EXHIBIT 11

MICHAEL D. MITZENMACHER Highly Confidential

July 03, 2018 5-8

Page 8

FINJAN V. JUNIPER NETWORKS Page 5 1 Networks. 2 MS. HEDVAT: Shannon Hedvat from 3 Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel on behalf of 4 the Plaintiff, Finjan, Inc., and the witness. 5 6 7 MICHAEL D. MITZENMACHER, a 8 witness called for examination by counsel 9 for the Defendant, having been 10 satisfactorily identified by the reporter, 11 being first sworn by the Notary Public, was 12 examined and testified as follows: 13 14 **EXAMINATION** BY MS. CARSON: 15 16 Q. Good morning. Could you please state your name and spell it for the record. 17 18 A. Michael Mitzenmacher, M-I-C-H-A-E-L. 19 Mitzenmacher is M-I-T-Z-E-N-M-A-C-H-E-R. 20 Q. Do you prefer to be referred to by doctor? 21 A. Whatever is convenience for you, I suppose. 22 Q. Okay. You've been deposed before, correct? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Do you know how many times? Page 6 1 A. No.

Page 7 1 A. Not that I can recall. Again, it was meeting and I went over various documents. 3 Q. When were you retained for this matter? A. I would have to go back and look. I mean, 5 they suggested this was upcoming some time 6 ago but I don't think I was officially 7 retained until I think it was just a few 8 months ago or when I first put in the hours. Q. And you're being paid for the time spent on 10 this case, correct? 11 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. How much are you being paid?

15 Q. Is that your standard rate? 16 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

17 A. Yes. That's within my standard rates.

18 Q. What do you mean by that's within your

19 standard rates?

20 A. Some clients vary by small amounts, but 750 21 is the rate I've been charging Finjan for a

22 while and I've kept it at that rate.

23 Q. What is the range of standard rates you

24 charge clients?

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2 Q. Approximately?

3 A. Probably more than 25 at this point.

4 Q. You understand you've just taken an oath to

tell the truth? 5

6 A. Yes.

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7 Q. And you understand that that oath has the 8 same force and effect as if given in a court

of law before a judge or a jury, correct?

10 A. I would assume so, sure.

11 Q. Is there any reason you cannot give me your

12 best testimony today?

13 A. Not that I am aware of.

14 Q. What did you do to prepare for your

15 deposition today?

16 A. I read over some of the various documents,

in particular my report. I met briefly with 17

18 counsel yesterday.

19 Q. Which counsel?

20 A. Counsel here, Shannon.

21 Q. Did you do anything else?

22 MS. HEDVAT: I caution the witness

23 to not divulge anything that's subject to

24 privilege. MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

A. I believe it's currently at \$750 an hour to

3 \$875 an hour.

14 A. \$750 an hour.

Q. Do you know how much time you've spent on

5 this case?

6 A. Not exactly.

7 Q. Do you know approximately how much time

you've spent on this case?

A. I would have to go back and look but it's

10 probably nearing 100 hours.

11 Q. So you've spent somewhere in the range of

12 nearing ten hours in the past couple months

13 on this case?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form,

15 misstates testimony.

16 A. Yeah. I'd have to go back and check but my

guess is it's more than 50, less than 150,

18 so somewhere within that range.

19 Q. You've been an expert for Finjan before,

20 correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. In how many matters?

23 A. I guess I'd have to go back and count. I've

created a sheet of cases in the last five 24



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MICHAEL D. MITZENMACHER Highly Confidential FINJAN V. JUNIPER NETWORKS

July 03, 2018 37 - 40

Page 39

Page 37 1 A. Yes. 2 Q. And that hashing function existed well 3 before the '780 Patent as well, correct? 4 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. A. I would have to say that I would have to go 6 back and look up the dates but I believe 7 that might be true.

8 Q. Within the context of Claim 1 of the '780 9 Patent, is it limited to any particular 10 hashing function?

11 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

12 A. Again, when we discuss limitations, I'm 13 aware that sounds more like validity 14 invalidity issues than infringement issues. 15 I've been focused on infringement issues, 16 like the hash functions that were being used 17 in the context as you've pointed out. Hash 18 functions like MD5 and SHA-256 that arise in 19 my report are known hash functions. I 20 don't -- again, I haven't considered what 21 would require some sort of specific 22

been an MD5, a SHA-256? That didn't matter? Any type of hashing function in your infringement analysis would have satisfied the claim; is that fair?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form, misstates testimony.

