

EXHIBIT A

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
 3
 4 ACCELERATION BAY LLC, : CA NO. 16-453-RGA,
 5 : 16-454-RGA,
 6 Plaintiff, : 16-455-RGA
 7 :
 8 v. :
 9 : January 29, 2018
 10 ACTIVISION BLIZZARD INC., :
 11 :
 12 Defendant, :
 13: 10:05 o'clock a.m.

14
 15
 16
 17 TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION
 18 BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD G. ANDREWS
 19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
 20

21 APPEARANCES:

22 For Plaintiff: POTTER, ANDERSON & CORROON
 23 BY: PHILIP A. ROVNER, ESQ
 24
 25

1 PROCEEDINGS

2
 3 (The proceedings occurred at 10:05 o'clock a.m. as
 4 follows:)
 10:05:15 5 THE COURT: All right. Please be seated.
 6 This is time the Court has set for a hearing with
 7 witnesses in Acceleration Bay v. Activision Blizzard, Civil
 8 Action No. 16-453, and two related cases.
 9 Can we have counsel's appearances, Mr. Rovner?
 10:05:33 10 MR. ROVNER: Good morning, your Honor.
 11 Phil Rovner from Potter Anderson for Plaintiff
 12 Acceleration Bay.
 13 With me from Kramer Levin is Jim Hannah.
 14 MR. HANNAH: Good morning, your Honor.
 10:05:41 15 MR. ROVNER: Paul Andre and Aaron Frankel.
 16 And from my office Alan Silverstein.
 17 Dr. Mitzenmacher, who you'll be hearing from, is in the
 18 back.
 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
 10:05:53 20 Mr. Kraftschik?
 21 MR. KRATTSCHIK: Good morning, your Honor.
 22 Stephen Kraftschik from Morris Nichols for defendants.
 23 With me today from Winston & Strawn are Michael Murray
 24 and David Enzminger.
 10:06:07 25 MR. MURRAY: Good morning, your Honor.

1 BY: ALAN R. SILVERSTEIN, ESQ
 2 -and-
 3 KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL
 4 BY: JAMES R. HANNAH, ESQ
 5 BY: PAUL J. ANDRE, ESQ
 6 BY: AARON M. FRANKEL, ESQ
 7

8
 9 For Defendant: MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL
 10 BY: STEPHEN J. KRAFTSCHIK, ESQ
 11 -and-
 12 WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
 13 BY: MICHAEL M. MURRAY, ESQ
 14 BY: DAVID P. ENZMINGER, ESQ
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1 MR. ENZMINGER: Good morning, your Honor.
 2 THE COURT: Good morning to you all.
 3 Plaintiff, I presume you're going first?
 4 MR. MURRAY: Excuse me, your Honor.
 10:06:17 5 May I say one thing for the record before we get
 6 started?
 7 THE COURT: Yes.
 8 MR. MURRAY: We were just told right before the hearing
 9 started that the witness who put the Declaration in addressing
 10:06:27 10 this term to the Court is actually not the witness that they're
 11 calling today.
 12 THE COURT: Well, they said Dr. Mitzenmacher. I
 13 thought it was probably going to be Dr. Medvidovic.
 14 MR. MURRAY: So we were under the assumption that they
 10:06:39 15 were bringing the witness in for the Declaration on its term,
 16 and they did not.
 17 I just want that to be on the record.
 18 THE COURT: Okay.
 19 MR. HANNAH: Thank you, your Honor.
 10:06:45 20 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Hannah.
 21 MR. HANNAH: So, your Honor, we were just calling to
 22 call the witness and have him testify on direct examination, and
 23 let them do cross-examination and then redirect.

1 Mitzenmacher, please.
2 DR. MICHAEL MITZENMACHER, after having been first duly
3 sworn as a witness for the plaintiff, was examined and testified
4 as follows:

10:07:47 5 MR. HANNAH: Your Honor, would I like to pass up some
6 slides.

7 THE COURT: Sure.

8 MR. HANNAH: I have a couple of clean copies of the
9 '344 patent, if you don't have them readily accessible.

10:07:59 10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. HANNAH: May it please the Court?

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 DIRECT EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. HANNAH:

10:08:22 15 Q. Good morning, Dr. Mitzenmacher.

