Exhibit 2013 Zynga, Inc. v. Personalized Media Communications, LLC Case IPR2013-00171 (SCM)

1 BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD 2 3 4 ZYNGA, INC., 5 Petitioner, 6 No. IPR2013-00171 vs. 7 IPR2013-00156 8 PERSONALIZED MEDIA 9 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC, 10 The Patent Owner. 11 / 12 13 14 15 Deposition of CHARLES J. NEWHAUSER, PH.D., VOLUME 3, 16 taken at the offices of Goodwin Procter LLP, 135 17 Commonwealth Drive, Menlo Park, California, commencing at 9:23 A.M., on Tuesday, October 8, 18 19 2013, before Leslie Rockwood, RPR, CSR No. 3462. 20 21 22 23 Job No. 1740614 24 25 Pages 1 - 162 Page 1

1 APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL: 2 3 FOR THE PETITIONER: JONES DAY 4 5 BY: LOUIS L. TOUTON, ESQ. 555 South Flower Street, 50th Floor 6 7 Los Angeles, California 90071-2300 8 (213) 243-2465 9 lltouton@jonesday.com 10 11 12 FOR THE PATENT OWNER: 13 GOODWIN PROCTER LLP 14 вү: STEPHEN T. SCHREINER, ESQ. 15 901 New York Avenue, NW 16 Washington, D.C. 20001 17 (202) 346-4336 18 sschreiner@goodwinprocter.com 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Page 2

1	I N D E X
2	
3	
4	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2013
5	
6	WITNESS EXAMINATION
7	CHARLES J. NEWHAUSER, PH.D., VOLUME 3
8	
9	BY MR. SCHREINER 7
10	
11	
12	QUESTIONS WITNESS INSTRUCTED NOT TO ANSWER:
13	(NONE)
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
	Page 3

1		DEPOSITION EXHIBITS	
2	CHAR	LES J. NEWHAUSER, PH.D., VOLUME	3
3		ZYNGA EXHIBITS	
4	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	IDENTIFIED
5	Exhibit 1001C	US Patent No. US 7,734,251	б
6		B1, 6/8/10	
7	Exhibit 1009A	US Patent No. US 4,204,206	б
8		5/20/80	
9	Exhibit 1007C	US Patent No. US 4,339,798	б
10		7/13/82	
11	Exhibit 1008C	US Patent No. US 3,668,312	б
12		6/6/72	
13	Exhibit 1009C	US Patent No. US 4,107,735	6
14		8/15/78	
15	Exhibit 1011C	USPTO Declaration of Charles	6
16		J. Neuhauser, Ph.D., 2/27/13	
17	Exhibit 1005C	USPTO Harvey Application No.	7
18		08,470,571, 6/6/95	
19	Exhibit 1006C	USPTO Harvey Application No.	7
20		08,470,571, 6/6/95,	
21		Discussion	
22			
23			
24			
25			
			Page 4
	V	aritant National Danasition & Litigation Samias	

1		PMC EXHIBITS	
2	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	IDENTIFIED
3	Exhibit 2001C	Overview of Patent Owner	6
4		Response to Petition and	
5		Decision for Inter Partes	
6		Review of US Patent No.	
7		7,734,251 (DATA-87)	
8		(IPR2013-00171)	
9	Exhibit 2002C	Petition for Inter Partes	105
10		Review of US Patent No.	
11		7,734,251	
12	Exhibit 2003C	Preliminary Patent Owner	105
13		Response to Petition for	
14		Inter Partes Review,	
15		IPR2013-00171, US Patent	
16		No. 7,734,251	
17	Exhibit 2004C	Decision, IPR2013-00171,	105
18		Patent 7,734,251 B1, 7/25/13	
19	Exhibit 2005C	Diagram	73
20	Exhibit 2006C	Diagram	94
21	Exhibit 2007C	Diagram	129
22			
23			
24			
25			
			Page 5

1	Tuesday, October 8, 2013; Menlo Park, California
2	9:23 A.M.
3	000
4	(Zynga Exhibit 1001C, US Patent No. US 7,734,251
5	B1, 6/8/10, marked for identification.)
6	(PMC Exhibit 2001C, Overview of Patent Owner
7	Response to Petition and Decision for Inter
8	Partes Review of US Patent No. 7,734,251
9	(DATA-87)(IPR2013-00171), marked for
10	identification.)
11	(Zynga Exhibit 1009A, US Patent No. US 4,204,206
12	5/20/80, marked for identification.)
13	(Zynga Exhibit 1007C, US Patent No. US 4,339,798
14	7/13/82, marked for identification.)
15	(Zynga Exhibit 1008C, US Patent No. US 3,668,312
16	6/6/72, marked for identification.)
17	(Zynga Exhibit 1009C, US Patent No. US 4,107,735
18	8/15/78, marked for identification.)
19	(PMC Exhibit 2002C, Petition for Inter Partes
20	Review of US Patent No. 7,734,251, marked for
21	identification.)
22	(Zynga Exhibit 1011C, USPTO Declaration of
23	Charles J. Neuhauser, Ph.D., 2/27/13, marked for
24	identification.)
25	(PMC Exhibit 2003C, Preliminary Patent Owner
	Page 6

1	Response to Petition for Inter Partes Review,	
2	IPR2013-00171, US Patent No. 7,734,251, marked	
3	for identification.)	
4	(PMC Exhibit 2004C, Decision, IPR2013-00171,	
5	Patent 7,734,251 B1, 7/25/13, marked for	
б	identification.)	
7	(Zynga Exhibit 1005C, USPTO Harvey Application	
8	No. 08,470,571, 6/6/95, marked for	
9	identification.)	
10	(Zynga Exhibit 1006C, USPTO Harvey Application	
11	No. 08,470,571, 6/6/95, Discussion, marked for	
12	identification.)	
13		
14	CHARLES J. NEUHAUSER, PH.D.,	
15	having been first duly sworn, was examined	
16	and testified as follows:	
17		
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
19	BY MR. SCHREINER:	
20	Q. Good morning, Dr. Neuhauser.	09:23:21
21	A. Good morning.	
22	Q. It's nice to see you again.	
23	A. Yes, yes. Small break in the proceedings.	
24	Q. Please state your full name for the record.	
25	A. My name is Charles Joseph Neuhauser, and my home	09:23:36
		Page 7

1	address is 1018 Celilo, which is spelled C-E-L-I-L-O,	
2	Drive in Sunnyvale, California 94087.	
3	Q. And on the logistics of the deposition, please	
4	give verbal answers to my questions. "Yes"?	
5	A. Okay.	09:24:01
6	Q. If you don't understand a question, please let	
7	me know, and we'll try to rephrase it, if appropriate.	
8	A. I will.	
9	Q. And we'll take, you know, breaks roughly on the	
10	hour, you know, consistent with completing a line of	09:24:21
11	questioning.	
12	A. Sure.	
13	Q. If you find yourself at a point where you really	
14	need a break, let me know.	
15	A. I will.	09:24:34
16	Q. Okay. The prior testimony you've strike	
17	that.	
18	You sat for deposition last week in some related	
19	patents, the '638 patent and the '717 patent, that have	
20	been challenged by Zynga in these proceedings; is that	09:24:52
21	correct?	
22	A. That's correct.	
23	Q. And that deposition took place on October 1st	
24	and 2nd; is that correct?	
25	A. That's correct.	09:25:06
		Page 8

1	Q. I'm going to be referring to some of your prior	
2	testimony to see if we can move this along rather than	
3	having to elicit the same information.	
4	Do you understand that?	
5	A. Okay.	09:25:24
6	Q. So your prior testimony regarding your work	
7	history, is that the same?	
8	A. It hasn't changed.	
9	Q. Okay. Prior testimony regarding your education	
10	and background, is that the same?	09:25:37
11	A. Yes, it is.	
12	Q. So we've introduced as Zynga Exhibit 1001C the	
13	'251 patent, the full patent being 7,734,251. And we'll	
14	be referring to that as the '251 patent.	
15	Is that okay?	09:26:14
16	A. That's fine.	
17	Q. We've also introduced the Bakula patent. That's	
18	B-A-K-U-L-A. And that was previously marked as Zynga	
19	Exhibit 1009A, and that is Patent Number 4,204,206. So	
20	we'll be referring to that as the Bakula patent.	09:26:52
21	Is that okay?	
22	A. That's fine.	
23	Q. Just wait for me to finish my question.	
24	A. Sorry.	
25	Q. I know.	09:27:00
		Page 9

1	And we've marked your declaration submitted in	
2	connection with the '251 patent as Zynga Exhibit 1011C.	
3	And that is your declaration submitted in connection with	
4	the proceeding against the '251 patent.	
5	Is that correct, Dr. Neuhauser?	09:27:39
б	A. Yes, it is.	
7	Q. Last week we talked about the process of your	
8	preparation of your declarations in connection with the	
9	'638 and '717 patents.	
10	Do you recall that testimony?	09:28:05
11	A. I do.	
12	Q. Did you prepare your declaration for the '251	
13	patent in the same manner as the other two patents?	
14	A. Yes, I did.	
15	Q. Was there any difference in the process for the	09:28:26
16	'251 patent compared to the other two patents?	
17	A. Not that I can recall.	
18	Q. How many drafts did you prepare of your	
19	declaration for the '251 patent?	
20	A. I think it was what I suggested before, that	09:28:48
21	I basically wrote wrote the document, and then there	
22	was some point where there was sort of going over it for	
23	typographical errors. So there was basically one draft	
24	that at the end there was sort of a back and forth about	
25	little little tiny things.	09:29:08
		Page 10

1	Q. Can you describe for me the back and forth about	
2	little tiny things?	
3	A. Well, I think that there were some so I would	
4	send a draft to the attorneys that, you know, when I got	
5	to the final stage, and they'd this was like within	09:29:27
6	like a day or so of signing the declaration. And they	
7	would sometimes send back a redline saying, you know, you	
8	missed something here or you misspelled a word here or we	
9	don't understand what you're saying here, something like	
10	that. And then I would correct it and send it back to	09:29:48
11	them.	
12	Q. By "attorneys," you're referring to the Jones	
13	Day attorneys representing Zynga in this matter?	
14	A. That's correct.	
15	Q. Did they request any substantive changes to the	09:30:01
16	declaration?	
17	A. Not not that I can remember.	
18	Q. Did they request that you delete any subject	
19	matter from your draft declaration?	
20	A. I don't believe so.	09:30:23
21	Q. Zynga submitted a petition which has been marked	
22	as PMC Exhibit 2002C in connection with the challenge to	
23	the '251 patent; is that correct?	
24	A. Yes, that's correct.	
25	Q. The petition was submitted on February 27, 2013.	09:30:57
		Page 11

1	Your declaration was signed on the same day, February 27,	
2	2013.	
3	Is that correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. Did you review or study the petition that had	09:31:19
6	been prepared before signing your declaration?	
7	A. No, I don't think I saw it.	
8	Q. Prior to the petition being filed, did you study	
9	or review it in any way to ensure that its statements	
10	were consistent with the statements in your declaration?	09:31:51
11	A. I don't believe I saw it before it was filed.	
12	So the answer is no, I did not.	
13	Q. Part of the analysis set forth in your	
14	declaration on the '251 patent deals with references	
15	anticipating the '251 patent; is that correct?	09:32:29
16	A. Yes, sir.	
17	Q. What is the standard that is applied for	
18	reference to anticipate a claim?	
19	A. Well, I think I have at paragraph 18, I said it	
20	is my understanding that a claim is anticipated under	09:33:26
21	35 USC Section 102 if each and every element and	
22	limitation of the claim is found either expressly or	
23	inherently in a single prior art reference. So that's	
24	the basis of my understanding.	
25	Q. And explain for me how you as an expert apply	09:33:52
		Page 12

1 that standard to determine if a claim element is found in 2 a reference. A. Well, typically it's -- I look at the patent, 3 first read the patent, try to understand the contents of 4 the patent, and then you're talking about a single claim 5 09:34:20 б element. I would look at the claim element, look at the 7 prior art and make some judgment about whether that prior 8 art is teaching that particular element. That's generally how I go about it. I just go back and forth 9 between the patent and the claim and the prior art and 10 09:34:43 see, you know, what -- you spoke about one element. You 11 know, I look at that element. I obviously have to look 12 at the whole claim to understand how an element fits with 13 14 other elements, but that's the general process that I 09:34:58 15 use. Q. You indicated that you look to see whether the 16 17 reference is teaching that element; is that correct? 18 A. That's correct. Q. Can you explain what you mean by whether a 19 reference is teaching an element? 09:35:21 20 21 A. Well, you know, I'm an engineer. So basically if I read the reference, when I finish reading the 22 23 reference I'll have some picture in my head of what the 24 reference is telling someone of ordinary skill in the art, and then I'll go back and I'll look at the claim and 09:35:42 25

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1 I'll -- the claim generally, you get a kind of picture in 2 your head of what the claim is, and I will compare that back against the reference itself. That's sort of how I 3 4 go about it. But then in the end, you have to -- you know, 5 09:35:59 б you generally have to find some citation in the -- in 7 the -- at least that's the idea behind like a claim chart 8 or whatever, you know, like a declaration like I've done. 9 So you would try to find the citations and see if those citations support the notion that this 09:36:18 10 particular reference has everything that a particular 11 element has. 12 13 Q. So I'm going to paraphrase your testimony, and I 14 want you --09:36:55 15 A. Okay. 16 Q. -- to tell me --17 Α. Sure. Q. -- if I have it right or not. 18 You read the reference, you get a picture in 19 your head about what the reference is telling, and 20 09:37:05 21 finally you look for citations to support the notion that the reference has everything that the element has. 22 23 A. Is that the end of your question? 24 Q. Yes, sir. 25 A. Oh. Yes, I think the only part you left out is 09:37:42 Page 14

1	when you read the element of the let's just say the	
2	whole claim, you get some sort of picture that of what	
3	that claim is saying in a general sense. And so, you	
4	know, you're kind of comparing these two things against	
5	each other. Ultimately, you have to point to something	09:38:01
б	specific in the in the reference and match that up	
7	with the elements of the claim, but that's generally how	
8	I go about it.	
9	Q. I might have misunderstood your prior testimony.	
10	Did you say that you get a picture in your head about	09:38:22
11	what the reference is telling after you read the	
12	reference?	
13	A. Typically. I mean, that's the way I work. I	
14	can't say how other people work.	
15	Q. Can you explain for me what you mean by getting	09:38:41
16	a picture in your head about what the reference is	
17	telling?	
18	A. Well, the reference has, of course, visual	
19	material in it. That's kind of the basis. But as you	
20	read a reference, you know, at least I do as an engineer,	09:38:59
21	you get some understanding of what the reference is	
22	trying to say to people, what it's trying to teach you.	
23	You have preferred embodiments, of course, but then you	
24	also have, you know, description descriptive material	
25	in the reference typically that broadens it out. I mean,	09:39:16
		Page 15

1	when I say "reference," we're talking here about patents.	
2	So, you know, they have preferred embodiments. They have	
3	a summary of invention. You get some ideas from this,	
4	and then you look at how the thing was implemented, and	
5	then you say, okay, now I think I understand what it is,	09:39:35
6	what this particular reference is trying to teach me and	
7	what the preferred embodiments are.	
8	That's what I'm getting at. To me, it's sort of	
9	a visual process, but	
10	Q. Can you explain what you mean when you say you	09:40:02
11	try to discern what the reference is telling?	
12	A. Well, generally, you know, the patents are	
13	supposed I'm just talking about patent references now,	
14	since those are the only ones we have in front of us, at	
15	least in this section of the deposition.	09:40:29
16	Reference a patent tries to teach you	
17	something. It's supposed to. And I just try to learn	
18	from the patent as much as I can. Patents aren't	
19	terribly different from technical manuals for products	
20	and, you know, technical manuals sometimes tell you what	09:40:49
21	the product is and how it's put together. Patent	
22	specifications are like that.	
23	So by reading them, you, you know, I learn	
24	something, and that gives me a general understanding of	
25	what the device is and sometimes a specific understanding	09:41:04
		Page 16

1	of how it's put together.	
2	Q. So you understand strike that.	
3	So is it correct that you study the patent and	
4	try to understand what the patent is trying to teach; is	
5	that correct?	
б	A. I think you've been here you're asking the	
7	patent, you're referring to as maybe one of the	
8	references.	
9	Q. Yes, sir.	
10	A. Right, right. Okay. Because we have the	09:41:49
11	patent, your patent, and we have these they just	
12	happen to be patent references.	
13	That's generally how I go about it. I study the	
14	reference, in this case, patents, and try to form a	
15	general idea of what it's what it's teaching.	09:42:02
16	Q. Before you said trying to teach, and you just	
17	said now try to form an idea of what it is teaching. Is	
18	there a difference in your analysis for anticipation?	
19	A. Well, I think the important issue is what does	
20	it actually teach. And that, you know, I'm just speaking	09:42:41
21	in some sense informally when I say something like	
22	"trying to teach." Sometimes patents are a little	
23	unclear, but, you know, generally you can figure out what	
24	the teaching is, whether you could go out and build	
25	something like that.	09:43:04
		Page 17

1	Q. And how do you decide what the patent reference	
2	actually teaches?	
3	A. Well, I'm not sure I quite know how to answer	
4	that. I mean, I think about it. I try to get a picture	
5	of what's in the in the patent. Sometimes you have to	09:43:30
6	go a little beyond the patent because it might	
7	reference you know, it might reference a particular	
8	device. It might say in the patent this is an XYZ chip	
9	or a such-and-such computer. And so then if I don't	
10	remember that particular system, I might go off and try	09:43:52
11	to understand what that is, try to use that to enhance	
12	what I'm learning in the patent.	
13	But then that's just generally an intellectual	
14	process of reading and thinking about what's in the in	
15	the patent itself, in the reference itself.	09:44:14
16	Q. So let's set aside scenarios where a patent	
17	reference is referring to some component	
18	A. Okay.	
19	Q that you have to research. In your answer	
20	that you just gave strike that. New question.	09:44:34
21	In the in your answers in the last couple of	
22	questions, you've referred to what the reference actually	
23	teaches and what's in the reference.	
24	Is there a difference between those two things?	
25	A. Well, I think a reference has content to it, and	09:45:10
		Page 18

