

1 PAUL J. ANDRE (State Bar No. 196585)
2 pandre@kramerlevin.com
3 LISA KOBIALKA (State Bar No. 191404)
4 lkobialka@kramerlevin.com
5 JAMES HANNAH (State Bar No. 237978)
6 jhannah@kramerlevin.com
7 AUSTIN MANES (State Bar No. 284065)
8 amanes@kramerlevin.com
9 KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL LLP
10 990 Marsh Road
11 Menlo Park, CA 94025
12 Telephone: (650) 752-1700
13 Facsimile: (650) 752-1800

14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
15 FINJAN, INC.

16 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
17 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
18 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

19 FINJAN, INC.,

20 Plaintiff,

21 v.

22 QUALYS INC.,

23 Defendant.

Case No.: 4:18-cv-07229-YGR

**PLAINTIFF FINJAN, INC.'S REPLY CLAIM
CONSTRUCTION BRIEF**

Date: May 1, 2020¹

Time: 10:00 AM

Place: Courtroom 1, 4th Floor

Judge: Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers

¹ Subject to the Court's March 12, 2020 Order (Dist. No. 48) expanding in person appearances

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ARGUMENT	1
A. Terms in the ‘408 Patent	1
Term 1. “instantiating, by the computer, a scanner for the specific programming language” (Claim 1).....	1
B. Terms in the ‘968 Patent	2
Term 2. “dynamically generating a policy index” (Claims 26, 32, and 33)	2
Term 3. “known to be allowable relative to a given policy” / “allowable relative to a given policy” (Claims 1, 12, 13, 23, 26, 32, and 33).....	5
Term 4. “memory storing a cache of digital content” (Claims 1, 13, 23, 26, and 32).....	6
C. Terms in the ‘731 Patent	7
Term 5. “incoming files from the internet” (Claim 1)	7
D. Terms in the ‘844 Patent	8
Term 6. “web client” (Claims 1, 15, 22, 23, 32, and 41-44).....	8
E. Terms in the ‘154 Patent	9
Term 7. “a content processor” (Claims 1 and 6).....	9
Term 8. “security computer” (Claims 1 and 6).....	11
Term 9. “receiver” (‘494 Patent, Claim 10; ‘968 Patent, Claim 7; ‘154 Patent, Claims 1-2 and 6-7); and	12
Term 10. “transmitter” (‘968 Patent, Claim 6; ‘154 Patent, Claims 1-3 and 6-8)	12
1. Qualys Fails to Overcome the Presumption That Terms 9 and 10 are not Means-Plus-Function Elements in Step 1 of the 112 Analysis.....	12
2. The Specification Discloses Structures for “Receiver” and “Transmitter”	15
III. CONCLUSION.....	15

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**Page(s)****Federal Cases**

1		
2		
3		
4	<i>Absolute Software, Inc. v. Stealth Signal, Inc.</i> ,	
5	659 F.3d 1121 (Fed. Cir. 2011).....	4, 6
6	<i>Apex Inc. v. Raritan Computer, Inc.</i> ,	
7	325 F.3d 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....	12
8	<i>Apple Inc. v. Motorola, Inc.</i> ,	
9	757 F.3d 1286 (Fed. Cir. 2014), <i>overruled on other grounds by</i> <i>Williamson v. Citrix Online, LLC</i> , 792 F.3d 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2015)	12
10	<i>Aventis Pharms. Inc. v. Amino Chems. Ltd.</i> ,	
11	715 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2013).....	2, 7, 8, 9
12	<i>Cadence Pharms. Inc. v. Exela PharmSci Inc.</i> ,	
13	780 F.3d 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2015).....	2
14	<i>Cioffi v. Google, Inc.</i> ,	
15	632 F.App'x 1013 (Fed. Cir. 2015)	12
16	<i>Deere & Co. v. Bush Hog, LLC</i> ,	
17	703 F.3d 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2012).....	10
18	<i>Finjan, Inc. v. Bitdefender, Inc.</i> ,	
19	No. 17-cv-04790-HSG, 2019 WL 634985 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2019).....	12, 14
20	<i>Finjan, Inc. v. Juniper Networks, Inc.</i> ,	
21	387 F. Supp. 3d 1004 (N.D. Cal. 2019)	9
22	<i>Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.</i> ,	
23	No. 13-cv-05808, 2015 WL 7770208 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2015).....	6, 7, 11
24	<i>Finjan, Inc. v. Rapid7, Inc.</i> ,	
25	No. 18-1519 (MN), 2020 WL 565377 (D. Del. Feb. 5, 2020).....	2, 9, 10
26	<i>GE Lighting Sols., LLC v. AgiLight, Inc.</i> ,	
27	750 F.3d 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2014).....	4, 5, 10
28	<i>Hill-Rom Servs., Inc. v. Stryker Corp.</i> ,	
	755 F.3d 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2014).....	6
	<i>Huawei Techs. Co. v. T-Mobile US, Inc.</i> ,	
	No. 2:16-cv-00052-JRG-RSP, 2017 WL 1376436 (E.D. Tex. Apr. 15, 2017).....	14