16 A. Good morning.

17 Q. Can you please start out by describing your educational
18 background?

19 A. Sure.

10:08:30 20 I was an Undergraduate at Harvard University. I
21 received an Undergraduate Degree in Mathematics and Computer
22 Science in 1991.

23 I then went to the other Cambridge, the University of
24 Cambridge for a year in England where I did a mathematics

10:08:46 25 program called the Part 3 Triopods, and received a certificate

1 of Math Studies, sort of the equivalent of a Master's.

2 I then went to the University of California at Berkeley
3 where I got a Ph.D. in Computer Science in 1996.

10:09:03 4 Q. Can you please tell us about your educational and your
5 appointment background?

6 A. Sure.

7 After I finished my Ph.D., I went to work as a research
8 scientist at Digital Systems Research Center. That was part of
9 the Digital Equipment Corporation in Palo Alto.

10:09:16 10 And I switched over to being a professor. I joined
11 Harvard in January of 1999. I was promoted to an Associate
12 Professor in 2002. And then a full Professor in 2005.

13 I have been -- I've stayed at Harvard since. I have
14 served as Area Dean For Computer Science. That's the equivalent
15 of a Department Chair, and it's called area Dean there, from
16 2010 to 2013.

10:09:38 17 I've also done, while I've been employed at Harvard, a
18 variety of consulting. Some of it legal expert work, some
19 technology work for companies such as Microsoft, Digital
10:09:55 20 Fountain, eHarmony, Akamai, and so on.

21 Q. And at Harvard, what does your research focus on?

22 A. My research focus is on algorithms, particularly for
23 networks and communication.

1 A. Sure.

2 So one time, a couple of years ago, I had my last
3 graduate student that graduated. We were working on
4 verification systems for cloud computing.

10:10:20 5 And the idea there is that these days, whether you're a
6 scientist or a business, you have may have some big problem that
7 you're going to ask a lot of cloud system providers to compute
8 the answer for you. Someone like Amazon, or Google, and so on.

10:10:40 9 And, so, you send your process over, and it does this
10 large computation for you, and it will return some sort of
11 answer.

12 So it might say the answer is 37.

13 I assume the question is on your side, why should we
14 trust that answer?

10:10:51 15 So part of it may be a security issue. You may have
16 concerns that some malicious entity is taking over part of the
17 cloud, and we try to give you a background answer. Or it may
18 just be a concern that there's some sort of flaw in how they ran
19 the software. We have the software and give you back the
10:11:09 20 answer.

21 So what we devise is some sort of an algorithm and
22 protocol that you communicate back and forth, so that the cloud
23 system can convince you that it's actually presented, the right
24 answer.

10:11:21 25 Q. What type of organizations are you involved with?

1 A. I'm a fellow for the Association of Computer Machinery.

2 That's the ACM. They're a a flagship organization for Computing
3 Professionals.

10:11:39 4 It's a fellow and honor that they give their best 30 or
5 40 people a year. It's like the top one percent.

6 I'm a member of the Editorial Board for a class of
7 publications, The Communications of the ACM.

8 I'm actually the Chair of SIGACT. That's the ACM
9 special interest group on algorithms and computation theories.

10:12:01 10 There are some various groups within the ACM. This is the main
11 one for algorithms.

12 And, of course, I also do other sorts of organizational
13 work.

14 I'm a member of various editorial boards. I serve
10:12:13 15 regularly on program committees for conferences and so on.

16 Q. Let's talk about some of the awards that you received for
17 your work.

18 Can you explain what is being shown here on the slide?
19 Right.

10:12:26 20 So, again, I'm an ACM Fellow. And, again, that's given
21 to like 30 or 40 people a year and given to something like the
22 top one percent.

