

EXHIBIT 13D
REDACTED VERSION OF
DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO
BE SEALED

Supplemental Infringement Contentions

RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL - CONTAINS SOURCE CODE MATERIAL

Claim Chart for Amazon S3 for U.S. PATENT NO. 7,945,544

Issued May 17, 2011

Similarity-Based Access Control Of Data In A Data Processing System

CLAIM 1 '544 PATENT	Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
1. A computer-implemented method, the method comprising: (A) for a first data item comprising a first plurality of parts,	Plaintiff believes that Amazon S3, in combination with replication and multi-part upload, operates on a first data item comprising a plurality of parts. When performing a multipart upload, Amazon S3 automatically generates a hash for each part and retrieves the data being uploaded. [http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf]. Objects greater than 5GB in size require the use of the multipart upload API. [http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf].

The source-code references are exemplary in nature. The evidence includes but is not limited to the classes, methods and variables referenced herein. PersonalWeb reserves the right to supplement these contentions with further discovery.

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	<h2>Common Response Headers</h2> <p>The following table describes response headers that are common to most AWS S3 responses.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>Content-Length</td><td>The length in bytes of the body in the response. Type: String Default: None</td></tr> <tr> <td>Connection</td><td>specifies whether the connection to the server is open or closed. Type: Enum Valid Values: open close Default: None</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date</td><td>The date and time Amazon S3 responded, for example, Wed, 01 Jun 2011 12:00:00 GMT. Type: String Default: None</td></tr> <tr> <td>ETag</td><td>The entity tag is a hash of the object. The ETag only reflects the contents of an object, not its metadata. The ETag is determined when the object is created. For objects created by the PUT Object operation and the POST Object operation, the ETag is a quoted, 32-digit hexadecimal string representing the MD5 digest of the object data. For other objects, the ETag may contain the MD5 digest of the object data. If the ETag is not an MD5 digest of the object data, it will contain one or more non-hexadecimal characters and/or will be longer than 32 or more than 32 hexadecimal digits. Type: String</td></tr> <tr> <td>Server</td><td>The name of the server that created the response.</td></tr> </table> <p>[http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-api.pdf].</p> <p>Multipart Uploads:</p>	Name	Description	Content-Length	The length in bytes of the body in the response. Type: String Default: None	Connection	specifies whether the connection to the server is open or closed. Type: Enum Valid Values: open close Default: None	Date	The date and time Amazon S3 responded, for example, Wed, 01 Jun 2011 12:00:00 GMT. Type: String Default: None	ETag	The entity tag is a hash of the object. The ETag only reflects the contents of an object, not its metadata. The ETag is determined when the object is created. For objects created by the PUT Object operation and the POST Object operation, the ETag is a quoted, 32-digit hexadecimal string representing the MD5 digest of the object data. For other objects, the ETag may contain the MD5 digest of the object data. If the ETag is not an MD5 digest of the object data, it will contain one or more non-hexadecimal characters and/or will be longer than 32 or more than 32 hexadecimal digits. Type: String	Server	The name of the server that created the response.
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	<p>S3 performs multipart uploads through the generation and use of a an “ETag”, w hash (because it is a PUT operation, it is a MD5 hash, see “common response he above,) of the data-part, which is required for a later request to complete the mu and for Amazon S3 to concatenate the parts together to form a single object. [http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf]. And once combined, A responds with an ETag that uniquely identifies the combined data. [http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf].</p> <p>Multipart uploading is a three-step process: You initiate the upload, you upload the object you have uploaded all the parts, you complete the multipart upload. Upon receiving the c upload request, Amazon S3 constructs the object from the uploaded parts, and you can object just as you would any other object in your bucket.</p> <p>[http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf]</p> <p><u>Parts Upload Step</u></p> <p>Parts Upload</p> <p>When uploading a part, in addition to the upload ID, you must specify a part number. You any part number between 1 and 10,000. A part number uniquely identifies a part and its object you are uploading. If you upload a new part using the same part number as a previous part, the previously uploaded part is overwritten. <u>Whenever you upload a part, Amazon S3 returns an ETag header in its response. For each part upload, you must record the part number and the ETag. You need to include these values in the subsequent request to complete the multipart upload.</u></p> <p>[http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf]</p>

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CLAIM 1 '544 PATENT	Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
	<p>Multipart Upload Completion (or Abort)</p> <p>When you complete a multipart upload, Amazon S3 creates an object by concatenating order based on the part number. If any object metadata was provided in the <i>initiate multipart upload</i> request, Amazon S3 associates that metadata with the object. After a successful <i>complete multipart upload</i>, the parts no longer exist. <u>Your <i>complete multipart upload</i> request must include the upload ID and both part numbers and corresponding ETag values. Amazon S3 response includes an ETag that identifies the combined object data.</u> This ETag will not necessarily be an MD5 hash of the object data. You can optionally abort the multipart upload. After aborting a multipart upload, you can upload a new part using that upload ID again. All storage that any parts from the aborted multipart upload occupy is then freed. If any part uploads were in-progress, they can still succeed or fail even after the multipart upload has been aborted. To free all storage consumed by all parts, you must abort a multipart upload only after all parts have completed.</p> <p>(http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/S3/latest/s3-dg.pdf)</p> <p>* Note: It is our current understanding that the individual parts uploaded with <i>PUT</i> or <i>POST</i> object operations necessarily have an ETag that is the MD5 hash of the object data. (See the above titled "Common Response Headers,") however the ETag of the <i>combined</i> object data will not necessarily be an MD5 hash of the object data."</p>

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