A. I don't think that's what I said. What I said is when I look at infringement, I look for things. The claim element calls for a hashing function so I would look for a hashing function. Here the sort of hashing functions that are being used are sort of well-known hashing functions, including MD5, SHA-256 or combinations thereof, and so all of those clearly fit within the standards as you pointed out. They're sort of known hash functions.

So to the extent that I dealt with issues regarding limitations, I believe it's discussed in paragraph 39 that there was, I think, a response to some of the comments by Rubin but I don't think there are limitations of the order that he described. Q. When you were performing your infringement

Page 38

Q. You opined on claim construction issues in 2 this case, correct?

to think more about.

limitations on the possible range of hashing

functions. That would be something I'd have

3 A. Yes.

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Q. And opining on the meaning of the claims, 5 did you understand that hashing function was 6 limited to any particular type of hashing 7 function?

8 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. 9 A. So I believe in paragraphs 39 to 41 is where 10 the issue of claim constructions related to 11 hash functions arise. I certainly discuss 12 things that are not limitations. Again in 13 the context I think of paragraph 39 in 14 particular, whether there might be other 15 limitations, you know, again, I don't see 16 anything specific in the claim language and 17 I can't recall anything in the specification 18 if there are such limitations, I don't think 19 they're affected by infringement analysis. 20 Q. So in so far as you were doing your 21 infringement analysis, you just checked to

see if the Juniper products performed a

more specific about that so it could have

hashing function, and there wasn't anything

Page 40 analysis, did you have an understanding as to whether Claim 1 requires that you fetch the software components identified by the one or more references before you perform a hashing function?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

A. I think the claim language says that you perform a hashing function on the Downloadable and the fetch software components to generate a Downloadable ID. So that was the phrasing and understanding used in my analysis. There are certainly ways that you could perform a hashing function on the Downloadable and the fetch software components that would have different tempo considerations depending on the structure of the hashing function and the timing of the system.

19 Q. So when you were performing your 20 infringement analysis, was it your 21 understanding that a system that started 22 performing a hashing function before it 23 completed the fetching element could 24 infringe?



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Page 41

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MICHAEL D. MITZENMACHER Highly Confidential FINJAN V. JUNIPER NETWORKS

July 03, 2018 41-44

Page 44

1 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. 2 A. Certainly you were required to perform the

3 hashing function on the Downloadable and the

4 fetch software components to generate the

5 Downloadable ID. The actual timing of when 6

various parts of that operation may occur I 7

don't believe is specified or a requirement

8 in the claim.

9 Q. Is there anything in Claim 1 that recites a 10 requirement that you have to store the

11 Downloadable ID?

12 A. Do you mind if I look at the patent?

13 Q. Sure.

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14 (US Patent No. 6,804,780 marked 15 Exhibit No. 1038 for Identification.)

16 Q. The patent's been marked as Exhibit 1038.

17 A. I'd say that may be a legal question. I

don't see any specific language in the claim

19 as I look at now referring to restoring,

20 but, again, when I was looking from the

21 aspect of infringement, as I believe I

22 mentioned in the declaration, in this case 23

the Downloadable ID is stored and typically

24 that would be a use you would generate the Page 43

the requirements of Claim 1 so I didn't 2 focus on when those specific dates were for 3 for that type of processing in my analysis.

4 Q. Does anything in Claim 1 limit it to the

context of dynamic analysis?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

7 A. So can you clarify what you mean by dynamic

8 analysis in this context?

9 Q. Does dynamic analysis have a meaning to you

as a network security expert?

11 A. I would say an issue is that dynamic

12 analysis is a general enough term that it's

13 used in multiple contexts, so that's why I

14 asked for the clarification in that it can

15 mean different things depending on the

16 setting even within the limited confines of

17 network security. So that's why I asked if

18 you could clarify what you mean by dynamic

19 analysis in this context.

20 Q. So when someone says to you "dynamic

21 analysis" in the context of computer

22 security, can you provide me with what that

means to you?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form, asked

Page 42

Downloadable ID and store it for later use, 1

2 but I don't see any specific language.

3 Whether that was implicit might be a legal

4 question but I don't think it would affect

5 my legal analysis since it's stored in this

6

7 Q. Prior to the '780 Patent it was known you 8 could hash an executable file, correct?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

10 A. I'd say generally it was known that you could hash data in various forms which would 11 12

include potentially a single executable

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14 Q. Is it fair to say that prior to the '780

15 Patent one method of virus detection was to 16 hash the file and compare the hash to a list 17

of known hashes that were malware?

MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.

