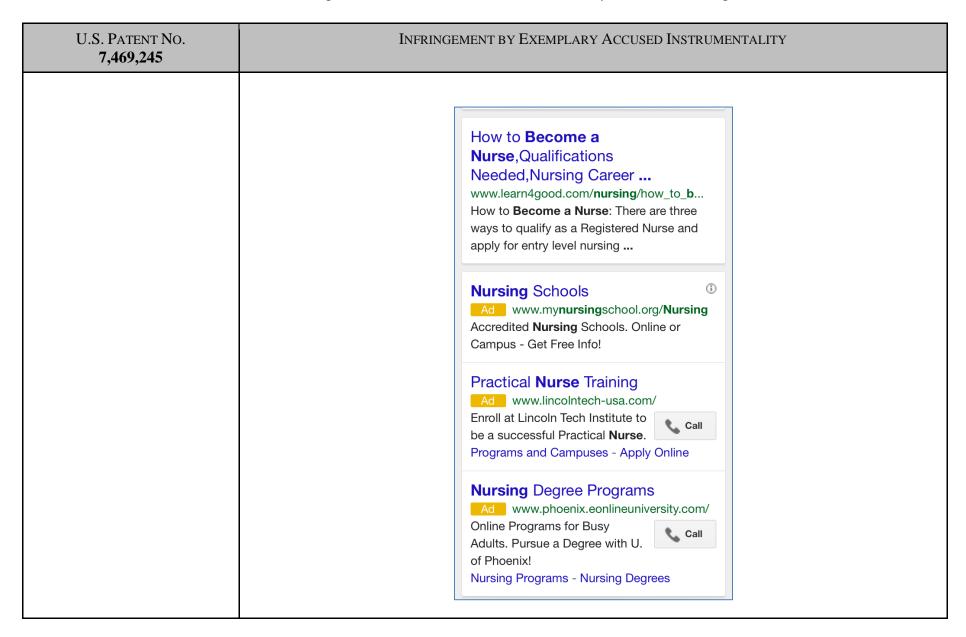
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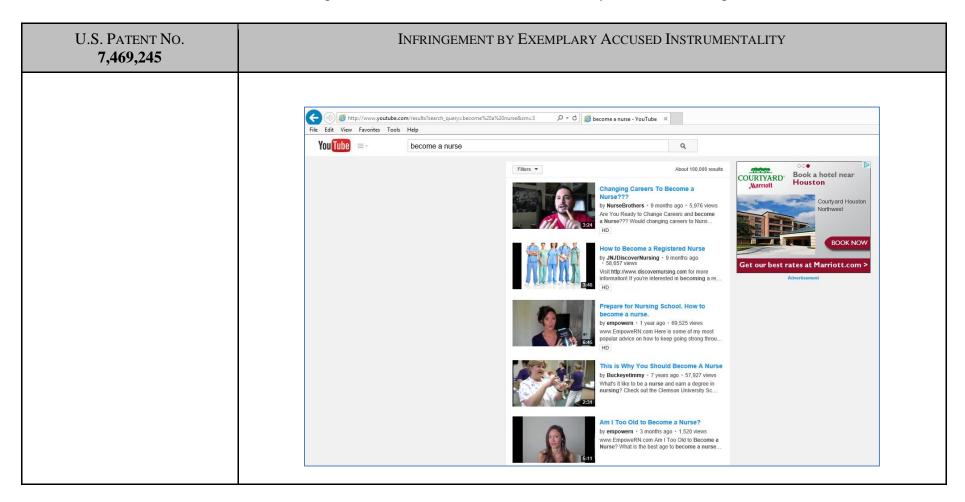
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	Search for images of become a nurse
	Ads related to become a nurse ①
	Become A Nurse - Northeastern.edu www.northeastern.edu/ Earn Your Nursing Degree By 2014 At Northeastern- Learn More Today!
	Nursing Schools - Compare Nursing Programs Online www.mynursingschool.org/Nursing Start Now (High School Grads Only)!
	Are You Already an RN? - Advance Your RN To A BSN Online www.chamberlain.edu/ 3 Semester Fast Track, Learn More!
	Request More Information - Military Friendly RN-BSN - Chamberlain® RN to BSN
	Nursing Degrees Online - Jumpstart Your Nursing Career online southuniversity edu/ Earn A Degree Online & Attend Anytime RN to BSN Program - Master's Degree - Nursing College - MSN Program
	Kaplan University® Online - KaplanUniversity edu  www.kaplanuniversity.edu/ Try Kaplan University with No Tuition Obligation. Learn More.
	More Offers: become a medical biller, become a realtor, become a pharmacist
	Searches related to become a nurse
	m degree how to become an m nurses aides psychiatric nurse practitioner
	cma pediatric nursing nursing home administrator aafe
	school nurse retirement poems school nurse certification
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Next
	AoI become a nurse SEARCH
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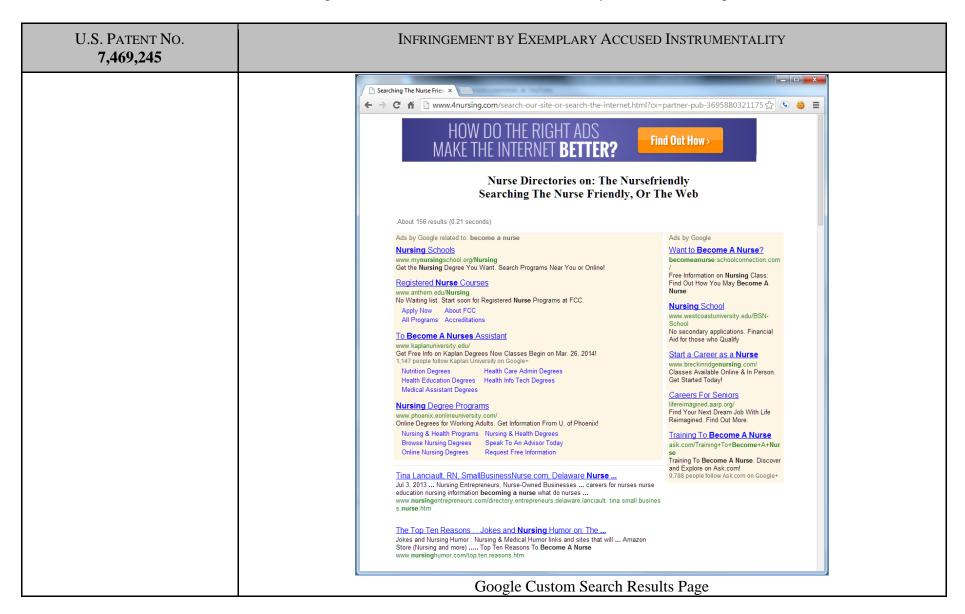


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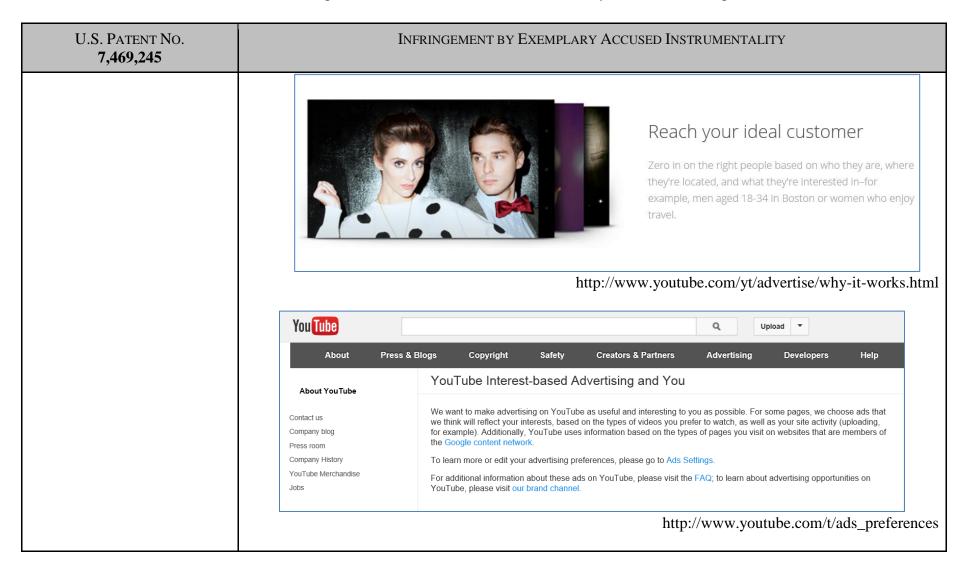
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U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	Why you may see particular ads  You may see Google ads on Google Search and related products, Gmail, and sites across the web.  Search ad Gmail ad Display ad  On 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 Let 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		

U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	Using keyword matching options		
	<ul> <li>Use matching options with your keywords to help control which searches can trigger your ad.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Use the search terms report to monitor which keyword variations triggered your ads.</li> </ul>		
	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. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	How ads are matched to geographic locations  - Advords 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 AdViords 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 comnected to the Internet.  If a mobile device is connected to a VII-F1 network, we may defect the mobile device's IP address to determine physical location. If the mobile device is connected to a noble 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-F1 Accuracy should be similar to the access range of a typical WI-F1 router.  - Google's cell ID (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?h1=en		

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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.		
	<ul> <li>Topics: YouTube video or Google Display Network content targeted by category or sub-category.</li> <li>Interests: Pick from available categories to target users interested in these topics, even when they may be visiting</li> </ul>		
	pages about other topics. Learn more about interest categories.		
	<ul> <li>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:</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Channels (YouTube Partner Channels)</li> <li>Videos (YouTube Videos)</li> </ul>		
	Sites (Google Display Network - includes YouTube.com as a publisher site)		
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Search keywords (YouTube Search): These work just like search keywords for a non-video ad campaign, but apply only to search on YouTube.</li> </ul>		
	https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2454017?hl=en		

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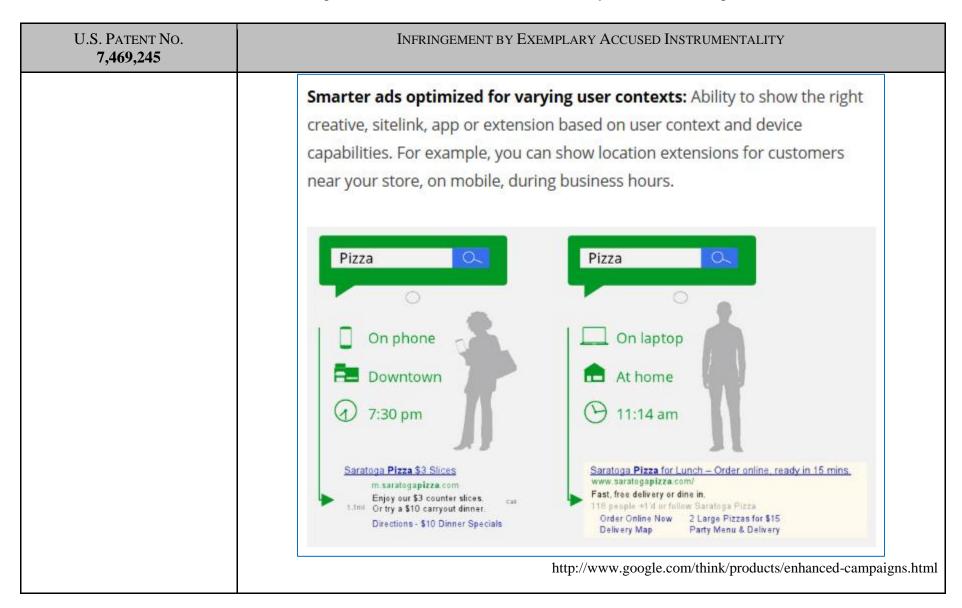
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	2. Target people who are searching (TrueView in-search):  • Search keywords: Enter keywords to reach viewers searching YouTube for video content.   **Total Control of the		
	Note  Only In-Search ads will be targeted 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		

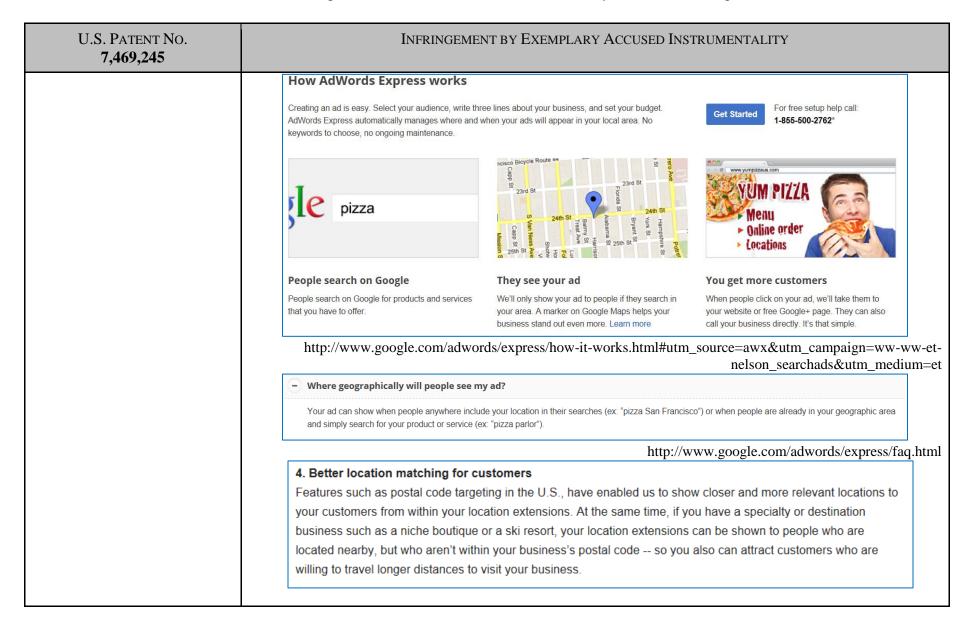
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	We use different type	kies used by Google s of cookie to run Google websites. Some or all of the cookies identified below may be stored in your browser. You can okies in your browser (though browsers for mobile devices may not offer this visibility).	
	Category of use	Example	
	Preferences	These cookies allow our websites to remember information that changes the way the site behaves or looks, such as your preferred language or the region you are in. For instance, by remembering your region, a website may be able to provide you with local weather reports or traffic news. These cookies can also assist you in changing text size, font and other parts of web pages that you can personalize.	
		Loss of the information stored in a preference cookie may make the website experience less functional but should not prevent it from working.	
		Most Google users will have a preferences cookie called 'PREF' in their browsers. A browser sends this cookie with requests to Google's sites. The PREF cookie may store your preferences and other information, in particular your preferred language (e.g. English), how many search results you wish to have shown per page (e.g. 10 or 20), and whether or not you wish to have Google's SafeSearch filter turned on.	

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
1,40,440	Som report of Good partition o	use cookies to make advertising more engaging to users and more valuable to publishers and advertisers.  It is common applications of cookies are to select advertising based on what's relevant to a user; to improve writing on campaign performance; and to avoid showing ads the user has already seen.  It is gle uses cookies, like the PREF cookie, to help personalize ads on Google properties, like Google Search, cularly when you aren't signed in to a Google account. We also use cookies for advertising we serve outside oogle. Our main advertising cookie on non-Google sites is called 'id' and it is stored in browsers under the ain doubleclick.net. We use others with names such as _drt_, FLC, NID and exchange_uid.  It is a cookie may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting. In the case of our DoubleClick product, okie called 'gads' may be set on the domain of the site you are visiting.  It is gle also uses various conversion cookies to help advertisers determine how many times people who click on add and later visited the advertiser site. Conversion cookies are not used by Google for interest based ad eiting and persist for a limited time only. These cookies are generally set in the googleadservices com domain, may also be set in the google.com/ads domain. Conversion cookie data may also be used in combination with 'Google account to link conversion events across different devices you use. Only anonymous conversion die data is shared with advertisers.  It is of our advertising products allow other companies to send their own cookies to your browser. For example, nou visit a page that uses DoubleClick, you may find that cookies are sent to your browser by Google and by other parties. Each publisher and advertiser may work with various technology and service providers and not free parties. Each publisher and advertiser may work with various technology and service providers and not free parties. Each publisher and advertiser may work with various technology and service providers and not these parties may set	

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality  Set up your ad's target language  If you try to communicate with others who don't speak the same language, you might find it tough to get your message across. Similarly with AdWords, you want your ads to appear for customers who can understand them. We'll go over how to target the language that your customers speak, so you can be sure to reach the right audience.  With the AdWords language targeting feature, your ads can appear for customers who use Google products and third-party websites in the languages that your campaign targets. This helps ensure that your ads will appear on sites that are written in the language of the customers you'd like to reach.  See the full list of languages that you can target by viewing the "Languages" section of your campaign settings.  How language targeting works in AdWords  Language targeting allows you to choose the language of the sites that you'd like your ads to appear on. We'll show your ads to customers who use Google products (such as Search or Gmail) or visit sites on the Google Display Network (GDN) in that same language. Your ads should be written in the language that you target, because AdWords doesn't translate ads or keywords.  Example  Let's say you sell coffee beans online, and you want to target Spanish-speaking customers. You set up an AdWords campaign targeted to the Spanish language, with Spanish ads and keywords. As long as your
	customers' Google interface language settings are set to Spanish, your coffee ads can show when your Spanish language customers search for your keywords.  https://support.google.com/adwords/answer/1722078?hl=en

