# EXHIBIT 12 

 advantage goes up and up for candidate deletion as Dr. Jones measured it?
A. Again, because of the way Dr. Jones set up the test, this would not be realistic of what a Yahoo! server would see, because as those packets would come in more and more rapidly, there would be other controls that would prevent those packets from getting there.
Q. Mr. Turner, did you ever plot your 64,000 anywhere on this chart in your report?
A. Actually after reading through Dr. Jones' report $I$ went through and tried to do that, and I was unable to recreate the results because I didn't have enough information.
Q. So you can't tell the jury today where your test of 64,000 would fall on the Jones' chart, fair?
A. Not on this particular Jones' chart, but on another one I could.
Q. But what we do know is, as more and more traffic from different IP addresses comes in, more and more records get created in that routing cache, don't they?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now, sir, do you remember giving your deposition in this lawsuit?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And so that's the extra line we're typing on the screen and inserting into the code?
A. That's right.
Q. We still at this point have an equivalent structure or identical structure of the '120 patent?
A. $\quad$ Say again.
Q. With this, do we still -- does this meet the requirements of the ' 120 patent?
A. No. No, it doesn't. I mean, it's moving that code around. You still have an assess for scoring. You still have intervening operations, and you still have the access for deletion.
Q. And is it your understanding that this moving of the code and changing the accused product is permissible under patent law?
A. My understanding is that it's not, but what we're looking for, in the accused product is the identical structure to be found in the accused product or equivalent structure to be found in the accused product.

Rearranging the accused product in order to make it comport with the requirements of the claims, as far as I understand, is improper.
Q. And I think Dr. Jones testified about some of their sign posts that were called locks. I think you've got a demonstrative on that.

What did he say about the locks?
A. So Dr. Jones suggested that the lock and unlock, which I've highlighted here in red, those lines of code were somehow sign posts to him or indicators that a single access had taken place. And I disagree. I mean, if you want to think about -- if you want to think about locks maybe this helps. Maybe the jury can think about it this way: If I -- if $I$ want to be sure that a stranger can't get into my basement, one of the ways of doing that is locking the front door so a stranger can't enter my house and come into the basement. But that doesn't preclude me, while I'm in my house, from entering and leaving the basement numerous times.

That's kind of what these locks are that Dr. Jones has suggested. They identify the beginning and the ending of the insertion that is being performed, but in reality, there's multiple accesses that are being performed within those locks.

So that lock and unlock pair, to me, doesn't signify what Dr. Jones has suggested, I think, if I understand -- if $I$ understand it correctly, it does not signify what $I$ think Dr. Jones is suggesting.
Q. And so those logs don't define one access?
A. That's correct.
Q. In fact - -
A. There are multiple accesses within those locks.
Q. In fact, there are multiple unlocks in this code, isn't there?
A. As a matter of fact, there's multiple lock and unlock pairs. I've highlighted some of the lines here. There's another unlock there. There's another unlock in the -- that's right.
Q. So some are arbitrary to use locks to define an access?
A. I don't see how the locks define the access. The locks preclude another program for altering the linked list while the owner of the lock holds the lock. That's it.
Q. Okay. So to sum it up, again, we do not have a record search means when the linked list is accessed, but we're using multiple accesses again?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. I want to -- and so we can strike that out here on the slide that you've prepared, which also strikes out the last element.

I want to go back with respect to the generation ID, that also did not have expired records;
A. Yes, they did.
Q. And did Bedrock submit additional testimony of Mark Jones to the Patent Office?
A. Yes.
Q. And did they also submit three additional expert reports of another expert, a Lawrence Pileggi (phonetic spelling), to the Patent Office?
A. Yes, they did at that time.
Q. Is there any evidence that Yahoo! was able to submit any documents or talk to the Patent Office in connection with the reexamination?
A. No. Yahoo! wasn't involved in the reexamination.
Q. Now, I want to talk to you about some of the prior art in this case, okay?

Did Bedrock submit an IDS?
A. Yes.
Q. How many IDS's did they submit?
A. Bedrock submitted two IDS's in the reexamination.
Q. And what are those dates?
A. The first one was on June $24 t h, 2010$, and the second one was on December 14th, 2010.
Q. And an IDS is an information disclosure statement; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. So I'm going to call them the June IDS and the December IDS, okay?
A. Yes.

MS. DOAN: The June IDS is Exhibit 147C,

Casey.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) It looks like on the June IDS
they listed four pages of references?

