

EXHIBIT 13

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION**

MIRROR WORLDS, LLC

Plaintiff,

v.

APPLE INC.

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 6:08-CV-88 LED

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

APPLE INC.

Counterclaim Plaintiff

v.

MIRROR WORLDS, LLC,
MIRROR WORLDS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Counterclaim Defendants.

**MIRROR WORLDS' SECOND AMENDED DISCLOSURE OF ASSERTED CLAIMS
AND PRELIMINARY INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS UNDER PATENT
RULE 3-1 AND DISCLOSURES UNDER PATENT RULE 3-2**

Pursuant to Patent Rules 3-1 and 3-2 of the Rules of Patent Practice for Patent Cases before the Honorable Leonard E. Davis, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Plaintiff Mirror Worlds, LLC (“Mirror Worlds”) submits the following Amended Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Preliminary Infringement Contentions relevant to United States Patent Nos. 6,006,227; 6,725,427; 6,638,313; and 6,768,999 (collectively, the “patents-in-suit”). These disclosures are based on the information available to Mirror Worlds as of the date hereof, and Mirror Worlds reserves the right to amend these disclosures to the full extent consistent with Patent Rules 3-6 and 3-7 and the rules and orders of this Court.

I. Patent Rule 3-1(a): Asserted Claims

Mirror Worlds asserts that Defendant Apple Inc. (“Apple”) infringes one or more claims of the patents-in-suit, as follows:

A. United States Patent Nos. 6,006,227

Mirror Worlds asserts that Apple infringes one or more claims of United States Patent No. 6,006,227 (“the ‘227 patent”) directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, as set forth in the attached claim charts for the ‘227 patent (attached hereto as Attachments A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, and A-5).

B. United States Patent Nos. 6,725,427

Mirror Worlds asserts that Apple infringes one or more claims of United States Patent No. 6,725,427 (“the ‘427 patent”) directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, as set forth in the attached claim charts for the ‘427 patent (attached hereto as Attachments B-1 and B-2).

C. United States Patent Nos. 6,638,313

Mirror Worlds asserts that Apple infringes one or more claims of United States Patent No. 6,638,313 (“the ‘313 patent”) directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, as set forth in the attached claim chart for the ‘313 patent (attached hereto as Attachment C-1).

D. United States Patent Nos. 6,768,999

Mirror Worlds asserts that Apple infringes Claim 1 of United States Patent No. 6,768,999 (“the ‘999 patent”) directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, as set forth in the attached claim chart for the ‘999 patent (attached hereto as Attachment D-1).

II. Patent Rule 3-1(b): Accused Instrumentalities

Mirror Worlds asserts that each of the Asserted Claims is infringed by Apple’s products, as set forth in the attached claim charts (attached hereto as Attachments A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5,

B-1, B-2, C-1, and D-1). Unless otherwise noted, Mirror Worlds' assertions of infringement apply to all variations, versions, editions, and applications and models of the accused instrumentalities. Mirror Worlds reserves the right to amend or supplement the list of accused instrumentalities if additional instrumentalities are discovered that contain or utilize Spotlight, Cover Flow, or Time Machine.

III. Patent Rule 3-1(c): Claim Charts

Mirror Worlds' analysis of Apple's products is based upon information made publicly available by Apple and from Mirror Worlds' own investigations. Consistent with Patent Rules 3-6 and 3-7, Mirror Worlds reserves the right to amend and/or supplement these disclosures for any of the following reasons:

- A. The Asserted Claims include elements that involve software limitations, and Mirror Worlds' current positions on infringement are set forth without the benefit of acquiring the source code for the Accused Instrumentalities. Accordingly, it may be necessary for Mirror Worlds to supplement its position on infringement after a complete production of source code by Apple;
- B. Mirror Worlds' position on infringement of specific claims will depend on the final claim constructions adopted by the Court. Because that final construction has yet to occur, Mirror World cannot take a final position on the bases for infringement of the Asserted Claims; and
- C. Mirror Worlds' investigation and analysis of Apple's products is based upon information made publicly available by Apple, and from Mirror Worlds' own investigations. Discovery is necessary before Mirror Worlds can take final positions on the bases for infringement of the Asserted Claims.

Attached hereto as Attachments A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, B-1, B-2, C-1, and D-1, and incorporated herein in its entirety, are preliminary claim charts identifying where each element of the claims at issue is found in the Accused Instrumentalities.

IV. Patent Rule 3-1(d): Literal Infringement / Doctrine of Equivalents

Each element of each Asserted Claim is considered to be literally present in the Accused Instrumentalities. If any element of any Asserted Claim is not found to be literally present, any such element is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents. Consistent with Patent Rules 3-6 and 3-7, Mirror Worlds reserves the right to amend and/or supplement these disclosures for any of the following reasons, or as ordered by the Court:

- A. The Asserted Claims include elements that involve software limitations, and Mirror Worlds' current positions on infringement are set forth without the benefit of acquiring the source code for the Accused Instrumentalities. Accordingly, it may be necessary for Mirror Worlds to supplement its position on infringement after a complete production of source code by Apple;
- B. Mirror Worlds' position on infringement of specific claims will depend on the final claim constructions adopted by the Court. Because that final construction has yet to occur, Mirror World cannot take a final position on the bases for infringement of the Asserted Claims; and
- C. Mirror Worlds' investigation and analysis of Apple's products is based upon information made publicly available by Apple, and from Mirror Worlds' own investigations. Discovery is necessary before Mirror Worlds can take final positions on the bases for infringement of the Asserted Claims.

V. Patent Rule 3-1(e): Priority Dates

A. United States Patent No. 6,006,227

United States Patent No. 6,006,227 does not claim priority to an earlier application.

B. United States Patent No. 6,725,427

The asserted claims of United States Patent No. 6,725,427 are entitled to a priority date of June 28, 1996.

C. United States Patent No. 6,638,313

The asserted claims of United States Patent No. 6,638,313 are entitled to a priority date of June 28, 1996.

D. United States Patent No. 6,768,999

The asserted claim of United States Patent No. 6,768,999 is entitled to a priority date of June 28, 1996.

VI. Patent Rule 3-1(f): Identification of Instrumentalities Practicing the Claimed Invention

Because Mirror Worlds is not seeking lost profits in this case, this section is not applicable.

VII. Patent Rule 3-2 Disclosures

Pursuant to Patent Rule 3-2(b), Mirror Worlds has produced documents bearing production numbers MW 002269 through MW 002335. Pursuant to Patent Rule 3-2(c), Mirror Worlds has produced producing documents bearing production numbers MW 007525 through MW 007526.

Dated: May 19, 2010

Respectfully submitted,

BY: /s/ Kenneth L. Stein

Otis Carroll, *Lead Counsel*

(Texas States Bar No. 03895700)

Deborah Race (Texas State Bar No. 16448700)

IRELAND CARROLL & KELLEY, P.C.

6101 S. Broadway, Suite 500

Tyler, Texas 75703

Tel: (903) 561-1600

Fax: (903) 581-1071

Email: Fedserv@icklaw.com

OF COUNSEL:

Joseph Diamante (*Pro Hac Vice*)

Kenneth L. Stein (*Pro Hac Vice*)

Ian G. DiBernardo (*Pro Hac Vice*)

Alexander Solo (*Pro Hac Vice*)

STROOCK & STROOCK & LAVAN LLP

180 Maiden Lane

New York, N.Y. 10038

Tel: (212) 806-5400

Fax: (212) 806-6006

Email: kstein@stroock.com

ATTORNEYS FOR

MIRROR WORLDS, LLC

MIRROR WORLDS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Alexander Solo, hereby certify that on May 19, 2010, a true and correct copy of the within document was served on Allan M. Soobert, Esq. *et al.*, counsel of record for Apple Inc., via email to MirrorWorlds@paulhastings.com, in PDF format.

 /s/ Alexander Solo
Alexander Solo

ATTACHMENT A-1

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,006,227**

<p>CLAIM LANGUAGE</p>	<p align="center">ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY</p> <p>ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X 10.6 SNOW LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.6 SNOW LEOPARD (including, but not limited to, the eMac, MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook, Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.5 Leopard or OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard), AND, FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS, OPTIONALLY, TIME CAPSULE¹</p>
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>[a] 1. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p>	<p>Apple's Spotlight feature/software organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system.</p> <p>"Spotlight is a fast desktop search technology that allows users to organize and search for files based on metadata." Ex. 1, p. 7.</p> <p>"Spotlight provides a new way of organizing and accessing information in on [sic] your computer by using metadata." Ex. 1, p. 9.</p> <p>"Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file." Ex. 1, p. 11; <i>see also</i> Ex. 46.</p> <p>"Spotlight menu. Search through everything on your computer at any time and instantly get the most relevant results organized by category." Ex. 35, p. 1; <i>see also</i> Ex. 36, pp. 4, 6-11; Ex. 90, p. 1; Ex. 70, pp.</p>

¹ Mirror Worlds' infringement contentions herein relating to Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard apply also to Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard. *See e.g.*, Hornkvist Tr. 51:12-17, 135:8-14, 135:22-136:2; Cislser Tr. 97:4-7; Arrouye Tr. 105:12-17.

4-7.

“Spotlight searches filenames, text content, and metadata to find virtually anything on your computer, including documents, images, movies, music, PDFs, email, contacts, and calendar events.” Ex. 35, p. 1.

“Spotlight is comprehensive. Spotlight searches across your documents, images, movies, music, PDFs, email, calendar events, and system preferences. It can find something by its text content, filename, or information associated with it, known as metadata. This allows you to find a photo by entering the brand of camera that took it, the name of the person who emailed it to you, or the date you last opened it. With built-in support for the most popular formats, Spotlight can find virtually anything on your system.” Ex. 35, p. 1.

“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system. As each file is created, copied, updated, or deleted, Spotlight will ensure that both the content index and the meta-data store entries for that file are updated.” Ex. 2, p. 2.

“Tiger ships with importers for a variety of common file formats as well as all the important file formats used by Apple’s applications such as iTunes and the Address Book. A partial list of file formats includes:

- JPEG, PNG, TIFF, and GIF images
- MP3 and AAC audio files
- QuickTime movies
- PDF files
- Microsoft Word and Excel documents
- iChat transcripts
- Email messages
- Address Book contacts
- iCal calendar files” Ex. 2, p. 5; *see also* Ex. 35, p. 15.

“The problem is that most search tools can be slow and limited in how they do their search. Also, users may want to search more than files. Users may want to search their mail archives, address book contacts, or other digital assets embedded inside a file.” Ex. 1, p. 9 (explaining problems with other search tools that are solved with Spotlight).

	<p>“Spotlight searches filenames, content, and metadata (data that describes other data) to find virtually anything on your computer, such as documents, images, movies, music, PDF files, email messages, to-do items, contacts, and events. For example, if you search for a person’s name, such as Tom, Spotlight returns: Tom’s contact information, all documents that contain Tom, all email messages to or from Tom, all calendar appointments with Tom, and all iChat transcripts you’ve saved that involve Tom.” Ex. 5.</p> <p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.</p> <p>“In Job’s scheme, the hierarchy of files and folders is a dreary, outdated metaphor inspired by office filing. In today’s communications era, categorized by the daily barrage of new e-mails, websites, pictures and movies, who wants to file when you can simply search? What does it matter where a file is stored, as long as you can find it?</p> <p>Take for example, Rael Dornfest, who has stopped sorting his e-mail. Instead of cataloging e-mail messages into neat mailboxes, Dornfest allows his correspondence to accumulate into one giant, unsorted inbox. Whenever Dornfest, an editor at tech publisher O’Reilly and Associates, needs to find something, he simply searches for it.</p> <p>Apple is applying the same reasoning not just to e-mail, but to all the files stored on a hard drive.” Ex. 4, p. 1.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Exs. 1, 2, 90, 66, 67, 79, and APMW0011654 generally describing Spotlight.</p>
<p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the</p>	<p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system. As each file is created, copied, updated, or deleted, Spotlight will ensure that both the content index and the meta-data store entries for that file are updated.” Ex. 2, p. 2.</p>

computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;

“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11; *see also* Ex. 46; Ex. 36, p. 11.

“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.

“The Spotlight search field is a permanent fixture of the Mac OS X system menu, so it’s ready for you all the time, from any application.” Ex. 35, p. 2-5.

“Spotlight queries are made by client applications, such as Finder. The application constructs the appropriate query expression for the search, specifies the scope of the search, how the data is to be grouped when it is returned, and then executes the query. The query is passed to the Spotlight engine, which begins the initial result-gathering phase of the search. During this phase the system store is searched for metadata that matches the query, and it returns the search results to the application.” Ex. 1, p. 12; *see also* Ex. 33, p. 80 (“[Finder] provides an interface for Spotlight—a powerful search tool for finding files not easily found by browsing”).

“If the query is configured to return live-update results, Spotlight notifies the client application when a change to the system store is made that causes the search results to change. Changes to the system store can cause additional files to match the query or cause files that initially matched to no longer match the query. Spotlight notifies the client application of the type of change, and the client application can update its results as appropriate.” Ex. 1, p. 12.

“The Finder sidebar makes it easy to get to folders on your computer, shared computers on your network, and your saved searches.” Ex. 6, p. 14.

