

# EXHIBIT 6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
NORFOLK DIVISION**

I/P ENGINE, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

AOL, INC., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:11-cv-512

**PROPOSED CONSTRUCTIONS FOR CLAIM TERMS AND ELEMENTS**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Defendants Google Inc., IAC Search & Media, Inc., Target Corporation, Gannett Company, Inc., and AOL, Inc. (collectively referred to as “Defendants”) hereby provide their Proposed Constructions for Claim Terms and Elements.

Discovery in this action is still ongoing, as is Defendants’ investigation of Plaintiff’s claims. Defendants therefore expressly reserve the right to amend or supplement their proposed constructions, including their proposed constructions of claim elements governed by 35 U.S.C. section 112(6) in the event they obtain or discern additional information through further investigation, discovery, or disclosure from Plaintiff. Additionally, Plaintiff’s Infringement Contentions do not fairly apprise Defendants of Plaintiff’s infringement theories. Defendants therefore expressly reserve the right to amend or supplement their proposed constructions if and when Plaintiff serves adequate supplemental Infringement Contentions.

**II. PROPOSED CONSTRUCTIONS**

	<b>Claim language</b>	<b>Proposed Construction</b>	<b>Supporting Evidence from Specification, Prosecution History, and Extrinsic Sources</b>
<b>1.</b> <sup>1</sup>	“informons relevant to a query”	informons that satisfy the individual user’s information need expressed in the query	‘420 Patent <sup>2</sup> at 4:5-6 (“The ‘relevance’ of a particular informon broadly describes how well it satisfies the user’s information need.”)
	“relevance to a query”	how well an informon satisfies the individual user's information need expressed in the query	See above
	“relevance to at least one of the query and the first user”	how well information satisfies the information need of at least one of the query and the first user	See above
	“information relevant to a query”	information that satisfies the first user’s information need expressed in the query	See above
<b>2.</b> <sup>3</sup>	“scanning a network to make a demand search for informons relevant to a query from an individual user”	Indefinite	

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<sup>1</sup> “Relevance,” which Plaintiff proposed for construction, is subsumed within this term and is addressed by Defendants’ proposed construction.

<sup>2</sup> For ease of reference, Defendants will quote from the ‘420 specification in this recitation of supporting evidence, with the understanding that the ‘664 specification is identical in all material respects.

<sup>3</sup> “Scanning a network,” which Plaintiff proposed for construction, is subsumed within this term and is addressed by Defendants’ proposed construction.

	“a scanning system for searching for information relevant to a query associated with a first user in a plurality of users”	Indefinite	
	“wherein the searching step comprises scanning a network in response to a demand search for the information relevant to the query associated with the first user”	Indefinite	
3.	“feedback system for receiving collaborative feedback data from system users relative to informons considered by such users”	system using a process of filtering informons by determining what informons other users with similar interests or needs found to be relevant	<p>‘420 Patent at 4:26-29 (“Collaborative filtering, on the other hand, is the process of filtering informons, e.g., documents, by determining what informons other users with similar interests or needs found to be relevant.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at Abstract (“A user feedback system provides collaborative feedback data for integration with content profile data in the operation of the collaborative/content-based filter.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 2:20-27 (“The present invention is directed to an information processing system especially adapted for use at internet portal or other web sites to make network searches for</p>