1	then when you read it, I mean you're putting it together	
2	with your knowledge of engineering in general. You know,	
3	I'm not sure I'm I'm starting to get a little lost in	
4	your question, but you know, you look at it, you see	
5	something like a register or a buffer, and you think to	09:45:35
б	yourself, okay, so what kind of register do they have	
7	here? What's its function? What are they doing? You	
8	know, is it like all the other registers I've seen or is	
9	it different? You know, I kind of go about it that way.	
10	Am I answering your question or?	09:45:57
11	Q. So you referred to determining what's in the	
12	reference.	
13	A. Uh-huh.	
14	Q. Correct?	
15	A. Okay.	09:46:17
16	Q. How do you determine whether element X is,	
17	quote, in the reference, unquote?	
18	A. Ah. Okay. Speaking about an element from the	
19	patent that you're comparing the reference to.	
20	Q. Yes, sir.	09:46:46
21	A. I think it's like I said before, I typically	
22	get a picture in my head of the different preferred	
23	embodiments and the general teaching of the reference,	
24	and I've got some picture in my head of the claim and the	
25	individual elements, and I try to see whether those	09:47:04
		Page 19

1	those match up in some way. And then when you finish,	
2	you know, with so you might get an idea that a	
3	register mentioned in I'm going to make up a	
4	hypothetical here to give it some concreteness.	
5	You might see a word "register," for example, in	09:47:23
6	the claim. And you might see a number of registers in	
7	the preferred embodiment on some that claim the register	
8	does something, perhaps.	
9	So typically I start by I usually have a	
10	pretty good idea. I'll say, well, this register of the	09:47:43
11	claim, that might be something like this register in the	
12	reference. And then I look at that and then I try to see	
13	if that's reasonable, like trying to fit that in with	
14	everything else I understand about the reference and the	
15	claim. And then I'll say, okay, well, that will work.	09:47:59
16	And then I move on to the next part of it and see if that	
17	works, kind of piece it together that way.	
18	Sometimes it doesn't work. Sometimes what you	
19	think about in a reference doesn't really match what's in	
20	a claim. Maybe there's another way to look at it and	09:48:16
21	maybe the reference isn't any good and you just throw it	
22	away.	
23	Q. So the hypothetical you just gave, the claim	
24	element X was a register and the reference actually	
25	describes a register; is that correct?	09:48:38
		Page 20

1	A. That's correct.	
2	Q. So let's say we have a claim element. It's	
3	register X doing action Y.	
4	A. Okay.	
5	Q. How do you determine if register X doing action	09:49:01
6	Y is found in the prior art reference?	
7	A. Well, I would go back to the prior art reference	
8	and try to see if there was a structure in there	
9	that's that is suggested or taught by the reference	
10	that is a register, and then I would try to see whether	09:49:27
11	that register performed this action Y, and that would be	
12	at least part of the analysis.	
13	Obviously, things work together in a claim so	
14	you have to really think, do they do the same do they	
15	work together the same way in the reference. But that's	09:49:49
16	generally what I do.	
17	Q. Does the reference have to have strike that.	
18	Does the reference have to actually disclose a	
19	corresponding register X performing action Y?	
20	A. Well, I think generally that's in the kinds	09:50:13
21	of things we're talking about, generally that would be	
22	the case. There is a case inherency issue that it may	
23	not be mentioned in the the the document, or it may	
24	not be implied, for example. But it might be this	
25	inherency issue comes up where it may be the only way	09:50:42
		Page 21

1	that something could be done, for example.	
2	Q. So is it correct that you strike that.	
3	Is it correct that you moved to inherency	
4	analysis when the element is not taught or implied by the	
5	reference?	09:51:17
6	A. I think that's correct. Sometimes a reference	
7	just doesn't mention a particular thing. I don't know	
8	whether a register would be a good example, but you know,	
9	a bus might be an example of that. It might not mention	
10	a bus, but you know two things communicate. So they must	09:51:33
11	communicate in some way.	
12	So that might be an example of something that	
13	you would say, well, there must be a bus here because	
14	they communicate.	
15	Q. And it's at that point that you conduct an	09:51:49
16	inherency analysis; is that correct?	
17	A. If that's necessary.	
18	Q. That won't be necessary if the claim element is	
19	taught or implied by the prior art reference; is that	
20	correct?	
21	A. If you can see the element, the particular	
22	structure, let's say, if you can see that clearly in the	
23	in the reference, then I don't think there would be any	
24	necessity to make an appeal to an inherency.	
25	Q. I'm trying to stick with your language.	09:52:49
		Page 22

1	A. Okay.	
2	Q. Is it correct that you moved to the inherency	
3	analysis if the element at issue is not taught or implied	
4	by the reference?	
5	A. I don't know that you do it every time, but that	09:53:13
6	would be the kind of thing that I might do in some cases.	
7	Q. Would it be your typical approach to look for	
8	inherency of the element if the claim element is not	
9	taught or implied by the reference?	
10	A. Well, I think I would normally do that, yes.	09:53:55
11	Q. What does it mean strike that.	
12	What's your what does it mean to say that a	
13	reference teaches an element?	
14	A. To me, I mean we're getting now we're getting	
15	towards what the terms of art from your profession.	09:54:29
16	I think teaching an element means that when you read the	
17	reference, you see that element in the in the	
18	reference either as an example or as as, you know, in	
19	a preferred embodiment, for example, or in what that	
20	reference is trying to tell you about the preferred	09:54:56
21	embodiment.	
22	I should add to that and say that references	
23	I mean, they have preferred embodiments because it makes	
24	things concrete, but they teach things outside of the	
25	preferred embodiment, too. It's not just what you see in	09:55:21
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1	the preferred embodiment. I mean, the whole reference	
2	together will teach you something. I think that's the	
3	purpose, tell you about it, tell you enough so that maybe	
4	you can build it or you have a concept of what this	
5	patent is.	09:55:38
6	Q. So a reference teaches an element when you see	
7	that element in the reference; is that correct? Is that	
8	your testimony?	
9	A. Yeah, I think that's reasonably correct.	
10	Q. What's your understanding of what it means for a	09:56:40
11	reference to imply a claim element?	
12	A. I don't know. I mean, I think sometimes	
13	references give you so references have preferred	
14	embodiments, but they also have other information in	
15	them, and I think sometimes you can see in a reference an	09:57:13
16	implication about another type of system that you might	
17	build from the reference just from what you're reading.	
18	That might be an example of imply.	
19	Q. Focusing on a claim element X, how do you decide	
20	if claim element X is implied by the prior art reference?	09:57:54
21	A. Well, it's probably if when you read it you	
22	get a picture of a system and it has something like, say,	
23	a register, if that's this claim element X, it has that	
24	in there. You get a picture in your head from the	
25	reference that that's that that claim element X is in	09:58:30
		Page 24

1 there. Q. I'm trying to find -- you talked about a 2 reference --3 A. Uh-huh. 4 Q. -- teaching or implying a claim element. 09:58:54 5 6 A. Uh-huh. 7 Q. And I'm trying to understand what you mean by a 8 reference implying a claim element. 9 MR. TOUTON: I'm not sure that's exactly what he testified to about teaching or implying, but... 09:59:08 10 11 MR. SCHREINER: Objection. Speaking --MR. TOUTON: Yeah, okay, I'm sorry. I was just 12 13 trying to help you. 14 MR. SCHREINER: We're not supposed to make speaking objections. 09:59:21 15 16 THE WITNESS: Say your question again. 17 Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: You previously referred to a 18 claim element being taught or implied by reference. Do you recall that testimony this morning? 19 A. I think so. I'm not sure I remember it exactly, 09:59:44 20 21 but... Q. What does it mean-- strike that. 22 23 What do you mean by the reference implying a claim element X? 24 25 A. I'll turn the buzzer off on that thing. 10:00:12 Page 25

1	(Interruption in proceedings.)	
2	THE WITNESS: Just yeah, say it again.	
3	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Please explain what you mean	
4	by a reference implying a claim element X.	
5	A. Well, I think maybe I can give an example.	10:00:43
6	I'm not sure I'm going to be able to articulate some	
7	bright line here, but	
8	Q. Can you do it without giving an example? Just	
9	explain	
10	A. Yeah, I think so.	10:00:56
11	Q. Okay.	
12	A. I mean, a reference says that it has something.	
13	It includes a particular structure of some sort. Certain	
14	structures we know what they do because that's their	
15	purpose. Okay? And if you want, I'll give you an	10:01:13
16	example. But you see something in a reference so if that	
17	if you see a particular structure as an engineer, you	
18	know that that structure does something. And even though	
19	the reference doesn't say that it does that particular	
20	performs that particular action or function, you know	10:01:35
21	that from looking at that structure that's in the	
22	reference. It's a box that has a name. It's a common	
23	engineering device. And so from that you can understand	
24	what functions that particular thing might perform, in	
25	fact, does perform in a sense. And I think that's what I	10:02:01
		Page 26

1 had -- when I said implies, that's the notion I have in 2 mind. 3 Q. Is that the same or different from conducting an inherency analysis? 4 A. I think that's different. 10:03:01 5 6 Q. You used the term -- strike that. 7 You referred previously to a reference 8 suggesting something. Do you recall that? A. I do. 9 Q. What do you mean by a reference suggesting an 10:03:29 10 11 element? A. I think it's the same thing that I had under the 12 notion of imply. 13 14 Q. So when you talk about a reference suggesting or implying element X, "suggesting" or "implying" --10:03:47 15 16 A. Uh-huh. 17 Q. -- to you means the same thing? 18 A. I think so. Q. What's your understanding of what is required to 19 show that an element is inherent in a prior art 10:04:27 20 21 reference? A. Well, my notion is that if something's inherent 22 that -- if you have to appeal to that, that there 23 24 wouldn't be another way to perform that function or it 25 wouldn't necessarily be a function, but there wouldn't be 10:04:57 Page 27

1	another structure, for example. If you looked at a box	
2	and said it has a certain structure inside, there would	
3	be no other way that it wouldn't have that structure.	
4	Q. I'm going to try to paraphrase you and see if I	
5	understand you.	10:05:26
6	A. Uh-huh.	
7	Q. Let me ask you another question.	
8	A. Uh-huh.	
9	Q. You said you look at a box and you say that it	
10	has a certain structure inside because there would be no	10:05:58
11	other way that it wouldn't have that structure. Can you	
12	explain that or elaborate on that?	
13	A. Well, I think that generally when I have to	
14	think about things in that manner, I think to myself,	
15	well, I say that it has such-and-such a structure,	10:06:24
16	structure X. Okay? Because there's a box, say, in a	
17	figure. And then I think to myself is there another way,	
18	I mean another sensible way, to do it? Not just that you	
19	could imagine any, you know, way that wouldn't even make	
20	sense, perhaps.	10:06:57
21	But is there any other way to do it, could there	
22	be any other type of structure in that box other than	
23	this particular structure that I'm saying is inherent.	
24	And if the answer is yes, there's some other structure	
25	that could be in there in place of that structure, then	10:07:17
		Page 28

1	I'd say that is an inherent sort of process of	
2	elimination, I think.	
3	Q. Does that mean that strike that.	
4	Let's say the prior art reference discloses a	
5	system.	10:07:43
6	A. Okay.	
7	Q. And the question is: Does the system have	
8	element X? Do you follow me so far?	
9	A. Uh-huh, yeah.	
10	Q. Is the analysis for inherency whether there's a	10:08:07
11	different element Y that could be used and the system	
12	would still operate?	
13	A. Provided I think that's correct. I mean,	
14	provided it operated in obviously the same way, not	
15	that you know, without being concrete, it's pretty	10:08:46
16	hard to answer the question. But that's the notion;	
17	right? It would have to operate the same way. It would	
18	have to be the same thing, basically.	
19	You're you don't know what's inside of this	
20	box, perhaps, but you say, well, it must be this, it must	10:09:01
21	have this structure, it must operate in this precise way	
22	because there's no other way that it could operate or no	
23	other structure that it could have and be the same thing.	
24	Q. And by being the same thing, you mean the system	
25	performing its intended function; is that correct?	10:09:22
		Page 29

1	A. We're talking about the reference now.	
2	Q. Yes, sir.	
3	A. Well, it's at least that, but it might be more	
4	stringent than that.	
5	Q. If you have a system strike that.	10:09:48
б	So the scenario is we're analyzing a reference	
7	that describes a system.	
8	A. Okay.	
9	Q. And the question is: Does the reference	
10	disclose element X? Do you understand that scenario?	10:10:04
11	A. To the extent that I can understand yeah, I	
12	mean, it's pretty abstract, but yeah, I understand it.	
13	Q. I'm trying to understand your methodology.	
14	A. Uh-huh.	
15	Q. And a reference doesn't explicitly disclose	10:10:19
16	element X. That's our scenario. Do you follow me?	
17	A. I do.	
18	Q. And one way for the system to operate as	
19	intended is to use element X in the system. Do you	
20	follow me?	10:11:12
21	A. I do.	
22	Q. If a person could identify a different element Y	
23	in the system to operate as intended, what does that mean	
24	in terms of inherency?	
25	A. Well, generally that's along the lines of what I	10:11:45
		Page 30

1	have in mind. Generally that would mean that, you know,	
2	it wasn't inherent because there was another way of	
3	structuring that you know, if you use Y, I think we're	
4	talking about a structure here. You've used the Y	
5	structure instead of the X structure. But, you know, you	10:12:07
6	have to be careful because you say it performs the same	
7	function. You'd have to make sure that that didn't	
8	change or that the function that it was performing was	
9	something that you could I mean, again, it's a	
10	hypothetical so you'd have to really look carefully at	10:12:22
11	that part and understand whether the functions were the	
12	same functions or whether they were generally the same,	
13	in which case there might be a different way just because	
14	the function has changed.	
15	So, you know, you said performed for its	10:12:36
16	intended purpose. That's what I'm getting at. I mean,	
17	there might be	
18	Q. Okay.	
19	A. In the hypothetical, you're comparing two	
20	things. You'd have to make sure that everything was	10:12:46
21	identical.	
22	Q. Okay. I'll keep I'll go with your language.	
23	So let's refer to the disclosed system performing the	
24	same function. You're comfortable with that language?	
25	A. Yes. Yeah, I think so.	10:13:03
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1	Q. Okay. If a reference discloses a system that	
2	performs a function, and either element Y or element X	
3	could be used by the system to perform the same	
4	function	
5	A. Okay.	10:14:19
б	Q. I didn't finish my question. If you get back to	
7	the question. I wasn't finished with my question so	
8	where I say	
9	MR. SCHREINER: Let's go off the record.	
10	(Discussion off the record.)	10:14:46
11	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: If a reference discloses a	
12	system and either element X or element Y could be used in	
13	the system to perform the same function, is it correct	
14	that element X is not inherent?	
15	A. I think that's generally correct. I mean,	10:16:08
16	within the limits because it's a hypothetical, it's	
17	not concrete, I don't know that you can apply that	
18	reasoning to just any situation, but when you get a	
19	concrete situation, it I mean, it's generally the way	
20	I think about things.	10:16:24
21	Q. Your analysis is guided by things that are	
22	not strike that.	
23	Your analysis is governed by things that are not	
24	concrete. I mean, there's the there's the legal stand	
25	for anticipation.	10:16:38
		Page 32

1	A. Uh-huh.	
2	Q. There's terms like "disclosed" or "expressly" or	
3	"inherently."	
4	A. Uh-huh.	
5	Q. Those are all abstractions. But you understand	10:16:51
6	that they govern your anticipation analysis; correct?	
7	A. That's correct.	
8	Q. In your analysis of the '251 patent, did you	
9	rely on inherency to show that the reference disclosed	
10	any claim elements?	10:17:19
11	A. Not that I remember. I think if I were relying	
12	on inherency, I probably would have said so explicitly.	
13	Q. Is it fair to say you would have said something	
14	along the lines that though the element is not expressly	
15	disclosed, it's inherent, and then you'd set forth the	10:17:49
16	reason why it's inherent?	
17	A. That's what I would do in that circumstance.	
18	Q. And would it be your practice to say something	
19	to the effect of: The element at issue is inherent	
20	because there's no way to accomplish the function?	10:18:19
21	A. If it was some functional thing, I probably	
22	would say something like that, or I would say an engineer	
23	would understand that this was the only way to perform	
24	function X.	
25	Q. And would you normally explain why there's no	10:18:43
		Page 33

1	alternative way to perform the function?	
2	A. I might or I might not.	
3	Q. Okay. But it is your practice, when you're	
4	relying on inherency, to state that in your expert	
5	reports or your declarations and explain the reasoning?	10:19:11
б	A. I think if there was an issue like that, I'm	
7	pretty sure I would say it. I tend to be pretty explicit	
8	about what I think things are, and if I'm relying on that	
9	kind of argument, I would probably state it.	
10	Q. So my question is: Is it your practice that, if	10:19:32
11	you're going to rely on inherency, you will state that	
12	and explain why the element's inherent?	
13	A. When you say it's my practice, I think yes, it	
14	is my practice. It doesn't come up that often.	
15	Q. Okay. I reviewed your strike that.	10:19:51
16	We talked about the '251 patent declaration.	
17	Let's just cover the others.	
18	A. Okay.	
19	Q. For the '131 patent declaration that you	
20	submitted, did you rely on inherency as disclosing any of	10:20:21
21	the claim limitations?	
22	A. I don't think so. I don't remember doing that.	
23	The which patent?	
24	Q. The '131 patent. It's the one we're going to	
25	discuss later today.	10:20:47
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1	A. I don't believe so.	
2	Q. Let me just clean the record. Is it correct	
3	that you don't believe that you relied on inherency to	
4	show any of the elements in your analysis of the '131	
5	patent?	10:21:10
6	A. That's correct.	
7	Q. And last week we talked about the '638 patent	
8	and the '717 patent. Do you recall that?	
9	A. I do.	
10	Q. Did you rely on inherency to show any of the	10:21:28
11	claim elements in your analysis of the '638 patent?	
12	MR. TOUTON: Object. Beyond the scope.	
13	THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.	
14	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Did you rely on inherency to	
15	show any of the claim elements in your analysis of the	10:21:47
16	'717 patent?	
17	MR. TOUTON: Same objection.	
18	THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.	
19	MR. TOUTON: We've been going about an hour so	
20	when you come to a break.	10:22:14
21	MR. SCHREINER: Yeah, I'm pretty close here.	
22	Q. Earlier on this morning, when we just started	
23	this series of questions about anticipation analysis, you	
24	referred to reading a reference, and then you said	
25	something about putting that together with your	10:22:44
		Page 35
1	knowledge.	
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2	Do you recall that statement generally?	
3	A. I do.	
4	Q. Can you explain for me what you meant by that?	
5	A. Sure. Here's my general understanding: I think	10:22:54
6	this is going to cover that.	
7	So to do this comparison to build what might be	
8	termed a claim chart, which is kind of what the report is	
9	doing, I have to do it from the standpoint of one of	
10	ordinary skill in the art at some particular point in	10:23:20
11	time. I think last week we agreed that that was sometime	
12	in 1987. It might be different this week.	
13	So, you know, I use my of course, I'm using	
14	my knowledge to understand the reference, you know, my	
15	total knowledge that I have from my career in	10:23:44
16	engineering. But when we make these comparisons, we have	
17	to go back and try to understand not what we know today	
18	but what we knew back in some point in time, like 19	
19	I'm just taking 1987 as an example.	
20	So at some particular point in time. And then	10:24:09
21	we have to also think what would one of ordinary skill in	
22	the art have understood at that time. And this area's a	
23	little difficult because it's not it's what that	
24	person's it's a bit about their analytic ability and	
25	what they would understand from a reference, but it	10:24:37
		Page 36

