U.S. PATENT NO. 7,461,353

Claim Language	Android Product
1. A wireless device, comprising:	Cell phones and tablets are wireless devices. The Android products[1] are all cell phones or tablets. For example, the Motorola Atrix is a cell phone. Motorola Atrix 4G Page, http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/Motorola-ATRIX-4G/72112,en_US,pd.html?cgid=mobile-phones ("smartphone") (Exhibit 2036-1).
processing means;	A processor constitutes a processing means. The Android products each contain at least one processor. For example, the Atrix models contain a processing means; the Atrix 2 contains a "1GHz Dual Core" processor. Motorola ATRIX 2 – Dual Core 4G Android Smartphone, Motorola, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/Consumers/US-EN/Consumer-Product-and-Services/Mobile-Phones/ci.MOTOROLA-ATRIX-2-US-EN.alt#anchor (Exhibit 2037-1).
wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;	An antenna constitutes a wireless communications means that facilitates wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet. The Android products each contain at least one antenna. For example, the Motorola Atrix has an antenna. Motorola Atrix 4G Page, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/Motorola-ATRIX-4G/72112,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-2&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2038-1 and 2) (touting the Motorola Atrix's support for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and 3G wireless technologies).
a display;	The Android products each contain a display. For example, the Motorola Atrix has a touch-screen display. Motorola Atrix 4G Display Page, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/Motorola-ATRIX-4G/72112,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-4&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2042) (showing display):

[1] The term "Android products" as used herein refers to all smartphones and tablets running Android OS version 2.0 or higher.

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Claim Language	Android Product
memory; and	The Android products each contain memory. For example, the Atrix models contain memory. The Atrix 2 contains "8GB on board, 1GB Dual Channel RAM." Motorola ATRIX 2 – Dual Core 4G Android Smartphone, Motorola, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/MOTOROLA-ATRIX-2/73912,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-2&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2043-2). The Atrix 2 also contains removable memory: "2GB micro SD card preloaded (expandable up to 32GB)." *Id.* at 2043-3.
storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,	Non-volatile memory constitutes a storage means. The Android products each contain memory on which programs, which include a plurality of instructions that are executed by the processor, are stored. For example, the Atrix models contain memory. The Atrix 2 contains non-volatile memory and "8GB on board, 1GB Dual Channel RAM." Motorola ATRIX 2 – Dual Core 4G Android Smartphone, Motorola, http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/MOTOROLA-ATRIX-2/73912,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-2&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2043-2). The Atrix 2 also contains removable memory: "2GB micro SD card preloaded (expandable up to 32GB)." *Id.* at 2043-3. The instructions, when executed, enable these

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Claim Language	Android Product
	models to perform the following operations. These programs include the Android operating system, which includes the Android Web browser. These programs enable the wireless device to perform operations. *See*, *e.g.*, Motorola Atrix 4G Specifications Page, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/Motorola-ATRIX-4G/72112,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-2&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2038-2) (identifying the operating system as "Android 2.3 (Gingerbread)"); About Android, http://www.android.com/about/ (Exhibit 2039-2) (describing "on Android, the home screen, Web browser, email and everything in between are designed to make your life easier.").
rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to an original Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout, functionality, and design of content on the Web page;	The Android products each contain the Android operating system, which includes the Android Web browser. For example, the Motorola Atrix runs Android. Motorola Atrix 4G Specifications Page, *available at* http://www.motorola.com/us/consumers/Motorola-ATRIX-4G/72112,en_US,pd.html?selectedTab=tab-2&cgid=mobile-phones#tab (Exhibit 2038-2) (identifying the operating system as "Android 2.3 (Gingerbread)"). The Android Web browser is a fully functional Web browser capable of requesting and retrieving Web pages. The Web page requested by the user may comprise HTML-based Web content, for example, an HTML file. The HTML file may have an original format defining a width and height. The HTML-based Web content has an original page layout, functionality, and design. *See, e.g.,* Android 4.0 for Users, http://developer.android.com/about/versions/android-4.0-highlights.html (Exhibit 2040-7) ("The Android Browser offers an experience that's as rich and convenient as a desktop browser."). For example, a user may request access to an original Web page on the Android Web browser by clicking on a hyperlink in the Android Web browser or another Android application. *See, e.g.,* Android User's Guide (Exhibit 2041-1) ("You can open links on a

