

# EXHIBIT I

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United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DATA RETRIEVAL TECHNOLOGY, LLC,	No	C 09-5360 VRW
Plaintiff,		ORDER
v		
SYBASE, INC and INFORMATICA CORPORATION,		
Defendants.		

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The court held a hearing in the above-captioned case ("DRT II") on January 19, 2011 to construe disputed terms in United States Patent Nos 5,802,511 ("511 Patent") and 6,625,617 ("617 Patent"). Both patents describe computer-implemented methods for retrieving information stored in databases without the need for human analysis of the source data. Data Retrieval Technology LLC ("DRT") alleges that Sybase Incorporated ("Sybase") and Informatica Corporation ("Informatica") infringe both patents, Doc #13, and

1 this order addresses the claim construction of both patents. The  
2 court previously construed terms in a related case, Data Retrieval  
3 Technology LLC v Sybase Inc & Informatica Corporation, Doc #146 in  
4 08-5481 VRW (Nov 8, 2010) ("DRT I"), focusing on related United  
5 States Patent Nos 6,026,392 ("392 Patent") and 6,631,382 ("382  
6 Patent").

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9 Claim construction is an issue of law and it begins "with  
10 the words of the claim." Nystrom v TREX Co, Inc, 424 F3d 1136,  
11 1142 (Fed Cir 2005). Claim terms are "generally given their  
12 ordinary and customary meaning" unless the patent specification or  
13 file history contains a clearly stated "special definition."  
14 Vitronics Corp v Conceptronic, Inc, 90 F3d 1576, 1582 (Fed Cir  
15 1996). The scope of the claim is determined by the claim language.  
16 Crystal Semiconductor Corp v TriTech Microelectronics International  
17 Inc, 246 F3d 1336, 1347 (Fed Cir 2001).

18 "[T]he ordinary and customary meaning of a claim term is  
19 the meaning that the term would have to a person of ordinary skill  
20 in the art in question at the time of the invention." Phillips v  
21 AWH Corp, 415 F3d 1303, 1313 (Fed Cir 2005). Such a person  
22 understands the claim term by "looking at the ordinary meaning in  
23 the context of the written description and the prosecution  
24 history." Medrad, Inc v MRI Devices Corp, 401 F3d 1313, 1319 (Fed  
25 Cir 2005). References to "preferred embodiments" in the written  
26 description and prosecution history are not claim limitations.  
27 Laitram Corp v Cambridge Wire Cloth Co, 863 F2d 855, 865 (Fed Cir  
28 1988).

1               It is appropriate "for a court to consult trustworthy  
2 extrinsic evidence to ensure that the claim construction it is  
3 tending to from the patent file is not inconsistent with clearly  
4 expressed, plainly apposite and widely held understandings in the  
5 pertinent technical field." Pitney Bowes, Inc v Hewlett-Packard  
6 Co, 182 F3d 1298, 1309 (Fed Cir 1999). Extrinsic evidence  
7 "consists of all evidence external to the patent and prosecution  
8 history, including expert and inventor testimony, dictionaries, and  
9 learned treatises." Phillips, 415 F3d at 1317. All extrinsic  
10 evidence should be evaluated in light of the intrinsic evidence.  
11 Id at 1319.

12               With these principles in mind, the court now turns to the  
13 construction of the disputed claim language of the '511 and '617  
14 Patents.

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17               Timeline, Inc is the original owner of the '511 and '617  
18 Patents as well as the patents at issue in DRT I. The parties  
19 refer to the patents collectively as the "Timeline Patents" and  
20 agree the patents are "closely related." Doc #50 at 5,7; Doc #54  
21 at 6. Many of the terms disputed in this case were previously  
22 construed in the Western District of Washington, Timeline Inc v  
23 Proclarity Corp, 2:05-1013 JLR (WD Wash June 29, 2006 & Jan 31,  
24 2007).

25               The '511 Patent "relates to a system which achieves  
26 access to stored information, e g, for accessing information or for  
27 achieving coordination and/or combination of information in two  
28 different information storage systems." '511 Patent at 2:66-3:2.

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