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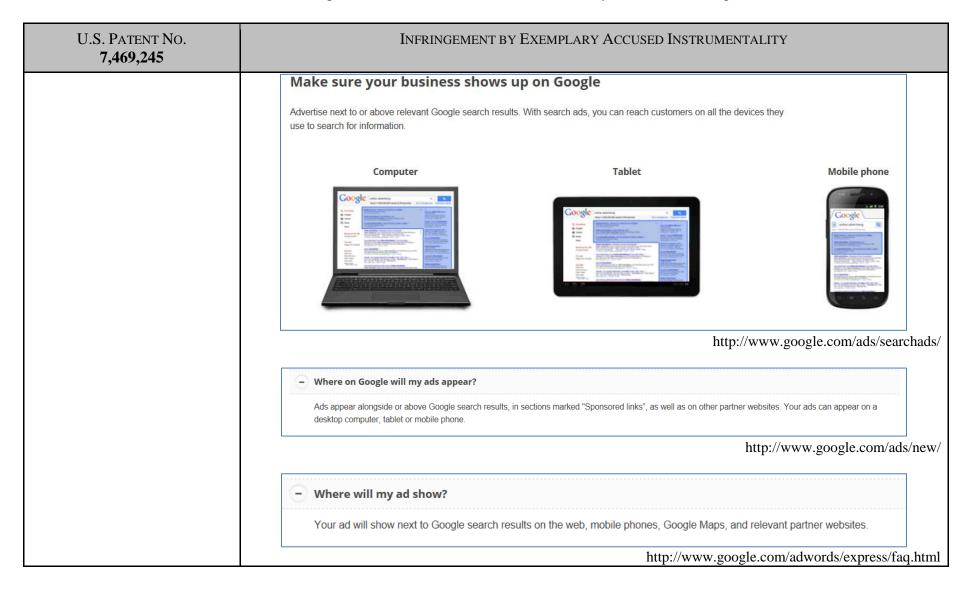


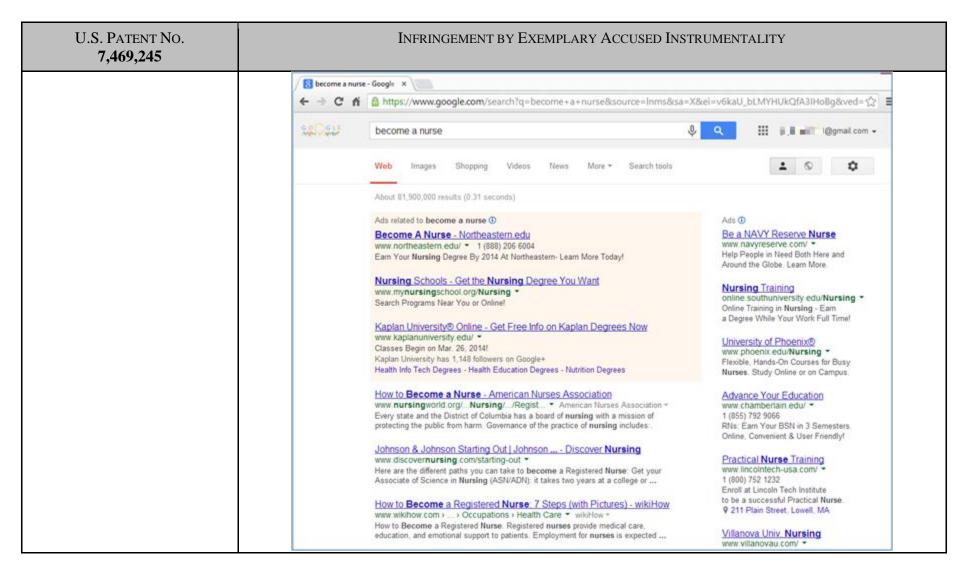


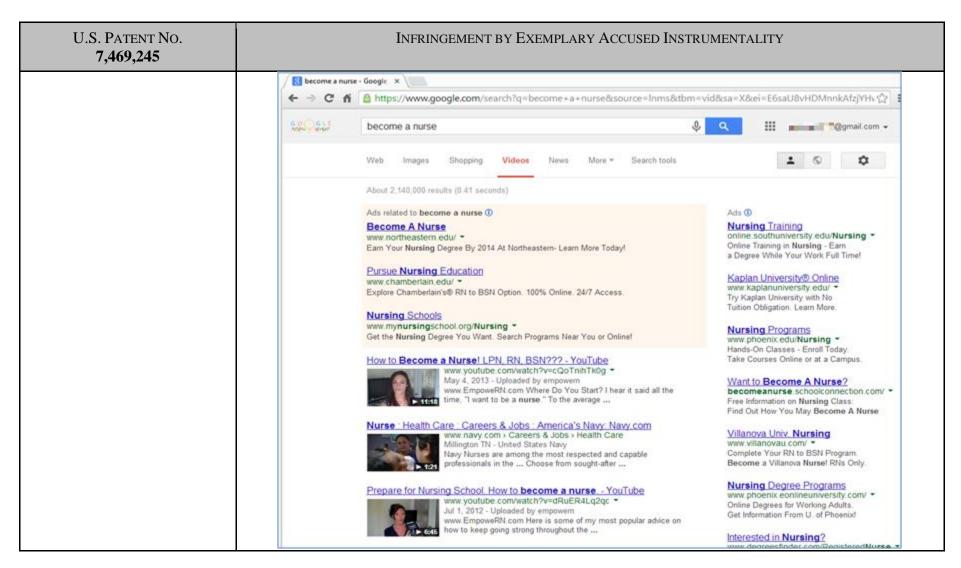
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	http://adwords.blogspot.com/2012/11/get-local-in-time-for-holidays-and.html
	One of the biggest reasons why AdWords can be so effective for your business is that it provides the ability to target your ads specifically to your prospective customers. AdWords offers a variety of targeting options, such as language, location, distribution (where your ads appear), and criteria (by keyword or by site). Today we'll cover the first two: language and location.
	English? Español? Estonian?  In this increasingly global marketplace, you may find that your customers don't necessarily all speak the same language (literally). You can take advantage of the language targeting options within AdWords to display ads to users in 56 different languages — everything from English or French to Icelandic and Thai. You can choose your language targeting preferences when you create a new campaign, or change existing preferences under "Edit Campaign Settings." To target multiple languages in a single campaign, hold down the CTRL key and click the languages of your choice.
	Note: many advertisers ask if Google will translate keywords and ad text into different languages—and no, we do not. The ads will appear just as you've written them. So, for this reason, if you have, say, German customers but don't feel comfortable creating campaigns in German, we recommend that you seek help from professional translators in order to come up with the best ads and keywords for your customers.
	Advanced example: another question we often hear is whether or not the ad text must be in the same language as the one(s) being targeted, and the answer is no. For example, if you wanted to target French-speaking prospective customers using an ad written in English, you could choose "French" in your language targeting preferences and still submit an English ad. We can't guarantee that the ad will receive a good response, but when Google detects that a user's language preference is French, and he or she types in one of your chosen keywords, your English-language ad may be displayed.
	Local, Regional, National or International?  If you sell your products or services to customers in a particular area, you may want to consider creating location targeted campaigns. AdWords allows you to target your ads to potential customers in cities, regions, territories, countries, or any area that you define by points on a map. For more detailed explanations, check out our previous post about location targeting.

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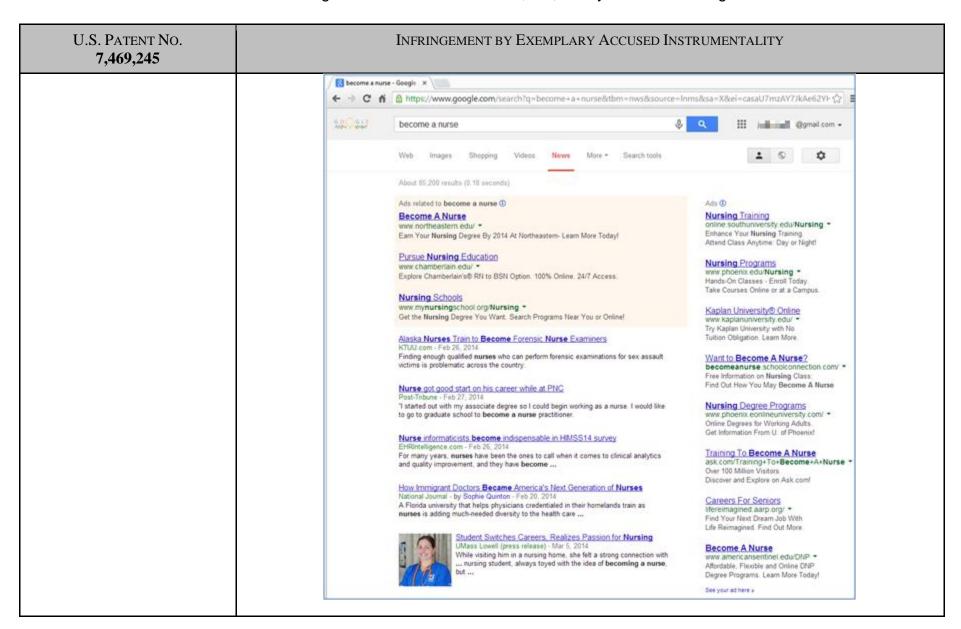
U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	http://adwords.blogspot.com/2006/03/adwords-101-targeting-right-customers.html  YouTube  About Press & Blogs Copyright Safety Creators & Partners Advertising Developers Help
	About YouTube  Contact us Company blog Press room Company History YouTube Merchandise Jobs  YouTube Interest-based Advertising and You  We want to make advertising on YouTube as useful and interesting to you as possible. For some pages, we choose ads that we think will reflect your interests, based on the types of videos you prefer to watch, as well as your site activity (uploading, for example). Additionally, YouTube uses information based on the types of pages you visit on websites that are members of the Google content network.  To learn more or edit your advertising preferences, please go to Ads Settings.  For additional information about these ads on YouTube, please visit the FAQ; to learn about advertising opportunities on YouTube, please visit our brand channel.
transmitting the search results together with the at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device.	http://www.youtube.com/t/ads_preferences  The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the search results together with at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device.  See above.



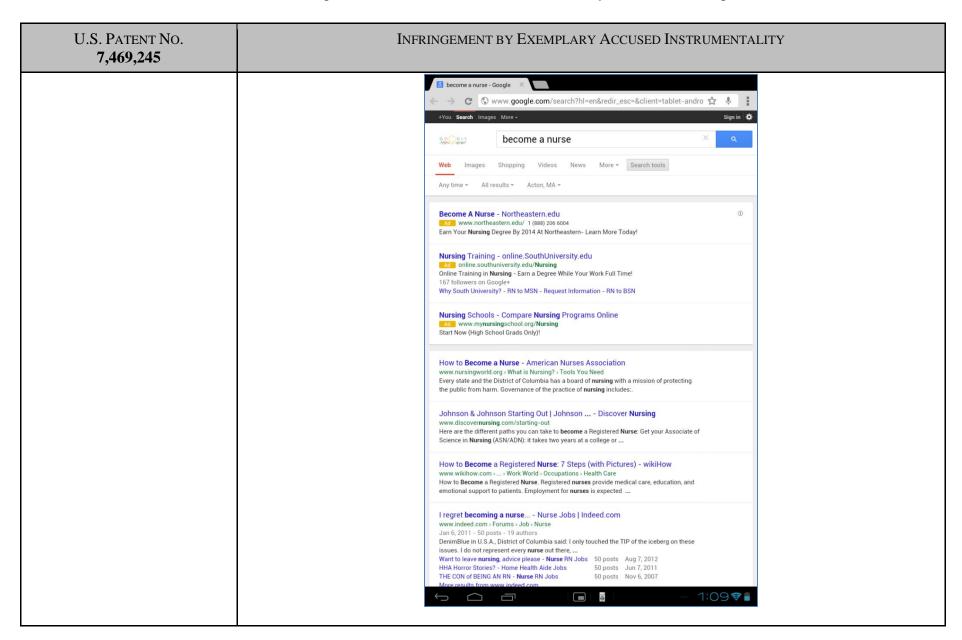




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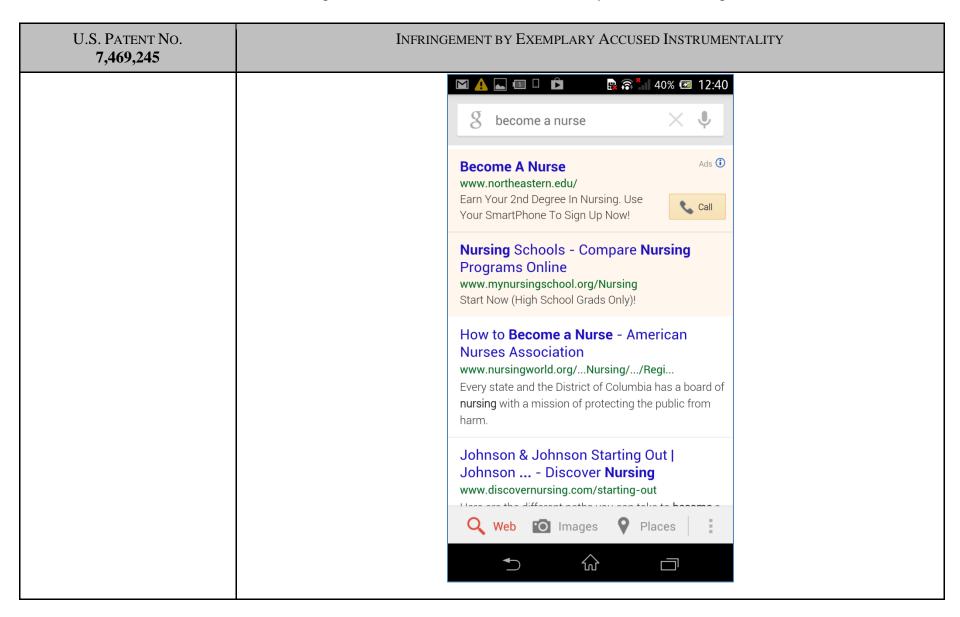
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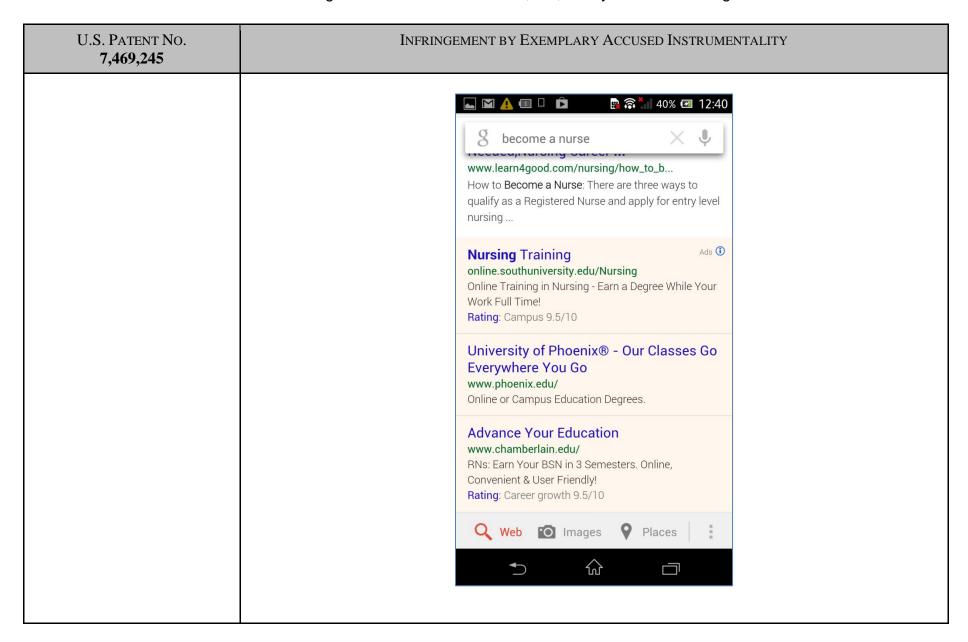
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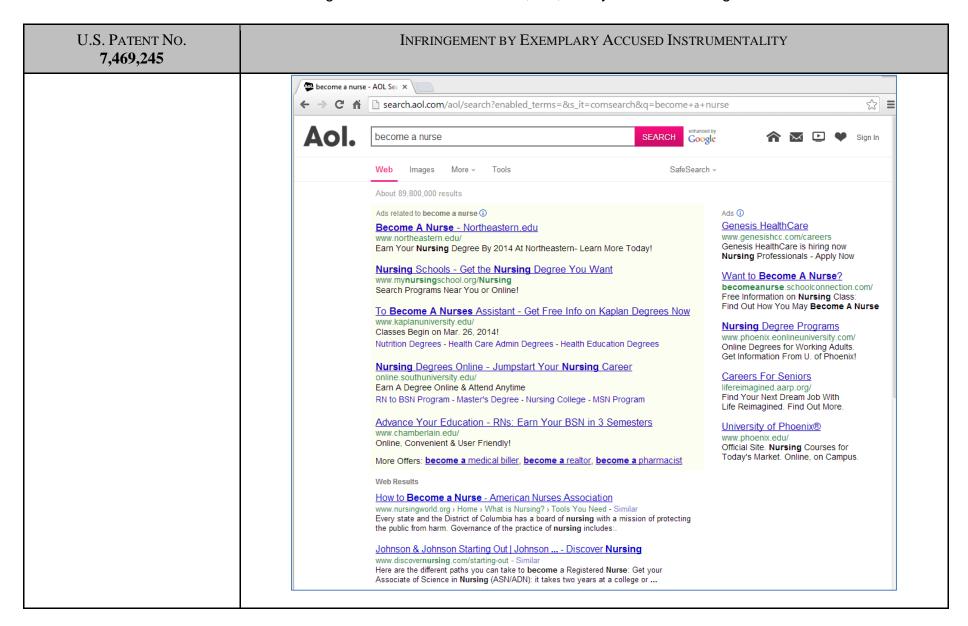
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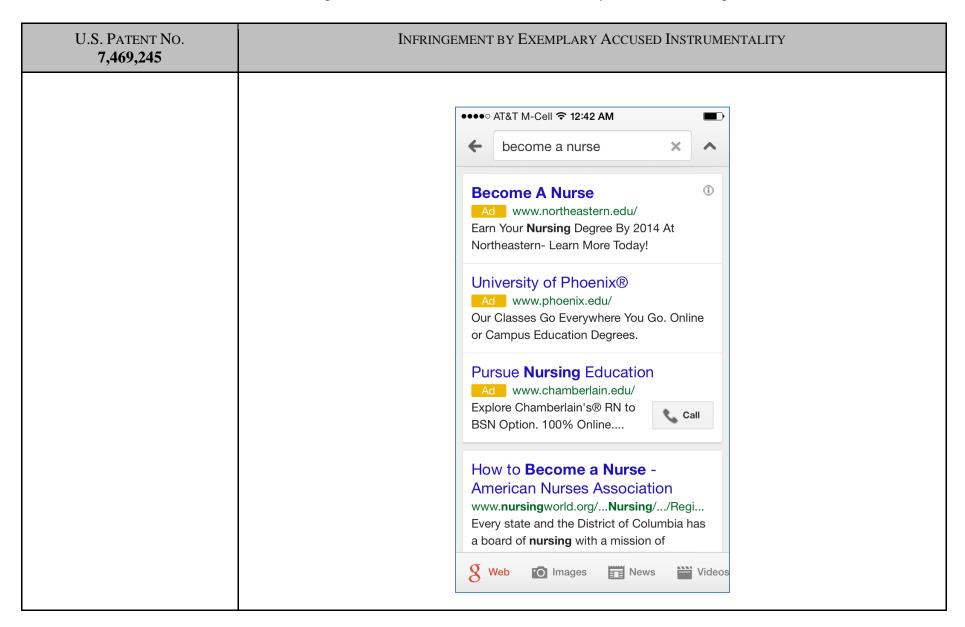