1	doesn't mean that they lack knowledge or that their	
2	knowledge is particularized in some way other than what	
3	we know about them as a person of ordinary skill in the	
4	art with certain educational background and a certain	
5	skill set.	10:24:54
6	The only reason I say that is, just to give an	
7	example, there might be a reference to a particular piece	
8	of machinery in the in a particular processor, let's	
9	say, in a prior art reference, and that person would	
10	presumably, you know, have knowledge of that	10:25:12
11	particular the capabilities of that particular	
12	processor that was mentioned, or they could go out and	
13	learn about it, for example. That would be part of their	
14	knowledge base, even. They might not know that	
15	particular processor, you know, the average person might	10:25:26
16	not, but it's mentioned so they would go out and, you	
17	know, try to understand what it was.	
18	So we have to cast ourselves back into that time	
19	in the framework of a person of that knowledge. And	
20	that's my general understanding.	10:25:44
21	Q. The test that you set forth for anticipation in	
22	paragraph 18 of your declaration	
23	A. Uh-huh.	
24	Q states: "If each and every element and	
25	limitation of the claim is found either expressly or	10:26:15
		Page 37

1	inherently in a single prior art reference."	
2	What's your understanding of what it means for a	
3	limitation to be found in a prior art reference?	
4	A. I think that when you read it, you see that	
5	limitation or that in the reference in some way. Not	10:26:39
6	necessarily in a particular preferred embodiment, but in	
7	what's being taught to you in the reference.	
8	Q. I'm trying to understand, when you say when	
9	you read the reference, you see that limitation. Can you	
10	explain what you mean by that?	10:27:27
11	A. You'd have the limitation in mind. You would	
12	read the reference, and you would say yes, what I'm	
13	reading here brings to mind that limitation. I think	
14	it's obviously not enough just to say that something is	
15	there. You have to, you know, do more than that in a	10:27:50
16	report. You have to say why you think it's there. But	
17	that's part of this notion of is it found. Do you see it	
18	there and can you, you know, tell someone else about it.	
19	Q. As I think we've discovered today, there's	
20	different ways of articulating these standards for	10:28:46
21	anticipation.	
22	Would you say that's a fair statement?	
23	A. I'm totally lost. You mean to express them?	
24	Q. I'll restate the question.	
25	A. Okay.	10:29:02
		Page 38

1	Q. Are there different ways of expressing the	
2	standards or requirements to show anticipation?	
3	A. Okay. What's in paragraph 18 of my report was	
4	provided to me. Okay? Obviously, because I'm not a	
5	lawyer, and has on your side, in your profession, you	10:29:22
6	know, they make statements about something, and then	
7	there's, you know, all kinds of examples and cases that	
8	have been worked back and forth to determine what those	
9	things mean. That's not part of what I consider. I'm	
10	just on the other side. I look at that and I say, okay,	10:29:43
11	I think I understand what that means.	
12	And what we've talked about this morning is	
13	there's different ways of reexpressing that to give you	
14	an idea of my thought process. I'm not trying to change	
15	what it says; I'm just trying to tell you what I think	10:29:56
16	about it.	
17	Q. And I understand that you're an expert applying	
18	the law as it's given to you, and I'm trying to	
19	understand what you understand the law to be and how you	
20	apply it.	10:30:22
21	Do you generally do you follow what I just	
22	said?	
23	A. Sure, sure.	
24	Q. In your analysis does anticipation require that	
25	there's no difference between the claimed invention and	10:30:40
		Page 39

1	the reference disclosure from the standpoint of a person	
2	of ordinary skill in the art?	
3	A. Well, it's along those lines but, of course,	
4	the if the you say there's no difference. I mean,	
5	that can't be the case. The thing is, is that the prior	10:31:07
6	art teaches something. Okay? But it has preferred	
7	embodiments that are usually almost always going to be	
8	different from the particular art. So it's not a	
9	question of saying, oh, I've read this someplace before.	
10	You know, maybe I'm missing what you're asking	10:31:31
11	here, but you know, the teaching has to teach you those	
12	limitations. You need to see those limitations in	
13	reference. But again, it doesn't have to be. If it were	
14	exact, it would be the same thing; right? If it had no	
15	difference, it would be the same thing. It would be the	10:31:52
16	same patent, the same words; right? It's not like that.	
17	The reference is about something that is obviously	
18	different because it's a different set of words and a	
19	different set of pictures, but when it comes up to the	
20	level of the claim, what you see in the reference would	10:32:08
21	be the same as what you see in the claim.	
22	MR. SCHREINER: Okay. We can take a break.	
23	(Recess.)	
24	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Dr. Neuhauser, did you talk	
25	with your counsel during the break?	10:45:09
		Page 40

1	A. I did.	
2	Q. What did you talk about?	
3	A. Different things.	
4	Q. Give me some examples, please.	
5	A. Well, we talked about the water fountain out	10:45:23
6	there. I think he also talked to me a little bit about a	
7	subject that I've thought about many times is the line	
8	between inherency and, you know, what one of ordinary	
9	skill in the art would know and then those sorts of	
10	things. And there was probably a couple other subjects	10:45:49
11	in there, too.	
12	Q. What did your counsel tell you about the line	
13	between inherency and these other things?	
14	A. Oh, I'm going to have to think back about this.	
15	Q. Just a few minutes ago; right?	10:46:09
16	A. Yeah, yeah.	
17	We also talked about the weather, literally.	
18	Well, I'm going to have to paraphrase what he	
19	said. I think he was saying that, you know, a lot of	
20	what you a lot of the time we use inherency when we	10:46:35
21	don't really think we're using it because we're using the	
22	knowledge that one of ordinary I think this is what he	
23	was saying to me, what one of ordinary skill in the art	
24	would use, you know, some I talked about this earlier,	
25	that a person would look at something and say, well, it	10:46:58
		Page 41

1	must be this way because that's its function or that's	
2	what it is.	
3	And, you know, in a sense we use inherency in	
4	that sense, but so it may be that the patent doesn't	
5	say an X, Y, and Z performs exactly this function, but	10:47:17
6	then one of ordinary skill in the art knows that it	
7	performs that function because that's the purpose of the	
8	device in that particular situation.	
9	So I think that's the notion that we're using	
10	inherency is kind of built into this notion of what one	10:47:34
11	of ordinary skill in the art knows.	
12	I have maybe a little different view of it	
13	because I think of inherency as something that, you know,	
14	when you get beyond that, you might you might use, as	
15	I spoke about earlier, appealed inherency. So I think	10:47:50
16	that's what the conversation was about.	
17	Q. When you talk about I think this is what he	
18	was saying to me, one of ordinary skill in the art would	
19	use, you know, some I talked about this earlier, that	
20	a person would look at something and say, well, it must	10:48:21
21	be this way based on its function or that that's what it	
22	is and, you know, in a sense we use inherency in that	
23	sense, but so it may be that a patent doesn't say X, Y	
24	and Z performs exactly this function, but one of ordinary	
25	skill in the art knows that it performs the function	10:48:41
		Page 42

1	because that's the purpose of the device in that	
2	particular situation.	
3	Is that the substance of what your counsel	
4	discussed with you?	
5	A. I think that was at least that's what I got 10:48:56	
6	out of it.	
7	Q. Okay. That's how you understood it?	
8	A. That's how I understood it. That's not very	
9	articulate now that you've read it back to me.	
10	Q. Okay. Did your counsel say that this is just 10:49:10	
11	a yes-no question: Did your counsel say that any of the	
12	testimony you gave earlier today was incorrect or wrong?	
13	A. No, it didn't come up.	
14	The answer is no, if I understand your question.	
15	Q. Did he say something to the effect of your 10:49:42	
16	testimony gave the wrong impression?	
17	A. No.	
18	Q. Okay. So let's take a look at Bakula, the	
19	Bakula reference	
20	A. Okay. 10:50:24	
21	Q which has been marked as Zynga Exhibit 1009A.	
22	One more question: During your discussions	
23	during the break with counsel, did you discuss the terms	
24	"implying" or "implication"?	
25	A. Not that I recall, but we certainly could have. 10:50:49	
	Page 43	

1	Q. What did counsel say to you about a reference	
2	implying something?	
3	A. I don't think I talked about it in that I	
4	don't think we talked about that, but	
5	Q. Did counsel talk to you about a reference	10:51:13
б	suggesting something or a suggestion of something in a	
7	reference?	
8	A. I don't think so.	
9	Q. Okay. So, let's see, in Bakula we were talking	
10	about your analysis of Claim 18 of the '251 patent.	10:51:41
11	A. Okay.	
12	Q. And I think in your declaration that analysis	
13	starts on page 132, paragraph 186.	
14	Do you see that?	
15	A. Yes.	10:52:10
16	Q. And claim the claim refers to receiving an	
17	information transmission at a receiver station; correct?	
18	A. That's one of the steps, yes, that's correct.	
19	Q. And then there's another step. Why don't we go	
20	ahead and number the steps. So Step 1 will be receiving	10:52:49
21	at least one information transmission. Step 2 will be	
22	detecting said first discrete signal and second discrete	
23	signal, et cetera. Step 3 will be organizing	
24	information.	
25	A. Okay.	10:53:07
		Page 44

1	Q. Step 4 will be generating an image in response.	
2	Step 5 will be outputting said video presentation.	
3	You've marked that on the exhibit.	
4	A. I did.	
5	Q. Okay.	10:53:24
6	A. And I drew some separation lines because it's	
7	all sort of run together. Huh-uh.	
8	Q. Yes, sir.	
9	A. Just give me one second here to check because	
10	for some reason it didn't match with what I had here.	10:53:48
11	Let me just make sure that it because I labeled them	
12	first and second and third element.	
13	Something's missing. Third element is missing.	
14	That's the problem.	
15	MR. TOUTON: May I suggest that we skipped over	10:54:27
16	it.	
17	THE WITNESS: We skipped it.	
18	MR. TOUTON: It was actually six elements, I	
19	think. Maybe we need to redo that.	
20	MR. SCHREINER: Thank you, Mr. Touton.	10:54:35
21	Q. Okay. So Step 1 is receiving at least one	
22	information transmission. Step 2 is detecting said	
23	discrete signal and second discrete signal. And Step 3	
24	is passing said detected at least one first discrete	
25	signal. Step 4 is organizing information. Step 5 is	10:54:56
		Page 45

1 generating an image. Step 6 is outputting such video 2 presentation. 3 Thank you, Mr. Touton. MR. TOUTON: Well, he caught it; I didn't. 4 10:55:16 5 MR. SCHREINER: Thank him by proxy. 6 Q. So there's a second step of detecting said first 7 discrete signal and said second discrete signal in the information transmission; is that correct? 8 9 A. That's correct. Q. In your analysis of Bakula against Claim 18, 10 10:55:46 11 what is the information transmission that's received at the receiver's station? 12 A. Could you just direct me once again to the where 13 14 Bakula starts and --15 Q. I'm sorry, your analysis of Bakula starts on 10:56:30 16 page 132 of your declaration. 17 A. Okay. Q. I think your analysis of the claim element 18 starts on page 141, but I'll -- I'm sorry, 139, but you 19 might correct me. 10:56:47 20 21 A. Okay. And then just repeat the question to me. Q. In your analysis of Bakula against Claim 18, 22 what is the information transmission that is received at 23 24 the receiver's station? 25 A. Okay. So what I said here is that the 10:58:04 Page 46

1	information trans and I said this at paragraph 197 on	
2	page 141, the information transmission consists of the	
3	data transmitted on the signal lines KBO to KB8. I	
4	probably should say KB7.	
5	Q. I was going to ask you about that. You	10:58:32
6	reference a table which shows some appears to be	
7	some some sort of code. Can you show me in the	
8	diagrams where signal lines KB0 through KB7 are found?	
9	A. If you look at Figure 5, you'll see them in the	
10	middle of Figure 5 right almost right smack in the	10:59:13
11	middle of the Figure 5. So it says "from KB" on the left	
12	side and in the middle, it says KBO to KB7.	
13	Q. And "KB" stands for keyboard?	
14	A. I assume so. I don't know. Oh, you mean KB in	
15	the signal name or KB in the from KB?	10:59:57
16	Q. KB on Figure 5, where it says "from KB"?	
17	A. Oh. Well, that would be from keyboard.	
18	Q. Does KBO excuse me, does strike that.	
19	Does KB0 through KB7 strike that.	
20	What does KB0 through KB7 represent?	11:00:53
21	A. Well, according to the Table 2 at Column 11, we	
22	don't have the benefit of line numbers, but about a third	
23	of the way down, there's a notification KB star, which is	
24	the bit 0 through 7, and it says keyboard data bits. So	
25	they represent data bits from the keyboard.	11:01:33
		Page 47

1	Q. Is it correct that KB0 through KB7 represent a	
2	byte of information?	
3	A. Here they're just signals.	
4	Q. In your report, 141, you've got a portion of	
5	Bakula's table?	11:02:01
6	A. Uh-huh.	
7	Q. And it says it refers to KB with the	
8	asterisk, like you said, and then the next line says	
9	"load vector byte." What is that referring to?	
10	Actually, strike that.	11:02:18
11	It says "load vector byte one." What is that	
12	referring to?	
13	A. Let me help you out here. I don't know what it	
14	refers to, but I can figure it out. The only reason it's	
15	in this particular thing is because I didn't think it was	11:02:40
16	appropriate to put a single line from a table. No one	
17	would be able to find the line in the table. So I	
18	included those things on both sides.	
19	If you want to know what load vector byte is, I	
20	think I can figure it out. But	11:02:57
21	Q. Does it relate?	
22	A. I don't	
23	Q. Does it relate to KB0 through KB7?	
24	A. I don't know, but I don't think I was using it.	
25	We might find out that I was later, but I don't think	11:03:19
		Page 48

1	that it relates to it.	
2	Q. Is it correct that KB0 through KB7 is data	
3	stored in a buffer?	
4	A. I don't think that I know. I don't think I've	
5	thought about it that way.	11:04:08
6	Q. KB0 through KB7, they're not unrelated; correct?	
7	A. No, that's correct, they're not unrelated.	
8	Q. What do KB0 through KB7 represent?	
9	A. Well, they represent the current key that's	
10	pressed.	11:04:29
11	Q. So in Bakula's keyboard, if you press A, there's	
12	going to be eight bits, KB0 through KB7, that correspond	
13	to A; is that correct?	
14	A. That's my understanding.	
15	Q. Is it your understanding in Bakula that there is	11:05:20
16	a keyboard and then there's a keyboard data buffer that	
17	stores eight-bit bytes corresponding to characters input	
18	by the user?	
19	A. I'm not sure what you're referring to.	
20	Q. Okay. In paragraph 197 you say: "The	11:05:54
21	information transmission consists of data transmitted on	
22	signal lines KBO through KB7." Where are the data bits,	
23	KB0 through KB7, that you're referring to here retrieved	
24	from?	
25	A. They come from the keyboard. They're I'm not	11:06:18
		Page 49

1	sure "retrieved" is the right word. They're provided by	
2	the keyboard.	
3	Q. Let me what I'm trying to get at is sometimes	
4	you have a keyboard and you've got a keyboard data	
5	buffer, if you will, that stores characters pending their	11:06:44
6	pickup by other devices such as a CPU.	
7	A. Okay.	
8	Q. Do you follow that general scenario?	
9	A. Sure, sure.	
10	Q. KB0 through KB7 that you refer to in 197, are	11:07:03
11	they coming from a data buffer?	
12	A. You mean on the left side of of Figure 5; is	
13	that oh, yeah, I most likely.	
14	Q. So 197.	
15	A. Uh-huh.	11:07:39
16	Q. Paragraph 197 of your report, you can explain it	
17	by reference to Figure 5 of the Bakula patent; correct?	
18	A. I didn't follow your question. You said I can	
19	explain it or I am explaining it? I'm a little bit lost.	
20	Q. Okay. Paragraph 197 refers to eight bits of	11:08:01
21	data, KB0 through KB7?	
22	A. Correct.	
23	Q. And when I asked you about that, you referred me	
24	to Figure 5 of the Bakula patent; is that correct?	
25	A. That's correct.	11:08:20
		Page 50

1	Q. And when I asked you where those eight bits, KBO	
2	through KB7, were coming from, you agreed that they were	
3	probably coming from a data buffer; is that correct?	
4	A. That's that's right.	
5	Q. And that would be a data buffer that receives	11:08:44
б	data that's input by the keyboard and holds it for some	
7	period of time; is that correct?	
8	A. It's certainly one possibility. There might be	
9	other ways it's done. I don't know that they necessarily	
10	tell us here.	11:09:06
11	Q. As a person of ordinary skill in the art looking	
12	at it from the time frame of the '80s, would it be your	
13	expectation that those eight bits would be coming from	
14	some sort of a data buffer for the keyboard?	
15	A. Well, I think that given what Figure 5 shows,	11:09:28
16	that there's static in time, or at least some of them are	
17	static in time, because it shows them being latched in	
18	94. So in order to be latched in 94, according to this	
19	diagram, they would have to be static and so they might	
20	come from one way to do it would be to buffer, have	11:09:57
21	some sort of buffer.	
22	Q. Okay. Is it correct that KBO through KB7 would	
23	be transferred together as a byte of data into block 94	
24	of Figure 5 of Bakula?	
25	Let me rephrase that question.	11:10:55
		Page 51