“In a Finder window of the menu bar, use Spotlight to search for items on your computer. If you use the same search often, save it in the Search For section of the Sidebar.” Ex. 6, p. 15.

“With Smart Folders, you can organize files by what they have in common, instead of by their location on

your disk. Because they use Spotlight, Smart Folders can organize files by their contents, as well by attributes that describe those contents and how they were created. For example, you can create one Smart Folder with all your spreadsheets, another with the documents you modified today, and another with the presentations that mention a specific project.

“Even though a file exists in only one location on your disk, it can occur in many different Smart Folders. A presentation you’re working on could appear in a Smart Folder of files you modified today and another of presentations that mention a specific project.” Ex. 7; *see also*, e.g., Exs. 49 and 43.

“To view the items that match your Smart Folder’s criteria, click it in the sidebar or double-click it in the Finder. The folder is updated automatically as you change, add, and remove files.” Ex. 7.

“Spotlight For Help. Starting with Mac OS X v10.5, Apple Help integrates Spotlight For Help, which lets users search the contents of your menus and application help directly from your application’s Help menu. If you don’t use Apple Help, then Spotlight For Help returns results only from Mac Help rather than from your application’s help.” Ex. 34, p. 8.

“With Spotlight, you can organize and access information on your computer in ways never before possible. For example, you can use Smart Folders to create groups of files based on a search rule. Each time you open a Smart Folder, Spotlight instantly collects all files that match the search rule, no matter where they’re actually stored. Spotlight technology enables Smart Mailboxes in Mail and Smart Groups in Address Book. Spotlight also gives you the freedom not to organize at all: Simply leave your files anywhere on your system and ask Spotlight to find what you need, when you need it.” Ex. 35, p. 1.

“The same advanced search technologies that power the Spotlight menu also power searching in the Finder, Mail, Address Book, and System Preferences. Each application focuses Spotlight capabilities on the type of information it’s designed to handle—improving searches within the application and introducing new methods of organization that will change the way you use your Mac.” Ex. 35, pp. 6, 2; *see also id.*, pp. 7-11; Ex. 36, p. 11.

“Spotlight a Contact:

Address Book in Tiger introduces a new way to look at the people you know. Select a contact in your address Book and choose Spotlight from the Action menu. This brings up the Spotlight results window,

showing everything on your system related to the person: chat histories, email correspondence, and documents the person authored or shared with you. And since Spotlight tags downloaded email attachments with the name of the sender, it adds them to your search results as well.” Ex. 35, p. 8.

“Spotlight anything

You don’t even have to type to find what you need with Spotlight. Just highlight a word or phrase you want to search on, Control-click the highlighted text, and choose Spotlight from the menu. A Spotlight results window displays files and data that match the selected text.” Ex. 35, p. 9.

“Automator

Automator is an easy-to-use tool in Tiger for automating repetitive tasks. For example, you can start with one or several documents and perform a series of operations on them, simulating a workflow. Since the start of a workflow often involves finding a specific document, Automator includes a Spotlight action to find the file for you.” Ex. 35, p. 10.

“Terminal

UNIX-savvy users can use the command line to view the metadata of a file and to perform Spotlight searches.

- **mdls.** Similar to the UNIX ls command, which lists the files in a directory, mdls lists all the metadata attributes for a file.

- **mdfind.** This tool allows you to run queries from the command line. For example:

```
$ mdfind “kMDItemAcquisitionModel == ‘Canon PowerShot S45’”  
/Users/kyle/Documents/vacation1.jpg  
/Users/kyle/Documents/vacation2.jpg  
/Users/kyle/Documents/vacation3.jpg
```

These command-line tools can also be combined in shell scripts or AppleScript scripts.” Ex. 35, p. 10; *see also* Ex. 90, p. 2; Ex. 66, p. 9.

“Spotlight Server – Start finding.

Spotlight Server is the fastest way to search and find content on network servers, perfect for workgroups with shared documents, projects, and archives. Indexing is done automatically on the server, so searches are faster and up-to-the-moment accurate.” Ex. 30; *see also* Ex. 31.

Apple’s computers have numerous ways of receiving documents/data units from other computer systems,

[c] means for receiving data

<p>units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>including, but not limited to, via email, the Internet, and networked computers. <i>See, e.g., Ex. 33, pp. 27-30.</i></p> <p>“The Dock includes a Documents stack and a Downloads stack. Items you download in Safari, Mail, or iChat always goes to the Downloads stack so that you can find them quickly.” <i>Ex. 6, p. 10.</i></p> <p>“The Finder sidebar makes it easy to get to folders on your computer, shared computers on your network, and your saved searches.” <i>Ex. 6, p. 14.</i></p> <p>“Shared computers on your network automatically appear in the sidebar so that you can quickly find the documents they contain.” <i>Ex. 6, p. 16.</i> “You can share your files, your website, your screen, and much more with other computers on your network.” <i>Ex. 6, p. 18.</i></p> <p>Apple’s computers have numerous ways of generating documents/data units, including, but not limited to, text documents, email, contact items, and calendar items.</p> <p><i>See, e.g., “Edit your documents quicker and more easily with a spelling and grammar checker, smart quotes, automatically saved documents, and more.” Ex. 8 (describing TextEdit); see also, e.g., Ex. 47(a) - (c).</i></p> <p>“The meta-data store, on the other hand, is a totally new hand-tuned database designed explicitly to handle the unique needs of meta-data. Internally, it represents each file as an MDItem object. Each MDItem contains a dictionary of the various meta-data attributes of that file organized as unique keys,” which includes timestamp information. <i>Ex. 2, pp. 2-3; see also, Ex. 3, pp. 7, 8, 11, 14, and 30; Ex. 35, p. 13.</i></p> <p>“As you can see, a MDItem is a simple wrapper around a file’s meta-data attributes.” <i>Ex. 2, p. 2; see also item 1[e], supra. A file’s meta-data attributes include timestamp information. See item 1[e], supra.</i></p> <p>“Spotlight provides fast desktop searching by extracting metadata in the background and storing the indexed metadata for future searches. When a query is made, the indexed metadata is searched for matching files.” <i>Ex. 1, p. 11.</i></p> <p>“Spotlight provides fast desktop searching by extracting metadata in the background and storing indexed metadata for future searches... It is the importer’s responsibility to then read the data file and construct a dictionary that contains appropriate metadata. When finished extracting the metadata, the dictionary is returned to the Spotlight engine, which then updates the system store.” <i>Ex. 1, p. 11. That metadata</i></p>
<p>[d] means for generating data units by the computer system;</p>	
<p>[e] means for selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	
<p>[f] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	
<p>[g] means for including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in the</p>	

<p>main stream; and</p>	<p>includes timestamp information. See items 1[e] and 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system.” Ex. 2, p. 1. “As you can see, a MDItem is a simple wrapper around a file’s meta-data attributes and is accessed much the same way as any <i>dictionary</i>.” Ex. 2, p. 3; see <i>also</i> Ex. 35, p. 13.</p> <p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.</p>
<p>[h] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system.” Ex. 2, p. 1.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, saved, moved, copied, or deleted, the file system automatically ensures the file is properly indexed, cataloged, and ready for whatever search query might be issued—all in the background.” Ex. 2, p. 1.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11.</p> <p>“If the query is configured to return live-update results, Spotlight notifies the client application when a change to the system store is made that causes the search results to change. Changes to the system store can cause additional files to match the query or cause files that initially matched to no longer match the query. Spotlight notifies the client application of the type of change, and the client application can update its results as appropriate.” Ex. 1, p. 12; see <i>also</i> Ex. 66, p. 10.</p> <p>“Live updates When you invoke a query, Spotlight searches the index for things that match and provides you with up-to-the-moment results. Sometimes you may have Spotlight results on the screen for a while, such as a Smart Folder or the Spotlight results window. In other search technologies, results from searches become stale and don’t represent the</p>

current state of things. Spotlight uses a feature called “live queries” to make sure that the results are kept current, even to the extent of updating the results right in front of your eyes.

Whenever a Spotlight client specifies that it’s invoking a “live query,” Spotlight maintains the query in the engine. Think of it as a watch list. Whenever something is updated, Spotlight checks to see if a live query is in effect and immediately notifies and updates all of the clients synchronously with new content. That way, you are assured of seeing the latest results immediately.” Ex. 35, p. 14.

“You can search your computer at any time by clicking the Spotlight icon in the menu bar to display the Spotlight search field. Because Spotlight searching is used in multiple applications, the Spotlight search field also appears in the Finder, Mail, and System Preferences, among others, as well as in Open and Save dialogs. Spotlight is also used in Smart Folders, Smart Mailboxes, and Smart Groups, which help you organize and access information on your computer.” Ex. 5.

Finder: “The Finder sidebar makes it easy to get to folders on your computer, shared computers on your network, and your saved searches.” Ex. 6, p. 14.

“In a Finder window of the menu bar, use Spotlight to search for items on your computer. If you use the same search often, save it in the Search For section of the Sidebar.” Ex. 6, p. 15.

Finder—Smart Folders: “With Smart Folders, you can organize files by what they have in common, instead of by their location on your disk. Because they use Spotlight, Smart Folders can organize files by their contents, as well by attributes that describe those contents and how they were created. For example, you can create one Smart Folder with all your spreadsheets, another with the documents you modified today, and another with the presentations that mention a specific project.

Even though a file exists in only one location on your disk, it can occur in many different Smart Folders. A presentation you’re working on could appear in a Smart Folder of files you modified today and another of presentations that mention a specific project.” Ex. 7.

“To view the items that match your Smart Folder’s criteria, click it in the sidebar or double-click it in the Finder. The folder is updated automatically as you change, add, and remove files.” Ex. 7.

	<p>Address Book—Smart Groups: “Smart Groups are group addresses that Address Book automatically updates with new contacts when they fit the criteria you’ve specified for that group. For example, if you create a Smart Group for all the members of your swim club by searching for “swim” in the Note field, then every time you add or change a contact and put ‘swim’ in the Note field, that contact is automatically added to your swim club Smart Group.” Ex. 9.</p> <p>Mail—Smart Mailbox: “Once you create a smart list, any computer added to the All Computers list (or other specified list) which matches the criteria will automatically be added to the smart list.” Ex. 19.</p> <p>“Mail incorporates Spotlight, the new search technology in Mac OS X Tiger.” Ex. 11.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Leopard Server comes with Spotlight Server, which “provides an instant way to find content on servers in your network.” Ex. 39; <i>see also</i> Ex. 50.</p>
<p>Claim 2</p> <p>2. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents.” Ex. 36, p. 11. Thus, Spotlight provides for past timestamps.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11. Thus, Spotlight provides for present timestamps.</p> <p>Spotlight indexes metadata for, <i>e.g.</i>, “iCal calendar files.” Ex. 2, p. 5. Thus, Spotlight provides for future timestamps. <i>See also, e.g.</i>, Ex. 48(b)-(c) (Spotlight searching for meetings scheduled for “tomorrow”).</p>
<p>Claim 3</p> <p>3. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g.</i>, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>, citing Ex. 2, p. 5.</p>
<p>Claim 4</p> <p>4. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving further comprises</p>	<p>Apple’s computers include the Safari browser, which provides a means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>

<p>means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>	<p>“The Dock includes a Documents stack and a Downloads stack. Items you download in <i>Safari</i>, <i>Mail</i>, or <i>iChat</i> always goes to the Downloads stack so that you can find them quickly.” Ex. 6, p. 10.</p>
<p>Claim 5</p> <p>5. The computer system of claim 1, wherein said means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from a client computer.</p>	<p>“You can use the Apache web server software included with Mac OS X to host a website on your computer.” Ex. 40; <i>see also</i> Ex. 78.</p> <p>Mac OS X Server: “Centralize storage of backups and shared files.” Ex. 51, p. 3; <i>see also</i> Ex. 68.</p>
<p>Claim 6</p> <p>6. The computer system according to claim 1, further comprising: means for displaying alternative versions of the content of the data units.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g.</i>, Ex. 36, p. 10; Ex. 41; <i>see also</i> Ex. 35, p. 10; Ex. 90, p. 2; Ex. 66, p. 9.</p> <p><i>See, e.g.</i>, Ex. 94, in which item 1 displays an alternate version of the content of the currently selected document. A version of the currently selected document is also shown in an info or inspector side panel. <i>See, e.g.</i> Ex. 35, p. 2 (info panel on left side of page). Also, the Spotlight search results in <i>Finder</i>, display for certain file types, such as images, versions of the content of the files in the file type icons.</p> <p>Also, for computers including Cover Flow:</p> <p>“See your files in <i>Cover Flow</i> and browse through them quickly...<i>Cover Flow</i> lets you see movies, presentations, PDF files, and more in large size previews as you flip through them.” Ex. 6, pp. 12-13; <i>see also</i> Exs. 22 and 25.</p>
<p>Claim 9</p> <p>9. A computer system according to claim 1 further comprising: means for archiving a data unit associated with a timestamp older than a specified time point while retaining the respective chronological indicator and/or a data unit having a respective alternative version of the content of the archived data unit.</p>	<p>For computers including Time Machine:</p> <p>“Introduced in Mac OS X v10.5, <i>Time Machine</i> is an application that automatically and transparently backs up the user’s files to a designated storage system. <i>Time Machine</i> integrates with the <i>Finder</i> to provide an intuitive interface for locating lost or old versions of files quickly and easily.” Ex. 33, p. 83.</p> <p>For Time Capsule:</p> <p>“<i>Time Capsule</i> brings the simplicity of fully automated backup to your Wi-Fi network, without even plugging in a cable. With <i>Time Machine</i> in Mac OS X Leopard, it’s easy and automatic to back up all the computers on your network to a single <i>Time Capsule</i>.” Ex. 69, p. 5.</p>