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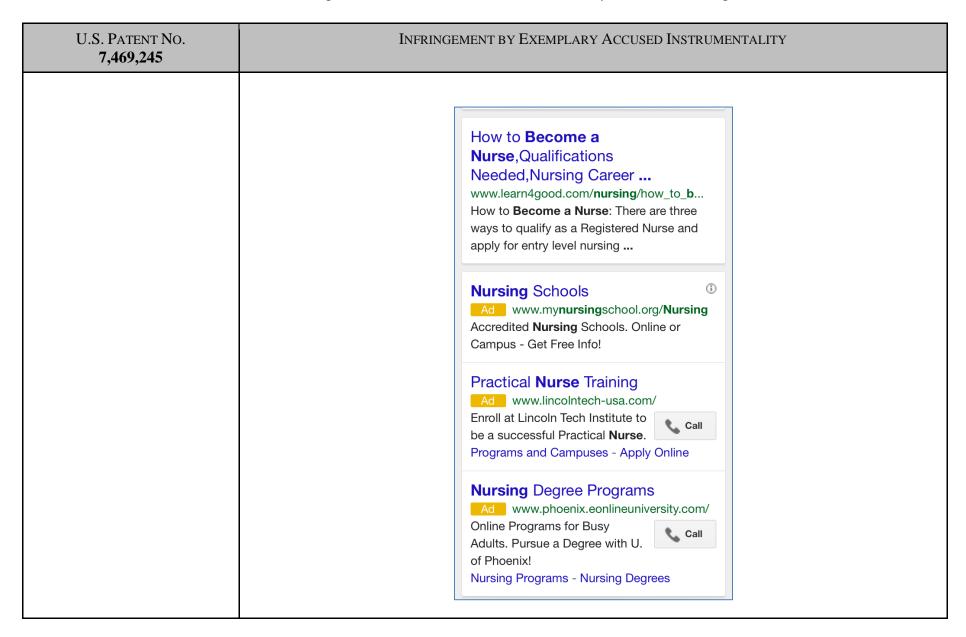




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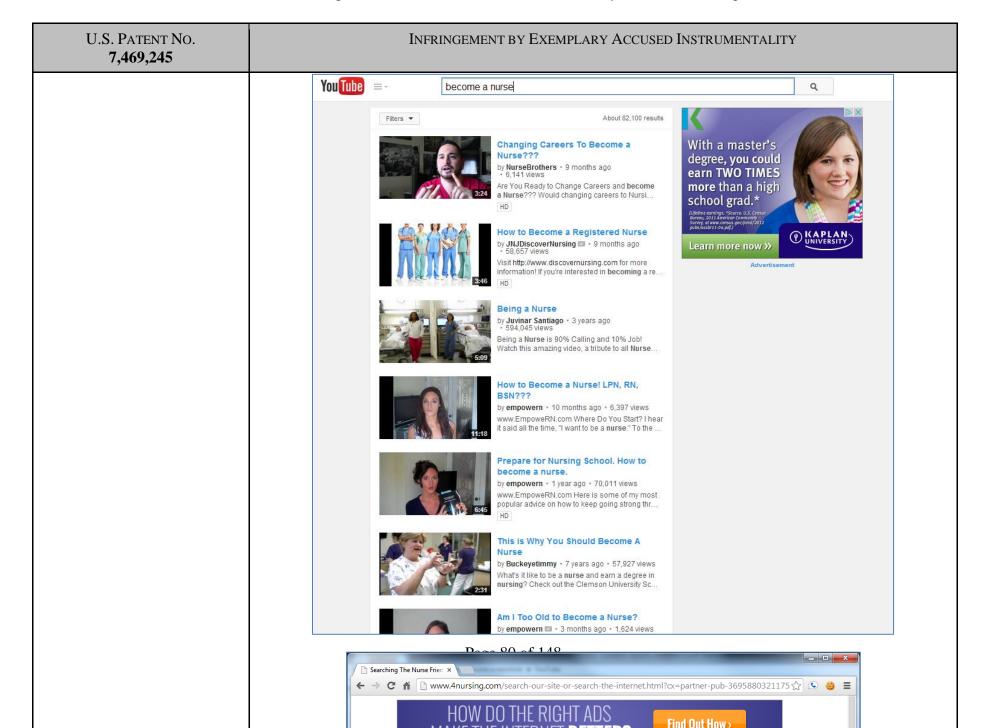


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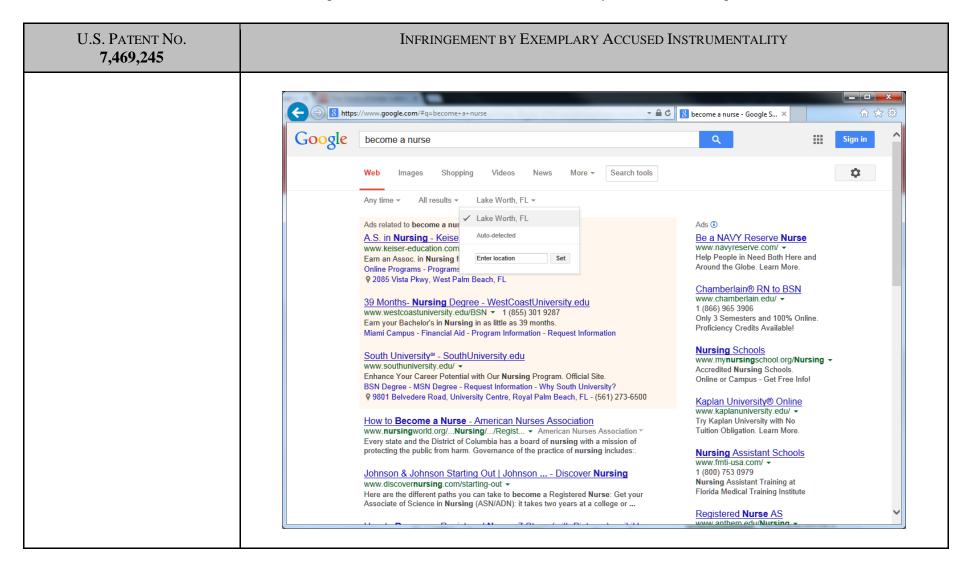
#### Case No. 2:13-cv-893

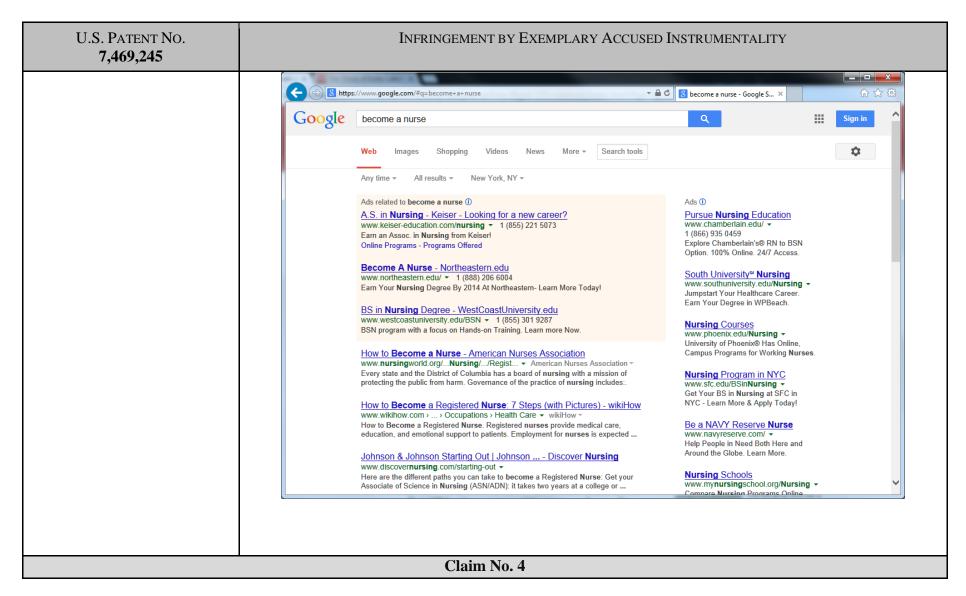
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U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	Claim No. 3		
The method of claim 1, further comprising ordering the search results based upon the user preference data.	The Accused Instrumentalities order the search results based upon the user preference data.  Context is subtle, and it's not easy for a computer to replicate the kind of contextual understanding humans have in everyday conversation. Yet, despite the challenges, over the past decade context has become a foundational part of search, and it's hard to imagine search without it:  **Language: What is the language of the search query? The query language is an incredibly basic, yet important signal we rely on to determine the right results to serve. If you type a search in French and we return results entirely in Swahili, you'll be changing search engines very, very fast.  **Geography: Where was the search conducted? If you're looking to order a pizza, and we send you off to a pizza parlor on the other side of the country, you'n be waiting a long time for delivery.  **Search queries: What search queries did you type immediately before this one? If you say to me "I'm looking for a card game," and is say to you, "which one?" and then you say 'Dominion," and then I say. "The card game or the power company?" you'd be pretty frustrated. It's the same with search.  Personalization, a special kind of context.  **Personalization, a special kind of context, it's the context of you. For example, what are you interested in, who do you care about, and what do you search for regularly? In addition to the contexts mentioned above, we personalize search results in a couple specific ways:  - Past search activity: With Web History personalization, we make search results more relevant to you based on your interests, as revealed through the 'context' of past queries and cicks. We look at both "pattern" (which site do you generally visit for a given loop; and "preference" (which topics do you tend to be interested in). For example, if you're an apple farmer who frequently visit sites about apple varietles and farming techniques, well be more likely to show you results about apple the fruit rather than Apple computers. If you're signed		

U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	http://insidesearch.blogspot.com/2011/11/some-thoughts-on-personalization.html		
	About Google Web History		
	You can get better search results and recommendations with Web History turned on. Web History includes your searches and other web activity.		
	Your Web History is private. This means you need to be signed in to your Google Account to view your history.		
	View and manage your Web History		
	When you create a Google Account, Google Web History is automatically turned on. You can see your Web History or change your settings at www.google.com/history 2 . Learn how to delete your Web History 2 , save your Web History 2 , or edit your Web History on your mobile device 2 .		
	What is stored in your Web History		
	Google Web History saves information about your activity on the web, as well as details about your browser, including:		
	<ul> <li>Pages you visit</li> <li>Searches on Google</li> <li>Results that appeared, including private results L<sup>a</sup> from Google products like Google+, Gmail, and Google Calendar</li> <li>Ads you respond to by clicking the ad itself or completing a transaction on the advertiser's site</li> <li>Your IP address</li> <li>Your browser type and language</li> </ul>		
	Browser history		
	Your past searches and web activity may also be stored in your browser or the Google Toolbar. Learn more about managing your browser history on Chrome L., Safari L., Internet Explorer L., Toolbar L., and Firefox L.		
	How history works when you're signed out		
	Your search and ad results may be customized using search activity from your computer even if you're signed out. To turn off this type of customization, follow these steps:		
	<ol> <li>Visit google.com/history/optout  when not signed in to a Google Account.</li> <li>Click Disable customizations based on search activity. This will turn the setting off for anyone who uses the same browser and computer as you.</li> </ol>		
	https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/54068		

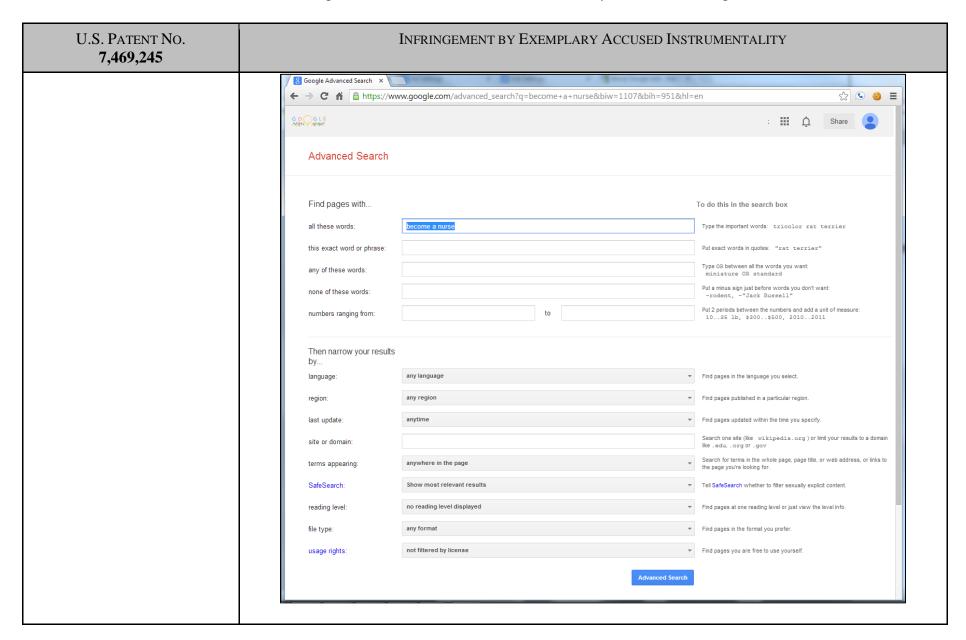
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality	
	Types of cookies used by Google  We use different types of cookie to run Google websites. Some or all of the cookies identified below may be stored in your browser. You oview and manage cookies in your browser (though browsers for mobile devices may not offer this visibility).  Category of use   Example	can
	These cookies allow our websites to remember information that changes the way the site behaves or looks, such as your preferred language or the region you are in. For instance, by remembering your region, a website may be able to provide you with local weather reports or traffic news. These cookies can also assist you in changing text size, font and other parts of web pages that you can personalize.  Loss of the information stored in a preference cookie may make the website experience less functional but should not prevent it from working.  Most Google users will have a preferences cookie called 'PREF' in their browsers. A browser sends this cookie with requests to Google's sites. The PREF cookie may store your preferences and other information, in particular your preferred language (e.g. English), how many search results you wish to have shown per page (e.g. 10 or 20) and whether or not you wish to have Google's SafeSearch filter turned on.	i
	http://www.google.com/policies/technologies/t	:ypes/



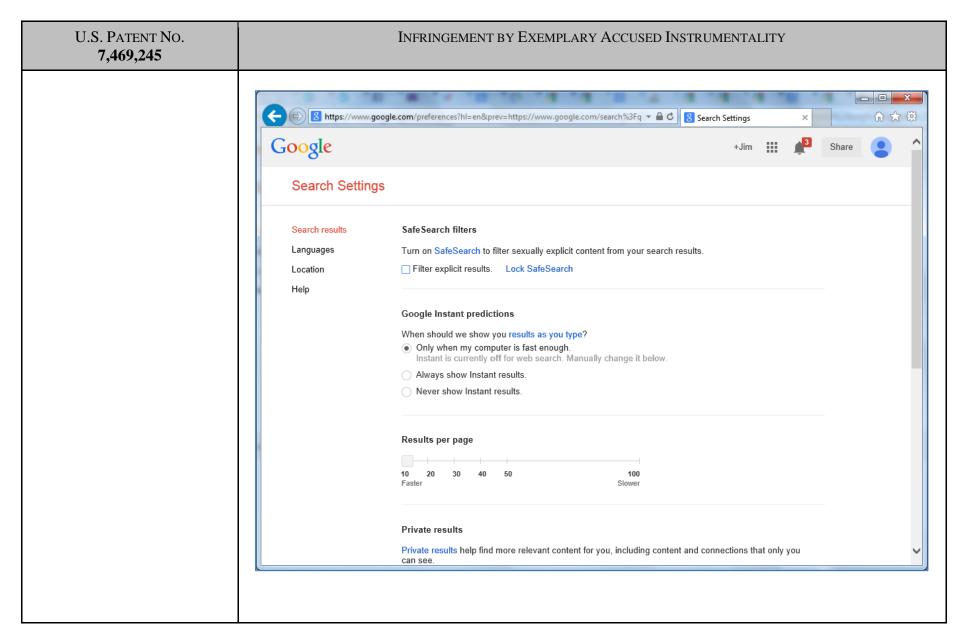


U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
The method of claim 1, wherein creating user preference data based upon the	The Accused Instrumentalities create user preference data based upon the user preference input comprising setting the user preference data to default values.
user preference input comprises setting the user preference data to default values.	See claim 1 above.