1	A. Okay.	
2	Q. Is it correct that KB0 through KB7 would be	
3	transferred together as a byte of data that is ultimately	
4	stored in data buffer 96 of Figure 5 of Bakula?	
5	A. I think that's true.	11:11:39
6	Q. In Bakula, what triggers the KB0 through KB7	
7	byte being transferred to the data buffer 96?	
8	A. Show me where where the what you're	
9	concerned with.	
10	Q. Okay. So (indicating). We have KBO through KB7	11:12:15
11	coming in here, and they go through to the data buffer.	
12	A. Maybe we can I don't mean to tell you your	
13	business.	
14	Q. That's okay.	
15	A. We can do it either we can do it the way	11:12:32
16	you're saying informally, if you point say "here," I'm	
17	not going to understand it won't look right on the	
18	record, so when I read it, it won't make any sense.	
19	Q. Okay.	
20	A. If you could just tell me which of these lines	11:12:45
21	you're referring to for this transfer, it would make the	
22	question clearer to me.	
23	Q. I'm definitely not an expert in the subject	
24	matter, and you are. So I'm asking you to I'm asking	
25	you my questions in perhaps an awkward fashion, and it's	11:12:58
		Page 52

1	my hope that as an expert, you can give me an answer that	
2	translates into something that I can understand.	
3	A. Okay.	
4	Q. On Figure 5 you agree that KB0 through KB7 is	
5	transferred into data buffer 96?	11:13:26
6	A. That's	
7	Q. On Figure 5?	
8	A. That's correct.	
9	Q. What triggers or causes KB0 through KB7 to be	
10	transferred into data buffer 96?	11:13:41
11	A. Okay. I'll do my best with this. So first it	
12	has to stop in latch 94.	
13	Q. And what does that mean, it has to stop it is	
14	the data byte; is that correct?	
15	A. I'm sorry. Okay. So KBO to KB7, those signal	11:14:06
16	lines are captured by the latch 94, and that I think	
17	your question is how does it happen or what causes. So	
18	strobes 1 and 2, I could go back and dig it out of the	
19	specification, but basically the strobes control the	
20	latch, and then the transfer down into data buffer 96 is	11:14:45
21	based on the operation of the of the processor that's	
22	connected on the the data address and control lines.	
23	So they come out and address this I/O control, which then	
24	selects between the UR which doesn't have a number at	
25	the bottom of the page or at the bottom of the figure	11:15:14
		Page 53

1	and the latch 94, and then transfers that into the data	
2	buffer, and from there down to the data bus.	
3	Q. So is it correct that I/O control on Figure 5	
4	controls which data is retrieved from and sent to various	
5	elements on Figure 5?	11:16:00
б	A. I think that's part of what I/O control does. I	
7	don't think that's all of what it does, and I don't think	
8	as a general statement it covers everything in Figure 5.	
9	Q. Okay.	
10	A. But just what you said, I mean, that does cover	11:16:28
11	some of the aspects of what it does with respect to	
12	Figure 5.	
13	Q. So I/O control does perform at least those	
14	functions that I referred to?	
15	A. Uh-huh, yes.	11:16:40
16	Q. You see there's a little line between I/O	
17	control and data buffer 96 and a little line says RD for	
18	read?	
19	A. I see that.	
20	Q. Describe for me how I/O control causes the data	11:16:56
21	buffer to receive K0 through K7 from the keyboard. And	
22	you don't have to explain this to me in terms of the	
23	nitty-gritty details of Bakula, but from the standpoint	
24	of a person of ordinary skill in the art understanding	
25	these, I think, fairly conventional operations, how you	11:17:59
		Page 54

1	would how you would understand that?	
2	A. Well, the information on KB0 to KB7 is captured	
3	in KB latch and control 94. And so it sits there in that	
4	latch, and then at some point the system generates an	
5	interrupt saying that there's information present in that	11:19:08
6	latch. And then the RD signal is what you asked me	
7	about, which is read. It then gates the contents of that	
8	latch onto the data bus, DB.	
9	The actual way the specifics, I think there's	
10	actually specific hardware identified in the patent.	11:19:32
11	You'd have to really go back and get that manual to	
12	understand more about that, but that's the basic notion.	
13	Q. Okay. So is it correct that strike that.	
14	So KB0 through KB7 are at latch 94; correct?	
15	A. They're inputs to latch 94.	11:20:28
16	Q. What causes KB0 through KB7 to be transferred	
17	into latch 94?	
18	A. I believe it's the the strobe lines, but I'm	
19	not a hundred percent clear on there is another way	
20	that that same configuration could be used. But it seems	11:22:47
21	like from the description that it's the strobe lines, the	
22	presence of a strobe line.	
23	Q. In your declaration, you refer to key codes	
24	received from keyboard and latched at the keyboard latch.	
25	This is on page 141, paragraph 197 of your declaration at	11:23:13
		Page 55

1	the bottom.	
2	A. Say the question again just	
3	Q. I'm I'm referring you to page 141 of your	
4	declaration.	
5	A. Uh-huh.	11:23:43
6	Q. Paragraph 197. And at the bottom of paragraph	
7	197, you've got a quote from the Bakula patent.	
8	A. Oh, okay.	
9	Q. It says: "In the interface circuitry of	
10	Figure 5, key codes are received from the keyboard and	11:24:00
11	are latched at the keyboard latch and control circuit."	
12	Do you see that passage?	
13	A. I see that, yes.	
14	Q. The key codes would be KB0 through KB7, as we've	
15	been discussing it?	11:24:18
16	A. That's correct, but presumably the strobe has to	
17	be latched, too, to differentiate the codes.	
18	Q. In other words, not to mix up two character	
19	codes sent in succession; is that correct?	
20	A. That wasn't what I had in mind. The strobes	11:24:46
21	have to be captured because the strobes generate the	
22	interrupts eventually. That's all I'm saying.	
23	Q. Are the key codes strike that.	
24	Key codes is the same as character codes; is	
25	that fair?	11:25:16
		Page 56

1	A. They just say they're they're key codes. No,	
2	I don't know that that's strictly true.	
3	Q. Okay. And you say that because the key codes	
4	could represent alphanumerics, but they could also	
5	represent other operations or commands from the keyboard;	11:25:38
6	is that correct?	
7	A. I think that's part of it. They're the	
8	they're just arbitrary codes. They might not represent,	
9	say, an ASCII code, which is what I thought you were	
10	referring to as a character code.	11:25:55
11	Q. Would it be your understanding of Bakula that	
12	for the 26 letters of the alphabet, there would be a	
13	different eight-bit key code for each of those 26	
14	letters?	
15	A. I think that's fair.	11:26:14
16	Q. Is it your understanding that the key codes, KBO	
17	through KB7, are loaded into the data buffer	
18	character-by-character?	
19	A. Key-code-by-key-code?	
20	Q. Yes, sir.	11:27:04
21	A. I'm not sure if I I'm not sure if I	
22	completely follow your question.	
23	Q. When the key code is transferred on the what	
24	you call the signal lines, the value of the key code has	
25	already been defined; is that correct, in terms of the	11:28:41
		Page 57

1	arrangements of ones and zeros for the eight bits?	
2	A. I think that it must be defined in some way	
3	because, as you pointed out in your last question, they	
4	have to be differentiated you have to be able to	
5	differentiate between the letters.	11:29:09
6	Q. And so when a key code, let's say for letter A,	
7	is read into data buffer 19 data buffer 96, the	
8	arrangement of those eight bits and their values has	
9	already been set; correct?	
10	A. Possibly yes, possibly no.	11:30:04
11	Q. Give me the possibly "no" scenario.	
12	A. Well, I think the straightforward notion would	
13	be that KBO to KB7 would drop into the latch. So they're	
14	set in that sense. But between the latch and 96, they	
15	might be rearranged. For instance, they might be	11:30:38
16	rearranged from zero to seven. They might turn them	
17	around and arrange them seven to zero. They might even	
18	swap the bytes. It's not an uncommon thing. It's	
19	possible.	
20	Q. So if the order of the byte is K0, K1 on through	11:31:03
21	to K6 and K7, would the would your normal expectation,	
22	reading this reference as a person of ordinary skill, be	
23	that K0 through K7 would be read into data buffer 96?	
24	A. Well, I think that's what's happening. They're	
25	read in. I don't know whether the ordering is the same	11:31:37
		Page 58

1	or different, but they would be read into that latch. Or	
2	I'm sorry, 96 is a buffer. They would be read into that	
3	buffer, if you will.	
4	Q. When they're read in, they are eight bits	
5	representing a character such as character A that we	11:32:14
6	discussed earlier?	
7	A. Representing a keyboard depression.	
8	Q. Our scenario was the user enters the letter A?	
9	A. Okay.	
10	Q. Is it correct that that would result in an	11:32:37
11	eight-bit word, K0 through K7, being stored in data	
12	buffer 96?	
13	A. I think that's correct. I'm only going to make	
14	one small data buffer 96 is likely just passes the	
15	information through. So it stores it in the sense that	11:33:17
16	it spends a certain amount of time there. But it's in	
17	this, at that time with this kind of setup with the I	
18	can't remember the exact processor, but it was common	
19	that that would just be a passthrough buffer, but the	
20	character code would or not character code, key code	11:33:40
21	would representing the depression of the KA, would	
22	pass all the way down through this key latch through that	
23	data buffer.	
24	Q. Okay. So just so we have a clean record	
25	A. Okay.	11:33:55
		Page 59

1	Q the key code K0 through K7, corresponding to	
2	letter A, would be stored at least for some period of	
3	time in data buffer 96?	
4	A. I think that's correct, that transient storage.	
5	Q. And is it correct that that I/O control on	11:34:49
6	Figure 5 issues a read instruction to cause that key code	
7	to be read into data buffer 96?	
8	A. Wait a second. Just say it again.	
9	Q. Is it correct that I/O control box on Figure 5	
10	issues a read instruction to cause the key code to be	11:35:29
11	read into data buffer 96?	
12	A. I'm not sure I understand your use of the word	
13	"read instruction" here.	
14	Q. I thought we discussed earlier that I/O control	
15	has sends read instructions to data buffer 96. Do you	11:36:06
16	see that RD?	
17	A. I do.	
18	Q. Okay. Why would I/O control send a read	
19	instruction to data buffer 96 in connection with keyboard	
20	data?	11:36:24
21	A. I just don't remember where we referred to it as	
22	a read instruction, but we may have. It's a signal line	
23	that is sent by the I/On controller to select one of	
24	those two inputs, which is then transferred to the	
25	output, which is called DB0 to DB7.	11:36:45
		Page 60

1	Q. The inputs being the buses?	
2	A. The inputs are the so just looking at 94, the	
3	KB latch and controller, there's an arrow that goes	
4	into	
5	Q. I see, I see. Okay, I follow you. The inputs	11:37:13
6	to the data buffer 96 is what you're talking about?	
7	A. Right. And there's also an input from the UR	
8	it can go both ways because there's an arrow on the UR	
9	line, at each end of the line, but at least it's an	
10	input. So when you do a read, you select one of those	11:37:32
11	two and pass it to the bus.	
12	Q. Is it correct that the I/O control has to issue	
13	a read instruction in order for a key code to be	
14	transferred into the data buffer from the bus?	
15	A. I'm a little bit lost. The bus? Which bus?	11:38:10
16	Q. Data buffer doesn't just read in key codes by	
17	itself or just accept a series of key codes passively,	
18	does it?	
19	A. No, I don't think that's I'm just confused	
20	about the word "bus" here and which bus you're referring	11:38:37
21	to.	
22	Q. I thought you had previously said that the key	
23	code that's been latched would be read off the data	
24	one of the data buses into data buffer 1996 data	
25	buffer 96.	11:38:53
		Page 61

1	Is that correct?	
2	A. And so when I was referring in that case to	
3	these lines like from KB 94, there's an arrow down.	
4	If I said "bus," that's what I was referring to, that	
5	little arrow between 94 and 96, for example.	11:39:09
б	Q. Oh, I see. I see.	
7	A. Because there's buses at the top of the page.	
8	Q. Okay. You weren't referring to the buses at the	
9	top of the page when you talked about transferring the	
10	key code from the latch into the data buffer; is that	11:39:23
11	correct?	
12	A. That's correct. They are implicated in this but	
13	in a different way.	
14	Q. Is I/O control kind of the traffic cop for these	
15	various elements that are shown on Figure 5?	11:39:58
16	A. I don't know if I'd call it a traffic cop.	
17	It's it's more like a servant or something of that	
18	nature. Even that's kind of anthropomorphic language	
19	that's a little bit vague.	
20	Q. What does I/O control have to do to cause a key	11:40:28
21	code K0 to K7 to be read into data buffer 96?	
22	A. The problem is now we're asking precise	
23	questions, but our language has kind of become unprecise.	
24	Q. Okay.	
25	A. I think the answer the strict technical	11:40:59
		Page 62

1	answer is is nothing. Okay? But that may not be what	
2	you're asking. And maybe we have to talk about it more	
3	precisely to make sure that we know how I/O control	
4	interacts with data buffer.	
5	Q. So you said before that I/O control issues the	11:41:40
6	read instruction to data buffer 96 to select between two	
7	inputs; is that correct?	
8	A. I think I said also said it was a read	
9	signal, but that's what's happening here. It's selecting	
10	between the two inputs. So it's correct in that sense.	11:42:04
11	Q. Okay. So let's say I/O control sends a read	
12	signal that selects the input that is coming from the	
13	latch that has KB0 through K7.	
14	A. Okay.	
15	Q. Does that cause the KB0 through KB7 to be	11:42:38
16	transferred in to data buffer 96?	
17	A. Yes, I think. I think more correctly it causes	
18	it to transfer through the data buffer to the DB lines,	
19	DB0 to DB7.	
20	Q. You said DB lines, you mean KB?	11:43:10
21	A. No, no. Coming out of 96.	
22	Q. I see. But it's KB0 through KB7 strike that.	
23	You said it causes the KB0 through KB7 to be	
24	transferred through the data buffer to the DB lines. Is	
25	it correct that KB0 through KB7 will be stored at least	11:43:45
		Page 63

1 temporarily in data buffer 96? 2 A. Well, I mean, as long as we understand this: The data buffer -- what I understand from this diagram 3 and from the structure of these things would be a -- what 4 we would call a transceiver technically. And so it does 5 11:44:18 б store it in the sense that it's there on a transient 7 basis because it has to be, to be applied to the bus for 8 a period of time, but I don't know if that's the kind of 9 storing you have in mind. You wouldn't use a device like this generally to store information for long-term 10 11:44:39 purposes. 11 Q. Okay. Page 144 of your declaration --12 A. Uh-huh. 13 14 Q. -- paragraph 202, you state: "The KBO through KB7 signals are passed from the keyboard interface to the 15 11:44:56 16 CPU via data bus, DB, see Figure 2. This is shown in 17 more detail in Figures 4 and 5. In particular, Figure 5 18 shows that the signals KBO through KB7 are passed from the KB latch and control 94 to data buffer 96." 19 All that is an accurate and correct description 11:45:33 20 21 of Bakula? A. Yes, that's accurate. 22 Q. Okay. And when KBO to KB7 get to the CPU, they 23 24 still represent a character A as in the scenario that 25 we've discussed; correct? 11:46:47 Page 64

1	A. Or at least the pressing of the keyboard	
2	character A.	
3	Q. When the key code when the key code KB0	
4	through KB7 gets to data buffer 96 and the CPU, that key	
5	code already exists as a byte of data with a value	11:47:52
6	representing whatever the character is?	
7	A. I think that's correct. Just one small thing:	
8	You no, I think that's correct.	
9	Q. So in the '251 patent, in your analysis of Claim	
10	18, the passing step is passing the key code to the CPU;	11:48:44
11	is that correct?	
12	A. Yes, that's correct.	
13	Q. The claim talks about detecting a first discrete	
14	signal, a second discrete signal, and then organizing	
15	them into an organized signal.	11:49:41
16	Do you recall that?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. And in your analysis, you say the first and	
19	second discrete signal can be any two bits in the key	
20	code representing a character; is that correct?	11:49:58
21	A. Yes, that's correct, at paragraph 198.	
22	Q. Where does the step of detecting any two bits in	
23	the key code occur in Bakula?	
24	A. Well, what I say starting at paragraph 200 is	
25	that the detecting step is when an interrupt is	11:50:59
		Page 65

1	generated.	
2	Q. And the interrupt is generated so that the CPU	
3	can read that by KB0 through KB7?	
4	A. It's generated to inform the CPU that	
5	information is available to be read, in this case, the	11:51:29
6	KB0-7 information.	
7	Q. The entire key code strike that.	
8	At that point in the process, the entire key	
9	code has already been read into data buffer 96; is that	
10	correct?	11:52:24
11	A. No, I don't think so.	
12	Q. So where is the key code at that point in time	
13	when the when the interrupt signal is sent to the CPU?	
14	A. It's in latch 94.	
15	Q. Okay. So the point when the interrupt signal is	11:52:46
16	sent to the CPU, the key code KB0 through KB7 is stored	
17	as a byte in latch 94; is that correct?	
18	A. Yes, that's correct.	
19	Q. At that point in the process, the key code is	
20	already organized into a byte of data; correct?	11:53:27
21	A. Okay. So organized, if you're using it in the	
22	same way as the claim, means to arrange in a desired	
23	pattern. So there it's arranged in a desired pattern	
24	at that point. So I would say that at that point, it's	
25	organized.	11:54:23
		Page 66

1	Q. And at that point in time, there would be no	
2	need to detect individual bits in that byte because it's	
3	already been arranged; is that correct?	
4	A. I don't I don't agree with that.	
5	Q. The claim talks about detecting a first discrete	11:54:51
6	signal and detecting a second discrete signal and	
7	organizing them into an organized signal; is that	
8	correct?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. And in your declaration, you state that the	11:55:23
11	organized signal is the byte K0 through K7 representing a	
12	key code; correct?	
13	A. Okay. So just repeat the question.	
14	Q. Sure. And in your declaration, you state that	
15	the organized signal is the byte K0 through K7	11:56:23
16	representing a key code.	
17	Is that correct?	
18	A. I don't know that I said it that way. I just	
19	said it's the data that's stored in the register of the	
20	CPU, for instance, or in memory, to be complete about it,	11:57:27
21	at paragraph 207.	
22	Q. So in your analysis in your analysis, you	
23	start with you start with the data word made up of KBO	
24	to KB7. That's where we started. Now my question and	
25	that came from the keyboard input; is that correct?	11:58:04
		Page 67