	<p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>Claim 10</p> <p>10. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the computer program further comprises: means for operating on any of the streams using a set of operations selected by a user.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g., Ex. 35, p. 4</i> (“You can perform a number of actions in the Spotlight results window. By Control-clicking (or right-clicking) an item or group of items, you can reveal the document in the Finder, mail it to someone, or begin an Automator workflow. If you have a set of photo results, you can even create a slideshow on the fly.”).</p>
<p>Claim 11</p> <p>11. The computer system of claim 1 further comprising: means to generate substreams from existing substreams.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g., Ex. 48(b)</i> (“When you enter the text you want to search for in a Spotlight search field, you can also include criteria to refine the results as Spotlight searches.”).</p>
<p>Claim 12</p> <p>[a] 12. A computer system as in claim 1, further comprising:</p> <p>[b] means for generating a data unit comprising an alternative version of the content of another data unit; and</p> <p>[c] means for associating the alternative version data unit with the chronological indicator of the another data unit.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g., Ex. 8</i> (describing TextEdit); <i>Ex. 33, p. 83.</i></p> <p>Apple’s computers provide ways of generating alternative versions of the content of a document. <i>See, e.g., Ex. 8</i> (describing TextEdit); <i>Ex. 33, p. 83.</i></p> <p>“The MDL lineage functions can be used to set, alter, and store data concerning the relationships between different versions of the same logical file.” <i>Ex. 65, p. 5; see also Ex. 82, p. 40; Ex. 83, p. 87.</i></p>
<p>Claim 13</p> <p>13. A method which organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system, comprising the steps of: generating a main stream of</p>	<p><i>See item 1[a], supra.</i></p> <p><i>See item 1[b], supra.</i></p>

<p>data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	
<p>receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>See item 1[c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>generating data units in the computer system;</p>	<p>See item 1[d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>See item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>See item 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in at least the main stream; and</p>	<p>See item 1[g], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>maintaining at least the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>See item 1[h], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 14 14. The method of claim 13, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>See item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 15</p>	

<p>15. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of displaying the streams on a display device as visual streams.</p>	<p>See examples of displays of Spotlight results in exhibits cited in item 6, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 16 [a] 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of displaying the streams further comprises the steps of:</p>	
<p>[b] a) receiving from a user one or more indications of one or more selected segments of the streams corresponding to one or more selected intervals of time, and</p>	<p>See, e.g., Ex. 48, p. 2.</p>
<p>[c] b) displaying the selected segments.</p>	<p>See item 15, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 17 17. The method of claim 13, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p>See item 3, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 20 The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of: displaying data from one of the data units in abbreviated form.</p>	<p>See item 6, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 22 22. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of: archiving data units having timestamps older than a</p>	<p>See item 9, <i>supra</i>.</p>

specified time point.	
Claim 25	
[a] 25. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:	See item 1 [a], <i>supra</i> .
[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;	See item 1 [b], <i>supra</i> .
[c] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having a respective timestamp which identifies the data unit;	See items 1 [e] and 1 [f], <i>supra</i> .
[d] means for including each data unit according to the timestamp in a respective chronological indicator in the main stream; and	See item 1 [g], <i>supra</i> .
[e] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams;	See item 1 [h], <i>supra</i> .
[f] means for representing one or more data units of a selected stream on a display device as document representations, each document representation	See, e.g., Ex. 94— in the Cover Flow view the items stacked to the left and right of item 1 are such document representations. See item 15, <i>supra</i> , including search results in which order is determined by timestamps; see also Ex. 97.

<p>including the timestamp of the respective data unit and the order of appearance of each data representation on the display device determined by the timestamp of the respective data unit;</p>	
<p>[g] means for selecting which data units are represented on the display device by selecting one of the document representations and displaying document representations corresponding to data units having timestamps within a range of a timestamp; and</p>	<p><i>See, e.g., Ex. 94, displaying a range of documents around a timestamp; see also items 16[b] and [c], supra, citing exhibits describing the selection of documents in a particular time range.</i></p>
<p>[h] means for selecting one or more of the document representations with a pointing device so that the data units represented by the selected document representations are further displayed with a second document representation comprising an alternative version of the content of the respective data unit.</p>	<p><i>See item 6, supra.</i></p> <p>Items displayed in Cover Flow can be selected using a pointing device and an alternative version of the content of the selected document is displayed.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>Claim 26 26. A computer system as in claim 25, wherein the document representations form a visual stream having a three-dimensional effect.</p>	<p>For computers including Cover Flow:</p> <p>Ex. 25 (displaying Cover Flow results having a three-dimensional effect).</p> <p>Ex. 22 (showing results in Cover Flow of a Finder query).</p>

	<p><i>See also, e.g., Ex. 24, p. 1 (showing display of Time Machine query results).</i></p>
<p>Claim 27 27. A computer system as in claim 26, wherein the three-dimensional effect further comprises a perspective view.</p>	<p><i>See item 26, supra (Cover Flow displays its results in a perspective view).</i></p>
<p>Claim 28 A computer system as in claim 25, wherein each document representation comprises a polygon and the polygons overlap to form a visual stream of polygons.</p>	<p><i>See item 26, supra (Cover Flow displays its results as overlapping polygons).</i></p>
<p>Claim 29 29. A computer system as in claim 25, wherein the alternate version is an abbreviated version.</p>	<p><i>See item 6, supra.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT A-2

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,006,227

CLAIM LANGUAGE	ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY APPLE SOFTWARE DESIGNED TO WORK WITH OR UTILIZING SPOTLIGHT (including, but not limited to, iLife, iWork, Apple Remote Desktop, Final Cut Express, Final Cut Server, Final Cut Studio 2, Logic Express, Logic Studio, and Xsan 2) FOR USE ON ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard (including, but not limited to, the eMac, MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook, Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.5 Leopard and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard), AND, FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS, OPTIONALLY, TIME CAPSULE ²
<p>Claim 1 [a] 1. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p> <p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[b], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>Numbers (iWork): “You can store such information as author name and keywords in Numbers spreadsheets, and then use Spotlight to locate spreadsheets containing that information.” Ex. 13; Ex. 92.</p> <p>Keynote (iWork): “You can store information—such as author name, keywords, and comments—in Keynote documents. On computers with Mac OS X, you can use Spotlight to locate documents containing that information.” Ex. 14; Ex. 35, pp. 11, 15.</p>

² Mirror Worlds’ infringement contentions relating to Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard apply also to Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard. See e.g., Hornkvist Tr. 51:12-17, 135:8-14, 135:22-136:2; Cisler Tr. 97:4-7; Arroyo Tr. 105:12-17.

Pages (iWork): “To add or change descriptive information about a document (author, title, comments, and keywords), click Inspector in the toolbar, click the Document Inspector button, and then click Info. Enter or change information in the fields in the pane. This information is searchable using Spotlight on computers with Mac OS X version 10.4 and later.” Ex. 15; Ex. 35, p. 15.

Apple RemoteDesktop: “With the revolutionary Spotlight technology in Mac OS X Tiger, you can perform lightning-fast searches on remote systems.” Ex. 93, p. 4.

Final Cut Studio: “Use Spotlight keyword searches to drill through your projects down to the layer level to locate just the project you need.” Ex. 17. “The Final Cut Studio 2 installer automatically configures Spotlight to index the Final Cut Studio PDF onscreen help files so they can be included in Spotlight searches.” Ex. 27, p. 14.

Final Cut Studio—Motion 3: “Use Spotlight in Mac OS X to locate Motion projects by searching on any layer name or text string created in the project.” Ex. 18, p. 4.

Logic Express 8: “File Browser, including Spotlight search, for accessing any Logic-related file on your system or on any connected media volume—without going out to the Finder.” Ex. 28, p. 6.

Logic Studio (Logic Pro 8): “File Browser, including Spotlight search, for accessing any Logic-related file on your system or on any connected media volume—without going out to the Finder.” Ex. 29, p. 9.

Logic Pro/Express—File Browser: “Logic’s File Browser uses the Spotlight search engine to deliver search results.” “Products Affected [--] Logic Express 7, Logic Pro 7, Logic Express 8, Logic Pro 8.” Ex. 16. Ex. 16.

Xsan 2: “Support for Spotlight, Cover Flow, and Quick Look in Leopard makes it easy for users to find and access content on your SAN volumes.” Ex. 32.

See also Ex. 35, p. 15 (stating that Spotlight supports a large number of data types including, *inter alia*, AppleWorks, Keynote, Pages, Quicktime).

[c] means for receiving data

See Attachment A-1, item 1[c], *supra*.

<p>units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[d] means for generating data units by the computer system;</p>	<p>Software identified in item 1[b], <i>supra</i>, also generates data units. <i>See, e.g.:</i></p> <p>Pages (iWork): “Just open Pages and start typing to create compelling letters, reports, and other word processing documents. You can also create beautifully designed brochures, flyers, and newsletters with the powerful page layout mode. Pages feature change tracking, rich graphics and text tools, and more than 140 templates.” Ex. 71, p. 8 (describing Pages ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 24 (describing creating a new document); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Numbers (iWork): “Numbers is a new and innovative - yet familiar - spreadsheet application with over 150 functions and fundamentally better ways to organize data, perform calculations, and manage lists. Numbers includes intelligent tables, customizable checkboxes and sliders, 2D and 3D charts, an interactive print view, and templates for home, education and business.” Ex. 71, p. 10 (describing Numbers ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 56 (describing creating a new spreadsheet); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Keynote (iWork): “Create spectacular presentations to amaze your audiences. Start with one of over 30 Apple-designed themes, and then add gorgeous text effects and advanced animations, using Smart Builds or action builds, which move objects from point A to point B. Remove an unwanted background from an image using Instant Alpha. Record your voice with your slides for self-running presentations, kiosks, storyboards, or even podcasts.” Ex. 71, p. 12 (describing Keynotes ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 102 (describing creating a new Keynote document); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Remote Desktop: “[C]reate detailed software and hardware reports.” Ex. 73.</p> <p>Logic Pro: “[M]akes it easier than ever to write, record, edit and mix your music.” Ex. 74; Ex. 29, p. 4.</p> <p>Final Cut Studio: “Motion 3 lets you create 3D motion graphics with drag-and-drop ease” Ex. 75; Ex. 18.</p> <p>Logic Express: “A powerful set of music creation tools make it easy to capture and develop your</p>

<p>[e] means for selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>musical inspirations” Ex. 76, p. 2; Ex. 28, p. 26. See Attachment A-1, item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[f] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[g] means for including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in the main stream; and</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[g], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[h] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[h], <i>supra</i>; and item 1[b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 2</p>	
<p>2. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 3</p>	
<p>3. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 3, <i>supra</i>. Also, software identified in item 1[b], <i>supra</i>, generates documents/data units that include textual data, video data, audio data and/or multimedia data.</p>
<p>Claim 4</p>	
<p>4. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 4, <i>supra</i>.</p>

from the World Wide Web.	
Claim 5	
5. The computer system of claim 1, wherein said means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from a client computer.	See Attachment A-1, item 5, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 6	
6. The computer system according to claim 1, further comprising: means for displaying alternative versions of the content of the data units.	See Attachment A-1, item 6, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 10	
10. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the computer program further comprises: means for operating on any of the streams using a set of operations selected by a user.	See Attachment A-1, item 10, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 11	
11. The computer system of claim 1 further comprising: means to generate substreams from existing substreams.	See Attachment A-1, item 11, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 12	
12. A computer system as in claim 1, further comprising: means for generating a data unit comprising an alternative version of the content of another	See Attachment A-1, item 12[a], <i>supra</i> .