23 My citations -- the reason I've been given this award

1 Again, those are my main areas of research.
 2 I've run several best paper awards, including the best
 3 paper award. And, in general, for the Institute of Electrical
 4 and Electronics Engineers Information Theory Society for my work
 10:13:10 5 on codings.
 6 I've won the test of time award. That's an award
 7 looking back say like ten years for conventional papers, so my
 8 limitations of coding algorithms within network systems.
 9 I received the National Science Foundation Career
 10:13:26 10 Award. That was for, you know, young faculty members starting
 11 out and doing research. I have several other NSF grants as
 12 well.
 13 Q. And can you please tell the Court what kind of courses do
 14 you teach at Harvard?
 10:13:38 15 A. Sure.
 16 So I teach the undergraduate algorithms course. I
 17 pretty much taught that every year at Harvard since 1999, except
 18 for two years where I taught sort of a special honors versions
 19 of that course.
 10:13:51 20 I also teach graduate courses. I tend to revolve two
 21 graduate courses, one is on Randomized Algorithms and
 22 Probabilistic Analysis. What the advanced algorithms responses
 23 were. I've actually written a textbook -- one of the main
 24 textbooks on the subject.
 10:14:13 25 My other graduate level class is specifically on

1 algorithms for networks and communications.
 2 This is a class in 2002, current research and current
 3 research papers, a lot of discussion with what the recent work
 4 is on. And the goal there is for the graduate students to enter
 10:14:33 5 the class by doing projects that can lead to research
 6 publications, and do research in general.
 7 MR. HANNAH: Your Honor, at this time, we would like to
 8 tender Dr. Mitzenmacher as an expert in networking and
 9 algorithms?
 10:14:45 10 THE COURT: Yes. Okay.
 11 BY MR. HANNAH:
 12 Q. So, Doctor, can you briefly tell us what was your assignment
 13 for today?
 14 A. So my assignment for today was -- I understand there's an
 10:15:00 15 issue in particular about how algorithms are described and help
 16 me understand the descriptions of algorithms to the extent that
 17 I need to present background or answer questions related to --
 18 to help you understand algorithms. I appear to do that.
 19 Specifically, I understand that there was one of
 10:15:15 20 the claim terms, Term 4.
 21 And, so, I examined Claim 4 and looked at the
 22 corresponding function and structure on, and why the Court's
 23 claim construction, in this particular -- I think one of the

1 the function that was recited in the Court's claim construction.
 2 Q. And in forming that analysis, what level of the skill did
 3 you apply?
 4 A. Right.
 10:15:47 5 So to one of ordinary skill in the art, I used the
 6 following definitions.
 7 I assumed it was someone who had a Bachelor's Degree in
 8 Computer Science or a related field. Plus, some additional work
 9 or experience beyond just the Undergraduate Degree, which would
 10:16:06 10 be either a two or more years of industry experience or an
 11 advanced degree in computer science or related field, or
 12 Master's Degree.
 13 Although, you know, my opinions wouldn't change given
 14 the small variations in this definition.
 10:16:21 15 Q. And based on this level of skill, what type of courses does
 16 someone take to get a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science?
 17 A. Like I said, you know, for instance at Harvard, you would be
 18 required to take some of the programming courses, a number of
 19 courses related to algorithms and data structures.
 10:16:39 20 You would also be expected to take courses in some
 21 number of advanced subjects, such as networking, for example.
 22 Artificial intelligence would be another category. Perhaps
 23 graphics or other areas, depending on their interests.
 24 Q. So is it fair to say that they would have a basic
 10:16:55 25 understanding of computer science?

1 A. Yes. Someone at this level would certainly have a good
 2 understanding of computer science.
 3 And, in particular, would have an understanding or
 4 experience with algorithms and how algorithms are described and
 10:17:08 5 used.
 6 Q. And, so, what is an algorithm?
 7 A. An algorithm is really a process to accomplish some task,
 8 you know, a sequence of steps. It's often like if you were to
 9 use metaphor analogy we use for interesting students -- we say
 10:17:26 10 it's just like a recipe.
 11 So just as you would have -- in a recipe, you have
 12 ingredients, such as like flour, and sugar, and chocolate. And
 13 those are your inputs and your outputs that wind up being in the
 14 cake.
 10:17:40 15 Except in computer science, it's like a recipe, but
 16 your inputs are the data, right, so you have some types of data
 17 elements that are your inputs, and you're producing some sort of
 18 corresponding output data.
 19 Q. What's an example of an algorithm that would be commonly
 10:17:54 20 used?
 21 A. Yes. So what I teach in my undergraduate class, and some
 22 variations of it are used on a regular basis, it would be like a
 23 shortest path algorithm.

1 there.