19 A. So I'd say that may have been an approach 20 used for malware detection. I would say the 21 exact timing of when the hashing of single

22 files for any sort of malware detection when

23 that started, I'd have to go back and look 24 specifically. Again, that's different than

1 and answered.

> 2 A. Again, it can mean different things

3 depending on the context. I could provide

4 one possible method or way in which it's

5 used but that would not be limiting.

Q. Sure. Go ahead. 6

7 A. Okay. So one way dynamic analysis would be

8 used would be to say examine a running

9 program that a static analysis in that case

10 would be to take a code object, say in its

11 binary form, and simply examine the actual

12 binary without examining it without running

13 their functioning, whereas a dynamic

14 analysis would be not just simply examining

15 the code as a static object but watching it

16 perform as it runs. I'd like to specify

17 that that's just one way in which I think

18 the term is used.

19 Q. Understood. So using what you've just

20 described as the meaning for dynamic

21 analysis, is there anything in Claim 1 that

22 limits the claim to dynamic analysis

23 context?

24 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form,



MICHAEL D. MITZENMACHER Highly Confidential FINJAN V. JUNIPER NETWORKS

July 03, 2018 65–68

Page 65 Page 67 1 sort of at a minimum what I can think of off 1 care in that a text file could conceivably 2 the top of my head. 2 contain computer code so there may be 3 Q. Does a Microsoft Word document that does not 3 context where if the text file can be used 4 contain a macro have executable code? 4 or treated as an executable application that 5 5 A. In the setting that I've described, I would you may have to be aware of it, but in a 6 interpret it that way, although I don't 6 typical instance or setting, you would not 7 think that affects or impacts my 7 necessarily think of a text file as a 8 infringement analysis. 8 Downloadable. 9 Q. Is it your understanding that something is a 9 Q. Can you think of any other types of files 10 Downloadable so long as the file type could 10 that do not provide instructions to a 11 contain executable code? 11 computer? 12 A. I think I would say that issue doesn't arise 12 A. Something typically that I think of? Files. 13 13 or doesn't come up in my infringement They're either text files or they're 14 analysis so I may have to consider it more 14 associated with a program or a binary 15 15 carefully. And I believe that relates to themselves. So I'm trying to expand or go 16 the answers I sort of previously provided. 16 through the list of sorts of files that 17 17 Again, I believe there is a default in the would not be considered one of those two 18 18 setting of security. The appropriate action things. 19 is to treat everything as a danger. And, in 19 I think there are variations on text 20 particular, one of the issues is sometimes 20 files. For instance, you can look at 21 21 we don't know in advance or recognize what compressed forms of text files, such as JSON 22 22 the dangers are. So, again, from my files which would fall into sort of the same 23 standpoint, I would view such document 23 class. I'd say also, depending on the 24 24 files, even if they didn't contain macros, context, there would be various sorts of Page 66 Page 68 data files where, again, typically you might 1 as being Downloadables in that they provide 1 2 instructions to the computers and some of 2 not consider them executables so they would 3 3 those instructions may be -- may yield a not be Downloadables, although I'd provide 4 threat that we don't understand in advance. 4 the same caveat I provide with text files 5 Q. Is there any type of file that does not 5 which is that the separation between data 6 6 provide instructions to the computer? and instructions in computer systems is a 7 7 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. tentative one that can depend on context.

- 7 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form.
 8 A. Yes. I would say in various contexts you
 9 would think of documents that do not provide
 10 instructions to the computer.
- 11 Q. Like what? 12 A. So, again, I think we've talked about 13 contexts where you would not think of text 14 files as providing instructions. You may 15 have to take care in other situations where 16 they might lead to executable instructions 17 that you'd have to be aware of them, but 18 they're definitely context or situations 19 where I don't think you'd view text files as 20 threats or as possible executables.
- threats or as possible executables.
 Q. So would a text file be a Downloadable
 within the meaning of Claim 1?
 A. As I answered before, I would say typically

no, although again you may have to have some

8 Q. Can you think of any type of file that would 9 never be considered a Downloadable? 10 MS. HEDVAT: Objection, form. 11 A. I would say that's context dependent. 12 Again, in most instances there are various 13 forms of text files or other data files that 14 might have, for instance, a different 15 extension but would correspond to data files 16 that might contain text or binary 17 information that you would typically not

consider to be Downloadables. As always,

to see how they might be being used.

there's anything -- regardless of context,

right, is there anything that you're willing

to say would never be a Downloadable? Any

21 Q. So I'm just trying to figure out whether

you need to consider or examine the context

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