<p>data unit; and means for associating the alternative version data unit with the chronological indicator of the another data unit.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 12[b], supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 13</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[a], supra.</i></p>
<p>13. A method which organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system, comprising the steps of: generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[b], supra.</i></p>
<p>receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[c], supra.</i></p>
<p>generating data units in the computer system;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[d], supra.</i></p>
<p>selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[e], supra.</i></p>
<p>associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[f], supra.</i></p>
<p>including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in at least the main</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[g], supra.</i></p>

<p>stream; and maintaining at least the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 1[h], supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 14 14. The method of claim 13, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p><i>See item 2 supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 15 15. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of displaying the streams on a display device as visual streams.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 15, supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 16 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of displaying the streams further comprises the steps of:</p>	
<p>a) receiving from a user one or more indications of one or more selected segments of the streams corresponding to one or more selected intervals of time, and</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 16[b], supra.</i></p>
<p>b) displaying the selected segments.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 16[c], supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 17 17. The method of claim 13, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p><i>See item 3, supra.</i></p>

<p>Claim 20</p> <p>The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of: displaying data from one of the data units in abbreviated form.</p>	<p>See item 6, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 22</p> <p>22. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of: archiving data units having timestamps older than a specified time point.</p>	<p>See item 9 <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 25</p> <p>25. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 25[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 25[b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having a respective timestamp which identifies the data unit;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 25[c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>means for including each data unit according to the timestamp</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 25[d], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>in a respective chronological indicator in the main stream; and</p>	<p>means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams;</p> <p>means for representing one or more data units of a selected stream on a display device as document representations, each document representation including the timestamp of the respective data unit and the order of appearance of each data representation on the display device determined by the timestamp of the respective data unit;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 25[e], supra.</i></p> <p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 25[f], supra.</i></p>
<p>means for selecting which data units are represented on the display device by selecting one of the document representations and displaying document representations corresponding to data units having timestamps within a range of a timepoint; and</p>	<p>means for selecting one or more of the document representations with a pointing device so that the data units represented by the selected document representations are further</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 25[g], supra.</i></p> <p><i>See Attachment A-1, item 25[h], supra.</i></p>

<p>displayed with a second document representation comprising an alternative version of the content of the respective data unit.</p>	
<p>Claim 26</p> <p>26. A computer system as in claim 25, wherein the document representations form a visual stream having a three-dimensional effect.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 26, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 27</p> <p>27. A computer system as in claim 26, wherein the three-dimensional effect further comprises a perspective view.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 27, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 28</p> <p>A computer system as in claim 25, wherein each document representation comprises a polygon and the polygons overlap to form a visual stream of polygons.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 28, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 29</p> <p>29. A computer system as in claim 25, wherein the alternate version is an abbreviated version.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 29, <i>supra</i>.</p>

ATTACHMENT A-3

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,006,227

CLAIM LANGUAGE	ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.4 Tiger or Mac OS X Server V10.4 Tiger (including, but not limited to, the eMac; MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook; Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.4 Tiger and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.4 Tiger)
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>[a] 1. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p>	<p>Apple's Spotlight feature/software organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system.</p> <p>"Spotlight is a fast desktop search technology that allows users to organize and search for files based on metadata." Ex. 1, p. 7.</p> <p>"Spotlight provides a new way of organizing and accessing information in on [sic] your computer by using metadata." Ex. 1, p. 9.</p> <p>"Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file." Ex. 1, p. 11; <i>see also</i> Ex. 46.</p> <p>"Spotlight menu. Search through everything on your computer at any time and instantly get the most relevant results organized by category." Ex. 35, p. 1; <i>see also</i> Ex. 36, pp. 4, 6-11; Ex. 90, p. 1; Ex. 70, pp. 4-7.</p> <p>"Spotlight searches filenames, text content, and metadata to find virtually anything on your computer, including documents, images, movies, music, PDFs, email, contacts, and calendar events." Ex. 35, p. 1.</p> <p>"Spotlight is comprehensive. Spotlight searches across your documents, images, movies, music, PDFs, email, calendar events, and system preferences. It can find something by its text content, filename, or</p>

information associated with it, known as metadata. This allows you to find a photo by entering the brand of camera that took it, the name of the person who emailed it to you, or the date you last opened it. With built-in support for the most popular formats, Spotlight can find virtually anything on your system.” Ex. 35, p. 1.

“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system. As each file is created, copied, updated, or deleted, Spotlight will ensure that both the content index and the meta-data store entries for that file are updated.” Ex. 2, p. 2.

“Tiger ships with importers for a variety of common file formats as well as all the important file formats used by Apple’s applications such as iTunes and the Address Book. A partial list of file formats includes:

- JPEG, PNG, TIFF, and GIF images
- MP3 and AAC audio files
- QuickTime movies
- PDF files
- Microsoft Word and Excel documents
- iChat transcripts
- Email messages
- Address Book contacts
- iCal calendar files” Ex. 2, p. 5; *see also* Ex. 35, p. 15.

“The problem is that most search tools can be slow and limited in how they do their search. Also, users may want to search more than files. Users may want to search their mail archives, address book contacts, or other digital assets embedded inside a file.” Ex. 1, p. 9 (explaining problems with other search tools that are solved with Spotlight).

“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.

	<p>“In Job’s scheme, the hierarchy of files and folders is a dreary, outdated metaphor inspired by office filing. In today’s communications era, categorized by the daily barrage of new e-mails, websites, pictures and movies, who wants to file when you can simply search? What does it matter where a file is stored, as long as you can find it?”</p> <p>Take for example, Rael Dornfest, who has stopped sorting his e-mail. Instead of cataloging e-mail messages into neat mailboxes, Dornfest allows his correspondence to accumulate into one giant, unsorted inbox. Whenever Dornfest, an editor at tech publisher O’Reilly and Associates, needs to find something, he simply searches for it.</p> <p>Apple is applying the same reasoning not just to e-mail, but to all the files stored on a hard drive.” Ex. 4, p. 1.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Exs. 1, 2, 90, 66, 67, and 79 generally describing Spotlight.</p>
<p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system. As each file is created, copied, updated, or deleted, Spotlight will ensure that both the content index and the meta-data store entries for that file are updated.” Ex. 2, p. 2.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11; <i>see also</i> Ex. 46; Ex. 36, p. 11.</p> <p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.</p> <p>“The Spotlight search field is a permanent fixture of the Mac OS X system menu, so it’s ready for you all the time, from any application.” Ex. 35, p. 2-5.</p> <p>“Spotlight queries are made by client applications, such as Finder. The application constructs the</p>

appropriate query expression for the search, specifies the scope of the search, how the data is to be grouped when it is returned, and then executes the query. The query is passed to the Spotlight engine, which begins the initial result-gathering phase of the search. During this phase the system store is searched for metadata that matches the query, and it returns the search results to the application.” Ex. 1, p. 12; *see also* Ex. 33, p. 80 (“[Finder] provides an interface for Spotlight—a powerful search tool for finding files not easily found by browsing”).

“If the query is configured to return live-update results, Spotlight notifies the client application when a change to the system store is made that causes the search results to change. Changes to the system store can cause additional files to match the query or cause files that initially matched to no longer match the query. Spotlight notifies the client application of the type of change, and the client application can update its results as appropriate.” Ex. 1, p. 12.

“The Finder sidebar makes it easy to get to folders on your computer, shared computers on your network, and your saved searches.” Ex. 6, p. 14.

“In a Finder window of the menu bar, use Spotlight to search for items on your computer. If you use the same search often, save it in the Search For section of the Sidebar.” Ex. 6, p. 15.

“With Smart Folders, you can organize files by what they have in common, instead of by their location on your disk. Because they use Spotlight, Smart Folders can organize files by their contents, as well by attributes that describe those contents and how they were created. For example, you can create one Smart Folder with all your spreadsheets, another with the documents you modified today, and another with the presentations that mention a specific project.

“Even though a file exists in only one location on your disk, it can occur in many different Smart Folders. A presentation you’re working on could appear in a Smart Folder of files you modified today and another of presentations that mention a specific project.” Ex. 7; *see also, e.g.*, Exs. 49 and 43.

“To view the items that match your Smart Folder’s criteria, click it in the sidebar or double-click it in the Finder. The folder is updated automatically as you change, add, and remove files.” Ex. 7.

“With Spotlight, you can organize and access information on your computer in ways never before

possible. For example, you can use Smart Folders to create groups of files based on a search rule. Each time you open a Smart Folder, Spotlight instantly collects all files that match the search rule, no matter where they're actually stored. Spotlight technology enables Smart Mailboxes in Mail and Smart Groups in Address Book. Spotlight also gives you the freedom not to organize at all: Simply leave your files anywhere on your system and ask Spotlight to find what you need, when you need it." Ex. 35, p. 1.

"The same advanced search technologies that power the Spotlight menu also power searching in the Finder, Mail, Address Book, and System Preferences. Each application focuses Spotlight capabilities on the type of information it's designed to handle—improving searches within the application and introducing new methods of organization that will change the way you use your Mac." Ex. 35, p. 6; *see also id.*, pp. 8-10, 11; Ex. 36, p. 11; Ex. 35, pp. 7-9.

"Spotlight a Contact:

Address Book in Tiger introduces a new way to look at the people you know. Select a contact in your address book and choose Spotlight from the Action menu. This brings up the Spotlight results window, showing everything on your system related to the person: chat histories, email correspondence, and documents the person authored or shared with you. And since Spotlight tags downloaded email attachments with the name of the sender, it adds them to your search results as well." Ex. 35, p. 8.

"Spotlight anything

You don't even have to type to find what you need with Spotlight. Just highlight a word or phrase you want to search on, Control-click the highlighted text, and choose Spotlight from the menu. A Spotlight results window displays files and data that match the selected text." Ex. 35, p. 9.

"Automator

Automator is an easy-to-use tool in Tiger for automating repetitive tasks. For example, you can start with one or several documents and perform a series of operations on them, simulating a workflow. Since the start of a workflow often involves finding a specific document, Automator includes a Spotlight action to find the file for you." Ex. 35, p. 10.

"**Terminal**

UNIX-savvy users can use the command line to view the metadata of a file and to perform Spotlight searches.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mdls. Similar to the UNIX <code>ls</code> command, which lists the files in a directory, <code>mdls</code> lists all the metadata attributes for a file. • mdfind. This tool allows you to run queries from the command line. For example: <pre>\$ mdfind "kMDItemAcquisitionModel == 'Canon PowerShot S45'" /Users/kyle/Documents/vacation1.jpg /Users/kyle/Documents/vacation2.jpg /Users/kyle/Documents/vacation3.jpg</pre> <p>These command-line tools can also be combined in shell scripts or AppleScript scripts.” Ex. 35, p. 10; see <i>also</i> Ex. 90, p. 2; Ex. 66, p. 9; Ex. 99, p. 1; Ex. 100, p. 3.</p>
<p>[c] means for receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>Apple’s computers have numerous ways of receiving documents/data units from other computer systems, including, but not limited to, via email, the Internet, and networked computers. See, e.g., Ex. 36, p. 39-40; Ex. 84.</p>
<p>[d] means for generating data units by the computer system;</p>	<p>Apple’s computers have numerous ways of generating documents/data units, including, but not limited to, text documents, email, contact items, and calendar items.</p> <p>See, e.g., Ex. 8 (describing TextEdit); see <i>also</i>, e.g., Ex. 47(a) - (c); Ex. 85.</p>
<p>[e] means for selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>“The meta-data store, on the other hand, is a totally new hand-tuned database designed explicitly to handle the unique needs of meta-data. Internally, it represents each file as an MDItem object. Each MDItem contains a dictionary of the various meta-data attributes of that file organized as unique keys,” which includes timestamp information. Ex. 2, pp. 7, 8, 11, 14, and 30; Ex. 35, p. 13.</p>
<p>[f] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>“As you can see, a MDItem is a simple wrapper around a file’s meta-data attributes.” Ex. 2, p. 2; see <i>also</i> item 1[e], <i>supra</i>. A file’s meta-data attributes include timestamp information. See item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>“Spotlight provides fast desktop searching by extracting metadata in the background and storing the indexed metadata for future searches. When a query is made, the indexed metadata is searched for matching files.” Ex. 1, p. 11.</p>
<p>[g] means for including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective</p>	<p>“Spotlight provides fast desktop searching by extracting metadata in the background and storing indexed metadata for future searches.... It is the importer’s responsibility to then read the data file and construct a dictionary that contains appropriate metadata. When finished extracting the metadata, the dictionary is</p>

<p>chronological indicator in the main stream; and</p>	<p>returned to the Spotlight engine, which then updates the system store.” Ex. 1, p. 11. That metadata includes timestamp information. <i>See</i> items 1[e] and 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system.” Ex. 2, p. 1. “As you can see, a MDItem is a simple wrapper around a file’s meta-data attributes and is accessed much the same way as any <i>dictionary</i>.” Ex. 2, p. 3; <i>see also</i> Ex. 35, p. 13.</p> <p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents. The amount of time this first-time indexing takes depends on the number and size of files on your drive, but for most users it shouldn’t take more than 30 minutes. Of course, you can use your computer while Spotlight indexes your hard drive.” Ex. 36, p. 11.</p>
<p>[h] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>“The Spotlight Store is a file system-level database that holds all of the meta-data attributes about the files, as well as an index of their contents, on a file system.” Ex. 2, p. 1.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, saved, moved, copied, or deleted, the file system automatically ensures the file is properly indexed, cataloged, and ready for whatever search query might be issued—all in the background.” Ex. 2, p. 1.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11.</p> <p>“If the query is configured to return live-update results, Spotlight notifies the client application when a change to the system store is made that causes the search results to change. Changes to the system store can cause additional files to match the query or cause files that initially matched to no longer match the query. Spotlight notifies the client application of the type of change, and the client application can update its results as appropriate.” Ex. 1, p. 12; <i>see also</i> Ex. 66, p. 10.</p> <p>“Live updates When you invoke a query, Spotlight searches the index for things that match and provides you with up-to-the-moment results. Sometimes you may have Spotlight results on the screen for a while, such as a Smart Folder or the Spotlight results window. In</p>

other search technologies, results from searches become stale and don't represent the current state of things. Spotlight uses a feature called "live queries" to make sure that the results are kept current, even to the extent of updating the results right in front of your eyes.