1	A. That's correct.	
2	Q. So you completed your analysis. Tell me now	
3	what the organized signal is relating it to what you said	
4	was the input.	
5	A. Okay. It says organizing information in the	11:58:24
б	fourth element, to provide an organized signal at the	
7	receiver station. So the organized signal is the when	
8	it's stored in the data buffer, it's organized.	
9	Q. Okay. Data buffer 96?	
10	A. I'm sorry. No.	11:58:47
11	Q. Latch, you meant latch 94?	
12	A. Let me back up. I started to read from here and	
13	I got myself confused.	
14	I said the data so as an example, I said the	
15	data read from the data buffer 96 is organized when it is	11:59:12
16	stored in a register of the CPU or memory, RAM M. I'm	
17	saying that in 207.	
18	Q. And where is that in your declaration?	
19	A. I'm sorry, page 146, paragraph 207.	
20	(Interruption in proceedings.)	11:59:51
21	THE WITNESS: And just give me another moment	
22	here. So that's one example of an organized signal, but	
23	stored in the register of the CPU.	
24	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: That's the example that you	
25	gave corresponding to the input that was from the	12:00:16
		Page 68

1	keyboard; correct?	
2	A. I think that's correct.	
3	Q. Okay. And that data byte that's read into the	
4	CPU register is the same data byte that was in latch 94	
5	that we talked about before; correct?	12:00:50
6	A. It's contains the same bits of information, but	
7	it might be different for a number of reasons from 94.	
8	Q. But if we have K0 through KB0 through KB7	
9	representing the letter A in latch 94, that same set of	
10	bits would pass through the data buffer 96; is that	12:01:26
11	correct?	
12	A. That's correct.	
13	Q. Okay. And when the CPU requests it, that same	
14	set of bits would be passed to the CPU register; is that	
15	correct?	
16	A. I think that's correct. The same set of bits,	
17	the same pieces of information, yes.	
18	Q. KB0 through KB7?	
19	A. Right, those bits.	
20	Q. On the is it correct that the claim talks	12:02:02
21	about generating an image locally by processing prestored	
22	user-specific data in response to the organized signal.	
23	I'm paraphrasing, but is that your understanding of the	
24	claim?	
25	A. May we take a little break here?	12:02:45
		Page 69

1	MR. SCHREINER: Sure, sure.	
2	THE WITNESS: You're shifting to some	
3	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Yeah, we can answer	
4	A. Do you want me to answer that particular	
5	Q. No, that's fine.	12:03:03
6	(Recess.)	
7	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Dr. Neuhauser, the fifth	
8	element of the claim talks about generating an image	
9	locally by processing user-specific data in response to	
10	the organized signal. Is that your understanding of that	12:14:06
11	claim element?	
12	A. That's correct. That's my understanding.	
13	Q. In your application of Bakula to Claim 18, what	
14	is the locally generated image created based on	
15	processing prestored user-specific data?	12:14:35
16	A. Just give me a minute to read over the claim.	
17	I just want to just ask you about the question.	
18	You said locally generated image, and I just didn't see	
19	that in the claim. That's why I was checking.	
20	Q. Sure.	12:17:02
21	A. You know, some of these claims and it may be	
22	even not in this one or in some other part have	
23	locally generated image, and I just don't want it to be	
24	confused.	
25	Q. Sure. No worries.	12:17:14
		Page 70

1	A. So maybe ask the question again and	
2	Q. Sure. Do you understand the fifth element to be	
3	talking about generating an image at the receiver station	
4	by processing user-specific data in response to the	
5	organized signal? Is that your general understanding of	12:17:31
6	that claim element?	
7	A. Generally, yes, yes. It's kind of a	
8	condensation of the claim element.	
9	Q. What is the image that is generated by	
10	processing user-specific data in response to the	12:17:53
11	organized signal in your analysis?	
12	A. Okay. So what I said in 213, with respect to	
13	the step of generating, I said the image that is	
14	generated is the presentation on the screen of the	
15	editing terminal CRT, see Figure 2. In particular, it is	12:18:40
16	the image of a retrieved news story or article that is	
17	currently being modified by the user.	
18	Q. So the claim refers to generating an image by	
19	processing user-specific data in response to the	
20	organized signal. What would be the image in Bakula	12:19:23
21	created by processing user-specific data in response to	
22	the organized signal?	
23	A. It would be a story that the person's currently	
24	editing, the editor, whoever is sitting at the terminal.	
25	Q. And the organized signal would be is key code	12:19:52
		Page 71
1	inputs at the keyboard?	
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2	A. Well, the organized signal is further	
3	downstream. It would be what's stored in the register of	
4	the of the CPU. It comes from there, but the	
5	organized signal is what's in that register.	12:20:16
6	Q. But in your in your analysis, the organized	
7	signal is a signal that results from the editor editing	
8	the story using the keyboard; is that correct?	
9	A. The organized signal?	
10	Q. Yes, sir.	12:20:34
11	A. Yes, I think that's correct.	
12	Q. And in your analysis, what is the user-specific	
13	data that's processed to generate the image? Let me	
14	short-circuit this.	
15	A. Okay.	12:21:09
16	Q. Would the image be an updated news story that's	
17	been updated from an original news story that corresponds	
18	in your analysis to the user-specific data?	
19	A. I think that's correct. That would be one	
20	example.	12:21:41
21	Q. Okay. So let's say I want to organize this	
22	discussion. So in Bakula, there's a dual display mode;	
23	correct?	
24	A. Yes.	
25	Q. Okay. And so we've got a left-hand side display	12:22:04
		Page 72

1	or a left-hand side window and a right-hand side display;	
2	correct?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. So I'm going to be referring to the left-hand	
5	side and the right-hand side. You understand that?	12:22:21
6	A. Okay.	
7	Q. And in your analysis of Bakula against Claim 18,	
8	the outputted presentation involves some news story	
9	that's, let's say, on the left-hand side and then a news	
10	story on the right-hand side that's being actively	12:23:00
11	edited; is that correct?	
12	A. Yes, I think that's correct.	
13	Q. So for our discussion, I'm going to talk about	
14	news story A, which if it's displayed, is on the	
15	left-hand side.	12:23:16
16	A. Okay.	
17	Q. And news story B, which if it's displayed, is on	
18	the right-hand side.	
19	A. Okay.	
20	Q. Maybe we ought to do a very simple exhibit?	12:23:30
21	MR. SCHREINER: Let's mark this as PMC	
22	Exhibit 2005C.	
23	(PMC Exhibit 2005C, Diagram, marked for	
24	identification.)	
25	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: So I've prepared an exhibit,	12:25:04
		Page 73

1	hand-drawn exhibit to illustrate the Bakula output at	
2	Bakula's dual display corresponding to Dr. Neuhauser's	
3	analysis. It's been marked as PMC Exhibit 2005C, and I'm	
4	going to hand it to Dr. Neuhauser.	
5	A. Okay.	12:25:29
б	Q. So we have there an illustration of the Bakula's	
7	dual-mode display with the left-hand side and a	
8	right-hand side, and we've actually got three successive	
9	displays that are shown, time one, time two, time three.	
10	A. Okay.	12:25:57
11	Q. Does the demonstrative that I prepared make	
12	sense to you at this point?	
13	A. At this point, yes.	
14	MR. TOUTON: Just so I'm clear one, two and	
15	three are times in that order?	12:26:14
16	MR. SCHREINER: I think so.	
17	MR. TOUTON: Okay. Trying to avoid confusion.	
18	MR. SCHREINER: The word "ad hoc" does not apply	
19	here.	
20	Q. So in your analysis and we just discussed	12:26:32
21	that we've got two news stories. We've got news story A	
22	and news story B.	
23	A. Okay.	
24	Q. News story A is the one that you refer to as	
25	being the the image that's ultimately displayed in the	12:26:49
		Page 74

1	coordinated display.	
2	A. Okay.	
3	Q. So it's a story that's been retrieved, but it's	
4	not being edited. Does that make sense?	
5	A. Okay, that's A?	12:27:07
6	Q. That's A.	
7	A. Okay.	
8	Q. And then news story B is the one that is being	
9	edited.	
10	And yeah, you can go ahead and write that on	12:27:15
11	there.	
12	A. (Indicating) okay.	
13	Q. And I'd like to refer to the edited version of B $$	
14	as B-plus.	
15	A. Okay. May I ask a question?	12:28:07
16	Q. Certainly.	
17	A. So I wrote down B as being edited. In this	
18	hypothetical B is something that has been edited before	
19	or has never been edited or	
20	Q. You know, I think you describe in your	12:28:28
21	declaration that B is a story that's been pulled down,	
22	and it could be the story that, you know, was just pulled	
23	down, and now it's going to be edited. But really it	
24	could be B at any point in time.	
25	Do you follow me?	12:28:46
		Page 75

1	A. Okay. I think I follow it.	
2	Q. Okay. Let's say it's B when it's first pulled	
3	down from the host by the editor.	
4	A. Okay. Okay. I think I've got it.	
5	Q. Okay. So in your analysis, the locally	12:29:16
6	generated image excuse me.	
7	In your analysis, the image that's generated by	
8	processing the user-specific data, that is going to be	
9	the updated story on the right-hand side B-plus; is that	
10	correct?	
11	A. I believe that's correct. You're talking about	
12	B-plus now?	
13	Q. Yes.	
14	A. That would be a story after some editing has	
15	occurred to it, and I would call that the I'm	12:30:29
16	referring to that as the generated image or the claim	
17	refers to it as the generated image.	
18	Q. Right.	
19	A. At paragraph 213.	
20	Q. So I'm trying to understand the analysis that	12:30:57
21	you carried out. Is it correct that in the first	
22	display, you would have and don't write anything yet	
23	until you tell me this is what it was that you have A	
24	on the left-hand side and B on the right-hand side?	
25	A. Did I have that or is that what you're	12:31:21
		Page 76

1	proposing?	
2	Q. I'm asking you did you have that.	
3	A. Oh.	
4	Q. What I'm trying to get you to do is walk me	
5	through the sequence of your analysis. A news story	12:31:33
6	and on the left-hand side and on the right-hand side,	
7	a story that's being edited.	
8	A. The only reason I was kind of I didn't say	
9	left or right, I don't think, in the	
10	Q. No, that's correct.	12:31:47
11	A. Okay. I always thought that the one being	
12	I'm sorry to say this, but I always thought that the one	
13	on the left was the one being edited and the one on the	
14	right was something that hadn't been edited, perhaps.	
15	But if you want to switch them, that's fine, as long as	12:31:59
16	we're clear.	
17	Q. Yep.	
18	A. That's just the way I thought about it.	
19	Q. Okay. So in your analysis, before the image is	
20	generated	12:32:25
21	A. Okay.	
22	Q what is shown on the display?	
23	A. Before said generated image	
24	Q. Yes, sir.	
25	A is generated?	12:32:39
		Page 77

1	Q. Yes, sir.	
2	A. Okay. It could be a news story that had been	
3	retrieved that was about to be edited. And there may or	
4	may not be a news story on the right side, but I think in	
5	general, I thought that there was one on the right side.	12:32:58
6	Q. Bear with my orientation on this. So the	
7	editing is being done on the right-hand side and the	
8	A. Oh.	
9	Q basically the static story is on the	
10	left-hand side?	12:33:17
11	A. Okay. Going with your yes, yes. So the	
12	generated image would be on the right-hand side.	
13	Q. Right.	
14	A. Okay.	
15	Q. So your terminology from last time, I think you	12:33:28
16	said there's a hot side and a cold side of the dual	
17	display; is that correct?	
18	A. Yes, but it's not fixed. It switches.	
19	Q. Right. So the side that's being edited is the	
20	hot side?	12:33:45
21	A. That's correct right.	
22	Q. So we're saying the hot side is the right-hand	
23	side.	
24	A. Okay.	
25	Q. All right. So going back to the original	12:33:52
		Page 78

1	question, in your analysis, before the claimed image is	
2	generated, what is shown on the display?	
3	A. The whole display?	
4	Q. Yes, sir.	
5	A. Okay. Well, on the right side would be the a	12:34:08
6	story that perhaps has not been edited or one that's been	
7	edited to a certain point.	
8	Q. So that would be our starting point. That would	
9	be B; correct?	
10	A. In this, yes, that would be B.	12:34:28
11	Q. Okay. So can you write B in the right-hand side	
12	of the top one?	
13	A. Okay (Indicating).	
14	Q. And what would be on the left-hand side of the	
15	display?	12:34:48
16	A. Okay. Okay. So the in this case, left-hand	
17	side could be A. Okay? Because it's the I said here	
18	219. Okay, in this example, the terminal will be used in	
19	dual-screen mode which will allow the user to have two	
20	articles it's missing this two articles displayed	12:36:11
21	side-by-side. The first article, which might be a news	
22	wire story or a previously written story will be the	
23	video image, and the generated image is the story that	
24	the user is currently modifying.	
25	So A would be	12:36:37
		Page 79

1	Q. If I could trouble you, let's use a pen for this	
2	because it's going to be copied and	
3	A. Oh, sure (Indicating).	
4	Q. So on the left-hand side is A. Okay?	
5	A. (Indicating) okay.	12:37:05
6	Q. Okay. Now is it correct that the next step in	
7	your analysis is that story edited story B-plus is	
8	created as the user makes edits?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. So in the next at time two, is it correct that	12:37:25
11	there would be a B-plus in the right-hand side?	
12	A. That's what I have in mind.	
13	Q. Okay.	
14	A. Do you want me to mark that?	
15	Q. Please.	12:37:41
16	And on the left-hand side, is it correct that	
17	it's still A because in your analysis you're working on	
18	the right-hand side, the hot side; is that correct?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. Okay. If you could write that in at time two.	12:38:06
21	A. (Indicating.)	
22	Q. And you'd say that's generally consistent with	
23	the analysis that you set forth regarding the generated	
24	image and the received image that are output in this	
25	claim; is that correct?	12:38:45
		Page 80

1	A. Yes, I think that's correct.	
2	Q. Okay. In the sixth step of the claim, it refers	
3	to outputting a sequential presentation of a video image,	
4	followed by a coordinated display of the generated image	
5	and that video image.	12:39:51
6	Is that your understanding of Step 6 of	
7	Claim 18?	
8	A. Just say it one more time.	
9	Q. Sure. In the sixth step of Claim 18, it refers	
10	to outputting ing a sequential presentation of first a	12:40:06
11	video image, followed by a coordinated display of the	
12	generated image and the video image.	
13	Is that your understanding of Step 6?	
14	A. Well, I think there's some there's some	
15	dispute about firstly and secondly.	12:40:42
16	Q. Okay. Disregard the first do you	
17	A. Uh-huh. Because it's in your question,	
18	that's but go ahead. I haven't answered your	
19	question, obviously, so you may have another one or	
20	Q. No. Tell me what your understanding is of Step	12:41:01
21	6 of Claim 18.	
22	A. Okay. My understanding is that you have two	
23	things on the display. One is a video image and one is a	
24	generated image, and together they form a coordinated	
25	image. A coordinated display, rather.	12:41:42
		Page 81

1	Q. Okay. And that's the that's a passage that	
2	follows in the claim, "Secondly, a coordinated display	
3	using said generated image and said video image." Is	
4	that correct?	
5	A. That's correct.	12:42:12
б	Q. And there's an earlier part of the claim where	
7	it says the video presentation has firstly a video image.	
8	Do you see that?	
9	A. Yes.	
10	Q. What's your understanding of that part of the	12:42:28
11	claim?	
12	A. That the output has an image, a video image,	
13	includes a video image.	
14	Q. And that's the same video image that is	
15	presented in the coordinated display; correct?	12:43:01
16	A. That's correct.	
17	Q. And does this bring to mind the Wall Street week	
18	scenario discussed in the Harvey patents, where first	
19	there is a display of a graph received in the broadcast	
20	showing a performance of the Dow, and then second, that	12:43:40
21	graph is combined with a graph showing the user's stock	
22	performance which has been locally generated?	
23	A. I think there's a relationship because I use	
24	that example in the first part of my report to kind of	
25	give a sort of concreteness to the sort of the general	12:44:22
		Page 82

1	flavor of the claims.	
2	Q. Okay. So in the diagram that you've marked up,	
3	which is PMC Exhibit 2005C, which of those displays	
4	corresponds to the first part of Step 6 of the claim?	
5	A. Well, when I wrote this, I would say that the	12:45:13
6	middle display was what I had in mind, but you said the	
7	first part?	
8	Q. Yeah.	
9	A. Maybe I'm misunderstanding what you're asking.	
10	Q. Sure. So Claim 6 says: "Displaying firstly a	12:45:31
11	video image, and secondly, a coordinated display."	
12	A. Okay.	
13	Q. So the first part of that claim element, what	
14	does that correspond to in exhibit PMC Exhibit 2005C?	
15	A. You're asking what does the video image	12:46:00
16	Q. I'm trying to read the claim. We walked through	
17	your analysis.	
18	A. Sure.	
19	Q. And we've shown the dual display of Bakula and	
20	essentially how you analyzed Bakula against the claim.	12:46:16
21	A. Uh-huh.	
22	Q. So now I've got the claim language	
23	A. Okay.	
24	Q and I'm trying to understand how the claim	
25	language actually relates to what you marked up.	12:46:26
		Page 83

1	A. Sure.	
2	Q. So in the claim where it says: "The video	
3	presentation comprises firstly a video image."	
4	Do you see that part?	
5	A. I see that.	12:46:35
6	Q. Okay. Where is that on the Exhibit 2005C?	
7	A. The video image is A.	
8	Q. Which display is it, though?	
9	A. Either display. It's A.	
10	Q. So exhibit on the exhibit on the exhibit,	12:46:52
11	is that first part was shown at time one on the exhibit?	
12	A. No, that's not the way I you asked me what	
13	I what I was saying in my report. That's not what I'm	
14	saying. I'm saying A is the video image.	
15	Q. Right.	12:47:32
16	A. The video presentation is, say, time two.	
17	That's a video presentation.	
18	Q. Right. And Bakula bears the display is a dual	
19	display; right?	
20	A. That's right.	12:47:47
21	Q. A left-hand side and a right-hand side?	
22	A. That's correct.	
23	Q. Okay. So what is Bakula displaying in your	
24	analysis for the firstly a video image?	
25	A. It's displaying A. It's a part of the	12:48:08
		Page 84