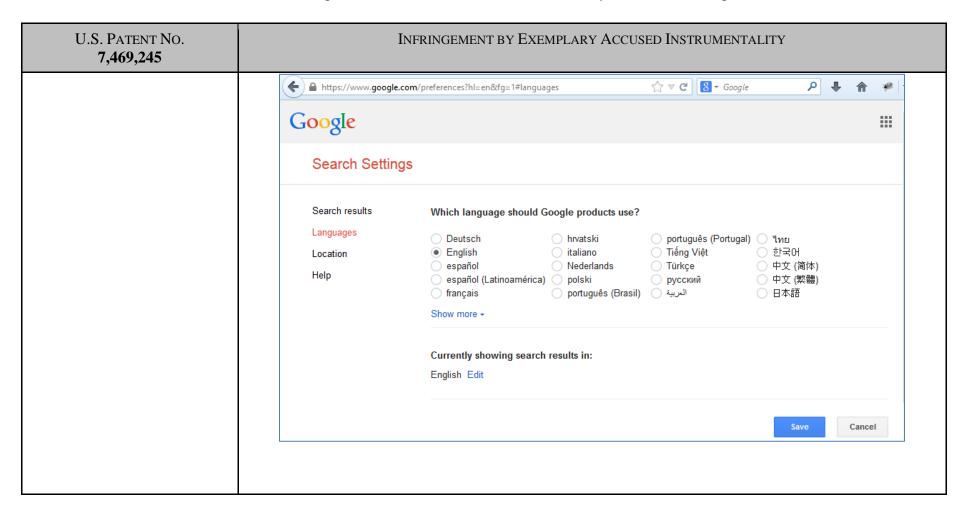
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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	https://www.google.fr/pr	references?hl=fr&fg=1#languages	☆ ▽ C Scogle	₽ ♣ ♠ ≉  -
	Google			Connexion
	Paramètres de re	echerche		
	Résultats de recherche Langues Position Aide	Quelle langue souhaitez-vous utiliser avec le  Deutsch hrvatski English italiano español Nederlands español (Latinoamérica) polski français português (Brasi	português (Portugal) ੀਅਂਹ Tiếng Việt 한국머 Türkçe 中文 (简体) pyccκий 中文 (繁體)	
		Affichage des résultats de recherche en : français Modifier		
		Connecte	Enregistrer Andrews pour utiliser les paramètres précédents. En sav	nuler oir plus
		Claim No. 5		
The method of claim 1, further comprising:	See claim 1 above.			
receiving user preference edit input via the communications link from the data processing device; and	processing device.	talities receive the user prefer	erence edit input via communic	cation link from the data
comprising: receiving user preference edit input via the communications link from the data processing		français Modifier  Connecte  Claim No. 5	ez-vous pour utiliser les paramètres précédents. En sav	oir plus

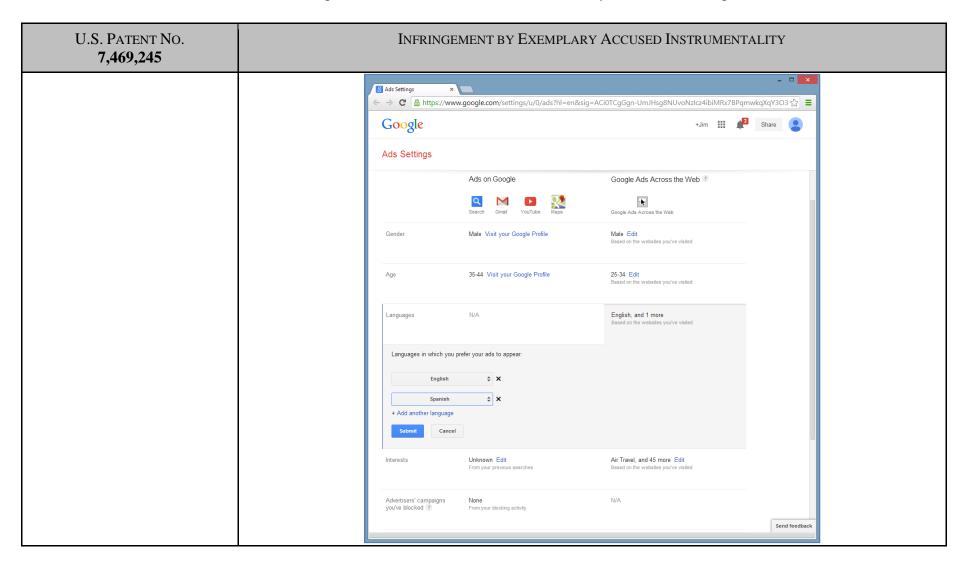
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U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality			
	Google Ads Settin			
		or Google Ads e web services and content. These settings help con	trol the types of Google ads you see.	
		Ads on Google	Google Ads Across the Web ③	
		Search	Google Ads Across the Web YouTube	
	Gender	N/A	Male Edit Based on your Google profile (?)	
	Age	N/A	35-44 Edit Based on your Google profile (?)	
	Languages	N/A	English Edit Based on the websites you've visited	
	Interests	N/A	Action & Adventure Films, and 53 more Edit Based on the websites you've visited	
	Opt-out setting	Opt out of interest-based ads on 0	Google Opt out of interest-based Google Ads Across the Web	
	Google adhere advertising fron	imer Ads Help Center to learn more about how Goog is to advertising industry privacy standards. To learn in Google and other participating companies, visit ou okie, you can install the DoubleClick opt out extension	about these standards, including how you can opt out of interest-based r About Google Ads page. If you want to permanently opt out of the	

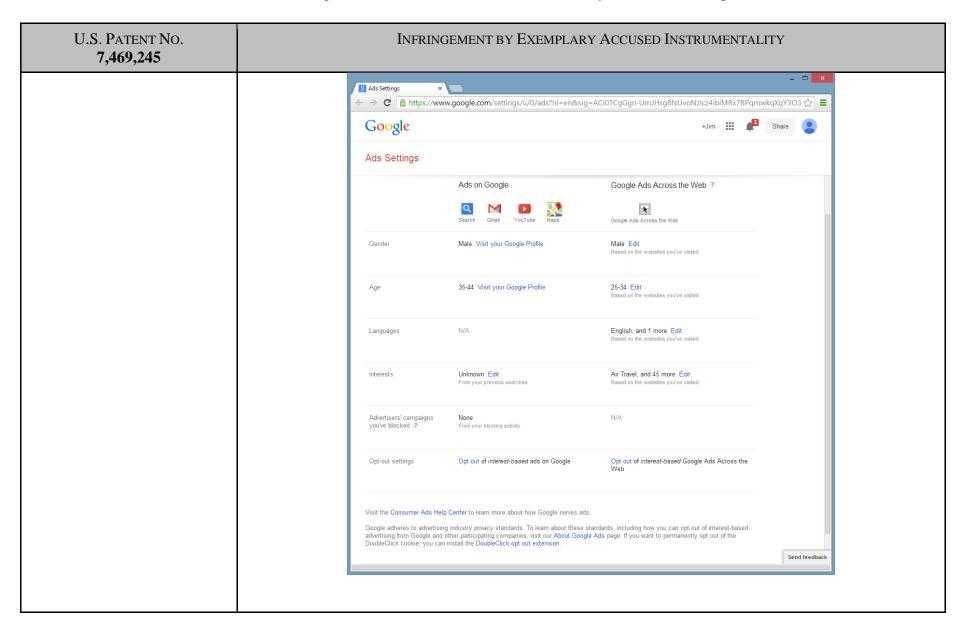
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

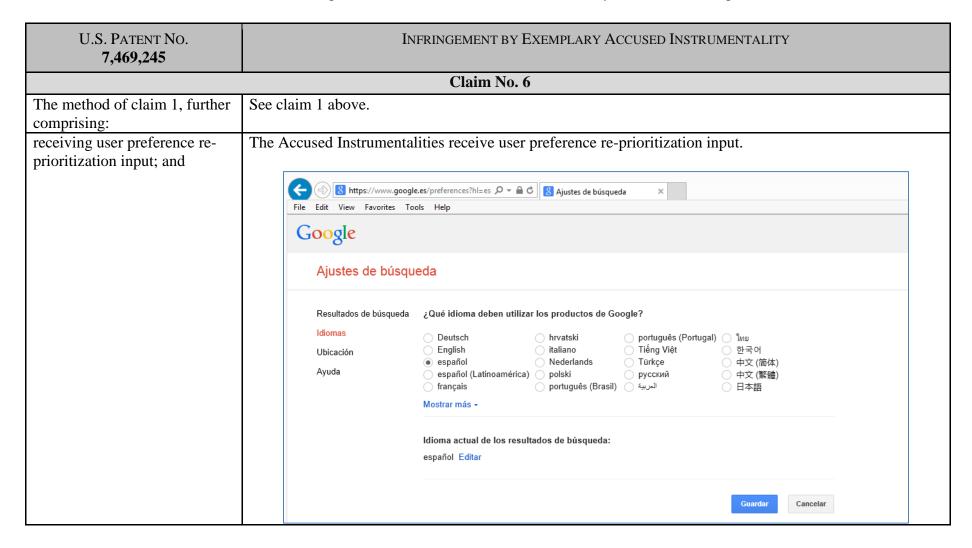
U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	Spanish Sundanese Swahili Swedish Syriac In Tajik Tamil Tatar Telugu Thai Tibetan  Spanish  Opt out of interest-based Google Ads Across the Web		
modifying the user preference data based upon the user preference edit input.	The Accused Instrumentalities modify the user preference data based upon the user preference edit input.		

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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

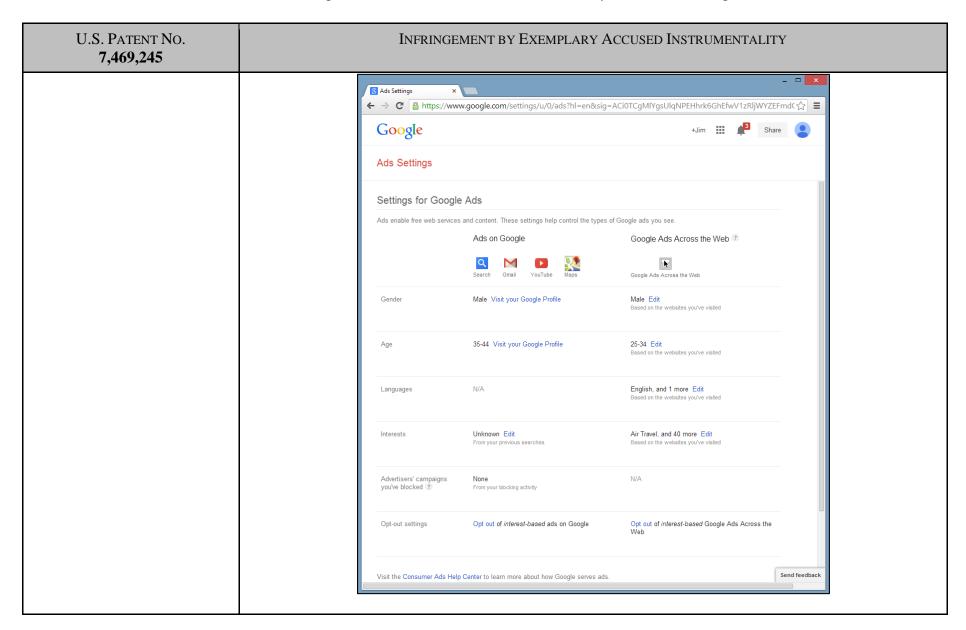


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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