Whenever a Spotlight client specifies that it's invoking a "live query," Spotlight maintains the query in the engine. Think of it as a watch list. Whenever something is updated, Spotlight checks to see if a live query is in effect and immediately notifies and updates all of the clients synchronously with new content. That way, you are assured of seeing the latest results immediately." Ex. 35, p. 14.

The computer can be searched at any time by clicking the Spotlight icon in the menu bar to display the Spotlight search field.

Finder—Smart Folders: "With Smart Folders, you can organize files by what they have in common, instead of by their location on your disk. Because they use Spotlight, Smart Folders can organize files by their contents, as well by attributes that describe those contents and how they were created. For example, you can create one Smart Folder with all your spreadsheets, another with the documents you modified today, and another with the presentations that mention a specific project.

Even though a file exists in only one location on your disk, it can occur in many different Smart Folders. A presentation you're working on could appear in a Smart Folder of files you modified today and another of presentations that mention a specific project." Ex. 7.

"To view the items that match your Smart Folder's criteria, click it in the sidebar or double-click it in the Finder. The folder is updated automatically as you change, add, and remove files." Ex. 7; *see also* Ex. 35, p. 7.

Address Book—Smart Groups: "Smart Groups are group addresses that Address Book automatically updates with new contacts when they fit the criteria you've specified for that group. For example, if you create a Smart Group for all the members of your swim club by searching for "swim" in the Note field, then every time you add or change a contact and put 'swim' in the Note field, that contact is automatically added to your swim club Smart Group." Ex. 9; Ex. 86; Ex. 35, p. 8.

	<p>Mail—Smart Mailbox: “Once you create a smart list, any computer added to the All Computers list (or other specified list) which matches the criteria will automatically be added to the smart list.” Ex. 19. “Mail incorporates Spotlight, the new search technology in Mac OS X Tiger.” Ex. 11; Ex. 35, p. 8.</p>
<p>Claim 2</p> <p>2. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>“When you start up Tiger for the first time, Spotlight indexes your hard drive, importing the metadata that already exists in all the files on your computer into its metadata index and creating an index of the content in your text documents.” Ex. 36, p. 11. Thus, Spotlight provides for past timestamps.</p> <p>“Every time a file is created, modified or deleted, the kernel notifies the Spotlight engine that it needs to update the system store for changed file.” Ex. 1, p. 11. Thus, Spotlight provides for present timestamps.</p> <p>Spotlight indexes metadata for, <i>e.g.</i>, “iCal calendar files.” Ex. 2, p. 5. Thus, Spotlight provides for future timestamps. <i>See also, e.g.</i>, Ex. 48(b)-(c) (Spotlight searching for meetings scheduled for “tomorrow”); Ex. 87.</p>
<p>Claim 3</p> <p>3. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p><i>See, e.g.</i>, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>, citing Ex. 2, p. 5.</p>
<p>Claim 4</p> <p>4. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>	<p>Apple’s computers include the Safari browser, which provides a means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>
<p>Claim 5</p> <p>5. The computer system of claim 1, wherein said means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from a client computer.</p>	<p>Apache web server software is included with Mac OS X. <i>see</i> Ex. 96, p. 2.” “You can use Spotlight to find items on client computers.” Ex. 88.</p> <p>Mac OS X Server: “Mac OS X Server v10.4 features enhanced support for heterogeneous networks, making it easy to set up central network storage that is accessible to clients throughout your</p>

	organization.” Ex.. 89.” Ex. 51, p. 3; <i>see also</i> Ex. 68.
Claim 6 6. The computer system according to claim 1, further comprising: means for displaying alternative versions of the content of the data units.	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 35, p. 6 (item 8), p. 2 (info panel on left side of page); <i>see also</i> Ex. 36, p. 10; Ex. 66, pp. 7-18. Also, the Spotlight search results in Finder, display for certain file types, such as images, versions of the content of the files in the file type icons.
Claim 10 10. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the computer program further comprises: means for operating on any of the streams using a set of operations selected by a user.	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 35, p. 4 (“You can perform a number of actions in the Spotlight results window. By Control-clicking (or right-clicking) an item or group of items, you can reveal the document in the Finder, mail it to someone, or begin an Automator workflow. If you have a set of photo results, you can even create a slideshow on the fly.”).
Claim 11 11. The computer system of claim 1 further comprising: means to generate substreams from existing substreams.	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 48(b) (“When you enter the text you want to search for in a Spotlight search field, you can also include criteria to refine the results as Spotlight searches.”); Ex. 90, p. 2; Ex. 35, p. 7.
Claim 12 [a] 12. A computer system as in claim 1, further comprising:	
[b] means for generating a data unit comprising an alternative version of the content of another data unit; and	Apple’s computers provide ways of generating alternative versions of the content of a document. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 8 (describing TextEdit).
[c] means for associating the alternative version data unit with the chronological indicator of the another data unit.	“The MDLineage functions can be used to set, alter, and store data concerning the relationships between different versions of the same logical file.” Ex. 65, p. 5; <i>see also</i> Ex. 83, p. 87.
Claim 13	

<p>13. A method which organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system, comprising the steps of: generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>See item 1 [a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>See item 1 [b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>generating data units in the computer system;</p>	<p>See item 1 [c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>See item 1 [e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in at least the main stream; and</p>	<p>See item 1 [f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>maintaining at least the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>See item 1 [g], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 14</p>	
<p>14. The method of claim 13,</p>	<p>See item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	
<p>Claim 15 15. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of displaying the streams on a display device as visual streams.</p>	<p><i>See e.g., Ex. 35, pp. 3-4 and examples of displays of Spotlight results in exhibits cited in item 6, supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 16 [a] 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of displaying the streams further comprises the steps of:</p>	
<p>[b] a) receiving from a user one or more indications of one or more selected segments of the streams corresponding to one or more selected intervals of time, and</p>	<p><i>See, e.g., Ex. 35, p. 3-4; Ex. 87.</i></p>
<p>[c] b) displaying the selected segments.</p>	<p><i>See item 15, supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 17 17. The method of claim 13, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p><i>See item 3, supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 20 The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of: displaying data from one of the data units in abbreviated form.</p>	<p><i>See item 6, supra.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT A-4

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,006,227

<p>CLAIM LANGUAGE</p>	<p>ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY</p> <p>APPLE SOFTWARE DESIGNED TO WORK WITH OR UTILIZING SPOTLIGHT (including, but not limited to, iLife, iWork, Apple Remote Desktop, Final Cut Express, Final Cut Server, Final Cut Studio 2, Logic Express, Logic Studio, and Xsan 2) FOR USE ON ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.4 Tiger or Mac OS X Server V10.4 Tiger (including, but not limited to, the eMac; MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook; Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.4 Tiger and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.4 Tiger)</p>
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>[a] 1. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[a], supra.</i></p>
<p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[b], supra.</i></p> <p>Numbers (iWork): “You can store such information as author name and keywords in Numbers spreadsheets, and then use Spotlight to locate spreadsheets containing that information.” Ex. 13; Ex. 92.</p> <p>Keynote (iWork): “You can store information—such as author name, keywords, and comments—in Keynote documents. On computers with Mac OS X, you can use Spotlight to locate documents containing that information.” Ex. 14; Ex. 35, pp. 11, 15; Ex. 92.</p> <p>Pages (iWork): “To add or change descriptive information about a document (author, title, comments, and keywords), click Inspector in the toolbar, click the Document Inspector button, and then click Info. Enter or change information in the fields in the pane. This information is searchable using Spotlight on computers with Mac OS X version 10.4 and later.” Ex. 15; Ex. 35, p. 15; Ex. 92.</p> <p>Apple RemoteDesktop: “With the revolutionary Spotlight technology in Mac OS X Tiger, you can</p>

	<p>perform lightning-fast searches on remote systems.” Ex. 93, p. 4.</p> <p>Final Cut Studio: “Use Spotlight keyword searches to drill through your projects down to the layer level to locate just the project you need.” Ex. 17. “The Final Cut Studio 2 installer automatically configures Spotlight to index the Final Cut Studio PDF onscreen help files so they can be included in Spotlight searches.” Ex. 27, p. 14.</p> <p>Final Cut Studio—Motion 3: “Use Spotlight in Mac OS X to locate Motion projects by searching on any layer name or text string created in the project.” Ex. 18, p. 4.</p> <p>Logic Express 8: “File Brower, including Spotlight search, for accessing any Logic-related file on your system or on any connected media volume—without going out to the Finder.” Ex. 28, p. 6.</p> <p>Logic Studio (Logic Pro 8): “File Browser, including Spotlight search, for accessing any Logic-related file on your system or on any connected media volume—without going out to the Finder.” Ex. 29, p. 9.</p> <p>Logic Pro/Express—File Browser: “Logic’s File Browser uses the Spotlight search engine to deliver search results,” “Products Affected [–] Logic Express 7, Logic Pro 7, Logic Express 8, Logic Pro 8” Ex. 16.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Ex. 35, p. 15 (stating that Spotlight supports a large number of data types including, <i>inter alia</i>, AppleWorks, Keynote, Pages, Quicktime</p>
[c] means for receiving data units from other computer systems;	<p><i>See</i> Attachment A-3, item 1[c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
[d] means for generating data units by the computer system;	<p><i>See</i> Attachment A-3, item 1[d], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>Software identified in item 1[b], <i>supra</i>, also generates data units. <i>See, e.g.:</i></p> <p>Pages (iWork): “Just open Pages and start typing to create compelling letters, reports, and other word processing documents. You can also create beautifully designed brochures, flyers, and newsletters with the powerful page layout mode. Pages feature change tracking, rich graphics and text tools, and more</p>

	<p>than 140 templates.” Ex. 71, p. 8 (describing Pages ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 24 (describing creating a new document); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Numbers (iWork): “Numbers is a new and innovative - yet familiar - spreadsheet application with over 150 functions and fundamentally better ways to organize data, perform calculations, and manage lists. Numbers includes intelligent tables, customizable checkboxes and sliders, 2D and 3D charts, an interactive print view, and templates for home, education and business.” Ex. 71, p. 10 (describing Numbers ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 56 (describing creating a new spreadsheet); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Keynote (iWork): “Create spectacular presentations to amaze your audiences. Start with one of over 30 Apple-designed themes, and then add gorgeous text effects and advanced animations, using Smart Builds or action builds, which move objects from point A to point B. Remove an unwanted background from an image using Instant Alpha. Record your voice with your slides for self-running presentations, kiosks, storyboards, or even podcasts.” Ex. 71, p. 12 (describing Keynotes ‘08); <i>see also</i> p. 102 (describing creating a new Keynote document); Ex. 92.</p> <p>Remote Desktop: “[C]reate detailed software and hardware reports.” Ex. 73.</p> <p>Logic Pro: “[M]akes it easier than ever to write, record, edit and mix your music.” Ex. 74; Ex. 29, p. 4.</p> <p>Final Cut Studio: “Motion 3 lets you create 3D motion graphics with drag-and-drop ease” Ex. 75; Ex. 18.</p> <p>Logic Express: “A powerful set of music creation tools make it easy to capture and develop your musical inspirations” Ex. 76, p. 2; Ex. 28, p. 26.</p> <p><i>See</i> Attachment A-3, item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
[e] means for selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;	<p><i>See</i> Attachment A-3, item 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
[f] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;	<p><i>See</i> Attachment A-3, item 1[g], <i>supra</i>.</p>
[g] means for including each	

<p>data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in the main stream; and</p>	
<p>[h] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 1[h], <i>supra</i>; and item 1[b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 2</p> <p>2. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 3</p> <p>3. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 3, <i>supra</i>. Also, software identified in item 1[b], <i>supra</i>, generates documents/data units that include textual data, video data, audio data and/or multimedia data.</p>
<p>Claim 4</p> <p>4. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 4, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 5</p> <p>5. The computer system of claim 1, wherein said means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from a client computer.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 5, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 6</p> <p>6. The computer system</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 6, <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>according to claim 1, further comprising: means for displaying alternative versions of the content of the data units.</p>	
<p>Claim 10 10. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the computer program further comprises: means for operating on any of the streams using a set of operations selected by a user.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 10, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 11 11. The computer system of claim 1 further comprising: means to generate substreams from existing substreams.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 11, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 12 12. A computer system as in claim 1, further comprising: means for generating a data unit comprising an alternative version of the content of another data unit; and means for associating the alternative version data unit with the chronological indicator of the another data unit.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 12[a], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>See Attachment A-3, item 12[b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 13 13. A method which organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer</p>	<p>See Attachment A-3, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>system, comprising the steps of: generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[b], supra.</i></p>
<p>receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[c], supra.</i></p>
<p>generating data units in the computer system;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[d], supra.</i></p>
<p>selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[e], supra.</i></p>
<p>associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[f], supra.</i></p>
<p>including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in at least the main stream; and</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[g], supra.</i></p>
<p>maintaining at least the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment A-3, item 1[h], supra.</i></p>
<p>Claim 14</p>	
<p>14. The method of claim 13, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and</p>	<p><i>See item 2 supra.</i></p>

future times.	
Claim 15	
15. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of displaying the streams on a display device as visual streams.	See Attachment A-3, item 15, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 16	
16. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of displaying the streams further comprises the steps of:	
a) receiving from a user one or more indications of one or more selected segments of the streams corresponding to one or more selected intervals of time, and	See Attachment A-3, item 16[b], <i>supra</i> .
b) displaying the selected segments.	See Attachment A-3, item 16[c], <i>supra</i> .
Claim 17	
17. The method of claim 13, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.	See item 3, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 20	
The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of: displaying data from one of the data units in abbreviated form.	See item 6, <i>supra</i> .
Claim 22	
22. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of:	See item 9 <i>supra</i> .

archiving data units having timestamps older than a specified time point.