MS. DOAN: They begin on Page 3, I
believe, Casey. Right.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) And there's -- do you see up there --

MS. DOAN: Sorry, go back, Casey.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) -- on the date on the upper left-hand corner it says June 24 th, 2010 ?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And then on these four pages --

MS. DOAN: Casey, if you could scroll
through them.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) -- you see there is a list of references?
A. Right. This is an IDS, and references were submitted by Bedrock, yes.
Q. And would you agree with me there's about 61 of those on there?
A. We counted them; yes, there's 61.
Q. And then on the December IDS -MS. DOAN: Casey, if you could go to 147E, please. And Page 2 and 3, please.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) In the December IDS they submitted 26 additional references; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And Bedrock submitted all of these to the Patent Office, correct?
A. They submitted this list, yes.
Q. All right. Now I want to talk about the NRL code, which is a piece of prior art that's at issue in this case, okay?
A. Yes.
Q. After your review of the June IDS --

MS. DOAN: Casey, that's 147C.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) Is the NRL code listed anywhere by Bedrock on the June IDS?
A. No, it's not.
Q. From your review of the patent reexamination file, was the June -- was the NRL code submitted to the Patent Office in June?
A. No, the code was not submitted in June.
Q. From your review of the December IDS, was the NRL code listed anywhere on the December IDS?
A. Was not listed.
Q. Did Bedrock submit a copy of the -- of the NRL code in the December submission?
A. No.
Q. Now we're going to go over here to the prior art Linux. You understand there's three versions that are at issue here, 1.3.51, 1.3.52, and 2.0.1?
A. Yes.
Q. From your review of the June IDS where there were 61 references, was any of these versions of prior art Linux identified in an information disclosure to the Patent Office?
A. Not on the June IDS, no.
Q. Were any of the three versions of Linux
submitted to the Patent Office in June?
A. No.
Q. Now, from your review of the December IDS, were any of the three versions of prior art Linux listed on that December IDS?
A. Yes, they were listed on the form on the December IDS.
Q. So they were listed on December IDS. Can you tell from your review of the patent file, the reexamination file, whether indeed the code was submitted in December?
A. I can't tell from looking at the PTO website because the PTO website actually blocks out
publications. So I couldn't tell whether it was actually submitted or not.
Q. Now, Mr. Godici, Bedrock says they sulbmitted the NRL code in the pleadings in the invalidity contentions in this case. Is that sufficient?
A. No, that's not sufficient.
Q. Why?
A. Well, it doesn't comply with Rule 98. Rule 98 requires in an $I D S$ that there be this listing and then there be a copy of the actual publication submitted.
Q. Now, I want to talk about the notice of intent to issue a reexam.

MS. DOAN: Casey, can you pull up
Slide 6, please. That's a mouthful.
Q. (By Ms. Doan) A notice of intent to issue a reexamination certificate, and that acronym is NIRC. Is that what the Patent Office refers to it as?
A. The Patent Office called it a NIRC, yes.
Q. What is a NIRC?
A. A NIRC is an indication, a letter that goes out from the Patent Examiner that says: I've completed my second -- my review, my reexamination of the claims and I'm about to render my decision and have it
code that we've been talking about.
Q. And as far as your review of the reexamination file, did the Patent Office have before it either the NRL code or the three prior art Linux versions when it issued the NIRC or when it issued its reexamination?
A. No.
Q. Thank you.

MS. DOAN: Pass the witness.

THE COURT: Anything further?
MR. HEJNY: Just one, Your Honor.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEJNY:
Q. Mr. Godici, regardless of what prior art was submitted to the Patent Office, Claims 1 and 2, as reissued by the Patent Office in the reexamination certificate, are presumed valid, correct?
A. Well, the claims are presumed valid. I just wanted to make sure that the jury understands that NRL - -
Q. Mr. Godici, yes or no, they are presumed valid?
A. They are presumed valid, yes.
Q. Thank you.

MR. HEJNY: No further questions.
THE COURT: Anything further?
A. No, not to my knowledge.
Q. Would the Linux prior art had been material information to the Patent Office that should have been considered.
A. Yeah, yeah, I think they should have seen this.
Q. And there's no evidence in this case that it has been considered?
A. No, I haven't seen any. MR. HEJNY: Object, Your Honor. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.
(Bench conference.)
THE COURT: What was the question?
MR. HEJNY: Mr. Chaikovsky asked this
witness: And there's no evidence in the record that the Examiner considered that prior art, did they? It is the same thing we had before. It violates the Motion in Limine. It is a collateral attack on the Patent Office.

He's not qualified to opine as to what
the Examiner did or didn't do. Mr. Godici couldn't testify about it. Mr. Williams can't testify about it --
(Attorneys talking at the same time.)

THE COURT: Just a minute, counsel. One
variables like changing traffic, you know, one condition sees traffic and another condition sees other traffic, well, that's not going to be a scientific comparison.
Q. So is what you're trying to do basically test a Yahoo! server with candidate deletion under a stream of simulated traffic, test that same server without candidate deletion under the same simulated stream of traffic, and compare performance?
A. Yes, sir. That way $I$ hold exactly one thing changing in a scientific way.
Q. And how important as a variable is the traffic?
A. The traffic is what determines what goes into the routing cache. That's what we're talking about here. So if the traffic is inconsistent, well, you won't have a consistent experiment on the routing cache.
Q. So we've seen a lot of comparisons about your test versus Mr. Turner's. Did you use firewalls, did you use a router, you know, versions of code, all of those. How do those differences that are alleged compare in importance to the traffic?
A. Those are all secondary considerations.

Things like the firewalls, those are not going to remove good traffic; they are just there to remove bad traffic.