Claim Language	Android Product
	Webpage."); *id.* ("Touch a link to open it.").
in response to a user request to access the Web page,	In response to a user request to access a Web page, the Android products can access networks, including the Internet, via their antenna or antennae. *See, e.g.,* Android User's Guide (Exhibit 2041-1) ("You can open links on a Webpage."); *id.* ("Touch a link to open it.").
retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means,	In response to a user request to access a Web page, the Android Web browser retrieves the Web page from a network, including the Internet, using the antenna. *See, e.g.,* Android User's Guide (Exhibit 2041-1) ("You can open links on a Webpage."); *id.* ("Touch a link to open it."); *See* also claim element "wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet," *supra.*
and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent representation of the Web page that preserves the original page layout, functionality and design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and	**Critical Acclaim for Preservation of Page Layout, Functionality and Design** When this feature was first introduced by the iPhone, it was the subject of widespread industry praise because it allows users to see an overview of the full desktop version of a Web page on a mobile device. As noted by MacWorld, "Steve Jobs has promoted the Web-browsing experience on the iPhone as one that brings you the 'real Internet' – in other words, the experience of viewing the Web via a full-fledged computer browser, not dumbed-down pages simplified for mobile phones (or, what's worse, complicated Web pages that a puny cell phone browser can't properly render)." Snell, Jason, "The iPhone: Complete Review," MacWorld (July 3, 2007), *available at* http://www.macworld.com/2007/07/reviews/iphone_rev/index.php (Exhibit 2046-8). MacWorld goes on to explain that "[w]hen you're using Safari on the iPhone, you feel as if you're using Safari on your Mac. Web pages load in full, scaled-down to fit on the iPhone's screen." *Id.* The New York Times also praised this feature, noting that "[t]he Web browser… is the real dazzler. This isn't some stripped-down, claustrophobic My First Cellphone Browser; you get full Web layouts, fonts and all, shrunk to fit the screen." Pogue, David, "The iPhone Matches Most of Its Hype," The New York Times

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	(June 27, 2007), *available at* http://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/27/technology/circuits/27pogue.html?pagewanted=all (Exhibit 2047-3). This browser explains why "iPhone owners are the first people with a mobile phone to view Web pages at the same rate as people using a PC"; according to The Wall Street Journal, "it's just a matter of time until an iPhone-like browser is a standard feature on mobile devices." Worthen, Ben, "IPhones Take Over the Internet," The Wall Street Journal Online (Dec. 4, 2007) (Exhibit 2022-1). Following in the iPhone's footsteps, the Android browser also has received critical acclaim for its ability to preserve the layout, functionality and design of Web pages designed for desktop viewing on a mobile device. For example, Computer Active praised the Android Honeycomb release as "[a]nother win for Google as the redesigned Android browser resembles the closest thing to a desktop experience." "Android, iPad, BlackBerry and Windows tablet group test," Computer Active (August 13, 2011) (Exhibit 2048-13). Because of their similarities, the Apple and Android WebKit browsers have been compared often. For example, in its review of the Motorola DROID, Smartphone Nation explained that "[i]t's crazy how we've gone from WAP sites to the mobile Web and now the real Web experience on your phone. The browser on the DROID is just as good as Safari if not better since they do run on WebKit." Collazo, Luis, "Motorola DROID Review," Smartphone Nation (Dec. 22, 2009), *available at* http://smartphonenation.com/2009/12/droid-review/ (Exhibit 2049-5). These shared features have led to the widespread use of both Android's standard WebKit browser and Apple's Mobile Safari Browser. Wireless Week noted that "[t]he fact that Apple and Android are generating the most mobile Web usage is no surprise. AdMob's Mobile Metrics Report for March of 2009 found that Android has enjoyed exceptional adoption since its launch, growing an average of 47 percent in the four months since launch." Berg, Andrew, "Report: Android, Apple Top Mobile Web Page Requests," Wireless Week (May 27, 2009) (Exhibit 2050-1). Four years later, Apple and Android have taken over as much as 94% of the market. Gold, Jon, "Apple iOS battles back in market share struggle," Network World (July 8, 2013), *available at*

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