1	presentation.	
2	Q. So it's displaying A on Bakula's dual display;	
3	is that correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. And in our scenario, that's A on the left-hand	12:48:19
6	side; right?	
7	A. That's correct.	
8	Q. Okay. What's at that point, what's on the	
9	right-hand side of Bakula's dual-mode display?	
10	A. Well, with respect to the this sixth element	12:48:33
11	of the claim, what's on the right-hand side is a story	
12	that has been edited at least once, let's say.	
13	Q. You're sure? I think I might be we might be	
14	getting our wires crossed.	
15	So the claim says let me back up.	12:49:01
16	So we talked about there being two stories. One	
17	story is story A. It's not being edited, and it's on the	
18	left-hand side. The other story is story B. That's the	
19	one that's being edited; correct?	
20	A. That's correct.	12:49:22
21	Q. And it's on the right-hand side?	
22	A. That's correct.	
23	Q. And the claim, the second part of the claim says	
24	a coordinated display using the generated image and said	
25	video image.	12:49:38
		Page 85

1	Do you see that?	
2	A. Yes.	
3	Q. Okay. Said generated image in your analysis is	
4	the edited story, B-plus; correct?	
5	A. That's correct.	12:49:49
6	Q. So in the second part of the claim, we've got	
7	B-plus on the right-hand side, and we've got A on the	
8	left-hand side of Bakula's display?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. So in the exhibit, the second part of Step 6	12:50:01
11	corresponds to the display that's shown at time two;	
12	correct?	
13	A. That's what I had in mind when I wrote this.	
14	Q. Okay. So can you circle just an oval, circle	
15	or draw if you could, draw an arrow to the right here	12:50:32
16	of time two and write "coordinated display."	
17	A. You want me to circle the coordinated display or	
18	do you want me to	
19	Q. Yeah. You can do that, yeah. Try to keep it	
20	neat.	12:50:54
21	And can you put just before it, it says language	
22	from the claim, you know, secondly, a coordinated	
23	display. So I think you wrote	
24	A. I'm a little lost about what you want me to do	
25	now.	12:51:32
		Page 86

1	Q. Yeah, sure. So the second part of the claim	
2	says: "Secondly, a coordinated display." And you wrote	
3	"coordinated display."	
4	A. Right.	
5	Q. So all I wanted to do was append that, add to	12:51:42
6	the before it, "secondly, A" so it reads secondly A	
7	coordinated display, just like the claim.	
8	A. I'm going to do this.	
9	Q. Sure.	
10	A. I'm just going to cross that out (indicating).	12:51:58
11	Q. Yeah, that's fine.	
12	A. And then I'm going to write down "secondly."	
13	Q. Okay. And put quotes around it, if you would.	
14	A. I did that.	
15	Q. Okay. Right.	12:52:28
16	Okay. So	
17	A. I didn't do that, of course, in my report.	
18	Q. No, I understood.	
19	A. Because in my report I refer to that as a	
20	coordinated display. There's two pieces to it, a first	12:52:37
21	piece and a second piece. Okay? There's obviously a	
22	dispute here about whether it's a first piece and a	
23	second piece or a first displayed piece and a second	
24	displayed piece. And the board has looked into that and,	
25	you know, they think there's a dispute there.	12:52:57
		Page 87

1	Q. Let's just keep working with the way you	
2	analyzed Bakula as we've set it down on this exhibit.	
3	A. And so all I would say is, is that the way I	
4	first drew it is the way I thought about it when I wrote	
5	this.	12:53:17
6	Q. Yep. That's fine.	
7	A. As a coordinated display, and that's the	
8	coordinated display for the reasons I set down. I didn't	
9	take it to be a secondly coordinated display, as	
10	you're I wrote down here. So I didn't want there to	12:53:31
11	be any confusion.	
12	I'm only writing "secondly coordinated display"	
13	because you asked me to write that down, not because	
14	that's what I used in the report.	
15	Q. Okay. So in your report, there is claim	12:53:46
16	language that says: "And secondly, a coordinated display	
17	using the generated image and said video image."	
18	Correct?	
19	A. That's correct.	
20	Q. And is it correct that the coordinated display	12:54:42
21	using said generated image and said video image in your	
22	analysis corresponds to time two on Exhibit 2005C?	
23	A. It corresponds to what's shown here as time two.	
24	I'm I don't know if that's what you're asking; right?	
25	It's what I said coordinated display is what's shown at	12:55:10
		Page 88

1 time two, irrespective of what time one and time three 2 show. 3 Q. Yes. 4 A. That's what I'm -- is that your question? Q. That's how I understand it, yeah. 12:55:23 5 6 A. Okay. 7 Q. So am I -- is it correct that the claim says in Step 6, "Outputting said video presentation, said video 8 9 presentation comprising firstly a video image." A. Okay. 12:55:49 10 11 Q. What does that correspond to Exhibit 2005C? A. Well, the video image -- I mean, sorry, the 12 video presentation includes a video image. That's A. 13 14 Q. So it's time one on the diagram? A. No, it's just A on --12:56:12 15 16 Q. It's A at time one? 17 A. Ask it again. Maybe I'm missing something. 18 Q. Okay. The video image is the generated --19 excuse me. The video image is A, story A; correct, in our 12:56:44 20 discussion here? 21 A. That's correct. 22 Q. And the claim says there's a video presentation 23 24 comprising firstly a video image. 25 A. Okay. 12:57:05 Page 89

1	Q. So that means firstly, story A; is that correct?	
2	A. It said includes a video image, yes. That video	
3	image is A.	
4	Q. And this is a method claim reciting actions;	
5	correct?	12:57:28
6	A. That's correct.	
7	Q. Okay. Show me on Exhibit 2005C where Bakula is	
8	presenting firstly a video image.	
9	A. For example, the thing I've circled at time two,	
10	A, is the video image. It's being presented.	12:57:58
11	Q. Is that what you're describing there? Is	
12	that is that where your analysis took you? In other	
13	words, that the that a single display of a story A on	
14	one side and an updated story B-plus on the right-hand	
15	side, that that signal display meets the limitation of a	12:58:40
16	video presentation comprising firstly a video image, and	
17	secondly, a coordinated display using said generated	
18	image and said video image?	
19	A. That's correct. I mean, that's when I wrote	
20	this, it is a video presentation. Okay? In the broadest	12:59:01
21	reasonable sense of the word. And it has two parts, and	
22	they form a coordinated image.	
23	Q. So the answer to my question is "yes"?	
24	A. I think that's correct, yes. There's another	
25	way of looking at it, of course, which is what the patent	12:59:23
		Page 90

1	office looked at. They thought	
2	Q. I'm focusing just on your report.	
3	A. Okay, sure.	
4	Q. Is the firstly and secondly, does that did	
5	you understand that to be a time sequence?	12:59:57
6	A. When I wrote the report?	
7	Q. Yes, sir.	
8	A. No, because I was thinking in broader terms. I	
9	was thinking in terms of a presentation being a static	
10	presentation, for example. So in that case, firstly and	13:00:09
11	secondly wouldn't necessarily tell you that it was a time	
12	sequence. They would just say it has a first part and a	
13	second part.	
14	Because a video presentation in its broadest	
15	reasonable interpretation doesn't have to be like a film.	13:00:28
16	It can be like a presentation. It's just what you see on	
17	the screen.	
18	Q. Sure.	
19	A. So that's the way I looked at it. I think	
20	there's a narrower interpretation that might include time	13:00:45
21	sequence, and Bakula would fit that, too.	
22	Q. So in your analysis, where firstly meant a first	
23	part of a static image, and secondly, that would refer to	
24	a second part of a static image; is that correct?	
25	A. That's what I had in mind, yes. Not of a static	13:01:16
		Page 91

1	image, but of a video presentation. But it could be	
2	static. Is that yeah, I think that's correct.	
3	Q. So in your analysis, where firstly and secondly	
4	means a first part and a second part of a display and	
5	and the story A that's on the left-hand side 13:	01:47
б	A. Okay.	
7	Q at time two is the video image?	
8	A. That's correct.	
9	Q. And it's also at the same time part of the	
10	coordinated display; is that correct? 13:	02:07
11	A. That's correct.	
12	Q. So story A in Exhibit 2005C is both the video	
13	image and also the video image that's part of a	
14	coordinated display using the generated image with it?	
15	A. Yes, that's correct. 13:	02:43
16	Q. If we go to a isn't it correct in Bakula the	
17	left-hand side and the right-hand side of the displays	
18	are updated independent of one another by the Bakula	
19	terminal?	
20	A. Updated, you mean by editing? Is that or 13:	03:32
21	what part? What do you mean by "updating," I guess.	
22	Q. Okay. Well, if the there's a hot side and a	
23	cold side	
24	A. Okay.	
25	Q in the Bakula display; correct? 13:	03:51
	Page	92

1	A. That's correct.	
2	Q. That's your terminology; correct?	
3	A. He may use "hot side," but I don't think he used	
4	"cold side." So it's my terminology.	
5	Q. The hot side is the side that's active, and if	13:04:02
6	there's any updates to the display, it's going to be on	
7	the hot side?	
8	A. I think that's correct.	
9	Q. So if the editor is looking on the left-hand	
10	side, and that's the hot side, and it makes updates to	13:04:26
11	the story, then that hot side is going to be updated, and	
12	the other side will remain the same; correct?	
13	A. That's correct.	
14	Q. And it goes the other way; right? If he's	
15	working on the right-hand side as the hot side and making	13:04:52
16	changes, then that won't affect the display on the	
17	left-hand side, which is the cold side in that scenario?	
18	A. That's correct.	
19	Q. You referred to a claim construction issue with	
20	regards to Step 6 of Claim 18, and I think you were	13:05:14
21	saying that another way of reading it, instead of firstly	
22	and secondly referring to a first portion and a second	
23	portion, the firstly and secondly could refer to a	
24	sequence of displays; is that correct?	
25	A. That's yes, that is another reading of it,	13:05:34
		Page 93

1	which in my view is narrower, but that's another reading.	
2	Q. Okay. Did you did you consider that as part	
3	of your report?	
4	A. When I wrote the report, I did not consider it	
5	in that way.	13:05:54
6	Q. If if we what I'd like to do is ask you	
7	what the what the presentation would look like in the	
8	scenario where it's a sequence in Step 6.	
9	A. Okay. Sure.	
10	MR. SCHREINER: Okay. So do another diagram.	13:06:54
11	This shouldn't take long. Okay. And this will be marked	
12	as PMC Exhibit 2006C.	
13	(PMC Exhibit 2006C, Diagram, marked for	
14	identification.)	
15	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: So	13:07:54
16	A. Hang on one second here.	
17	Q. Sure.	
18	A. Let me just look through these exhibits. Let me	
19	ask a question.	
20	Q. Sure.	13:08:09
21	A. What is Exhibit 2004C?	
22	Q. That's the that's the board decision granting	
23	the IPR.	
24	A. For which patent?	
25	Q. The '251. This one.	13:08:23
		Page 94

1	A. (Indicating.)	
2	Q. Uh-huh.	
3	MR. TOUTON: Look at the label.	
4	MR. SCHREINER: Oh. Okay. Let me I'll fix	
5	that at the break. Thanks for catching that.	13:08:48
6	MR. TOUTON: Do you want the correct one?	
7	THE WITNESS: May I have the correct one?	
8	MR. SCHREINER: Let's go off the record for just	
9	30 seconds here.	
10	(Discussion off the record.)	13:09:22
11	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: So back on the record.	
12	So, Dr. Neuhauser, I was asking you about the	
13	other interpretation of Step 6 of Claim 18 of the '251	
14	patent where firstly and secondly referred to a sequence	
15	of images that are presented.	13:10:49
16	A. Okay.	
17	Q. In that scenario, the second part of Claim 6,	
18	where it says: "Secondly a coordinated display using	
19	said generated image and said video image."	
20	A. Okay.	13:11:09
21	Q. Do you see that?	
22	A. I see that.	
23	Q. What would that refer to in Exhibit PMC	
24	Exhibit 2005C, the one you already marked up?	
25	A. This one. Well, I think the secondly step could	13:11:28
		Page 95

1	be time two.	
2	Q. Okay. So could you write that into the new	
3	exhibit. So that's A on the left-hand side and B-plus on	
4	the right-hand side.	
5	A. In time two?	13:11:45
6	Q. Yes, sir.	
7	A. And what I'm not going to rewrite the	
8	notation.	
9	Q. No, no. That's all right.	
10	A. We'll just remember that it's from the previous.	13:11:55
11	Q. Okay. If that would be your understanding of	
12	what the coordinated display would be in this reading,	
13	then yeah, I'd ask you to annotate it with "coordinated	
14	display."	
15	A. Okay.	13:12:33
16	Q. Okay. So now the first part of the claim, the	
17	first part of the sequence	
18	A. Okay.	
19	Q in this analysis says "firstly a video	
20	image."	13:12:47
21	A. Okay.	
22	Q. Can you tell me what that would be on	
23	Exhibit 2006C?	
24	A. And this is in the context of a sequence in	
25	time?	13:13:02
		Page 96

1	Q. Yes, sir.	
2	A. So the video image would be, for example, A.	
3	Q. Okay.	
4	A. Would be something like this.	
5	Q. Just hold off one sec. So A would be in the	13:13:18
6	left-hand side?	
7	A. That's correct.	
8	Q. A is just a story that was pulled down?	
9	A. Okay. Yes.	
10	Q. What's in the right-hand side?	13:13:31
11	A. It could be B, for example.	
12	Q. What else could it be?	
13	A. It's possible it's nothing, it's blank. That's	
14	another possibility.	
15	Q. Okay. How about if we put "B/O" to represent	13:13:49
16	well, no, before you write it down, I want to make sure	
17	you understand it.	
18	A. Yeah. Go ahead.	
19	Q. You're saying on the right-hand side, it could	
20	be at time one	13:14:04
21	A. I see.	
22	Q it could be B or it could be nothing. That's	
23	what you just testified; correct?	
24	A. That's right. I see.	
25	Q. So if that's correct, I would propose writing on	13:14:11
		Page 97

1	the right-hand side "B/0," meaning that it's either B or	
2	it's nothing.	
3	A. It's nothing I see. I see.	
4	Q. Okay.	
5	A. It's good you stopped me.	13:14:25
6	Q. Do you understand?	
7	A. I do, yeah.	
8	Q. And that's consistent with what you just	
9	testified what could be on the right-hand side; correct?	
10	A. That's correct. So something like this?	13:14:35
11	Q. Yes.	
12	A. It's good you stopped me because I was going to	
13	write B with a slash through it and a zero underneath it.	
14	So okay. I've just written B/0 on the right-hand	
15	side.	13:15:00
16	Q. So so let's take the let's take the first	
17	branch, which is that at time one you've got A on the	
18	left-hand side and B on the right-hand side.	
19	A. Okay.	
20	Q. Does that meet the claim requirement for firstly	13:15:23
21	a video image?	
22	A. It does.	
23	Q. And it does because? Explain for me, please.	
24	A. It says the video presentation comprising	
25	firstly, it includes a video image, A.	13:15:47
		Page 98

1	Q. And you say it. "It" is what?	
2	A. The video so I think what you have in mind	
3	here is a video presentation comprising. So it time	
4	one, it includes A.	
5	Q. And what is what is the display that Bakula	13:16:06
6	is presenting in time one? What's the whole display?	
7	What's Bakula showing?	
8	A. Time one?	
9	Q. Yes, sir.	
10	A. One of two things: Either A with B or A with	13:16:18
11	nothing.	
12	Q. Okay. And we're focusing on the first scenario.	
13	So it's at time one, we've got A with B, A on the	
14	left-hand side and B on the right-hand side; correct?	
15	A. Okay.	13:16:40
16	Q. Am I correct?	
17	A. That's correct.	
18	Q. And your position would be that that meets the	
19	limitation of a video presentation comprising firstly a	
20	video image, where the video image is A; is that correct?	13:16:58
21	A. That's correct.	
22	Q. Even though the display is showing A and B?	
23	A. Because it has "A" on it.	
24	Q. Okay. Now let's take your second scenario,	
25	where we said that at time one, it could be A on the	13:17:21
		Page 99

1	left-hand side and nothing on the right-hand side.	
2	A. Okay.	
3	Q. That would certainly seem to meet the first step	
4	of firstly a video image; correct?	
5	A. I think that's one scenario.	13:17:37
6	Q. I mean, would that be correct?	
7	A. Yes. Yes, that would be correct.	
8	Q. So at time one we've got A on the left-hand side	
9	and zero, meaning nothing, on the right-hand side;	
10	correct?	13:17:56
11	A. Correct. This is the second scenario.	
12	Q. Yes, sir.	
13	A. Okay.	
14	Q. And our coordinated display at time two is A on	
15	the left-hand side with B-plus, the edited story, on the	13:18:10
16	right-hand side; correct?	
17	A. That's correct.	
18	Q. Can you go directly from A and nothing to A,	
19	B-plus?	
20	A. I think so.	13:18:46
21	Q. How would you do that?	
22	A. Enter a character.	
23	Q. Enter a character for what? Remember my	
24	question, I said directly. So I'm talking	
25	A. Then I'm lost. Okay, okay.	13:19:00
		Page 100

1	Q. We're talking about a sequence of displays in
2	Bakula.
3	A. Okay.
4	Q. Right? And you know we've talked about this.
5	We've got hot and cold sides. You make edits, these 13:19:12
6	displays get updated; right?
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. Time one is one display showing the two sides.
9	Time two is another display at a different time; right?
10	Time three is another time. 13:19:28
11	A. Okay.
12	Q. Okay. And in this scenario we're talking about,
13	they're sequential. You've got the display time one and
14	then we've got the next display at time two.
15	A. Okay. 13:19:42
16	Q. Okay? And you said that time one, the other
17	scenario was A on the left-hand side and zero, meaning
18	nothing, on the right-hand side?
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. Is that correct? 13:19:55
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. And you testified previously that the
23	coordinated display, the second part of Step 6
24	A. Okay.
25	Q is A on the left-hand side and B-plus on the 13:20:10
	Page 101