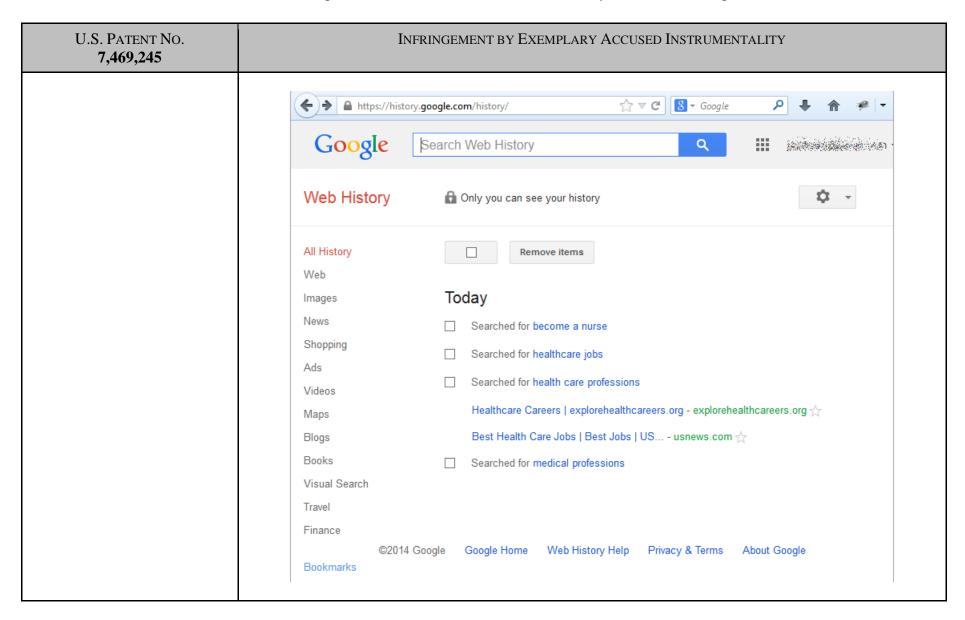




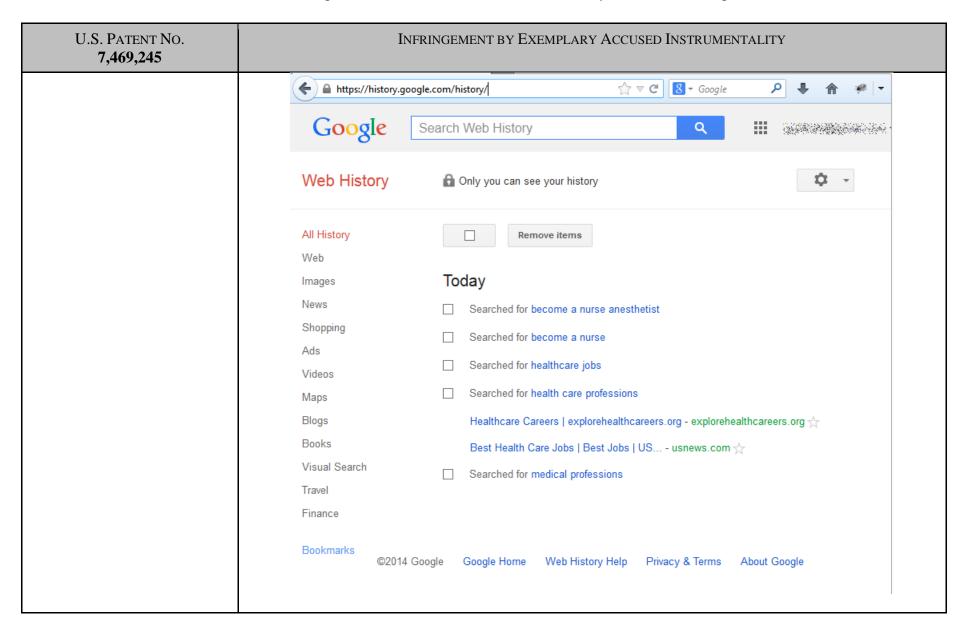
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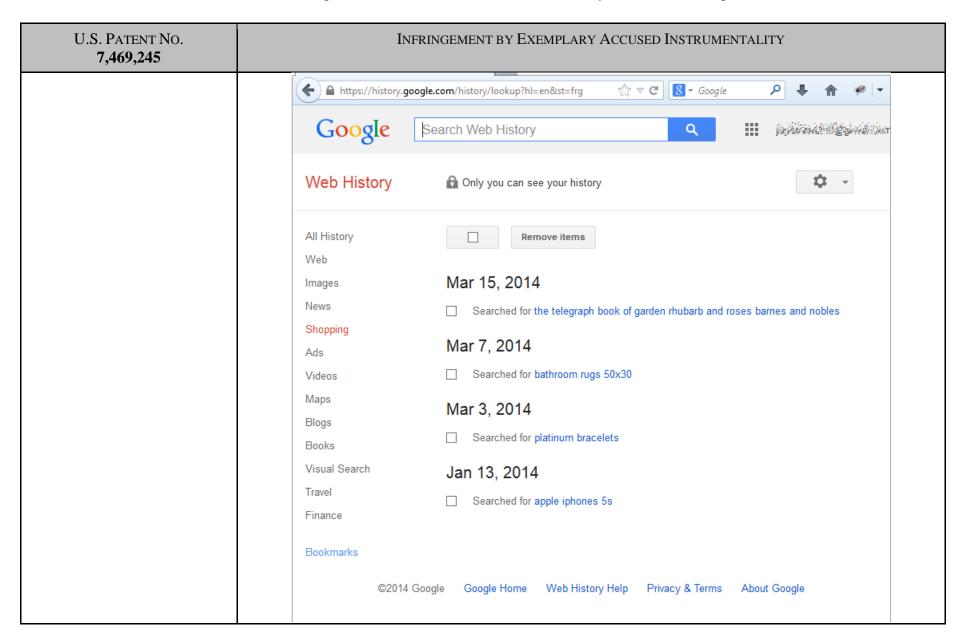
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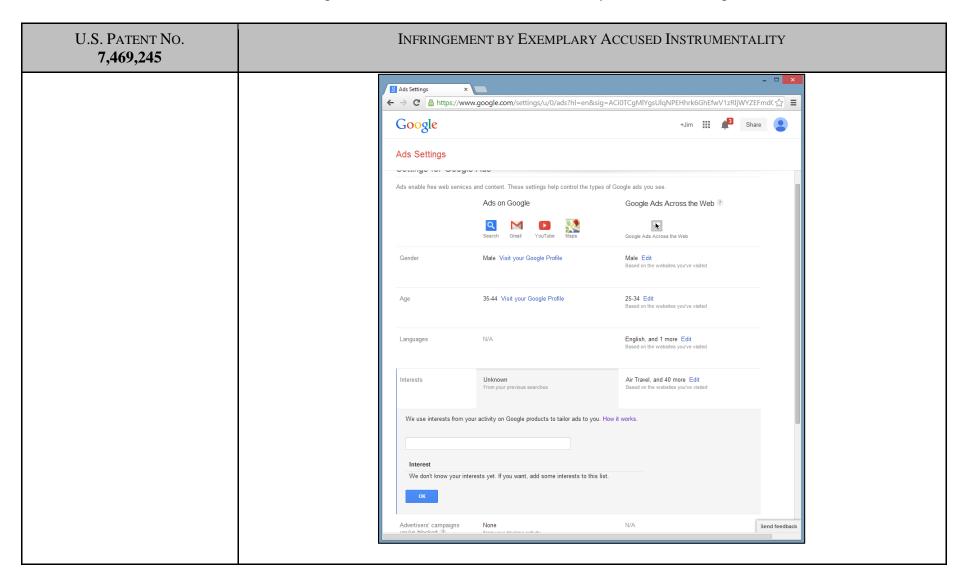
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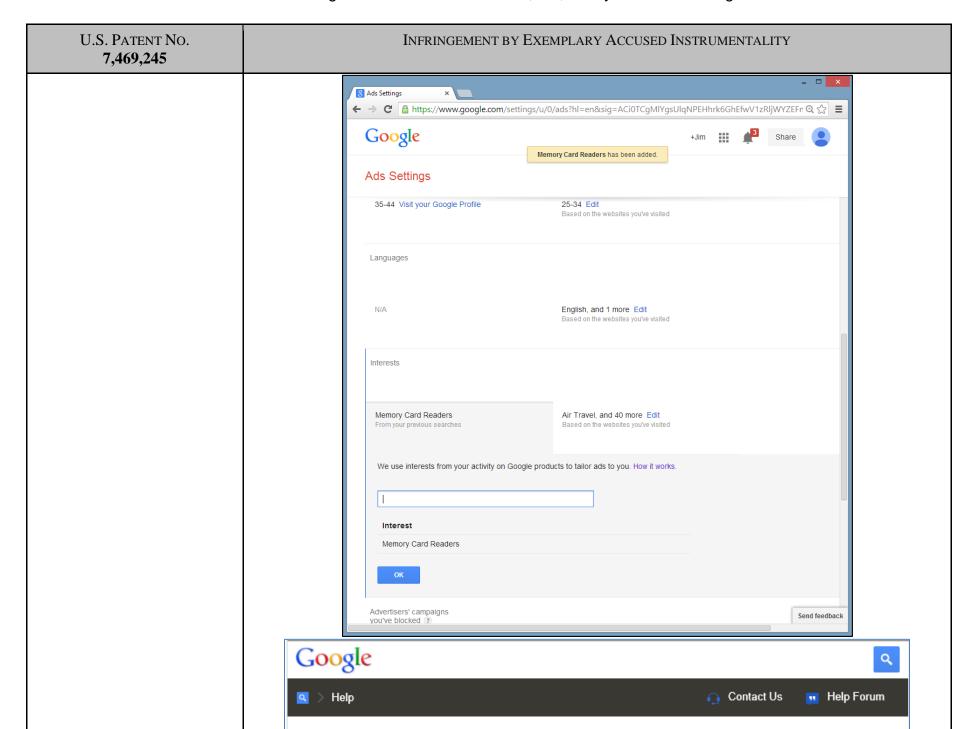
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re-prioritizing the user preference data based upon the user preference re-	The Accused Instrumentalities reprioritize the user preference data based upon the user preference reprioritization input.		
prioritization input.	See above.		

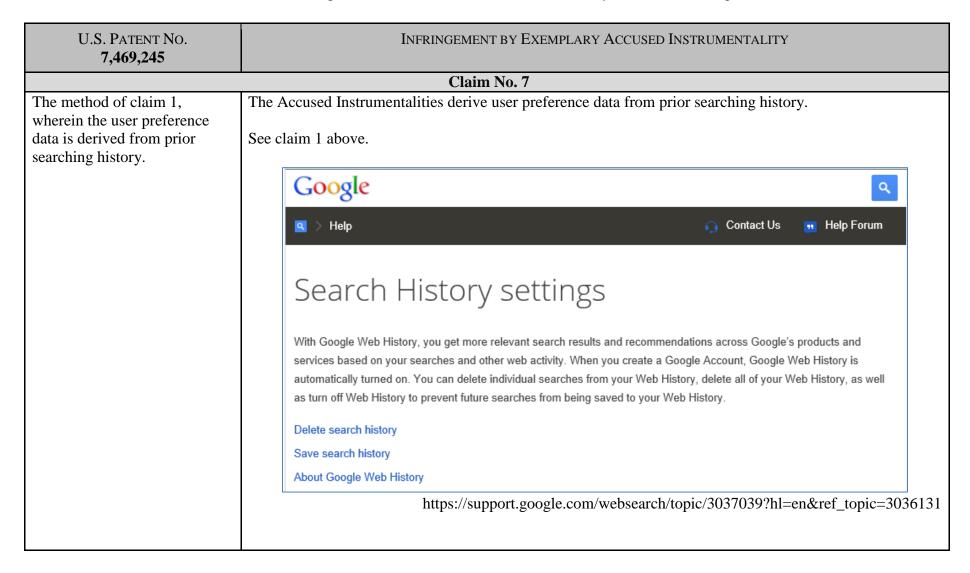
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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

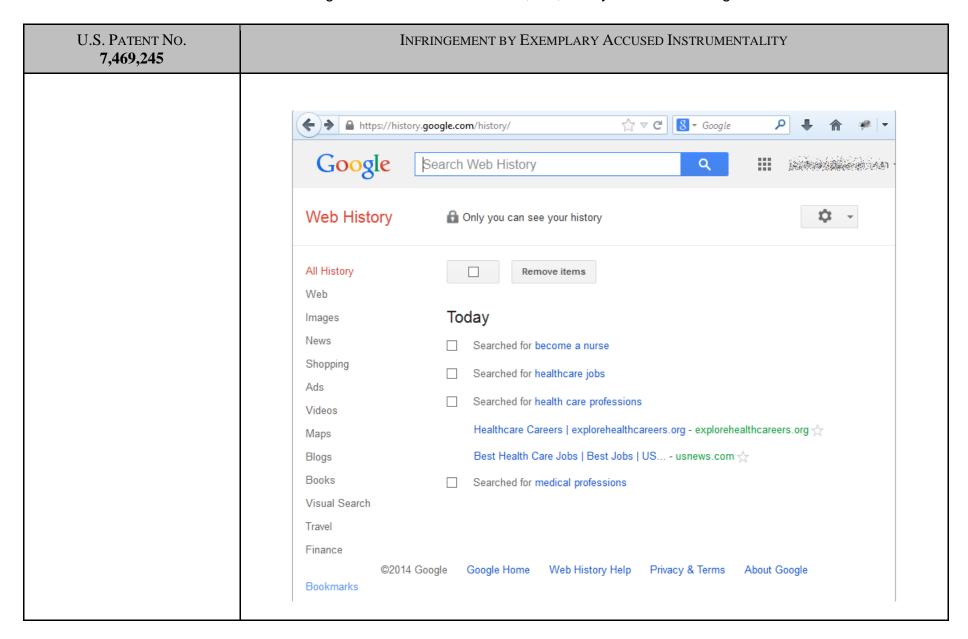


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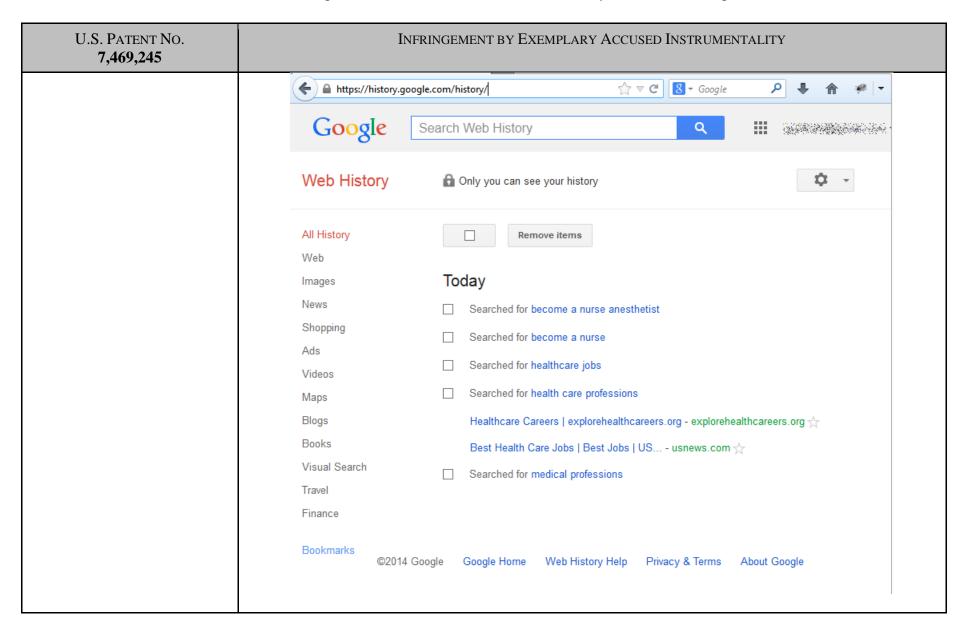


U.S. PATENT No. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality		
	About Google Web History		
	You can get better search results and recommendations with Web History turned on. Web History includes your searches and other web activity.		
	Your Web History is private. This means you need to be signed in to your Google Account to view your history.		
	View and manage your Web History		
	When you create a Google Account, Google Web History is automatically turned on. You can see your Web History or change your settings at www.google.com/history & . Learn how to delete your Web History & , save your Web History & , or edit your Web History on your mobile device & .		
	What is stored in your Web History		
	Google Web History saves information about your activity on the web, as well as details about your browser, including:		
	<ul> <li>Pages you visit</li> <li>Searches on Google</li> <li>Results that appeared, including private results ☑ from Google products like Google+, Gmail, and Google Calendar</li> <li>Ads you respond to by clicking the ad itself or completing a transaction on the advertiser's site</li> <li>Your IP address</li> <li>Your browser type and language</li> </ul>		
	Browser history		
	Your past searches and web activity may also be stored in your browser or the Google Toolbar. Learn more about managing your browser history on Chrome ②, Safari ②, Internet Explorer ②, Toolbar ②, and Firefox ②.		
	How history works when you're signed out		
	Your search and ad results may be customized using search activity from your computer even if you're signed out. To turn off this type of customization, follow these steps:		
	<ol> <li>Visit google.com/history/optout L<sup>2</sup> when not signed in to a Google Account.</li> <li>Click Disable customizations based on search activity. This will turn the setting off for anyone who uses the same browser and computer as you.</li> </ol>		
	https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/54068		

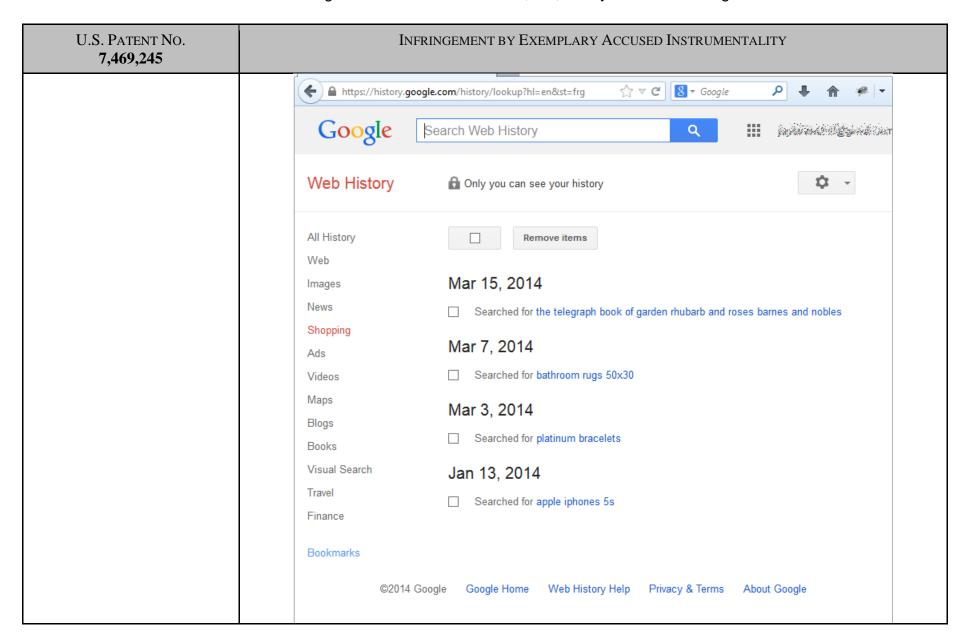
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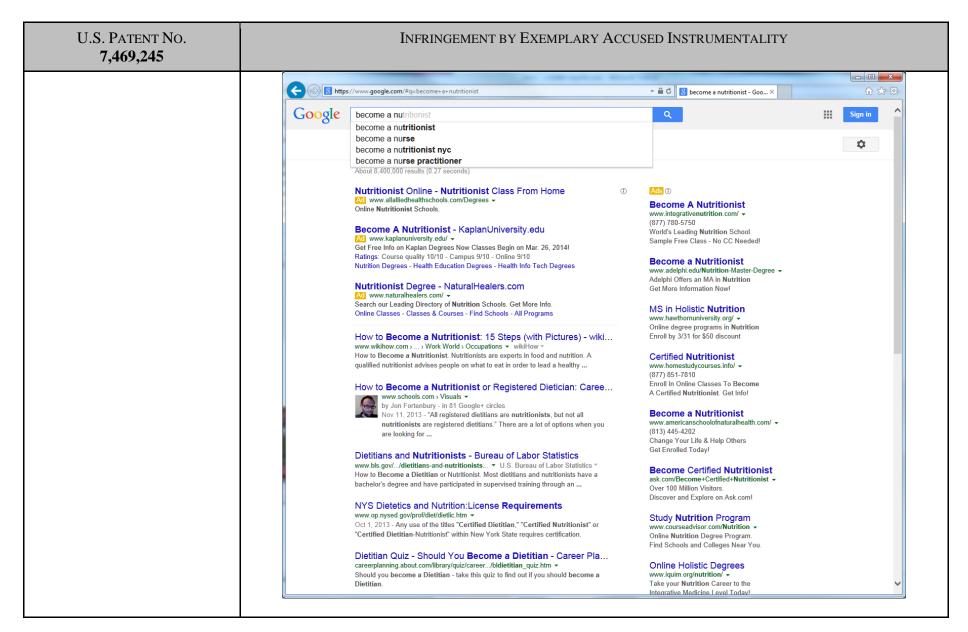
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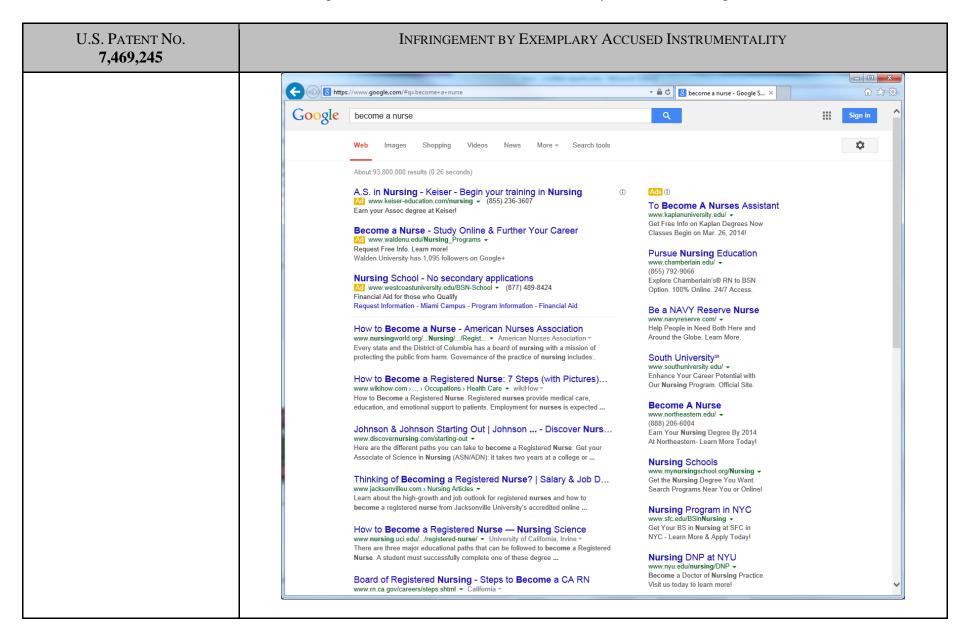


