## DEFENDANTS' RESPONSIVE BRIEF ON CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

## EXHIBIT 6

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re reexam of: U.S. Patent 5,490,216 to

RICHARDSON, III

Reexam Control No.: 90/010,831

Filed: January 22, 2010

For: System for Software Registration

Confirmation No.: 2214

Art Unit: 3992

Examiner: HENEGHAN, Matthew E.

Atty. Docket: 2914.001REX0

Declaration of Dr. Udo W. Pooch 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam Commissioner for Patents PO Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Dr. Udo W. Pooch, declare as follows:

Retention

1. I have been retained as a technical expert witness on behalf of Uniloc USA, Inc. and Uniloc Singapore Private Limited (collectively "Uniloc") for the above-

captioned reexamination. I understand that this reexamination involves U.S. Patent No.

5,490,216 ("the '216 patent") which resulted from Application No. 08/124,718, filed on

September 21, 1993 on behalf of Frederic B. Richardson, III. I further understand that the

'216 patent is currently assigned to Uniloc Singapore Private Limited.

**Introduction** 

2. I understand that claims 1-20 of the '216 patent are subject to

reexamination.

3. I have reviewed and am familiar with the Office action dated January 18,

2011 ("the Second Action") issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for

the '216 patent.

Atty. Dkt. No. 2914.001REX0

RICHARDSON, III

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35. Grundy thus describes several conventional uses for simplistic checksums, which I describe in more detail next.

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- A checksum is a value that (a) is computed by a function that is dependent on the contents of a data object and (b) is stored or transmitted together with the object, for the purpose of detecting changes in the data. A checksum algorithm is a signature algorithm that does not attempt to provide cryptographic protection against inversion. The term "checksum" originally referred to checking algorithms that summed the bytes, but is now generally used to refer to any non-cryptographic checking algorithm.
- 37. This is consistent with a contemporaneous definition of "checksum" from the time the application leading to the '216 patent was filed, which defines a "checksum" as:

a calculated value that is used to test data integrity. Errors can occur when data is transmitted or when it is written to disk. One means of detecting such errors is use of a checksum, a value calculated for a given chunk of data by sequentially combining all the bytes of data with a series of arithmetic or logical operations. After the data is transmitted or stored, a new checksum can be calculated (using the possibly faulty transmitted or stored data) and compared with the original one. If the checksums don't match, an error occurred, and the data should be transmitted or stored again; if they do match, the transmission or storage was probably error-free. Checksums are a simple validation mechanism, and they cannot be used to correct erroneous data.<sup>2</sup>

38. Grundy's use of checksums is consistent with their conventional use in data entry error checking and identifying possible transmission errors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Computer Dictionary, The Comprehensive Standard for Business, School, Library, and Home, Microsoft Press (1991) (Exhibit P-2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See also Bauspiess and Damm, Requirements for Cryptographic Hash Functions,, Computers & Security, 427-437, Vol. 11 (1992) (Exhibit P-3), and Paul Fahn, Answers to Frequently Asked Questions About Today's Cryptography, RSA Laboratories, (Sept. 1992) (Exhibit P-4).

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made

are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United

States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the '216

patent.

Executed this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March 2011 in College Station, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Udo W. Pooch