1	right-hand side; is that correct?	
2	A. That's right.	
3	Q. Could you go directly from nothing on the	
4	right-hand side to an edited B story on the right-hand	
5	side?	13:20:27
6	A. This is where we kind of lost I don't	
7	understand what you mean "directly." I said "yes"	
8	before, and I can explain why I said yes, but you didn't	
9	think that was what you had asked. So	
10	Q. Here's my question: Don't you have to isn't	13:20:44
11	it true that you have to you would have to retrieve	
12	the B story first before you can get to B-plus?	
13	A. If B is a story, a complete story, that is	
14	edited, you know, then modified a complete story that	
15	then is modified by, say, one character, that would be	13:21:14
16	one way of doing it. I don't see any reason why you	
17	couldn't just start a story from nothing. That's why I	
18	said the right-hand side might be zero, might be blank.	
19	Q. So you're saying so, okay, so now B-plus, the	
20	edited story, you're saying could actually be just	13:21:37
21	pressing a single character, A, to start a new story?	
22	A. That's how you that's how you edit things.	
23	You can start from nothing, if you wish or	
24	Q. I'm not asking you about what you could do.	
25	There's lots and lots of things you could do	13:22:03
		Page 102

1	A. Sure.	
2	Q in Bakula, as you know very well. What I'm	
3	asking you is what's your analysis, what's your expert	
4	opinion in this claim reading. Okay?	
5	A. Uh-huh.	13:22:17
6	Q. So we go to first display that has A	
7	A. Okay.	
8	Q and then zero. We've got a second display,	
9	which is the next display, which is A and B-plus?	
10	A. That's correct.	13:22:31
11	Q. Correct? How do you go from nothing to B-plus,	
12	B-plus meaning an edited story?	
13	A. You would type a character or multiple	
14	characters, but you could type one character.	
15	Q. So on the right-hand side of the screen, there's	13:22:51
16	nothing showing, and if you type a single character, then	
17	that becomes an edited story?	
18	A. Yes, that's correct.	
19	Q. Okay.	
20	MR. TOUTON: When you come to a stopping	13:23:24
21	place	
22	MR. SCHREINER: Yeah, yeah, we're close.	
23	THE WITNESS: It's lunchtime.	
24	MR. SCHREINER: I'm trying to make it efficient,	
25	too.	13:24:08
		Page 103

1	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: If you're sticking with	
2	this scenario we have from Exhibit 2005C	
3	A. Okay.	
4	Q in your coordinated display with story A on	
5	the left and edited story B B-plus on the right, the 13:24:18	
б	left-hand side, story A, is going to be unaffected by	
7	whatever the user does on the right-hand side with	
8	with the B story; is that correct?	
9	A. You're I just wanted to check 2005C.	
10	Q. Yes, sir. 13:25:05	
11	A. Okay. Not 2006C, but	
12	Q. 2005C. Yes, sir.	
13	A. In that scenario, that's correct.	
14	Q. So the presentation of A is not going to be	
15	affected by data that's entered for presentation B or 13:25:28	
16	story B on the right-hand side; correct?	
17	A. I'm just lost on presentation A.	
18	Q. Yeah, let me rephrase that.	
19	The display of story A on the left-hand side is	
20	not going to be affected by activity on the right-hand 13:25:53	
21	side by the user operating the keyboard; correct?	
22	A. Just read it back exactly like you asked it.	
23	Q. Sure. The display of story A on the left-hand	
24	side is not going to be affected by activity on the	
25	right-hand side by the user operating the keyboard; 13:26:20	
	Page 104	

1 correct? A. Yes, I think that's correct. 2 MR. SCHREINER: Okay. We can take that break. 3 4 (Lunch recess.) (PMC Exhibit 2002C, Exhibit PMC 2003C, 13:30:10 5 6 Exhibit PMC 2004C remarked.) 7 Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Good afternoon, 8 Dr. Neuhauser. 9 A. Good afternoon. Q. We're going to turn to the Hedges reference now, 14:15:01 10 which is Patent Number 4,339,798, previously marked as 11 Zynga Exhibit 1007C. 12 A. Okay. 13 14 Q. Your analysis starts on page 80 of your declaration. 14:16:04 15 16 A. Okay. Thank you. 17 Q. Uh-huh. In your analysis of Hedges against 18 Claim 18 of the '251 patent, explain for me how Hedges meets the step of organizing a first discrete signal with 19 a second discrete signal into an organized signal. 14:17:03 20 21 A. Just to make sure I heard you right. The patent is Hedges? It sounded like you said "Hedger." 22 23 Q. Hedges. 24 A. Hedges. Okay. 25 And you asked me about the organizing step? 14:18:11 Page 105

1	Q. Yes, sir.	
2	A. Okay. So I said that the the organize	
3	signal, which is the resulting of organizing, is the	
4	game-specific command that results this is I'm	
5	reading from paragraph 137 at page 93. I said, "The	14:18:50
6	organize signal is the game-specific command that results	
7	from the processor interpretation of column scan 77 and	
8	row scan 78 read from keyboard controller 73."	
9	Q. And I'm sorry, which paragraph was that?	
10	A. 137 on page 93.	14:19:13
11	Q. When you say the processor of strike that.	
12	Can you walk me through the process from the	
13	keyboard excuse me.	
14	Can you walk me through the process from the	
15	touchscreen 70 through the keyboard controller 73 and	14:19:57
16	then onto CPU 41.	
17	A. Okay.	
18	Q. For when a consumer touches the screen.	
19	A. Okay. Let's look at I think to answer your	
20	question what I'll do is I'll describe it in some kind of	14:21:55
21	general way.	
22	Q. Yeah.	
23	A. And then maybe you'll have some specific	
24	questions rather than try to go through each piece of the	
25	claim. But I can tell you what the let's start with	14:22:05
		Page 106

1	Figure 3B.	
2	And so when a player touches the touchscreen,	
3	it's called a capacitative matrix in the patent itself.	
4	So generally what happens in Figure 3B is the keyboard	
5	controller energizes the horizontal lines of the display	14:22:35
6	sequentially, and then at a more rapid rate, it energizes	
7	the the scan line 78 that operates the analog	
8	multiplexor.	
9	So if a player has pressed a cross-point, at	
10	some point a signal will be generated on line 55 that	14:22:59
11	reflects the fact that at that at a certain point	
12	during the scan, there was a detected signal on 55, and	
13	that point in the scan is 78 and 77, whatever code is	
14	there or whatever number is there, that's then captured	
15	in the keyboard controller and register. So keyboard	14:23:23
16	controller is not just any keyboard controller. It's	
17	actually a specific keyboard controller called an 8278.	
18	And so that keyboard controller captures the	
19	scan point in a register, generates an interrupt, and	
20	that interrupt goes back to the processor. The processor	14:23:48
21	then comes out and reads the keyboard controller. And we	
22	know that the processor is not just any processor, it's a	
23	particular processor. I can't remember whether it's an	
24	8088 or an 8085, but it's one of that family.	
25	And so then that information is captured in the	14:24:06
		Page 107
1	processor A register. So that's the general description	
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2	of what happens.	
3	Q. Yeah. No, that's helpful.	
4	So looking at Figure 3, keyboard controller, I	
5	believe is keyboard controller 73, is scanning the	14:24:48
6	touchpad in order to detect when somebody has put	
7	pressure at a cross-point.	
8	Is that a fair way to say it?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. And when keyboard controller 73 detects that	14:25:19
11	situation, what is it going to receive from the scan	
12	lines 77 and 78 in Figure 3B?	
13	A. So the scan lines are scanning in a sequential	
14	fashion. You can imagine they're just scanning the	
15	binary numbers from zero to 255 or something like that.	14:26:08
16	When a pulse is detected on line 55, the RL input, what	
17	happens is that the current scan of 78 and 77 is copied	
18	into a register at that point internal to the keyboard	
19	controller, and it's held there, and that then goes on	
20	and generates the interrupt.	14:26:36
21	Q. And what's copied to the register would be a	
22	byte representing the row and a byte representing the	
23	column?	
24	A. I don't remember the specific details. I looked	
25	up the keyboard controller. I think it copies I think	14:26:59
		Page 108

1	it copies M0 to M6 into a single register, but I'd have
2	to go back and look at the document for the 82 that's
3	8278.
4	Q. What's copied into the keyboard controller is
5	digital data; correct? 14:27:38
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. Is it correct that it's two pieces of digital
8	data, one piece representing the row and another piece
9	representing the column?
10	A. Yes, that's correct. 14:27:58
11	Q. And the row and the column define the point on
12	the display where the player has made a selection?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. So you've got the keyboard controller stores a
15	digital code for the row and a digital code for the 14:29:32
16	column; correct?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. And the keyboard controller sends some sort of
19	an interrupt signal to the CPU 41; is that correct?
20	A. That's correct. That's what's shown on Figure 7 14:29:52
21	at the very top of the page.
22	Q. And then the CPU will read the row code and
23	column code out of the keyboard controller; is that
24	correct?
25	A. That's correct. 14:30:33
	Page 109

1	Q. And the CPU reading the row code and column code	
2	could happen immediately or it could happen at after	
3	some period of time has elapsed depending on how busy the	
4	CPU is; is that correct?	
5	A. It might depend on other things, but yes, that	14:31:16
б	is correct, a period of time can elapse.	
7	Q. In your analysis, what is the first and second	
8	discrete signals?	
9	A. Okay. So what I said in paragraph 128, page 89,	
10	the first discrete signal I'm reading from the bottom	14:32:15
11	of that page 89. "The first discrete signal is, for	
12	example, the signals on bus 77 corresponding to the	
13	column scan and the second discrete signal is for signals	
14	on 78 corresponding to the row scan."	
15	Q. So the in your analysis, the first discrete	14:32:48
16	signal and the second discrete signal would be the row	
17	code and column code; is that correct?	
18	A. Yes, that's correct. Just give me one second	
19	here.	
20	Q. Yeah, sure.	14:33:13
21	A. I think there might be a typo. I don't think	
22	it's going to make any difference, but I'll explain it to	
23	you.	
24	Q. Uh-huh, sure.	
25	A. I said the first discrete signal is the signals	14:33:31
		Page 110

1	on bus 77 corresponding to the column scan, but that's	
2	really the row scan on 77.	
3	Q. Okay. So referring to Figure 3B in Hedges,	
4	you're saying that the first and second discrete signals	
5	would be	14:33:57
6	A. Oh give me a second here.	
7	Q. Sure.	
8	A. It's not going to make any difference, but	
9	I think we'll just have to leave it the way it	
10	is. It seems to be a maybe a mistake in Bakula, but	14:34:41
11	Bakula says 77 is the column scan, and that's why I put	
12	it in there even though it looks like a row scan in the	
13	picture. But I don't think it makes any difference.	
14	It's two discrete signals. One's related to one	
15	dimension with the display and one's or the	14:35:01
16	touchscreen, and one's related to the other dimension.	
17	Let's just leave it.	
18	Q. Yeah, I think that's fine. And when you said	
19	Bakula, you meant Hedges; right?	
20	A. Hedges. Okay.	14:35:15
21	Q. So your analysis determined that the first and	
22	second discrete signals were a digital column code and a	
23	digital row code; correct?	
24	A. That's correct.	
25	Q. And you your conclusion is that those two	14:35:49
		Page 111

1	signals are organized when they are converted by the CPU	
2	into a command; is that correct?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. At the point that the CPU gets the digital code	
5	for the column, is that correct that that code is already	14:36:19
6	organized?	
7	A. Those bits just in the row signal is what you're	
8	referring to?	
9	Q. In the digital row code, yes.	
10	A. Yes, I believe they're organized according to	14:37:31
11	the definition that the patent board set out, which I'm	
12	looking at page 92 and 93 of my report where I quoted it.	
13	Q. Okay. And the digital code representing the	
14	column signal, that also is organized by the time it gets	
15	to the processor; correct?	14:38:14
16	A. That's correct.	
17	Q. And the step in the patent claim that talks	
18	about receiving an information transmission with the	
19	first and second discrete signals, what did you identify	
20	there in Hedges?	14:39:32
21	A. Well, I said basically logic within keyboard	
22	controller 77 receive signals from column scan bus. Let	
23	me just read it. Paragraph 128: "Logic within keyboard	
24	controller 73 receives signals from column scan bus	
25	signals 77 and row multiplex bus signal 78. These	14:40:39
		Page 112

1	indicate the current capacitative cross point 70 that is	
2	currently being scanned."	
3	Q. So tell me if I have this correct: The keyboard	
4	controller is going to be scanning these row and column	
5	lines, and if it detects an event, it will capture and	14:41:46
6	store the codes representing row and column?	
7	A. That's correct.	
8	Q. And then the row code and column code will stay	
9	in keyboard controller until the CPU is able to read it	
10	out of the keyboard controller into its own memory; is	14:42:29
11	that correct?	
12	A. That's correct.	
13	Q. When the CPU takes the row code and column code	
14	and converts it into a command, does it reorganize or	
15	change the pattern of bits in either of the row code or	14:43:25
16	the column code?	
17	A. Just read it one more time.	
18	Q. When the CPU takes the row code and column code	
19	and converts it into a command, does it organize or	
20	change the pattern of bits in either the row code or the	14:44:59
21	column code?	
22	A. Well let me hear it one more time.	
23	Q. When the CPU converts the row code and the	
24	column code into a command, does it also change the	
25	pattern of bits in either the row code or column code?	14:46:15
		Page 113

1	A. I don't think it changes the pattern of the	
2	signal as received in the register A of the CPU, but then	
3	it interprets it, and so that may, in fact, change it.	
4	Q. Okay.	
5	A. So	14:46:41
6	Q. So it interprets it by converting the row code	
7	and the column code to a command; correct?	
8	A. That's correct.	
9	Q. But the CP didn't perform a separate operation	
10	of changing the pattern of bits in the row code and	14:46:57
11	column code separate from the conversion?	
12	A. No, I don't think it does.	
13	Q. The process of the CPU converting a row and	
14	column code to a command that you referred to, is that	
15	essentially a lookup process where the CPU looks up a	14:47:45
16	command corresponding to that row and column code for the	
17	particular game that's being played?	
18	A. I don't know. That would be the most common	
19	way, but there are other ways.	
20	Q. Reading the Hedges patent from the standpoint of	14:48:32
21	a person of ordinary skill, can you describe for me how	
22	you believe the CPU undertakes the conversion of the	
23	touchpoint codes to a command?	
24	A. I think a person of ordinary skill in the art	
25	would see that the that the CPU examines the code in	14:48:57
		Page 114

1	the A register maybe not immediately, but at some	
2	point and then uses that to determine what it will do	
3	next. And it has to do this because it's what I	
4	quoted here in page 93 starting it's from I'm not	
5	going to read it, but from Column 463 to Column 56,	14:49:33
6	line 6 of the Hedges patent. It interprets the it	
7	says that it interprets the player's touch of a	
8	particular location differently for each keyboard	
9	display.	
10	So to get the command for a particular game, it	14:49:55
11	has to to interpret that based on what that particular	
12	game is. But the code would be the same in the A	
13	register, but the results of examining that would be	
14	different.	
15	Q. Okay.	14:50:15
16	A. And a lookup table would be one common way.	
17	Q. And that's the reason you used the word	
18	"interpret" here, but elsewhere you used the term	
19	"converts"; correct? Because the CPU is performing some	
20	sort of lookup function to convert the row and column	14:50:42
21	codes to a command; is that correct?	
22	A. Well, it's just a processor interpretation. A	
23	lookup of some sort would be appropriate there.	
24	Q. Okay. And is it correct that for the same	
25	column row pair, that you would expect to see different	14:51:45
		Page 115

1	commands identified by the CPU for different games that
2	are being played?
3	A. That certainly seems correct. Okay.
4	Q. What would be the form of the command that's
5	identified by the CPU? 14:52:27
б	A. The form, whatever it requires to interpret that
7	code.
8	Q. You say the CPU converts the touch data into a
9	command; correct?
10	A. That's correct. But interprets it as a command. 14:52:54
11	Q. It interprets it as a command through some sort
12	of lookup function; correct?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. What is the command? Is it a is it an
15	instruction that's located at, you know, some part of 14:53:25
16	memory or a series of instructions? Help me out. Help
17	me understand what you mean.
18	A. Well, it starts as a as a code, and the CPU $$
19	interprets that code and takes a different direction in
20	each particular game depending on what the game is. 14:53:48
21	Obviously, roulette and keno are two different games. So
22	punching in a play board in a certain place is going to
23	result in a different action.
24	Q. Can you give me an example of a command?
25	A. Well, I think an example would be like in 14:54:26
	Page 116

1	roulette to you might touch the number zero to make a	
2	bet on zero.	
3	Q. And so the command would be some sort of command	
4	by the CPU to cause a bet on zero to be stored and	
5	displayed?	14:54:54
6	A. Whatever the whatever the however the game	
7	is implemented, it would be to place a bet he does	
8	talk about when you punch a number, for example, your bet	
9	is acknowledged by blinking. So that would be one	
10	example of an action that would come from, let's say,	14:55:19
11	touching zero.	
12	Q. What I'm struggling with is we've got the row	
13	and column words, and we know that those are there's a	
14	digital word strike that.	
15	We've got the row and column codes. We know the	14:55:42
16	row code is some some digital bits representing the	
17	row, and we've got a column code with digital bits	
18	representing the column; correct?	
19	A. That's correct.	
20	Q. And then you say that that's converted into a	14:55:57
21	command, and I'm trying to understand what is the command	
22	in terms of bits and signals?	
23	A. Well, what I had in mind here was that the code	
24	performed a function. It's performing that function in	
25	response to depression of the key because it has gathered	14:56:38
		Page 117

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1	the scan code into the A register because that's how you	
2	receive it. And then from there, it takes an action. So	
3	the command is really the resulting action that the	
4	processor takes because of that information in the A	
5	register. It's interpreted by the processor, and that	14:57:11
б	can be a chain of activities, all of which are kind of	
7	signals in a sense, but it's that interpretation which is	
8	the command, what action you take. It might be a lookup	
9	table. It might be a junk table, other possibilities.	
10	Q. So the command, as you've interpreted it, is an	14:57:50
11	action, not a series of bits representing something?	
12	A. Read it back and make sure I've got it.	
13	Q. So the command, as you've interpreted it in	
14	Hedges, is an action, not a series of bits representing	
15	something?	15:00:17
16	A. I think it's an action representing that series	
17	of bits, but the bits are in the register before you	
18	start this, and you interpret them, and what you do after	
19	that, I said the organized signals, the game-specific	
20	command results, it's what you do based in what's in that	15:00:42
21	register. You take an action.	
22	So it's kind of those two things together:	
23	What's in the register and what you do with that.	
24	Q. And when you're referring to what's in the	
25	register, you're talking about the row code and the	15:01:02
		Page 118