2 And what Google will return to you is -- they will give

3 the shortest path in terms of finding the quickest route for you

4 to get there. In fact, it will find you sort a mix of several

10:18:23 5 quickest routes.

6 And as you can imagine, they have a lot of data as to

7 maybe the individual distances and so on. That's the different

8 points in the network. And then they have to use that basic

9 information to compute this, you know, larger scale information

10:18:38 10 of what is the shortest path between these two points.

11 Q. What's an example of an algorithm taught in interim classes

12 for algorithm?

13 A. All right.

14 So when we teach -- in other classes as well, one of

10:18:53 15 the ways likening this to this recipe description that I gave

16 before is, when we sort of teach algorithms to newcomers, one

17 example we sometimes use is, well, how do you make a peanut

18 butter and jelly sandwich?

19 And the idea there is that you can give a very natural

10:19:12 20 high-level description, right, you start with two pieces of

21 bread, your peanut and jelly, and then you take the peanut

22 butter, spread it on one side of one of the pieces of bread.

23 Take the jelly, spread it on one side of the other piece of

24 bread. You put the peanut butter side and the jelly side

10:19:31 25 together and then you have your sandwich.

1 And that is a, you know, a natural way to describe an

2 algorithm for making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.

3 And then when we go into that we say, well, okay, when

4 you're implementing that, there may be additional details that

10:19:47 5 you need to provide the computer, because the computer is

6 somewhat literal. And you don't really even need them to

7 describe the algorithm, but there are things to think about.

8 For instance, when you're talking about peanut butter,

9 you would think about looking in the jar first. And certainly

10:20:03 10 one of skill in the art in making sandwiches would understand

11 that you need to open the jar to make the peanut butter and

12 jelly sandwich, without having to actually put that level of

13 detail in the algorithm.

14 Q. So how does the function determine the level of detail

10:20:18 15 required for an algorithm?

16 A. Right.

17 So when we're describing algorithms, we tend to focus

18 on the high level, like what's the main idea, what's the -- the

19 important steps that you need to know.

10:20:29 20 And, in particular, when we're talking about a

21 high-level functionality, you expect to see a corresponding

22 high-level description.

23 Q. So let's turn to Claim 13.

1 for connecting to the identified broadcast channel?

2 A. Yes, that's my understanding.

3 Q. And you understand there's a corresponding limitation in the

4 '966 patent?

10:20:58 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Can you understand that in order to satisfy a

7 means-plus-function, you need to identify the function and the

8 structure, is that right?

9 A. Yes, that's my understanding.

10:21:08 10 Q. So let's take a look at the function.

11 So the function has been construed as, connecting to

12 the identified broadcast channel, do you see that?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What's your understanding of what type of function that is?

10:21:22 15 A. That's a very high level of function. We're talking about

16 making a connection within a network, a particular type of

17 connection.

18 They identify a broadcast channel. But, again, that's

19 a very high level of function, one that people understand

10:21:37 20 readily or skill in the art, because they have to deal with

21 managing connections to the networks. They would have seen that

22 and understood that.

23 And, so, one would expect that, you know, the

24 corresponding description of an algorithm to do that would be a

10:21:53 25 correspondingly high level.

1 Q. And, so, you keep mentioning high-level function.

2 Can you explain what a high-level function is versus a

3 low-level function?

4 A. Yes.

10:22:01 5 So, if we're talking about a high-level function, by

6 connecting to the identified broadcast channel, you would expect

7 to see stuff like, well, you know, who do I connect to first?

8 And then what sort of individual connections do I make among the

9 discipline.

10:22:17 10 If you are talking about a things at a lower level,

11 okay, where we're dealing with something that needed to be

12 implemented on a chip, right, then you might need to get into

13 issues of like, well, what gets put where, and what does -- this

14 whole population needs to occur.

10:22:33 15 But here we're talking about a high level networking

16 function where there is already in place various protocols such

17 as TCP/IP and so on for individual connections -- in their

18 sockets, TCP/IP and so on.

19 And, so, people understand the methodologies for doing

10:22:51 20 connections. You would expect a description to take into

21 account that people have this knowledge.

22 THE COURT: Mr. Hannah, can you hold on just a second?

23 MR. HANNAH: Sure.

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