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10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs [Additional Attorneys listed					
11	below]					
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
13	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
14						
15						
16	IN RE PERSONALWEB TECHNO LLC, ET AL., PATENT LITIGATI		CASE NO.: 5:18	-md-02834-BLF		
17			FIRST AMEND	ED COMPLAINT		
18			DEMAND FOR			
19			DEMANDFOR	JUNI IMAL		
20	PERSONALWEB TECHNOLOGIE Texas limited liability company, and LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, L	t	Case No.: 5:18-cv	v-05200-BLF		
21	a Delaware limited liability compan					
22	Plaintiffs,					
23	v.					
24	MAVENLINK, INC., a Delaware co	orporation,				
25	Defendant.					
26						
27						
28						

DOCKET A L A R M Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at <u>docketalarm.com</u>. Plaintiff PersonalWeb Technologies, LLC ("Plaintiff" or "PersonalWeb") files this First
 Amended Complaint ("Complaint") for patent infringement against Defendant Mavenlink, Inc.
 ("Defendant"). Plaintiff PersonalWeb Technologies, LLC alleges:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

PersonalWeb and Level 3 Communications, LLC ("Level 3") are parties to an
 agreement between Kinetech, Inc. and Digital Island, Inc. dated September 1, 2000 (the "Agreement").
 Pursuant to the Agreement, PersonalWeb and Level 3 each own a fifty percent (50%) undivided
 interest in and to the patents at issue in this action: U.S. Patent Nos. 6,928,442, 7,802,310, 7,945,544,
 and 8,099,420 ("Patents-in-Suit"). Level 3 has joined in this Complaint pursuant to its contractual
 obligations under the Agreement, at the request of PersonalWeb.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Level 3 has, among other rights, certain defined rights to
 use, practice, license, sublicense and enforce and/or litigate the Patents-in-Suit in connection with a
 particular field of use ("Level 3 Exclusive Field"). Pursuant to the Agreement PersonalWeb has,
 among other rights, certain defined rights to use, practice, license, sublicense, enforce and/or litigate
 the Patents-in-Suit in fields other than the Level 3 Exclusive Field (the "PersonalWeb Patent Field").

17 3. All infringement allegations, statements describing PersonalWeb, statements 18 describing any Defendant (or any Defendant's products) and any statements made regarding 19 jurisdiction and venue are made by PersonalWeb alone, and not by Level 3. PersonalWeb alleges that 20 the infringements at issue in this case all occur within, and are limited to, the PersonalWeb Patent 21 Field. Accordingly, PersonalWeb has not provided notice to Level 3—under Section 6.4.1 of the 22 Agreement or otherwise—that PersonalWeb desires to bring suit in the Level 3 Exclusive Field in its 23 own name on its own behalf or that PersonalWeb knows or suspects that Defendant is infringing or 24 has infringed any of Level 3's rights in the patents.

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1	THE PARTIES				
2	4. Plaintiff PersonalWeb Technologies, LLC is a limited liability company duly organized				
3	and existing under the laws of Texas with its principal place of business at 112 E. Line Street, Suite				
4	204, Tyler, TX 75702.				
5	5. Plaintiff Level 3 Communications, LLC is a limited liability company organized under				
6	the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 100 CenturyLink Drive, Monroe,				
7	Louisiana, 71203.				
8	6. PersonalWeb's infringement claims asserted in this case are asserted by PersonalWeb				
9	and all fall outside the Level 3 Exclusive Field. Level 3 is currently not asserting patent infringement				
10	in this case in the Level 3 Exclusive Field against any Defendant.				
11	7. Defendant Mavenlink, Inc. is, upon information and belief, a Delaware corporation				
12	having a principal place of business or regular and established place of business at 6501 Irvine Center				
13	Drive, Suite 250, Irvine, California 92618.				
14					
15	JURISDICTION AND VENUE				
16	8. The court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a)				
17	because this action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.				
18	9. Venue is proper in this federal district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)–(c) and				
19	1400(b) because, on information and belief, Defendant is incorporated in the State of Delaware and				
20	thus resides in the District of Delaware.				
21	10. Venue is also proper in this Court because this action has been transferred to this district				
22	by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation for consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to				
23	28 U.S.C. § 1407.				
24	11. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, in addition to the				
25	allegations in above paragraphs, on information and belief, Defendant is domiciled in this District.				
26	Further, on information and belief, Defendant purposefully directed activities at residents of District				
27	of Delaware, the claims herein arise out of and relate to those activities, and assertion of personal				
28	jurisdiction over Defendant would be fair.				