1 *Laitram Corp. v. NEC Corp.*,
163 F.3d 1342 (Fed. Cir. 1998)..... 10

2 *Nazomi Commc’ns, Inc. v. Arm Holdings, PLC.*,
3 403 F.3d 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2005)..... 6, 7

4 *On-Line Techs., Inc., v. Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer GmbH*,
5 386 F.3d 1133 (Fed. Cir. 2004)..... 4, 6, 8

6 *Personalized Media Commc’ns v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*,
161 F.3d 696 (Fed. Cir. 1999)..... 12, 13

7 *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*,
8 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc)..... 1

9 *Techtronic Indus. Co. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*,
10 944 F.3d 901 (Fed. Cir. 2019)..... 5

11 *Thorner v. Sony Computer Entm’t Am. LLC*,
669 F.3d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2012)..... *passim*

12 *Williamson v. Citrix Online, LLC*,
13 792 F.3d 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2015)..... 14, 15

14 **Federal Statutes**

15 35 U.S.C. § 112(6) 12, 13, 14, 15

16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The claim terms before the Court do not require construction because each and every one of
 3 them have a plain and ordinary meaning that is well-known to a person of ordinary skill in the art of
 4 computer science (“POSITA”). Qualys does not dispute this dispositive fact. Instead, for Terms 1-8,
 5 Qualys asks the Court to turn the claim construction process on its head by reading limitations from the
 6 specification into the claims. Reading limitations into the claims is the rare exception, not the rule, and
 7 requires a showing that the meaning of the terms is unclear to a POSITA (which Qualys does not even
 8 attempt to show) or that the inventors redefined the meaning of the terms (which Qualys fails to show).

9 For Terms 9 and 10, Qualys argues that the Court should deem “receiver” and “transmitter” to
 10 be means-plus-function elements. Qualys fails to overcome the heavy presumption against doing so
 11 because the applicant drafted the claims without using “means for” wording. Moreover, these terms
 12 have well-known structural meanings to POSITAs, precluding a finding that they are means-plus-
 13 function elements. Qualys ignores that all courts to previously construe these terms did so without
 14 finding them to be means-plus-function elements, and there is no reason for the Court to do so here.

15 Thus, the Court should reject Qualys’ invitation to rewrite the claims, and instead give them
 16 their undisputed plain and ordinary meanings as the applicants intended.

17 **II. ARGUMENT**

18 **A. Terms in the ‘408 Patent**

19 **Term 1. “instantiating, by the computer, a scanner for the specific programming**
 20 **language” (Claim 1)**

Finjan’s Proposed Construction	Qualys’ Proposed Construction
No construction necessary – Plain and ordinary meaning.	substituting specific data, instructions, or both into a scanner to make it usable for scanning the specific programming language

24 Term 1 needs no further construction because it has a clear, plain and ordinary meaning to a
 25 POSITA — creating an instance of a scanner. Dkt. No. 42, Finjan’s Opening Brief (“Br.”) at 3-5;
 26 *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312-13 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc). Qualys concedes that the
 27 term has a plain and ordinary meaning, fails to show that the ‘408 Patent uses the term in a way that is
 28

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.