			<p>information entities relevant to user queries, with collaborative feedback data and content-based data and adaptive filter structuring, being used in filtering operations to produce significantly improved search results.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 2:30-34 (“A search engine system employs a content-based filtering system for receiving informons from a network on a continuing basis and for filtering the informons for relevancy to a wire or demand query from an individual user. A feedback system provides feedback data from other users.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 16:32-43 (“Making effective use of collaborative input (CI) from other users U is a difficult problem because of the following seven issues . . . Third, incremental updates of rating predictions often are desired, as more feedback is reported from users regarding an informon.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 23:23-27 (“The invention of this continuation-in-part application, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, provides a</p>
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			<p>collaborative and preferably adaptive search engine system in which elements of the structure and principles of operation of the apparatus of Figs. <b>1-7</b> are applied.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 23:39-42 (“The present invention combines collaborative filtering with content-based filtering in measuring informons for relevance, and further preferably applies adaptive updating of the content-based filtering operation.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 25:57-61 (“The informon rating system combines content-based filtering data with collaborative feedback rating data, from users through a feedback processor <b>50C</b> at least in the wire search mode and, if desired, in the demand search mode.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 26:24-31 (“A feedback processor <b>74C</b> is structured like the mindpool system of Fig. <b>7</b> to provide collaborative feedback data for integration with the content-based data in the measurement of informon relevancy by the filter <b>66C</b> . . . Adaptive feedback data is applied from the</p>
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			<p>users to the filter 66C . . .”)</p> <p>U.S. Patent No. 5,867,799 at 2:67-3:7 (“Yet another approach employs collaborative filters to help users make choices based on the opinions of other users. The method employs rating servers to gather and disseminate ratings. A rating server predicts a score, or rating, based on the heuristic that people who agreed in the past will probably agree again. This system is typically limited to the homogenous stream of text-based news articles, does little content-filtering, and cannot accommodate heterogeneous information.”)</p> <p>Balabanovic et al., “Fab: Content-Based, Collaborative Recommendation,” <i>Comm’ns of the ACM</i> (March 1997) at 66 (“In content-based recommendation one tries to recommend items similar to those a given user has liked in the past, whereas in collaborative recommendation one identifies users whose tastes are similar to those of the given user</p>
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			and recommends items they have liked.”)  Lashkari, “Feature Guided Automated Collaborative Filtering,” MIT Master’s Thesis (Sept. 1995) at 24 (“Automated Collaborative Filtering algorithms exploit the similarities between the subjective tastes of different users in a particular domain to filter items in a personalized fashion for each user. They rely on the observation that if two people A and B share similar opinions about a number of items in a particular domain, and A likes a particular item that B hasn’t rated, then B is probably likely to enjoy it too, and vice versa.”)
	“feedback system for receiving information found to be relevant to the query by other users”	system using a process of filtering information by determining what information other users with similar interests or needs found to be relevant	See above
	“receiving information found to be relevant to the query by other users”	determining what information other users with similar interests or needs found to be relevant	See above
	“collaborative feedback data”	Data from users with similar interests or needs regarding what	See above



		informons such users found to be relevant	
4.	“user”	an individual in communication with the network	‘420 Patent at 3:49-50 (“Also as used herein, the term ‘user’ is an individual in communication with the network”)
5.	“individual user” / “first user”	a particular user	
6. <sup>4</sup>	“combining the information from the feedback system with the information from the scanning system”	Indefinite	
	“combining the information found to be relevant to the query by other users with the searched information”	Indefinite	
	“filtering the combined information for relevance to at least one of the query and the first user”	Indefinite	
7.	“informons” / “the informons”	“informons” and “the informons” are the same informons	
	“users” / “such users”	“users” and “such users” are the same users	
	“a query” / “the query”	“a query” and “the query” are the same	

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<sup>4</sup> “Combining,” which Plaintiff proposed for construction, is subsumed within this term and is addressed by Defendants’ proposed construction.

		query	
	“a feedback system” / “the feedback system”	“a feedback system” and “the feedback system” are the same feedback system	
	“a scanning system” / “the scanning system”	“a scanning system” and “the scanning system” are the same scanning system	
	“a first user” / “the first user”	“a first user” and “the first user” are the same first user	
	“a content-based filter system” / “the content-based filter system”	“a content-based filter system” and “the content-based filter system” are the same content-based filter system	
<b>8.</b>	The separateness (or lack thereof) of the claimed systems	<p>The claimed system for scanning, content-based filter system, and feedback system must all be different systems</p> <p>The claimed scanning system, feedback system, and content-based filter system must all be different systems</p>	<p>‘420 Patent at 2:30-41 (“A search engine system employs a content-based filtering system for receiving informons from a network on a continuing basis and for filtering the informons for relevancy to a wire or demand query from an individual user. A feedback system provides feedback data from other users. Another system controls the operation of the filtering system to filter for one of a wire response and a demand response and to return the one response to the user. The filtering system combines</p>