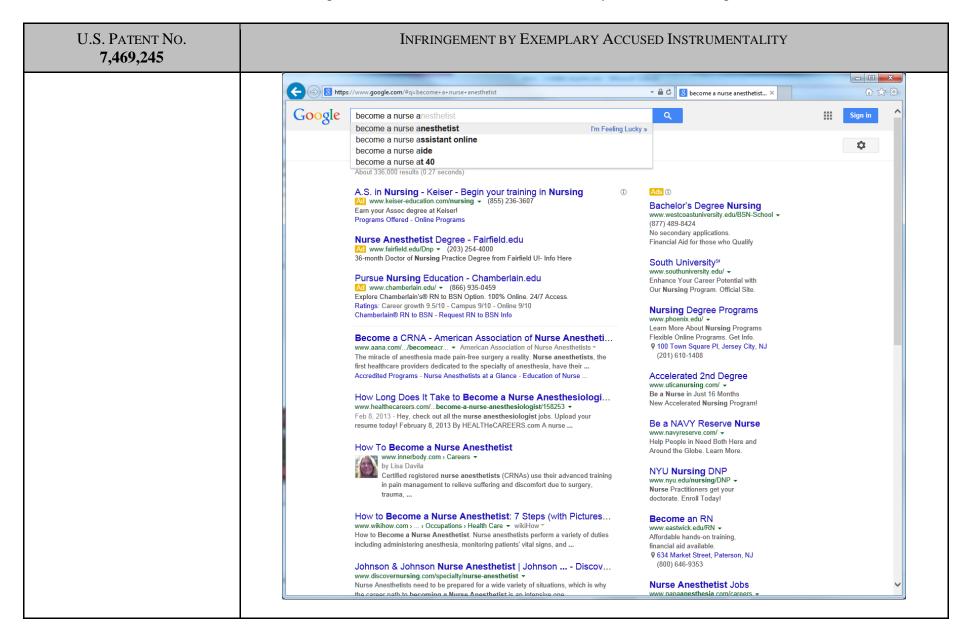
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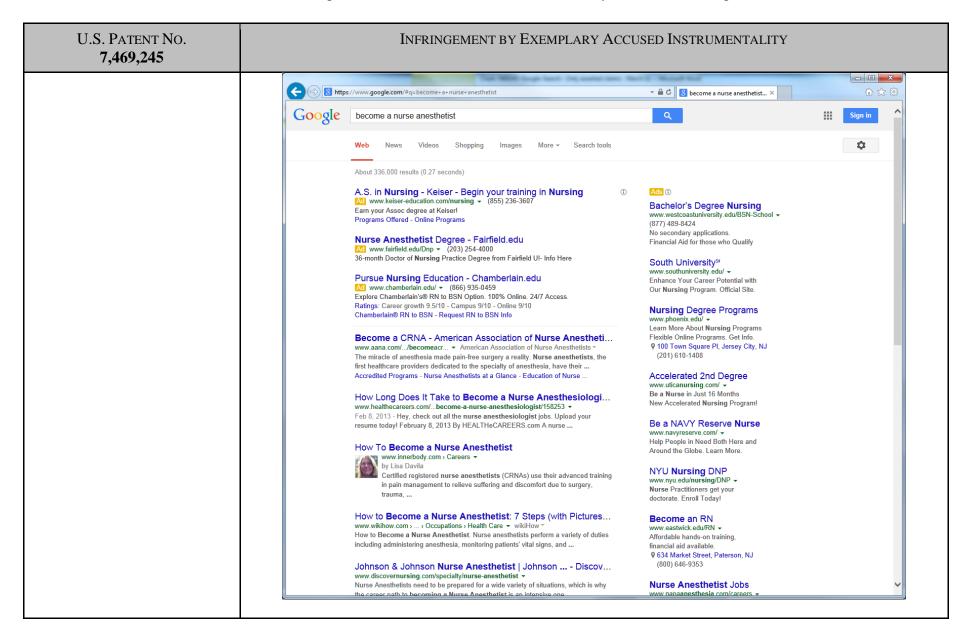


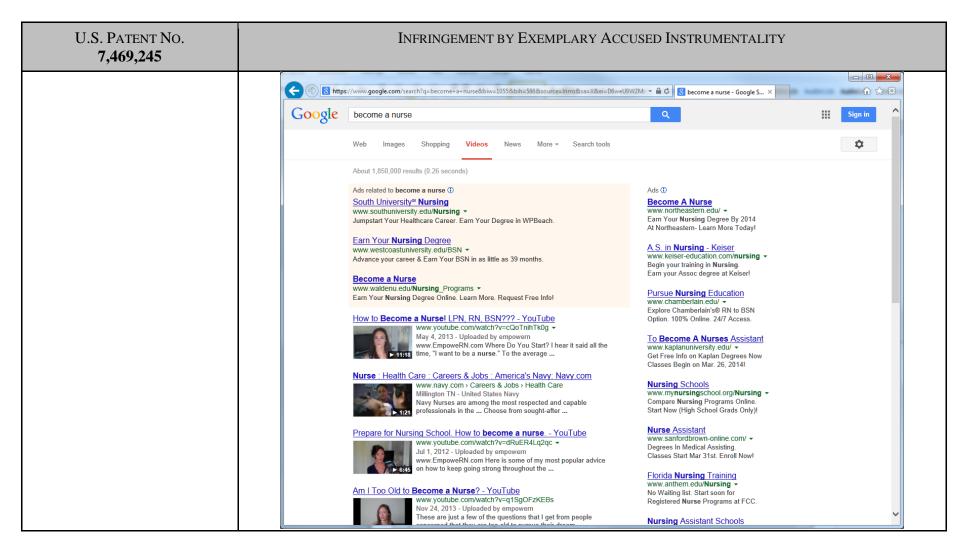
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality	
Claim No. 8		
The method of claim 1, further comprising:	See claim 1 above.	
receiving search refinement input via the communications link from the data processing device of the user;	The Accused Instrumentalities receive search refinement input via communication link from data processing device of the user.	



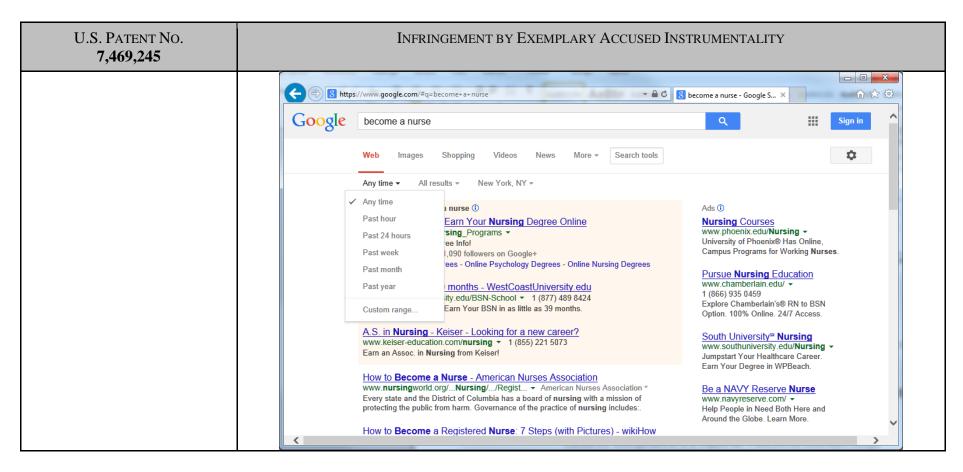




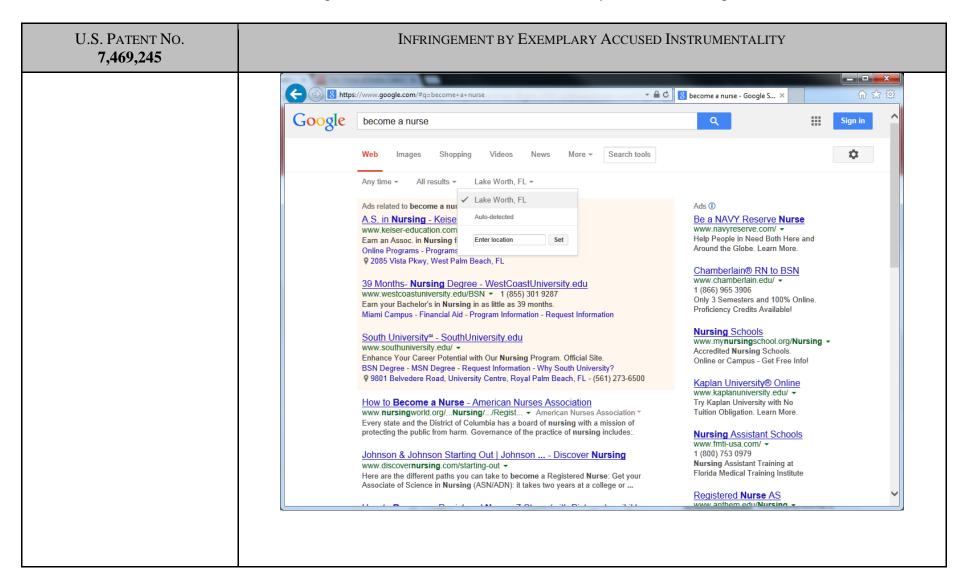


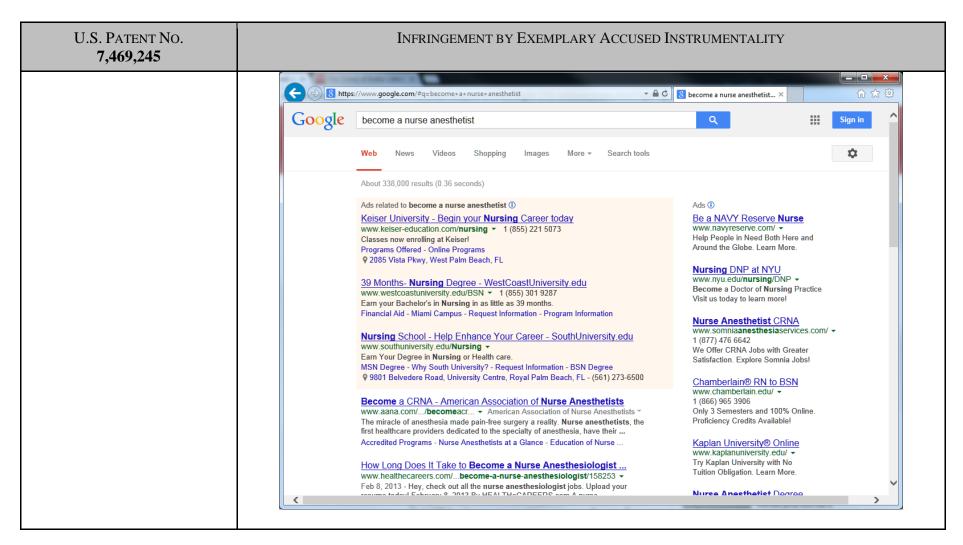


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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

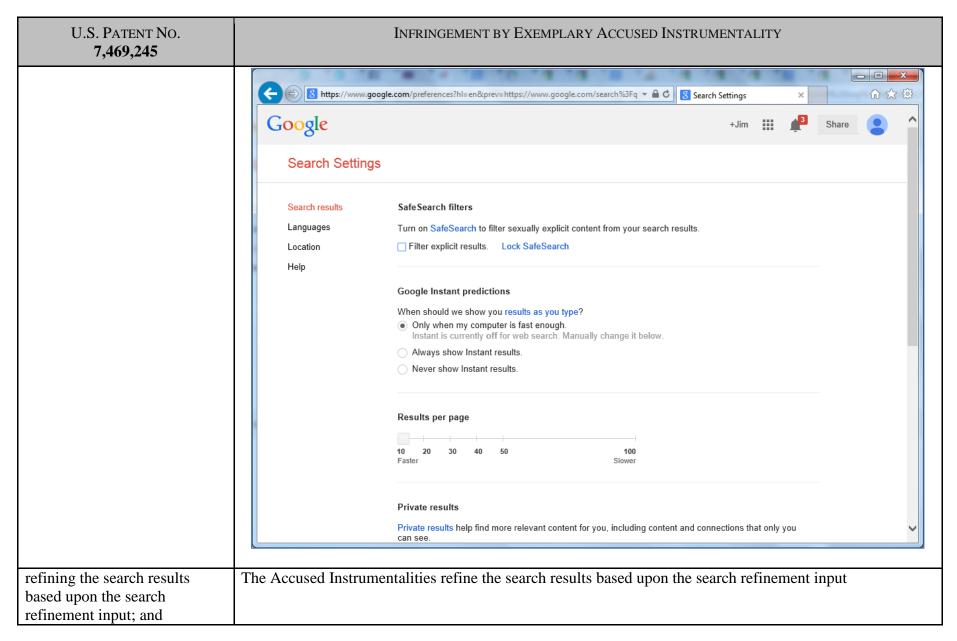


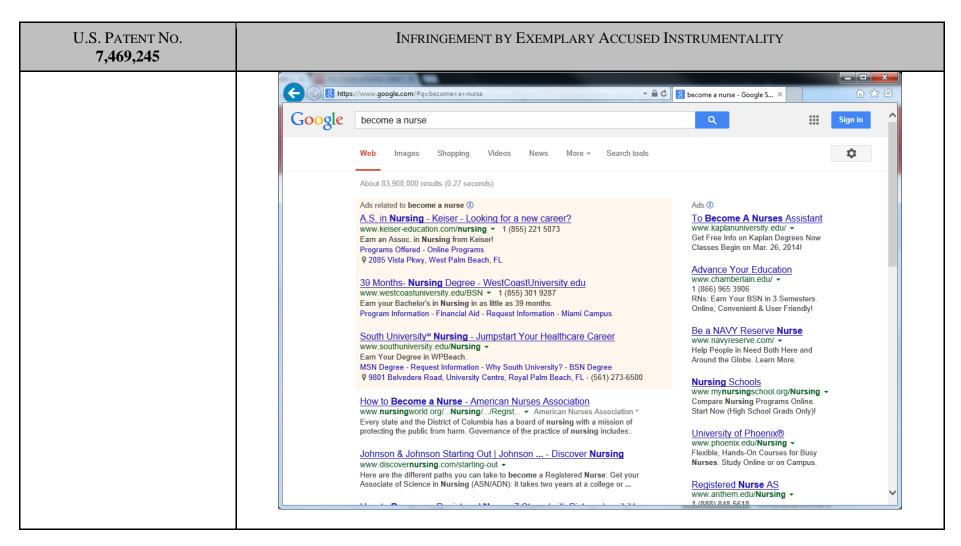
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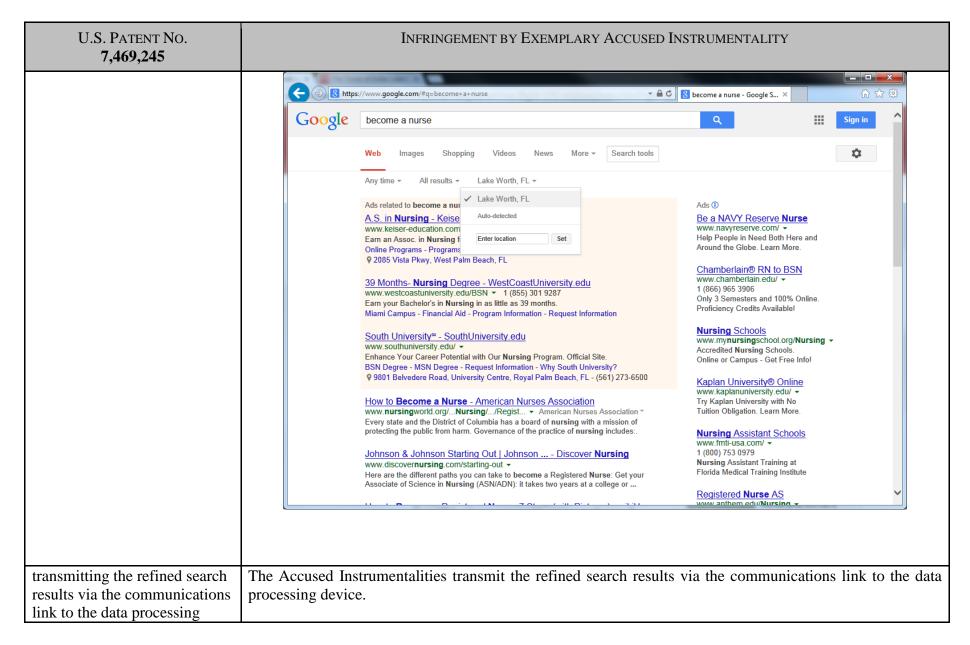