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1 12. On information and belief, Defendant is subject to this Court's jurisdiction because this
 2 action has been transferred to this district by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation for
 3 consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

PERSONALWEB BACKGROUND

6 13. The Patents-in-Suit cover fundamental aspects of cloud computing, including the
7 identification of files or data and the efficient retrieval thereof in a manner which reduces bandwidth
8 transmission and storage requirements.

9 14. The ability to reliably identify and access specific data is essential to any computer
10 system or network. On a single computer or within a small network, the task is relatively easy: simply
11 name the file, identify it by that name and its stored location on the computer or within the network,
12 and access it by name and location. Early operating systems facilitated this approach with standardized
13 naming conventions, storage device identifiers, and folder structures.

14 15. Ronald Lachman and David Farber, the inventors of the Patents-in-Suit, recognized 15 that the conventional approach for naming, locating, and accessing data in computer networks could 16 not keep pace with ever-expanding, global data processing networks. New distributed storage systems 17 use files that are stored across different devices in dispersed geographic locations. These different 18 locations could use dissimilar conventions for identifying storage devices and data partitions. 19 Likewise, different users could give identical names to different files or parts of files—or unknowingly 20 give different names to identical files. No solution existed to ensure that identical file names referred 21 to the same data, and conversely, that different file names referred to different data. As a result, 22 expanding networks could not only become clogged with duplicate data, they also made locating and 23 controlling access to stored data more difficult.

Lachman and Farber developed a solution: replacing conventional naming and storing
conventions with system-wide "substantially unique," content-based identifiers. Their approach
assigned substantially unique identifiers to "data items" of any type: "the contents of a file, a portion
of a file, a page in memory, an object in an object-oriented program, a digital message, a digital
scanned image, a part of a video or audio signal, or any other entity which can be represented by a

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sequence of bits." Applied system-wide, this invention would permit any data item to be stored,
 located, managed, synchronized, and accessed using its content-based identifier.

3 17. To create a substantially unique, content-based identifier, Lachman and Farber turned 4 to cryptography. Cryptographic hash functions, including MD4, MD5, and SHA, had been used in 5 computer systems to verify the integrity of retrieved data—a so-called "checksum." Lachman and Farber recognized that these same hash functions could be devoted to a vital new purpose: if a 6 7 cryptographic hash function was applied to a sequence of bits (a "data item"), it would produce a 8 substantially unique result value, one that: (1) virtually guarantees a different result value if the data 9 item is changed; (2) is computationally difficult to reproduce with a different sequence of bits; and 10 (3) cannot be used to recreate the original sequence of bits.

11 18. These cryptographic hash functions would thus assign any sequence of bits, based on
12 content alone, with a substantially unique identifier. Lachman and Farber estimated that the odds of
13 these hash functions producing the same identifier for two different sequences of bits (i.e., the
14 "probability of collision") would be about 1 in 2 to the 29th power. Lachman and Farber dubbed their
15 content-based identifier a "True Name."

16 19. Using a True Name, Lachman and Farber conceived various data structures and 17 methods for managing data (each data item correlated with a single True Name) within a network-18 no matter the complexity of the data or the network. These data structures provide a key-map 19 organization, allowing for a rapid identification of any particular data item anywhere in a network by 20 comparing a True Name for the data item against other True Names for data items already in the 21 network. In operation, managing data using True Names allows a user to determine the location of 22 any data in a network, determine whether access is authorized, and to selectively provide access to 23 specific content not possible using the conventional naming arts.

24 20. On April 11, 1995, Lachman and Farber filed their patent application, describing these
25 and other ways in which content-based "True Names" elevated data-processing systems over
26 conventional file-naming systems. The first True Name patent issued on November 2, 1999. The last
27 of the Patents-in-Suit has expired, and the allegations herein are directed to the time period before
28 expiration of the last of the Patents-in-Suit.

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