			<p>pertaining feedback data from the feedback system with content profile data in determining the relevancy of the informons for inclusion in at least a wire response to the query.”)</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 4:30-33 (“The system apparatus includes a filter structure having adaptive content based filters and adaptive collaborative filters, which respectively include, and respond to, an adaptive content profile and an adaptive collaborative profile.”)</p>
<b>9.</b>	Order of steps for ‘420 Claim 25	The steps of Claim 25 must be performed in the recited order	
	Order of steps for ‘664 Claim 26	The steps of Claim 26 must be performed in the recited order	
<b>10.</b>	“demand search”	search engine query	<p>‘420 at Abstract: “The search engine system employs a regular search engine to make one-shot or demand searches for information entities which provide at least threshold matches to user queries.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 23:44-58: “In the presently preferred basic structure, an integrated collaborative/content-</p>

			<p>based filter (FIGS. 1-7) is operated to provide ongoing or continuous searching for selected user queries, with a "wire" being established for each query. On the other hand, a regular search engine is operated to make immediate or short-term 'demand' searches for other user queries on the basis of content-based filtering. This basic structure of the invention is especially beneficial for use in applying the invention to existing search engine structure. Demand search results can be returned if no wire exists for an input query. Otherwise, wire search results are returned if a wire does exist, or collaborative ranking data can be applied from the wire filter structure to improve the results of the demand search from the regular search engine."</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 24: 3-8: "The query is applied to a Lookup Table, as indicated by block 22C, block 24C applies a test to determine from the table whether a wire already exists for the new query. If so, block 26C returns results from the existing wire.</p>
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			<p>Otherwise, block 28C commands a demand search by a regular query engine.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 25:13-18: “In the preferred application of the invention, the wire mode is selected only if a wire already exists, and wires exist only for those queries found to be commonly entered as previously described. In the demand search mode, the filter structure 40C can function similarly to a normal search engine.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 25:35-38: “Demand profiles 42C2 are used by the filter structure 40C in demand searches in the demand mode. Collaborative profile data can be integrated with the wire profiles through agent mind melding 43C as previously explained.”</p> <p>File History for U.S. Patent No. 5,867,799 (“799 File History”), March 23, 1998 Amendment, p. 47: “In view of the prior art as a whole, known information processing systems lack filter structure capable of effectively and efficiently, finding information which meets individual user</p>
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			<p>needs, especially in large-scale information systems, like the internet, and especially where an extremely large number of users may need to be serviced, as in the internet. The invention represents a basic advance over the prior art, that is the invention is configured in method and apparatus with adaptive content-based and collaborative filtering integrated to have the capacity to filter massive amounts of information to meet dynamic information needs of individual users in a user base as large as that of the internet. As a result of its adaptive filter technology, the invention far surpasses conventional static filter technologies by operating to learn what a user wants and selecting and supplying new personalized information content from network sources through a process which simulates human judgment. Further, the invention employs a multilevel filter structure which facilitates system scalability for expanding user loading, i.e., usage across large</p>
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			<p>numbers of users, topics, documents, and sources.”</p> <p>‘799 File History, March 23, 1998 Amendment, p. 50: “The preferred multilevel architecture for the information filter of the invention is conceptually organized on the basis of individual users and classification of such users into user communities, i.e. groups of users having common interests or meeting other common criteria.”</p>
	“searching [for information relevant to a query associated with a first user]”	issuing a search engine query	See above
<b>11.</b>	“informon”	information entity of potential or actual interest to a particular user	‘420 Patent at 3:31-33 (“As used herein, the term ‘informon’ comprehends an information entity of potential or actual interest to a particular user.”)

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