ATTACHMENT A-5

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,006,227**

CLAIM LANGUAGE	ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY APPLE IPHONE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE SPOTLIGHT (including, but not limited to, IPHONE OS 3.0 BETA)
<p>Claim 1 [a] 1. A computer system which organizes each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, comprising:</p>	<p>Apple's Spotlight feature/software organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system. "Search capabilities will be expanded, allowing customers to search within Mail, iPod and Notes or search across all key apps by typing a key word or phrase into the new Spotlight search, conveniently accessed from the Home screen." Ex. 101, p. 1. "For the rest of your iPhone there's Spotlight, a fast and effective way to find anything on your device." Ex. 104, p. 3; <i>see also</i> Ex. 105; Ex. 106.</p>
<p>[b] means for generating a main stream of data units and at least one substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	<p>"Spotlight (phone-wide search) will now let users save the last search they made and can set restrictions for inside-application purchases and location data." Ex. 102, p. 3. <i>See</i> Attachment A-1, item 1[b] (Spotlight store); <i>see also</i> item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[c] means for receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>The iPhone has numerous ways of receiving data units from other computer systems, including, but not limited to, via email and the Internet.</p>

	<p>“If the mail search doesn't turn up any results from messages stored on your iPhone, it will move on to search messages still located on your mail server.” Ex. 103, p. 5.</p>
<p>[d] means for generating data units by the computer system;</p>	<p>Apple's iPhone has numerous ways of generating documents/data units, including, but not limited to, notes, messages, email, contact items, and calendar items.</p>
<p>[e] means for selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>The Spotlight store contains timestamp information regarding items in the store. See Attachment A-1, item 1[e]; see also Ex. 103, p. 5.</p>
<p>[f] means for associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[f].</p>
<p>[g] means for including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in the main stream; and</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[g].</p>
<p>[h] means for maintaining the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>“Spotlight (phone-wide search) will now let users save the last search they made and can set restrictions for inside-application purchases and location data.” Ex. 102, p. 3</p>
<p>Claim 2 2. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>On information and belief, the features of Spotlight identified in Attachment A-1, item 2, also apply to Spotlight on the iPhone.</p>
<p>Claim 3 3. The computer system of claim 1, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p>“For the rest of your iPhone there's Spotlight, a fast and effective way to find anything on your device.” Ex. 104, p. 3. “Search capabilities will be expanded, allowing customers to search within Mail, iPod and Notes or search across all key apps by typing a key word or phrase into the new Spotlight search, conveniently accessed from the Home screen.” Ex. 101, p. 1.</p>

<p>Claim 4</p> <p>4. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the means for receiving further comprises means for receiving data units from the World Wide Web.</p>	<p>Ex. 54, p. 31; Ex. 107 (“... all submissions to the App Store will be reviewed on the latest beta of iPhone OS 3.0”).</p>
<p>Claim 6</p> <p>6. The computer system according to claim 1, further comprising: means for displaying alternative versions of the content of the data units.</p>	<p>On information and belief, the Apple iPhone displays alternative versions of the content of data units located in Spotlight search results. <i>See, e.g., Ex. 103, p. 5.</i></p>
<p>Claim 10</p> <p>10. The computer system of claim 1, wherein the computer program further comprises: means for operating on any of the streams using a set of operations selected by a user.</p>	<p>On information and belief, at least some of the features of Spotlight identified in Attachment A-1, item 10, may apply to Spotlight on the iPhone.</p>
<p>Claim 11</p> <p>11. The computer system of claim 1 further comprising: means to generate substreams from existing substreams.</p>	<p>On information and belief, the features of Spotlight identified in Attachment A-1, item 11, also apply to Spotlight on the iPhone.</p>
<p>Claim 13</p> <p>13. A method which organizes each data unit received by or generated by a computer system, comprising the steps of: generating a main stream of data units and at least one</p>	<p><i>See item 1[a], supra.</i></p> <p><i>See item 1[b], supra.</i></p>

<p>substream, the main stream for receiving each data unit received by or generated by the computer system, and each substream for containing data units only from the main stream;</p>	
<p>receiving data units from other computer systems;</p>	<p>See item 1[c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>generating data units in the computer system;</p>	<p>See item 1[d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>selecting a timestamp to identify each data unit;</p>	<p>See item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>associating each data unit with at least one chronological indicator having the respective timestamp;</p>	<p>See item 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>including each data unit according to the timestamp in the respective chronological indicator in at least the main stream; and</p>	<p>See item 1[g], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>maintaining at least the main stream and the substreams as persistent streams.</p>	<p>See item 1[h], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 14</p>	
<p>14. The method of claim 13, wherein each timestamp is selected from the group consisting of: past, present, and future times.</p>	<p>See item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 15</p>	
<p>15. The method of claim 13,</p>	<p>See examples of displays of Spotlight results in Ex. 103, p. 5.</p>

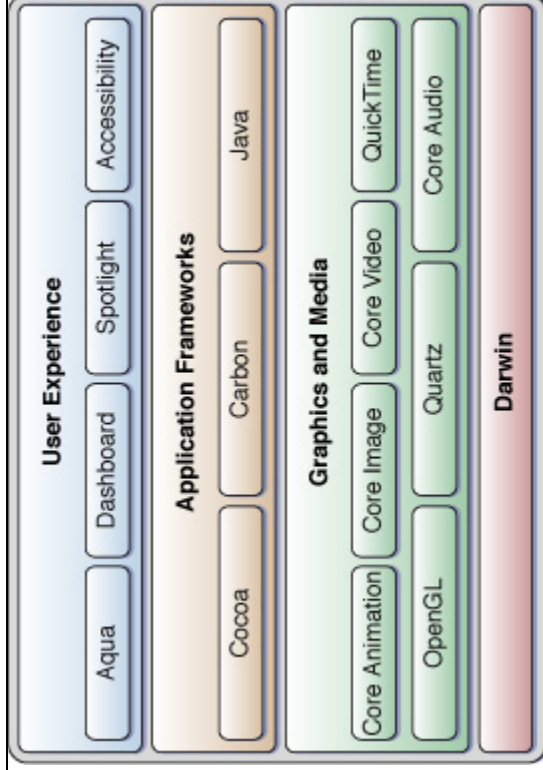
<p>further comprising the step of displaying the streams on a display device as visual streams.</p>	
<p>Claim 16</p>	
<p>[a] 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the step of displaying the streams further comprises the steps of:</p>	
<p>[b] a) receiving from a user one or more indications of one or more selected segments of the streams corresponding to one or more selected intervals of time, and</p>	<p>On information and belief, the features of Spotlight identified in Attachment A-1, item 16[b], also apply to Spotlight on the iPhone.</p>
<p>[c] b) displaying the selected segments.</p>	<p>Spotlight displays its search results—including selected time intervals.</p>
<p>Claim 17</p>	
<p>17. The method of claim 13, wherein each data unit includes textual data, video data, audio data and or multimedia data.</p>	<p>See item 3, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 20</p>	
<p>The method of claim 13 further comprising the step of: displaying data from one of the data units in abbreviated form.</p>	<p>See item 6, <i>supra</i>.</p>

ATTACHMENT B-1

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,725,427**

<p>CLAIM LANGUAGE</p>	<p align="center">ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY</p> <p>ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X 10.6 SNOW LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.6 SNOW LEOPARD (including, but not limited to, the eMac, MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook, Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.5 Leopard or OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or MAC OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard), AND, FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS, OPTIONALLY, TIME CAPSULE³</p>
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>[a] 1. A stream-based operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system running a computer, comprising:</p>	<p>“Mac OS X version 10.5 Leopard combines a fully conforming UNIX foundation with the richness and usability of the Macintosh interface, bringing multicore technology and 64-bit power to the mass market.” Ex. 26.</p> <p>“The implementation of Mac OS X can be viewed as a set of layers. At the lower layers of the system are the fundamental services on which all software relies....”</p>

³ Mirror Worlds’ infringement contentions relating to Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard apply also to Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard. See e.g., Hornkvist Tr. 51:12-17, 135:8-14, 135:22-136:2; Cisler Tr. 97:4-7; Arrouye Tr. 105:12-17.



The bottom layer consists of the core environment layer, of which Darwin is the most significant component. Darwin is the name given to the FreeBSD environment that comprises the heart of Mac OS X. FreeBSD is a variant of the Berkeley Software Distribution UNIX environment, which provides a secure and stable foundation for building software. Included in this layer are the kernel environment, device drivers, security support, interprocess communication support, and low-level commands and services used by all programs on the system. Besides Darwin, this layer contains several core services and technologies, many of which are simply higher-level wrappers for the data types and functions in the Darwin layer. Among the available core services are those for doing collection management, data formatting, memory management, string manipulation, process management, XML parsing, stream-based I/O, and low-level network communication....

The User Experience layer [which includes Spotlight] identifies the methodologies, technologies, and applications that make Mac OS X software unique. Apple provides countless technologies to implement the overall user experience. Many of these technologies simply work, but some require interactions with the software you create. Understanding what interactions are expected of your software can help you integrate it more smoothly into the Mac OS X ecosystem.” Ex. 33, pp. 19-20; *see also id.*, pp. 23- 42, 77.

“Leopard is an Open Brand UNIX 03 Registered Product, conforming to the SUSv3 and POSIX 1003.1

	<p>specifications for the C API, Shell Utilities, and Threads. Since Leopard can compile and run all your existing UNIX code, you can deploy it in environments that demand full conformance — complete with hooks to maintain compatibility with existing software.” Ex. 23.</p> <p>“The brand-new multithreaded AutoFS filesystem layer keeps track of which paths are actually located on remote AFP, SMB, or NFS file servers — even across symlinks — and automatically mounts the appropriate server. The Finder and other applications needn’t wait for one mount to complete before requesting another.” Ex. 23.</p> <p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[b] a document organizing facility receiving documents created by diverse applications in diverse formats specific to the respective applications;</p>	<p>See item 1[d] below regarding document representations and glance views.</p> <p>For computers including <i>Time Machine</i>:</p> <p>See, e.g., citations provided in Attachment A-1, items 1[b], [e] and [f], 6 and 15.</p> <p>“Time Machine is the breakthrough automatic backup that’s built right into Mac OS X. It keeps an up-to-date copy of everything on your Mac — digital photos, music, movies, TV shows, and documents. Now, if you ever have the need, you can easily go back in time to recover anything.” Ex. 24.</p> <p>“Introduced in Mac OS X v10.5, Time Machine is an application that automatically and transparently backs up the user’s files to a designated storage system. Time Machine integrates with the Finder to provide an intuitive interface for locating lost or old versions of files quickly and easily.” Ex. 33, p. 83.</p> <p>“Time Machine makes it easy for users to recover their data and undo their mistakes. Mac OS X Server can automatically back up your users’ previous versions to the server or another designated hard drive on the network, protecting valuable data and freeing up disk space on individual hard drives — or eliminating the need for backup drives altogether.” Ex. 42.</p> <p>For <i>Time Capsule</i>:</p>
<p>[c] said document organizing facility automatically associating respective selected indicators with the received documents, automatically archiving the documents and indicators in consistent format for selective retrieval, and automatically creating information specifying respective glance views of said documents and respective document representations of said documents;</p>	<p>See item 1[d] below regarding document representations and glance views.</p> <p>For computers including <i>Time Machine</i>:</p> <p>See, e.g., citations provided in Attachment A-1, items 1[b], [e] and [f], 6 and 15.</p> <p>“Time Machine is the breakthrough automatic backup that’s built right into Mac OS X. It keeps an up-to-date copy of everything on your Mac — digital photos, music, movies, TV shows, and documents. Now, if you ever have the need, you can easily go back in time to recover anything.” Ex. 24.</p> <p>“Introduced in Mac OS X v10.5, Time Machine is an application that automatically and transparently backs up the user’s files to a designated storage system. Time Machine integrates with the Finder to provide an intuitive interface for locating lost or old versions of files quickly and easily.” Ex. 33, p. 83.</p> <p>“Time Machine makes it easy for users to recover their data and undo their mistakes. Mac OS X Server can automatically back up your users’ previous versions to the server or another designated hard drive on the network, protecting valuable data and freeing up disk space on individual hard drives — or eliminating the need for backup drives altogether.” Ex. 42.</p> <p>For <i>Time Capsule</i>:</p>