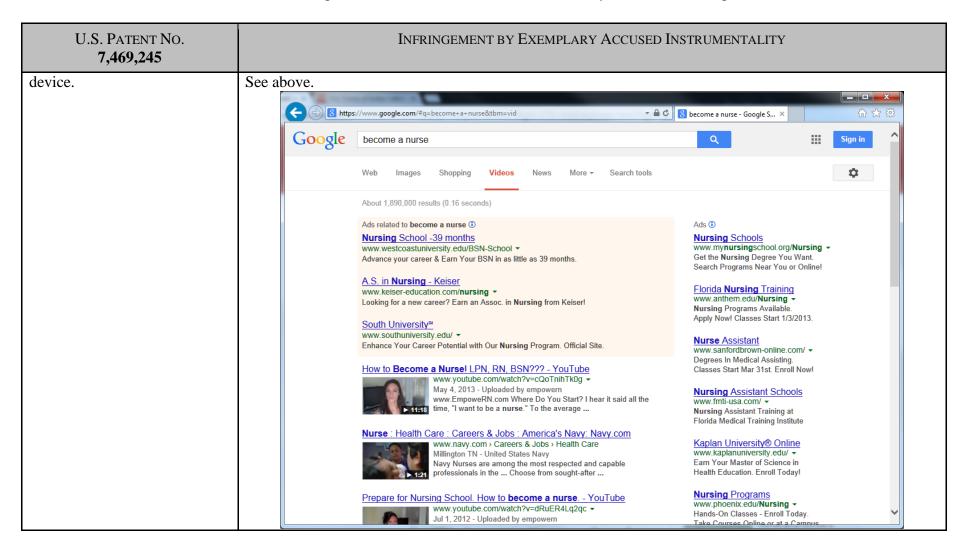
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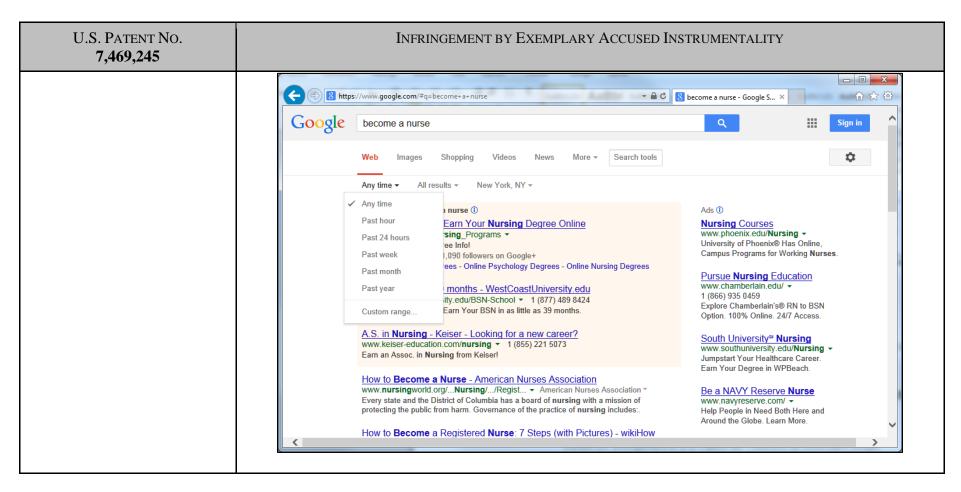




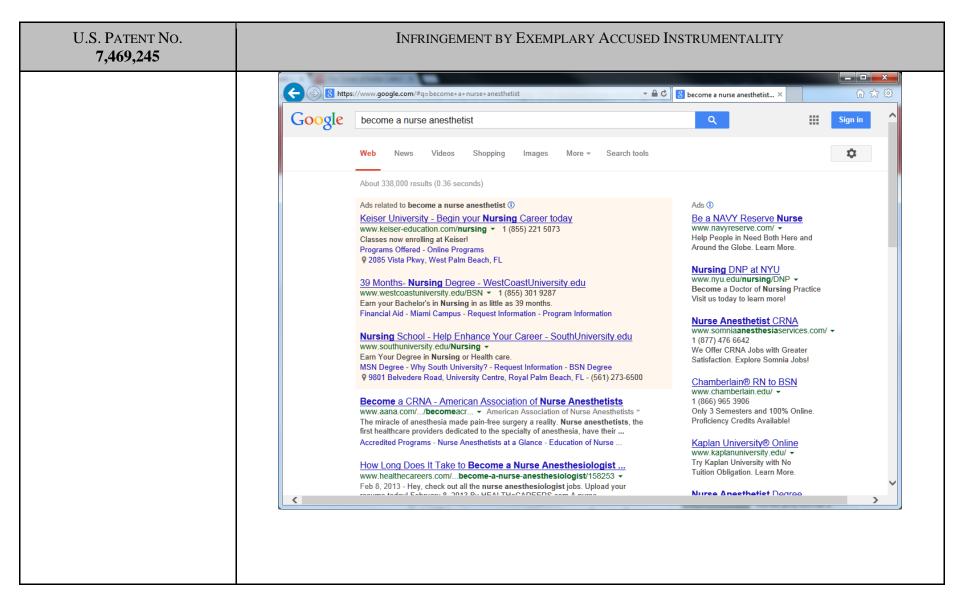
Case No. 2:13-cv-893
Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



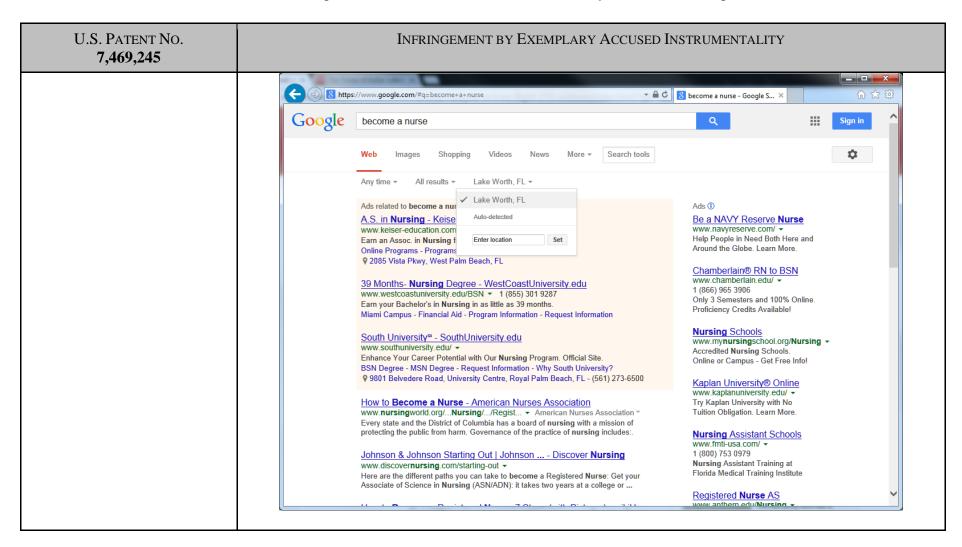


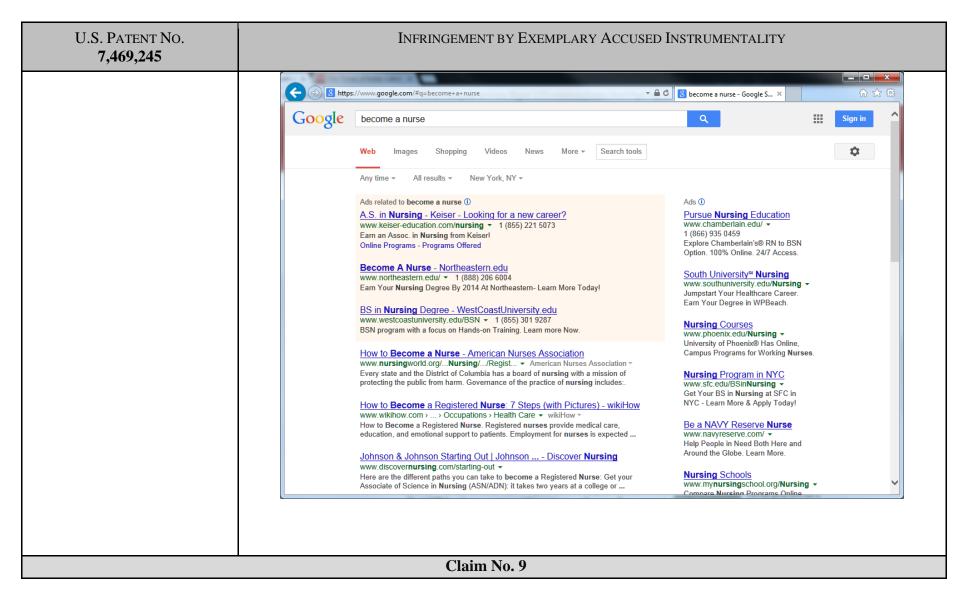


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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google





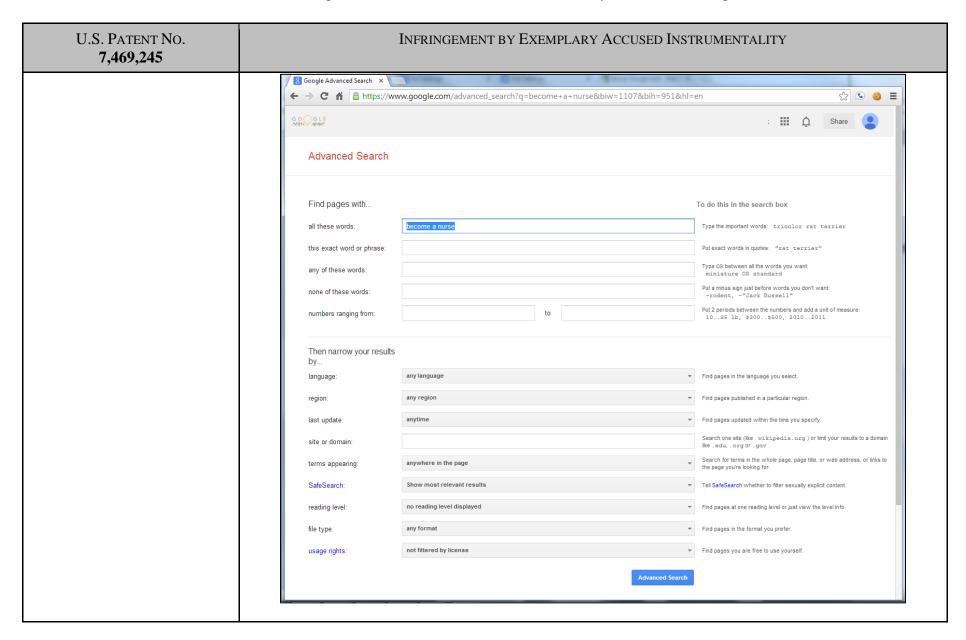
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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
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").  See claim 1 above.
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.  See claim 1 above.

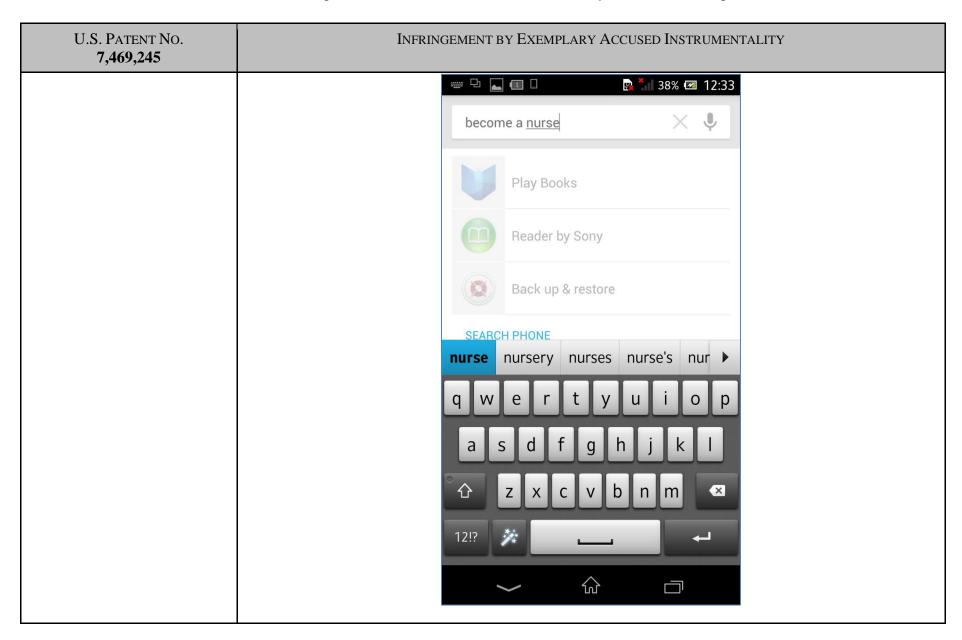
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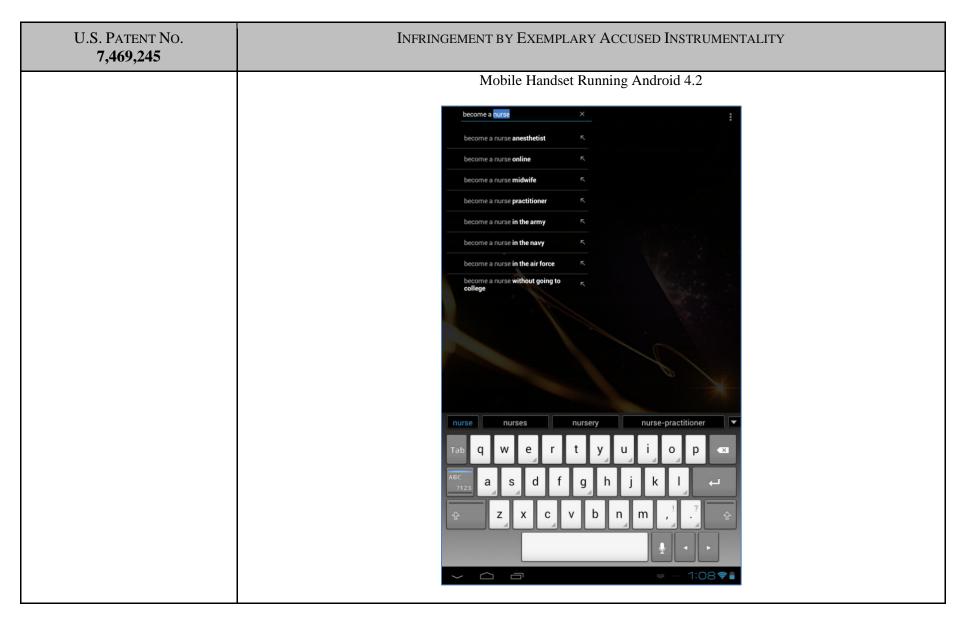


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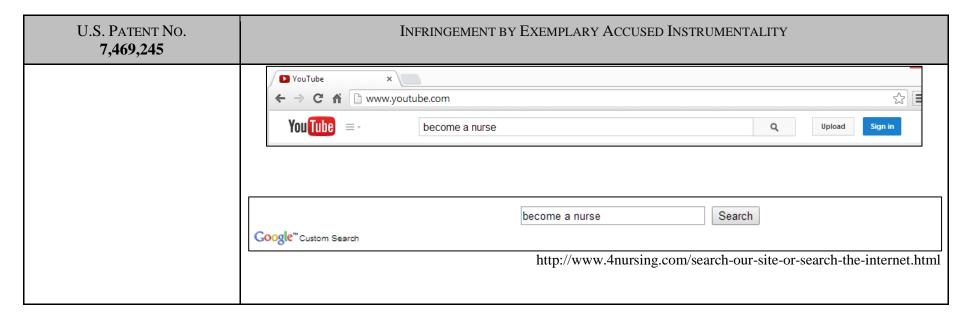


U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	Tablet Running Android 4.0.2
	become a nurse - AOL Sea ×
	Aol. become a nurse SEARCH Google

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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google

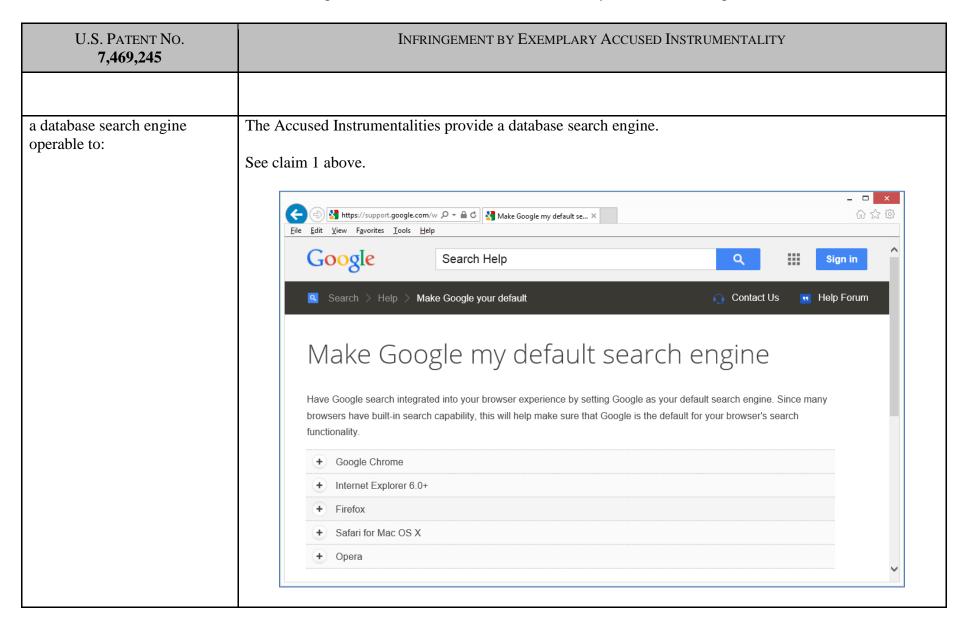
U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	●●●○○ AT&T M-Cell
	become a nurse Cancel
	become a nurse
	become a nurse anesthetist
	become a nurse online
	become a nurse midwife
	become a nurse practitioner
	become a nurse in the army
	Q Search for "become a nurse"
	QWERTYUIOP
	ASDFGHJKL
	Z X C V B N M      ✓
	123 Q space Search
	Google Search App Running on iOS 7.1