	<p>“Time Capsule brings the simplicity of fully automated backup to your Wi-Fi network, without even plugging in a cable. With Time Machine in Mac OS X Leopard, it’s easy and automatic to back up all the computers on your network to a single Time Capsule.” Ex. 69, p. 5.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[d] a display facility displaying at least selected document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of each displayed document representation, after the first in the stack, is visible to the user;</p>	<p>See, e.g., Ex. 94— search results from Spotlight or Finder displaying Cover Flow view in which certain document representations are displayed as a receding, overlapping, foreshortened stack. Item 1 and the items stacked to the left and right of item 1 are such document representations.</p> <p>“Spotlight queries are made by client applications, such as Finder. The application constructs the appropriate query expression for the search, specifies the scope of the search, how the data is to be grouped when it is returned, and then executes the query. The query is passed to the Spotlight engine, which begins the initial result-gathering phase of the search. During this phase the system store is searched for metadata that matches the query, and it returns the search results to the application.” Ex. 1, p. 12.</p> <p>Ex. 22 (showing results in Cover Flow of a Finder query).</p> <p>See also, e.g., Ex. 24, p. 1 (showing display of Time Machine query results).</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[e] said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to user-controlled sliding without clicking of the cursor over said displayed stack to display a glance view of a document whose document representation is currently touched by the</p>	<p>In Cover Flow, the user can scroll through the displayed document representations (using, for example, a touchpad, a mouse, a keyboard or other means) and a glance view of the current user-selected document representation is displayed without clicking the cursor. See, e.g., Ex. 94, in which item 1 is a glance view of the currently selected document. A glance view of the currently selected document is also shown in an Inspector panel. See, e.g. Ex. 35. p. 2; Ex. 98, p. 2.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>cursor or pointer;</p> <p>[f] said stream-based operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling, and input/output.</p>	<p>See item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>See <i>also, e.g.</i>, “The new IOStream class in IOKit provides a high-level API for managing DMAs and other high-bandwidth data transfers, without the need to optimize caching strategies for different hardware architectures.” Ex. 23.</p>
<p>Claim 2</p> <p>A stream-based operating system as in claim 1 in which said selected indicators are time-based.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, items 1[e] and 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 5</p> <p>5. A stream-based operating system as in claim 1 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p>See item 1[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 7</p> <p>7. A stream-based operating system as in claim 1 in which said display of a glance view comprises important words, pictures, and/or sounds of the respective document resulting from complex analysis of the document.</p>	<p>Cover Flow and Inspector perform complex analysis of documents in order to create previews—for example, Cover Flow and Inspector render Adobe Acrobat files in previews of those files. See, e.g., Ex. 6, pp. 12-13.</p>
<p>Claim 8</p> <p>[a] 8. A controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system</p>	<p>See item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>running a computer, comprising:</p>	
<p>[b] a document organizing facility receiving documents from diverse applications in diverse formats specific to the respective applications;</p>	<p>See item 1 [b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[c] said document organizing facility automatically associating respective selected indicators with the received documents, automatically archiving the documents and indicators in consistent format for selective retrieval, and automatically creating information specifying respective glance views of said documents and respective document representations of said documents;</p>	<p>For computers including <i>Time Machine</i>:</p> <p>See item 1 [c], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[d] a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations;</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[e] said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to user-controlled sliding without clicking of the cursor or pointer over the displayed document representations to display at least a glance view of a document whose document</p>	<p>See item 1 [e], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>representation is currently touched by the cursor or pointer;</p> <p>[f] said controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling, and input/output.</p>	<p>See item 1 [f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 9</p> <p>9. An operating system as in claim 8 in which said selected indicators are time-based.</p>	<p>See item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 10</p> <p>An operating system as in claim 8 in which said display facility displays said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of each but the first document representation in the displayed stack is visible to a user.</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>Claim 13</p> <p>13. A stream-based operating system as in claim 8 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p>See item 5, <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>Claim 15</p> <p>15. A stream-based operating system as in claim 8 in which said display of a glance view comprises important words, pictures, and/or sounds of the respective document resulting from complex analysis of the document.</p>	<p>See item 7, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 16</p> <p>[a] 16. A controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system running a computer, comprising:</p>	<p>See item 1[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[b] a document organizing facility associating selected indicators with received or created documents and creating information specifying glance views of the respective documents and information specifying document representations of the respective documents;</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, item 1[a], <i>supra</i>; see also item 16[c] and [d] below (regarding document representations and glance views).</p>
<p>[c] a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations;</p>	<p>See, e.g., Ex. 94— search results from Spotlight or Finder displaying Cover Flow view in which certain document representations are displayed as a receding, overlapping, foreshortened stack. Item 1 and the items stacked to the left and right of item 1 are such document representations.</p> <p>“Spotlight queries are made by client applications, such as Finder. The application constructs the appropriate query expression for the search, specifies the scope of the search, how the data is to be grouped when it is returned, and then executes the query. The query is passed to the Spotlight engine, which begins the initial result-gathering phase of the search. During this phase the system store is</p>

	<p>searched for metadata that matches the query, and it returns the search results to the application.” Ex. 1, p. 12.</p> <p>Ex. 22 (showing results in Cover Flow of a Finder query).</p>
<p>[d] said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding without clicking the cursor or pointer over a portion of a displayed document representation to display the glance view of the document whose document representation is touched by the cursor or pointer;</p>	<p>In Cover Flow, the user can scroll through the displayed document representations (using, for example, a touchpad, a mouse, a keyboard or other means) and a glance view of the current user-selected document representation is displayed without clicking the cursor. See, e.g., Ex. 94, in which item 1 is a glance view of the currently selected document. A glance view of the currently selected document is also shown in an Inspector panel. See, e.g. Ex. 35. p. 2; Ex. 98, p. 2.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[e] and said controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling and input/output.</p>	<p>See item 1 [f], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 17 17. An operating systems as in claim 16 in which said selected indicators are time-based.</p>	<p>See item 2, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 18 18. An operating system as in claim 16 in which said display facility displays said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>overlapping document representations such that only a part of most document representations in the displayed stack is visible to a user.</p>	
<p>Claim 19</p> <p>19. An operating system as in claim 16 in which said document organizing facility receives said document in formats specific to heterogeneous applications and creates said information specifying said glance views to enable display of the glance views in a consistent format.</p>	<p>See items 1[b] and 1[c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 22</p> <p>22. A stream-based operating system as in claim 16 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p>See item 5, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 24</p> <p>24. A stream-based operating system as in claim 16 in which said display of a glance view comprises important words, pictures, and/or sounds of the respective document resulting from complex analysis of the document.</p>	<p>See item 7, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 25</p>	

<p>25. A document stream operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system running a computer, comprising: a document organizing facility associating chronological indicators with documents received from diverse applications in diverse formats and creating information specifying glance views of the respective documents and information specifying document representations of respective documents; a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part each document representation except the first one in the displayed stack is visible to a user; said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding without clicking the cursor or pointer over said displayed stack of document representations to display the</p>	<p>See item 1 [a], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>See items 1 [b] and 1 [c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part each document representation except the first one in the displayed stack is visible to a user;</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding without clicking the cursor or pointer over said displayed stack of document representations to display the</p>	<p>See item 1 [e], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>glance view of the document whose document representation is currently touched by the cursor; and</p>	<p>said document stream operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling and input/output.</p>	
<p>Claim 26</p> <p>26. A document operating system as in claim 25 in which said document organizing facility associates said chronological indicators with documents at the time of receipt or creation of said documents without requiring a user to name the documents.</p>	<p><i>See item 1[f], supra.</i></p>	<p>Spotlight indexes, for example, iChat transcripts, Email messages, Address Book contacts, and iCal calendar files, without requiring a user to name them. <i>See, e.g., Ex. 2, p. 5.</i></p>
<p>Claim 29</p> <p>29. A stream-based operating system as in claim 25 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p><i>See item 5, supra.</i></p>	
<p>Claim 31</p> <p>31. A stream-based operating system as in claim 25 in which said display of a glance view comprises important words,</p>	<p><i>See item 7, supra.</i></p>	

<p>pictures, and/or sounds of the respective document resulting from complex analysis of the document.</p>	
<p>Claim 32 32. A method of displaying heterogeneous documents from different applications in a receding, foreshortened stack of selected document representations of said documents and providing a set of commands applicable to the document representations in the stack, comprising: first displaying document representations of said documents received from different applications as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of each of most document representations in the displayed stack is visible to the user;</p>	<p>See items 1[b], 1[c] and 1[d], <i>supra</i>. Cover Flow provides command buttons applicable to its document representations. See, e.g., Ex. 6, p. 13. “Move the pointer over an item to play a movie or see the pages of a document, for example.” Ex. 6, p. 13. In addition, command buttons applicable to a selected document are provided in an Inspector panel.</p>
<p>first displaying document representations of said documents received from different applications as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of each of most document representations in the displayed stack is visible to the user;</p>	<p>See item 1[d], <i>supra</i>. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>said stack being in a time order related to respective time-based indicators automatically associated with the documents at the time of receipt or creation thereof;</p>	<p>See, e.g. Ex. 92, showing stack in time order; <i>see also</i> Ex. 25. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>subsequently, while displaying the stack of document</p>	<p>See item 1[f], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>representations, responding automatically to touching a document representation in the stack with a user-operated cursor or pointer, without further action by the user, to display separately from the displayed stack of document representations, a glance view of the document whose document representation is currently touched by the cursor or pointer, said glance view being displayed while the displayed stack of document representations remains visible; and</p>	<p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>concurrently with displaying said glance view, displaying in the same display a set of command buttons, said command buttons being responsive to user clicks to cause respective operations to be performed on the document whose glance view is displayed at the time.</p> <p>Claim 33</p>	<p>Cover Flow provides command buttons within its document representations. See, e.g., Ex. 6, p. 13. The buttons are responsive to user clicks to perform respective operations on the displayed document. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>In addition, command buttons applicable to a selected document are provided in an Inspector panel.</p>
<p>33. A method as in claim 32 in which said displaying of document representations comprises displaying at least the top line of each document</p>	<p>Cover Flow will display at least the top line of text files in the document representations of those files. See, e.g., Ex. 25.</p>

<p>whose document representation is displayed in the stack.</p> <p>Claim 34</p>	
<p>34. A method as in claim 32 including visually identifying attributes of selected documents in the displayed stack of document representations by markings that are visible in the displayed stack, each marking being common to a class of documents.</p> <p>Claim 37</p>	<p>Cover Flow displays certain different types of documents with differently shaped document representations. <i>See, e.g., Ex. 25.</i></p>
<p>37. A stream-based operating system as in claim 32 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p> <p>Claim 39</p>	<p><i>See item 5, supra.</i></p>
<p>39. A stream-based operating system as in claim 32 in which said display of a glance view comprises important words, pictures, and/or sounds of the respective document resulting from complex analysis of the document.</p>	<p><i>See item 7, supra.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B-2

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,725,427**

CLAIM LANGUAGE	<p align="center">ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY OTHER APPLE DEVICES/COMPUTERS HAVING COVER FLOW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, APPLE IPHONES, IPODS (including, without limitation, the iPod Classic, iPod Nano and iPod Touch), IPAD, AND APPLE TV AND ANY APPLE COMPUTER HAVING ITUNES AND/OR SAFARI 4</p>
<p>Claim 16 [a] 16. A controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system running a computer, comprising:</p>	<p>For iPhone and iPod Touch: The iPhone and iPod Touch include a mobile version of the Mac OS X, including the four layers discussed in Attachment B-1, item 16[a], above. See Exs. 52, 53, 55 and 56. The iPhone and iPod Touch also includes Cover Flow, which is in a higher layer and uses lower level subsystems from the underlying operating system. Ex. 54, p. 62.</p> <p>For other iPods and Apple TV: Cover Flow on certain iPods and the Apple TV utilizes subsystems from the underlying operating systems of those devices. Exs. 80 and 81.</p> <p>For iPad: App Store (including Cover Flow) utilizes subsystems from the underlying operating system on the iPad. Ex. 109, Ex. 110(stating that the iPad “runs iPhone OS” described above).</p> <p>For iTunes: iTunes (including Cover Flow) utilizes subsystems from the underlying operating system on any computer or device on which it runs. Ex. 108.</p> <p>For Safari 4: Safari (including Cover Flow) utilizes subsystems from the underlying operating system on any computer or device on which it runs. Ex. 108.</p>
<p>[b] a document organizing facility associating selected indicators with received or created documents and creating information specifying glance</p>	<p>The Apple iPhone, iPods, iPad, Apple TV and iTunes organize documents, as illustrated, for example, through Cover Flow. Cover Flow also creates information specifying glance views and document representations of the documents, as illustrated by Cover Flow. See, e.g., Ex. 44(a) iPhone; Ex. 44(b) iPod Classic; Ex. 44(c) iPod Nano; Exs. 44(d) and 62 iTunes; Ex. 108 Safari 4, Ex. 109 iPad. For example, Cover Flow displays overlapping document representations and a glance view of the currently</p>

<p>views of the respective documents and information specifying document representations of the respective documents;</p>	<p>selected document.</p>
<p>[c] a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations;</p> <p>[d] said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding without clicking the cursor or pointer over a portion of a displayed document representation to display the glance view of the document whose document representation is touched by the cursor or pointer;</p>	<p>The Apple iPhone, iPods, iPad, Apple TV, iTunes, and Safari 4 include Cover Flow, which displays document representations. See 16[b], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>In Cover Flow, the user can scroll through the displayed document representations and a glance view of the current user-selected document representation is displayed without clicking.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[e] and said controlling operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling and input/output.</p>	<p>See item 16[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 17</p> <p>17. An operating system as in claim 16 in which said selected indicators are time-based.</p>	<p>The Apple iPhone, iPods, and Apple TV and Safari 4 associate time-based indicators (such as the document's creation date, modification date and last played date) with stored documents. Computers and devices running iTunes similarly store time-based indicators with documents.</p>
<p>Claim 18</p> <p>18. An operating system as in claim 16 in which said display</p>	<p>Cover Flow displays documents as the claimed stack of partly overlapping document representations. See, e.g., Ex. 44.</p>

<p>facility displays said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of most document representations in the displayed stack is visible to a user.</p>	<p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>Claim 19 19. An operating system as in claim 16 in which said document organizing facility receives said document in formats specific to heterogeneous applications and creates said information specifying said glance views to enable display of the glance views in a consistent format.</p>	<p>The Apple iPhone, iPods, iPad, Apple TV, Safari 4, and iTunes handle documents in many different formats, including, but not limited to, different audio and video formats, and Cover Flow displays those documents in a consistent format. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 54, pp. 62, Ex. 57, pp. 7, 38, 59; 117; Ex. 59; Ex. 58, pp. 18-20; Ex. 61; Ex. 60; Ex. 45(a) iPhone; Ex. 45(b) iPod Classic; Ex. 45(c) iPod Nano.</p> <p>Safari 4 handles documents in different formats, including, but not limited to, different types of web pages, and Cover Flow displays these documents in a consistent format. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 108 Safari 4.</p> <p>iPad handles documents in different formats, including, but not limited to, different types of apps, and Cover Flow displays these documents in a consistent format. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Ex. 109 iPad.</p>
<p>Claim 22 22. A stream-based operating system as in claim 16 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p>Cover Flow on the Apple iPhone, iPods, Apple TV, and iTunes display album covers, images and/or text, which are abbreviated versions of the documents.</p> <p>Cover Flow in Safari 4 displays graphical representations of web pages contained within a user's browsing history, which are abbreviated versions of the actual web pages visited.</p> <p>Cover Flow on the iPad shows displays graphical representations of iPad apps, which are abbreviated representations of the apps.</p>
<p>Claim 25 25. A document stream operating system utilizing subsystems from another operating system running a</p>	<p><i>See</i> item 16[a], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>computer, comprising: a document organizing facility associating chronological indicators with documents received from diverse applications in diverse formats and creating information specifying glance views of the respective documents and information specifying document representations of respective documents;</p>	<p>See items 16[b] and 17, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>a display facility displaying at least selected ones of said document representations as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part each document representation except the first one in the displayed stack is visible to a user;</p>	<p>See item 16[c], <i>supra</i>. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>said display facility further displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding without clicking the cursor or pointer over said displayed stack of document representations to display the glance view of the document whose document representation is currently touched by the cursor; and</p>	<p>See item 16[d], <i>supra</i>. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>said document stream operating system utilizing subsystems from said another operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media, interrupt handling and input/output.</p>	<p>See item 16[e], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 26 26. A document operating system as in claim 25 in which said document organizing facility associates said chronological indicators with documents at the time of receipt or creation of said documents without requiring a user to name the documents.</p>	<p>The Apple iPhone, iPods, iPad, Apple TV, iTunes, and Safari 4 do not require users to name documents.</p>
<p>Claim 29 29. A stream-based operating system as in claim 25 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.</p>	<p>See item 22, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 32 [a] 32. A method of displaying heterogeneous documents from different applications in a receding, foreshortened stack of selected document representations of said documents and providing a set of commands applicable to the</p>	<p>See items 18, 19, <i>supra</i>. For the Apple iPhone and iPod Touch, Cover Flow provides command buttons, such as play and stop, which are applicable to the displayed document representations. See, e.g., Ex. 54, p. 62. For other iPods and the Apple TV, the respective devices provide command buttons, such as play and stop, which are applicable to the document representations displayed by Cover Flow. See, e.g., Ex. 45(b); Ex. 57, p. 7.</p>

<p>document representations in the stack, comprising:</p>	<p>For devices containing iTunes, the respective devices provide either hard or soft buttons that are applicable to the document representation displayed by Cover Flow.</p> <p>For devices containing Safari 4, the respective devices provide either hard or soft buttons that are applicable to the document representation displayed by Cover Flow.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[b] first displaying document representations of said documents received from different applications as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping document representations such that only a part of each of most document representations in the displayed stack is visible to the user;</p>	<p><i>See</i> item 18, <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[c] said stack being in a time order related to respective time-based indicators automatically associated with the documents at the time of receipt or creation thereof;</p>	<p>In iTunes, tracks can be displayed in the order in which they were last played or last added.</p> <p>In Safari 4, the history is ordered by date viewed.</p>
<p>[d] subsequently, while displaying the stack of document representations, responding automatically to touching a document representation in the stack with a user-operated cursor or pointer, without further action</p>	<p><i>See</i> item 16[d], <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>by the user, to display separately from the displayed stack of document representations, a glance view of the document whose document representation is currently touched by the cursor or pointer, said glance view being displayed while the displayed stack of document representations remains visible; and</p>	
<p>[e] concurrently with displaying said glance view, displaying in the same display a set of command buttons, said command buttons being responsive to user clicks to cause respective operations to be performed on the document whose glance view is displayed at the time.</p>	<p>See item 32[a], <i>supra</i> (describing command buttons). The buttons are responsive to user clicks to perform respective operations on the displayed document. <i>Id.</i></p>
<p>Claim 34 34. A method as in claim 32 including visually identifying attributes of selected documents in the displayed stack of document representations by markings that are visible in the displayed stack, each marking being common to a class of documents.</p>	<p>Cover Flow displays identifying attributes of documents in the displayed stack. See, e.g., examples of Cover Flow displays in exhibits cited in item 19, <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 37</p>	

37. A stream-based operating system as in claim 32 in which said display of said glance view comprises an abbreviated version of the respective document.

See item 29, *supra*.

ATTACHMENT C-1

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,638,313**

CLAIM LANGUAGE	ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>[a] 1. A method of utilizing a document stream operating system that in turn utilizes subsystems from at least one other operating system, comprising:</p>	<p>ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X 10.6 SNOW LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.6 SNOW LEOPARD (including, but not limited to, the eMac, MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook, Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.5 Leopard or OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard), AND, OPTIONALLY, TIME CAPSULE⁴</p>
<p>[b] receiving documents from diverse applications in formats that are specific to the respective applications and differ as between at least some of said applications;</p>	<p><i>See Attachment B-1, item 1[a].</i></p>
<p>[c] automatically associating time-based indicators with the documents received in the</p>	<p><i>See Attachment B-1, item 1[b].</i></p>

⁴ Mirror Worlds' infringement contentions relating to Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard apply also to Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard. *See e.g., Hornkvist Tr. 51:12-17, 135:8-14, 135:22-136:2; Cisler Tr. 97:4-7; Arroyue Tr. 105:12-17.*

<p>receiving step from the diverse applications;</p>	
<p>[d] automatically archiving the received documents;</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 1 [c].</p>
<p>[e] automatically creating glance views that are abbreviated versions of respective ones of said documents;</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 1 [c].</p>
<p>[f] selectively displaying at least some of said documents as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping documents so that only a part of each of said documents in the displayed stack, after the first document in the stack, is visible to the user;</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 1 [d]. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[g] said displaying further including displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding the cursor or pointer over said displayed stack to display the glance view of the document in the stack that is currently touched by the cursor or pointer, without requiring clicking on the document; and</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 1 [e]. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[h] utilizing, in said document stream operating system, subsystems from said at least one other operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media,</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 1 [f].</p>

interrupt handling and input/output.	
<p>Claim 2</p> <p>2. A method as in claim 1 including storing said documents as a main stream that is time-based and selectively generating a substream of documents that are a subset of the documents in the main stream matching selected criteria.</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, item 2.</p> <p>See Attachment A-1, items 1[b] and 1[g].</p>
<p>Claim 3</p>	
<p>3. A method as in claim 2 in which said generating a substream comprises generating a substream that persists unless selectively destroyed by a user.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, items 1[h]. In Leopard, users may also delete substreams. For example, a user may delete a saved search or Smart Folder.</p>
<p>Claim 4</p>	
<p>4. A method as in claim 3 in which said generating a substream comprises generating a live substream that collects new documents that are added to said main stream and meet said criteria.</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, items 1[h].</p>
<p>Claim 9</p>	
<p>[a] 9. A method of automatically archiving documents received from diverse applications in different formats such that the archived documents can be searched for</p>	<p>See Attachment B-1, items 8[a] and 8[b], <i>supra</i>.</p>

<p>documents meeting selected criteria, comprising:</p>	
<p>[b] receiving documents from diverse applications in formats that are specific to the respective applications and differ as between at least some of said applications;</p>	<p>See item 1 [b], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[c] automatically associating time-based indicators with the documents received in the receiving step from the diverse applications;</p>	<p>See item 1 [c], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[d] automatically archiving the received documents together with said time-based indicators;</p>	<p>See item 1 [d], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>[e] selectively displaying at least some of said documents as a receding, foreshortened stack of partly overlapping documents so that only a part of each of said documents in the displayed stack, after the first document in the stack, is visible to the user; and</p>	<p>See item 1 [f], <i>supra</i>. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
<p>[f] said displaying further including displaying a cursor or pointer and responding to a user sliding the cursor or pointer over said displayed stack to display a glance view of the document in the stack that is currently touched by the cursor</p>	<p>See items 1 [e] and 1 [g], <i>supra</i>. If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

<p>or pointer, wherein said glance view is an abbreviated version of the documents.</p>	
<p>Claim 10 10. A method as in claim 9, including utilizing subsystems from at least one other operating system for operations including writing documents to storage media and input/output in said archiving and displaying.</p>	<p>See item 1[h], <i>supra</i>.</p>
<p>Claim 11 11. A method as in claim 9 including selectively searching said archived documents for documents meeting selected criteria and generating and displaying a substream comprising documents identified in said searching, said substream being in time order and comprising documents in different formats matching respective different applications from which the documents originated.</p>	<p>Time Machine enables users to selectively search archived documents and generate and display a substream. See, e.g., Ex. 24, p. 1 (showing display of Time Machine query results).</p> <p>“Time Capsule brings the simplicity of fully automated backup to your Wi-Fi network, without even plugging in a cable. With Time Machine in Mac OS X Leopard, it’s easy and automatic to back up all the computers on your network to a single Time Capsule.” Ex. 69, p. 5.</p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>

ATTACHMENT D-1

**DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL RULE 3-1
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,768,999**

<p>CLAIM LANGUAGE</p>	<p align="center">ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY</p> <p>ANY APPLE COMPUTER OR DEVICE CONTAINING OR UTILIZING APPLE OS X 10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.5 LEOPARD OR MAC OS X 10.6 SNOW LEOPARD OR MAC OS X SERVER V10.6 SNOW LEOPARD (including, but not limited to, the eMac, MacBook, MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, Mac mini, iMac, Mac Pro, iBook, PowerBook, Power Mac, and PowerPC with OS X 10.5 Leopard or OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard and Apple Xserve with Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard) ANDAN APPLE ENTERPRISE SERVER (including, but not limited to, Xserve With Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard or Mac OS X Server V10.4 Tiger)⁵</p>
<p>Claim 1</p> <p>1. A method of operating an enterprise information management system comprising at least one server and a number of personal computers selectively communicating with each other comprising:</p> <p>creating document object models comprising selected information from and about information assets of diverse types, created by diverse software, said document object</p>	<p>“Xserve marked the end of the company’s hiatus from the enterprise server market.” Ex. 63.</p> <p>“Xserve RAID and Xsan create an enterprise-class storage solution.” Ex. 77, p. 2.</p>
<p>creating document object models comprising selected information from and about information assets of diverse types, created by diverse software, said document object</p>	<p>See Attachment A-1, items 1[a], 1[b], 1[f], 1[g].</p>

⁵ Mirror Worlds’ infringement contentions relating to Mac OS X 10.5 Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.5 Leopard apply also to Mac OS X 10.6 Snow Leopard/Mac OS X Server V10.6 Snow Leopard. See e.g., Hornkvist Tr. 51:12-17, 135:8-14, 135:22-136:2; Cisler Tr. 97:4-7; Arrouye Tr. 105:12-17.

<p>models having a consistent structure; displaying browse cards related to respective ones of the information assets in a time-ordered stream, together with glance views related to the document object models of the respective displayed documents, said glance views being displayed essentially in real time in response to passing a cursor over respective ones of the browse cards.</p>	<p><i>See Attachment B-1, item 16[c]; attachment C-1, item 9[f], supra.</i></p> <p>If this limitation is not found to be literally present, it is considered to be present under the Doctrine of Equivalents in the Accused Instrumentalities.</p>
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