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Exhibit C: Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,469,245 by Defendant Google



U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	GET https://www.google.com/s?sugexp=chm_pq_q%2Chmss2% 3Dfalse&gs_rn=37&gs_ripsy-ab&tok=h4hlH4GsT3YM8p275CZqg&cp=14 &gs_id=2c&xhr=tkq=become%2Oa% 2Onurse&es_nrs=true&pf=p&output=search&sclient=psy- ab&cq=&gs_l=&pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_cp.r_qf. &bvm=bv.62578216,d.dmQ&fp=2abeaecf5dalba90&biw=1065&bih=880&dpr=1 &tok=bech=13ψ=rrsbU8CODeHQ0WHjhIG4BA.1394326447395.2 HTTF/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-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8,hi;q=0.6 Cookie: RREF=ID=abC727399ffdae17:U=Icae8bOef21b319f:FF= 0:LD=m:TM=139409595:LM=1394116709:GM=1:S=TIRmTGghHC4jxtqK; NID= 67=QGZ_KCpZ55iFlc6lB2- cgzNoU7vTcL2ng5JYPhQHA7twmtHZbqMfj5GXTUdV8kM_iDWYag3aN9jiTPhTcnyN SC5pdT_C49FQXdo55 _VzLPu_fa_Xj8Oo6IqdfhMqgj78ACfoAnJZDbXRJjyMo7kBDFRPNCQduC6e2Dpu Rgx-9cK9fj:FSPx1UovzbhSFqimQoGWdInPtpPc6aRrywbiPW- n74tUdvTzJ3o_jUNURJYQGOoTB3uxn7TIQIv59vXiDv33-Uxi7amPOu-VpyOZJ- b8Y; HSID=AgCale17vmKXlGyt; SSID=AacdraQ6T8Qsq9qYA; APISID=TOKEifxorbzGMaa1/AFcQwYYxyHbLH8Oad; OGPC=270001-1:; OGPC- 270001:; S=grandcentral=Judp?PixARNAbbcuj9rycg; SID=DQAAAMoAAACV8pgPvO2HgVifFmC45tVaPC2nwi8-18 _GpynaMu8KxK6FAGEdFo2ohRxlCahvXIDZrvyEsplawpAlcBkhBnYMBp8h62UCO5 4BYFIPMOYYI 41kK_A22ubBIG n_lrKGHTmu29fFVwFAolYtdoIP4AYb52jiRTt NaI_dSDHLbFDRhVD4vnjXO-6 HJdRLKcOMqWOBPpUsyzstNdHSOLJ4THBvOHeOkc5halxV2yGLtK- 94C9Q7wrmDqmkcf2x1PW4AY9FyT_3BRUegm5  GET request of "Advanced Search"

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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	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.

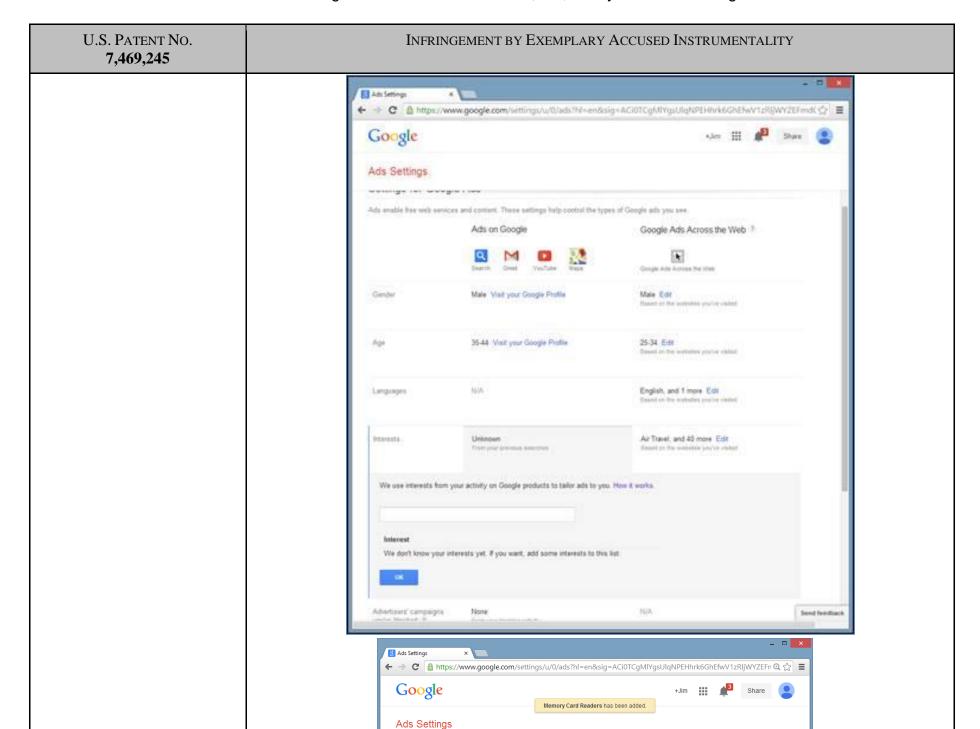
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U.S. PATENT NO. <b>7,469,245</b>	Infringement by Exemplary Accused Instrumentality
	Algorithms  You want the answer, not trillions of webpages. Algorithms are computer programs that look for clues to give you back exactly what you want.
	For a typical query, there are thousands, if not millions, of webpages with helpful information. Algorithms are the computer processes and formulas that take your questions and turn them into answers. Today Google's algorithms rely on more than 200 unique signals or "clues" that make it possible to guess what you might really be looking for. These signals include things like the terms on websites, the freshness of content, your region and PageRank.  https://www.google.com/intl/en/insidesearch/howsearchworks/algorithms.html
receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument; and	The Accused Instrumentalities receive from the data processing device via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument.  See claim 1 above.
search 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 claim 1 above.

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an associative search engine operable to:	The Accused Instrumentalities include an associative search engine.	
receive user preference input from the data processing device via the communications link;	The Accused Instrumentalities receive user preference inputs from the data processing device via the communications link.  See claim 1 above.	
create user preference data based upon the user preference input; and	The Accused Instrumentalities create user preference data based upon the user preference input.  See claim 1 above.	
select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database relating to the search argument using the user preference data; and	The Accused Instrumentalities select at least one advertisement from an advertisement database relating to the search argument using the user preference data.  See claim 1 above.	
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 at least one advertisement via the communications link to the data processing device.  See claim 1 above.	
	Claim No. 12	
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein the user preference data comprises a list of keywords.	The Accused Instrumentalities' user preference data comprises a list of keywords.  See claim 9 above.	

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	Claim No. 13
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein creating the user preference data based upon the user preference input comprises setting the user preference data to default values.	The Accused Instrumentalities create the user preference data based upon the user preference input comprises setting the user preference data to default values.  See claims 4 and 9 above.
	Claim No. 14
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein the associate search engine is further operable to:	See claim 9 above.
receive user preference edit input via the communications link from the data processing device; and	Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities receive the user preference edit input via communication link from the data processing unit.  See claim 5 above.
modify the user preference data based upon the user preference edit input.	Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities modify the user preference data based upon the user preference edit input.  See claim 5 above.
Claim No. 15	
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein the associate search engine is further operable to:	See claim 9 above.
receive user preference re-	Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities receive user preference re-prioritization input.

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prioritization input; and	See claim 6 above.
re-prioritize the user preference data based upon the user preference re-prioritization input.	Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities reprioritize the user preference data based upon the user preference reprioritization input.  See claim 6 above.
	Claim No. 16
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein the user	The Accused Instrumentalities derive user preference data from prior searching history.
preference data is derived from prior searching history.	See claims 7 and 9 above.
	Claim No. 17
The advertising machine of claim 9, wherein the database search engine is further operable to:	See claim 9 above.
receive search refinement input via the communications link from the data processing	The Accused Instrumentalities receive search refinement input via communications link from data processing device of the user.
device of the user;	See claim 8 above.
refine the search results based upon the search refinement	The Accused Instrumentalities refine the search results based upon the search refinement input.
input; and	See claim 8 above.
transmit the refined search results via the communications link to the data processing	The Accused Instrumentalities transmit the refined search results via the communications link to the data processing device

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device.	See claim 8 above.
	Claim No. 18
A method for operating a data processing device of a user to receive advertisements via a communications link from an advertising machine implemented on at least one computer, 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 claim 1 above.
interacting with the advertising machine via the communications link to provide user preference input used to create user preference data by the advertising machine;	The Accused Instrumentalities interact with the advertising machine via the communications link to provide user preference input used to create user preference data by the advertising machine.  See claim 1 above.
transmitting to the advertising machine via the communications link a search request that includes a search argument; and	The Accused Instrumentalities transmit a search request that includes a search argument to the advertising machine via the communications link.  See claim 1 above.

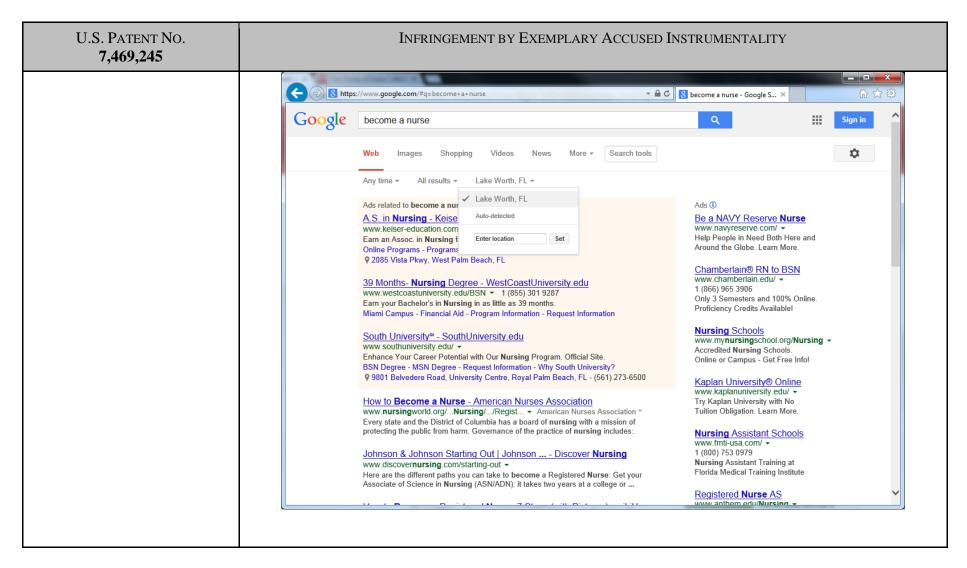
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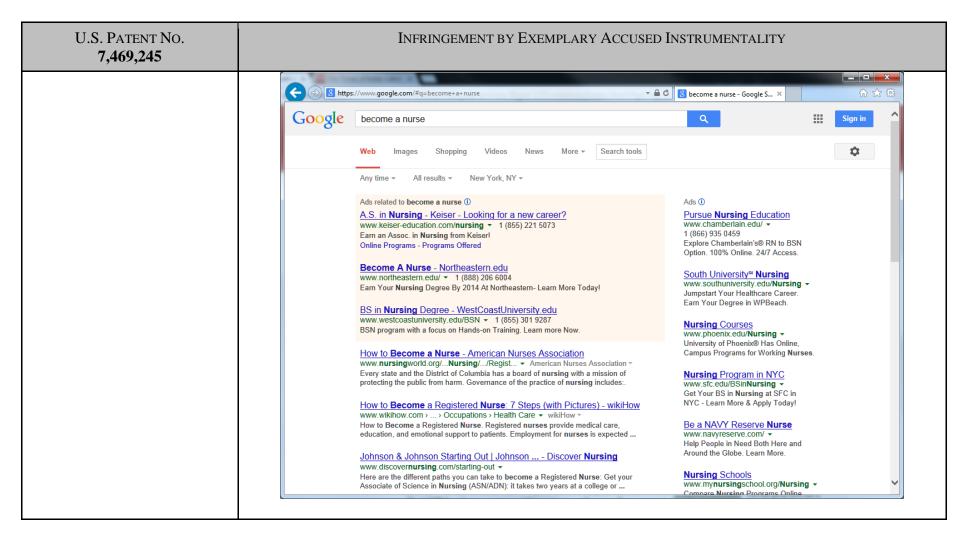
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receiving search results and at least one advertisement via the communications link from the advertising machine; the search results obtained from at least one database based upon the search argument; and the at least one advertisement obtained from at least one database having advertisement information based upon the search argument and the user preference data.	On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities receive search results and at least one advertisement via the communications link from the advertising machine; the search results obtained from at least one database based upon the search argument, and the at least one advertisement obtained from at least one database having advertisement information based upon the search argument and the user preference data.  See claim 1 above.
	Claim No. 20
The method of claim 18, wherein the search results are ordered based upon the user preference data.	The Accused Instrumentalities order the search results based upon the user preference data.  See claims 3 and 18 above.
Claim No. 21	
The method of claim 18, wherein the user preference data comprises a list of keywords.	The Accused Instrumentalities' user preference data comprises a list of keywords.  See claims 12 and 18 above.
	Claim No. 22
The method of claim 18, further comprising:	See claim 18 above.

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transmitting to the advertising machine via the communications link user preference edit input; and	The Accused Instrumentalities transmit user preference edit input to the advertising machine via the communications link.  See claim 5 above.
receiving at least one of modified search results and at least one differing advertisement that are based upon the search argument, the user preference input, and the user preference edit input.	The Accused Instrumentalities receive at least one of modified search results and at least one differing advertisement that are based upon the search argument, the user preference input, and the user preference edit input.  See claim 5 above.

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	Other technologies used in advertising	
	Google's advertising systems may use other technologies, including Flash and HTML5, for functions like display of interactive ad formats.  We may use the IP address, for example, to identify your general location. We may also select advertising based on information about your computer or device, such as your device model, browser type, or sensors in your device like the accelerometer.	
	Anonymous identifiers on mobile devices	
	To serve ads in services where cookie technology may not be available (for example, in mobile applications), we may use anonymous identifiers. These perform similar functions to cookies. To control the ads that we serve to apps on your mobile device, you can use our Ads Settings for apps. To change your preferences, or to opt out of interest-based ads, follow the instructions below for your mobile device.	
	Android	
	Open the Google Settings app on your device     Select Ads	
	ios	
	Some apps on iOS 6 devices use Apple's Advertising Identifier; to learn more about limiting ad tracking using this identifier, visit the <b>Settings</b> menu on your iOS 6 device. Legacy apps on your iOS 6 device, as well as apps on devices running older versions of iOS, may use a different device identifier. To opt out for these apps:	
	Open the Google Search app on your device     Press the Settings icon     Go to Ads Preferences	
	http://www.google.com/policies/techno	logies/ads/
Claim No. 23		
The method of claim 18,	See claim 18 above.	
further comprising:		
transmitting to the advertising	The Accused Instrumentalities transmit user preference re-prioritization input to the advertising m	nachine via
machine via the	the communications link.	
communications link user		
preference re-prioritization	See claim 6 above.	
input; and		

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receiving at least one of modified search results and at least one differing advertisement that are based upon the search argument, the user preference input, and the user preference reprioritization input.	The Accused Instrumentalities receive at least one of modified search results and at least one differing advertisement that are based upon the search argument, the user preference input, and the user preference re-prioritization input.  See claim 6 above.  Other technologies used in advertising Google's advertising systems may use other technologies, including Flash and HTML5, for functions like display of interactive ad formats. We may use the IP address, for example, to identify your general location. We may also select advertising based on information about your computer or device, such as your device model, browser type, or sensors in your device like the accelerometer.  Anonymous identifiers on mobile devices To serve ads in services where cookie technology may not be available (for example, in mobile applications), we may use anonymous identifiers. These perform similar functions to cookies. To control the ads that we serve to apps on your mobile device, you can use our Ads Settings for apps. To change your preferences, or to opt out of interest-based ads, follow the instructions below for your mobile device.  Android 1. Open the Google Settings app on your device 2. Select Ads  iOS  Some apps on iOS 6 devices use Apple's Advertising Identifier; to learn more about limiting ad tracking using this identifier, visit the Settings menu on your iOS 6 device. Legacy apps on your iOS 6 device, as well as apps on devices running older versions of iOS, may use a different device identifier. To opt out for these apps:  1. Open the Google Search app on your device 2. Press the Settings icon 3. Go to Ads Preferences  http://www.google.com/policies/technologies/ads/

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	Claim No. 24			
The method of claim 18, wherein the user preference	The Accused Instrumentalities derive user preference data from prior searching history.			
data is derived from prior searching history.	See claims 7 and 18 above.			
Claim No. 25				
The method of claim 18, further comprising:	See claim 18 above.			
transmitting search refinement input via the communications link to the advertising machine; and	The Accused Instrumentalities transmit search refinement input via the communications link to the advertising machine.  See claim 8 above.			
receiving refined search results via the communications link from the advertising machine that is based upon the search refinement input.	The Accused Instrumentalities receive refined search results via the communications link from the advertising machine that is based upon the search refinement input  See claim 8 above.			