1	column code?	
2	A. Right. They're both in that register at the	
3	same time.	
4	Q. Is it correct that the command isn't made up of	
5	taking some data from the row byte and taking some data	15:01:16
6	from the column byte and putting it together?	
7	A. I think it's already put together when it gets	
8	to the A register. So that wouldn't be right. So that's	
9	interpreted, becomes the action so the	
10	Q. I'm trying to here we've got the discrete	15:01:47
11	signals, and those are two digital codes.	
12	A. Uh-huh.	
13	Q. And then the claim says you're going to take	
14	some information from one signal and take some	
15	information from another signal the other signal and	15:02:06
16	organize them into something.	
17	A. Okay.	
18	Q. Called an organized signal.	
19	A. Right.	
20	Q. And you say the organized signal is the command;	15:02:13
21	correct?	
22	A. Right.	
23	Q. And I'm asking for you to explain for me how the	
24	organized excuse me, how the command or whether the	
25	command is made up of some information taken from the row	15:02:29
		Page 119

1	code and some information taken from the column code.	
2	A. I think that what's in the A register is that at	
3	the start of this process, and that's interpreted into an	
4	action. So I think maybe the way I said it here wasn't	
5	clear.	15:03:09
б	The contents of the A register have those things	
7	in them at that point. They're organized. And we know	
8	they're organized there for a couple reasons, because	
9	it's a particular piece of machinery that's identified, a	
10	particular processor, a particular keyboard controller.	15:03:28
11	But we also know that because it interprets the	
12	contents of the A register differently for different	
13	games, that it must be looking at all of those bits or at	
14	least any two that you can select because they might mean	
15	two different things depending on which game it is. We	15:03:47
16	know they're there in the A register.	
17	Q. Okay. When you talk about the A register	
18	having that the contents of the A register are	
19	organized at that point, you're referring to the row code	
20	and the column code that are sitting in the CPU's memory;	15:04:06
21	is that correct?	
22	A. They're sitting in the A register which is a	
23	Q. Let me rephrase my question. Sorry.	
24	When you refer to the things in the A register	
25	already being organized, you're referring to the row code	15:04:26
		Page 120

1	and the column code that are in the A register; is that	
2	correct?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. And at that point the system knows which code is	
5	for the row and which code is for the column; correct?	15:04:52
6	A. I think that's correct. In fact, I'd say yes.	
7	The answer is yes. The verb "knows," but, yes, I think I	
8	understand your question.	
9	Q. I want I want to make sure I understand your	
10	opinion in the declaration.	15:05:38
11	The organized signal is definitely the command.	
12	A. Yeah, I don't think it's clear. The organized	
13	signal is in the A register, and it's interpreted we	
14	know that it's an organized signal at that point because	
15	it's interpreted by the system depending on what game	15:05:56
16	board is up. The system has to make that determination	
17	based on the row and the column, at least one bit from	
18	the row and one bit from the column, for example.	
19	Q. So if I understood you, you're saying that the	
20	row and column signals in the A register, we know those	15:06:32
21	are organized because they're going to be interpreted	
22	into a command?	
23	A. Right. Because when you touch a particular	
24	place on the keyboard, all you know is the row and the	
25	column. But we know that when you touch that place,	15:06:56
		Page 121

1	something happens, depending on where you touch. And so,	
2	you know, you could take a particular point on the	
3	keyboard and you would have one bit from the row and one	
4	bit from the column. They would be organized, at least	
5	that organized.	15:07:16
6	Q. I'm trying to find out understand where in	
7	this time sequence that you believe the organized signal	
8	exists and where it is.	
9	A. Uh-huh.	
10	Q. So when the row and column codes are read into	15:07:38
11	the register	
12	A. Yes.	
13	Q is that an organized signal pursuant to the	
14	claim at that point?	
15	A. I think the reading into the register is	15:07:54
16	organizing the signal.	
17	Q. So before you actually perform a lookup	
18	function strike that.	
19	So before the CPU performs some sort of a lookup	
20	function to determine the function that corresponds to	15:08:11
21	that row and column code, the contents of the register	
22	are already organized.	
23	A. I think that's correct. They're organized by	
24	being read into the register.	
25	Q. And they're organization is there are some bits	15:08:42
		Page 122

1	that represent a row and there are some bits that	
2	represent a column?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. And that's and they have the same state of	
5	organization at that point as they did when they were	15:09:03
6	stored in the keyboard controller 73; correct?	
7	A. Without getting out the schematics, I can't say	
8	"yes" or "no." The ordering is the same, but the values	
9	may be different. They might be for example, they	
10	might be an inverse of you said when they were in the	15:09:33
11	keyboard?	
12	Q. Controller.	
13	A. Keyboard controller? Probably the same, but I'd	
14	have to look at the documentation for the keyboard	
15	controller.	15:09:45
16	Q. Let's just take let's say that the code for	
17	the row and column, that the code for each is represented	
18	by an eight-bit byte.	
19	A. Okay.	
20	Q. And so let's say we've got R0 through R7 for the	15:10:01
21	row and C0 through C7 for the column.	
22	Does that make sense so far?	
23	A. No, because it's going to be a single byte.	
24	There's only four row bits and four I thought you said	
25	C0 to 7 and R0	15:10:22
		Page 123

1	Q. I did.	
2	A. Yeah, there's only going to be like so in the	
3	keyboard controller they're called like M0 to M6, but	
4	they would be something like we don't we would have	
5	to make it hypothetical here because we don't exactly	15:10:35
6	know.	
7	Q. Okay. A couple bits okay. So you've got	
8	seven bits; right, MO to M6?	
9	A. Correct.	
10	Q. And some of those bits represent the row and	15:10:45
11	then some of those bits represent the column.	
12	A. That's correct.	
13	Q. And reading the patent as a person of ordinary	
14	skill in the art, and as you said, without getting	
15	looking for schematics, would you expect that the that	15:11:14
16	the value and the organization of that seven-bit code	
17	would be the same at the CPU register as it is at the	
18	keyboard controller 73?	
19	A. I think that's one expectation, but it might be	
20	the case that the values are different, you know, the	15:11:46
21	ordering is likely the same, but the values might be	
22	different.	
23	Q. You don't recall anything specific in Hedges	
24	talking about changing the ordering of the MO to M6 code	
25	as the code is passed from the keyboard controller to the	15:12:15
		Page 124

1	CPU register?	
2	A. I think they're in the same like bit zero	
3	quite frankly, we'd have to really look at the documents	
4	for the 82, whatever, 79, but as I remember these things,	
5	typically the way it is stored in the keyboard controller	15:12:36
6	and a register it might be like M0 to M6. That would be	
7	passed along as D0 to D6 in the on the bus and would	
8	be that way in the register, but the value might change	
9	because there's a possibility of inversion in the bus.	
10	Q. Inversion just meaning reordering the sequence	15:13:00
11	of the bits?	
12	A. No, inversion meaning well, that's one	
13	possibility, but typically it's the value of the bit is	
14	changed. So a one might be a zero.	
15	Q. And I don't want to make this harder than it has	15:13:28
16	to be. So when I asked you the question do you recall	
17	seeing anything in Bakula about this, that's exactly what	
18	I'm asking. You know, do you recall. I'm not asking you	
19	to you know, think back to your engineering working	
20	days or to perform an inherency analysis. So let me ask	15:13:47
21	the question again.	
22	Do you recall anything in Hedges saying that the	
23	seven-bit code representing the location is rearranged or	
24	changed as it is stored in the CPU register?	
25	A. No.	15:14:43
		Page 125

1	MR. TOUTON: It's been an hour. Do you have a	
2	chance seems like you might be changing topics here.	
3	MR. SCHREINER: Just do a quick break?	
4	MR. TOUTON: Yeah.	
5	(Recess.)	15:15:20
б	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: In your analysis of the	
7	Hedges patent what is the what corresponds to	
8	Step 6 of Claim 18 outputting said video presentation to	
9	said user, said video presentation comprising firstly a	
10	video message and, secondly, a coordinated display using	15:27:46
11	said generated image and said video image?	
12	A. Okay. Okay. So in Hedges the video	
13	presentation the numbering here is a little confusing	
14	because in Hedges it's confusing.	
15	Q. Can I I'm sorry to interrupt, but on that	15:29:13
16	point, could we because Hedges is so all over the	
17	place, could we refer to the TV the TV monitor with	
18	the live feed, can we call that TV monitor 21?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. And then the monitor showing the play board,	15:29:31
21	we'll call that display monitor 60?	
22	A. That seems good. Yeah, yeah.	
23	Q. Okay.	
24	A. So the video presentation is what you see in	
25	the on both of those monitors, 21 and 60. And so the	15:29:50
		Page 126

1	video image is the image that comes directly from the	
2	gaming table, and so that would be on monitor 21. And	
3	then the generated image is the okay. So what I said	
4	here at paragraph 143, so I say here: "Hedges discloses	
5	generating an image in response to the organized signal.	15:33:22
б	Specifically the processor and the CRT controller 61	
7	generate an image of the new wage or amount in response	
8	to the player input at the touch-sensitive keypad."	
9	So the generated image is at least the wager	
10	amount, for example.	15:33:46
11	Q. Okay. So let's say we've got how about if we	
12	call our original wager W1 and then our updated or new	
13	wager amount W2.	
14	Does that seem reasonable?	
15	A. Okay, okay.	15:34:12
16	Q. So you're saying that the generating an image	
17	step is essentially generating the updated wager in $W2$	
18	based on W1, which is the user-specific data. And that	
19	results in an updated wager that's displayed on the play	
20	board; is that correct?	15:34:55
21	A. Yes, I think that's what I had in mind.	
22	Q. And so please explain what your opinion was in	
23	your declaration about the video presentation that's	
24	outputted in Step 6 of Claim 18.	
25	A. So it's basically that there's a video	15:35:48
		Page 127

1	presentation, and it has two parts. It has a video	
2	image, which is this live image from the gaming table,	
3	and then it has a generated image, which is the wager	
4	amount, and those two appear on the two monitors. And	
5	they're coordinated because there's a relationship	15:36:16
6	between the two.	
7	Q. So on the live feed, how about if we call the	
8	video image at time one, let's call that L1 for live one.	
9	A. Okay.	
10	Q. And then at time two, we have L2.	15:36:36
11	A. Okay. We'll see how far we can get without	
12	having to make a drawing or something.	
13	Q. Okay.	
14	A. Why don't you give me a piece of paper. I don't	
15	know if I'm supposed to create an exhibit, but I just	15:36:57
16	want to write it down so I can remember.	
17	Q. Why don't we do this: If you want to take	
18	notes, you can go ahead and take notes, and we won't try	
19	and create an exhibit until we decide how to do it.	
20	A. All right.	15:37:21
21	MR. SCHREINER: I'm not going to ask his notes	
22	be entered.	
23	THE WITNESS: So L1 was?	
24	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Ll was a display of video	
25	timed at T1.	15:37:28
		Page 128

1	A. Okay.	
2	Q. L2	
3	A. A frame of the live game video?	
4	Q. Yes, sir. And L2 would be a frame of the live	
5	feed on TV monitor 21 at time T2? 15:37:	15
6	A. And T2 is sometime after T1; is that	
7	Q. Yeah, let's say yes, yes.	
8	A. Okay.	
9	MR. SCHREINER: I think we do need to create an	
10	exhibit. Okay. So here's PMC 2007C. 15:38:	31
11	(PMC Exhibit 2007C, Diagram, marked for	
12	identification.)	
13	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: So you have got the live feed	
14	on the TV monitor 21 on the left-hand side, display	
15	monitor 60 with displaying the play board on the 15:39:	51
16	right-hand side	
17	A. Okay.	
18	Q of Exhibit 2007C.	
19	And how about we say that at time T1, we have	
20	our original bet, which is W1. 15:40:	38
21	A. I'm sorry, original bet. Okay.	
22	Q. Yeah.	
23	A. Okay.	
24	Q. So I'd like you to put under play board at time	
25	Tl, put Wl, or corresponding to the original debt. 15:40:	23
	Page 129	

1	A. (Indicating.)	
2	Q. That's good. And then at that point in time,	
3	there would be some video being displayed at the live	
4	feed, of course; correct?	
5	A. That's correct.	15:40:56
6	Q. Okay. So how about if we go ahead and mark	
7	under live feed at T1, we put L1 to represent the video	
8	frame from the live feed being shown at that time.	
9	A. Okay. So L1.	
10	Q. Okay. And so you indicated in your analysis	15:41:16
11	that the generated image is the updated bet based on the	
12	user input, and we said that would be W2.	
13	A. That's correct.	
14	Q. Okay. So can we put W2 at the intersection of	
15	play board and T2.	15:41:35
16	A. Okay.	
17	Q. And is it correct that at that point in time,	
18	the live feed would be presenting a different frame of	
19	video?	
20	A. Well, it's certainly a new transmitted frame of	15:41:58
21	video. Whether it's different from the previous one	
22	whether L1 and L2 look the same, that's a possibility;	
23	right? So it might not be different in that way, but it	
24	would be different in that it's a new received signal	
25	or is that what you're getting at?	15:42:18
		Page 130

1	Q. Let me analog television 30 frames a second,	
2	something like that?	
3	A. Uh-huh.	
4	Q. Is that correct?	
5	A. That's correct.	15:42:27
б	Q. So at a later time T2, there would be a	
7	different frame of video presented at the TV monitor;	
8	correct? Understanding that it might look similar.	
9	A. Okay, yeah, sure, sure. Okay, I agree with	
10	that.	15:42:41
11	Q. Okay. So if you can put L2 to represent the	
12	A. Okay (Indicating).	
13	Q video image from the TV monitor.	
14	So using this or not using this, whatever is	
15	easiest, explain to me your opinion on how Hedges meets	15:43:06
16	Step 6 of Claim 18.	
17	(Discussion off the record.)	
18	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: So using PMC Exhibit 2007C,	
19	please explain how Hedges meets Step 6 with outputting	
20	the presentation, including firstly a video image, and	15:46:24
21	secondly, the coordinated presentation the coordinated	
22	display, pursuant to your analysis?	
23	A. So I think what I would do on 2007C is say	
24	choose something like T2, and I would say that the video	
25	image is L2 and the generated image is W2, and the	15:47:32
		Page 131

1	coordinated display is the two of those taken together,	
2	which is the video presentation itself.	
3	Q. So this is under your analysis where you're	
4	interpreting Step 6 as essentially saying there's a first	
5	portion of the presentation that has a video image and	15:48:21
6	there's a second portion of the presentation that has the	
7	coordinated display; is that correct?	
8	A. I think that's good. Just give me a second here	
9	to	
10	Right, right, that's correct.	15:48:49
11	Q. So in that case the first portion is L2 and the	
12	second portion is L2 plus $W2$; is that correct?	
13	A. The first, I think that's correct. The first is	
14	the video image, and then you have a second part of that,	
15	which is the generated image, but the coordinate so	15:49:19
16	when I thought about this, I thought about the	
17	coordinated display describes the video presentation.	
18	So in my view, the coordinated display was	
19	the video image and the generated image together formed a	
20	coordinated there has to be that relationship between	15:49:41
21	them because it's coordinated by the content.	
22	Q. But just focusing on the images.	
23	A. Okay.	
24	Q. So we've got four images that we've talked about	
25	here on Exhibit 2007C: L1 L2, W1, W2.	15:49:56
		Page 132

1	A. Correct.	
2	Q. And you said under your analysis, Step 6 is met	
3	at time T2; correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. And that the video presentation in Step 6 is	15:50:23
6	firstly a video image, which is L2, and secondly a	
7	coordinated display using the generated image, which is	
8	W2, and the video image which is L2; is that correct?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. So the first portion is L2, and then the second	15:50:59
11	portion is W2 plus L2?	
12	A. That's correct. It doesn't say portion there,	
13	but the first part and the second part but that's	
14	correct.	
15	Q. So L2, the video image, is in both the firstly	15:51:22
16	part of Step 6 and in the secondly part of Step 6 under	
17	your analysis?	
18	A. That's correct.	
19	Q. We talked earlier about an alternative	
20	interpretation of Step 6, and that's that firstly refers	15:51:55
21	to an image at a first point in time, let's say T1, and	
22	then secondly refers to an image or a coordinated display	
23	at a second point in time, such as T2.	
24	Do you recall that?	
25	A. That's correct.	15:52:15
		Page 133

1	Q. Is it correct that we already established that	
2	at different points in time T1 and T2, the video frame	
3	that's displayed by the TV monitor is going to be	
4	different, and that's why we labeled it L1 and L2; is	
5	that correct?	
6	A. That's correct.	
7	Q. Okay. If you start with a first bet, W1 at time	
8	T1, and you modify that to a second wager, W2 at time T2.	
9	Are you following me so far?	
10	A. Yeah, I am. 15	:53:11
11	Q. Is it correct that the video frame from the live	
12	feed must have changed, too must have changed as well?	
13	A. Well, changed in the sense that we spoke about	
14	it earlier, that it might look precisely the same, but	
15	the signal might be precisely the same, but yes, I think 15	:53:47
16	that's correct.	
17	Q. Let's say let's say the game being played is	
18	an action game. It's craps.	
19	A. Okay.	
20	Q. So the video frames are from the live feed 15	:54:14
21	are always going to be changing.	
22	Do you follow that scenario?	
23	A. No.	
24	Q. Let's say the game is an action game where	
25	there's people making bets and the pit boss and all of 15	:54:34
	Page 1	34

1	the activity that you associate with casino table games.	
2	Do you follow me so far?	
3	A. Okay, I do. Did you say that the video feed was	
4	that?	
5	Q. Yeah.	15:54:51
б	A. Or the game was that?	
7	Q. Let me rephrase it.	
8	A. Do it again. Do it again.	
9	Q. Sure. I'm trying to establish something I think	
10	that you'll readily agree with, but okay. So let's	15:54:59
11	say the live feed on TV monitor 21 is a video TV feed of	
12	a table game such as craps.	
13	A. Okay.	
14	Q. Do you agree that the frames of video that are	
15	coming in and being displayed of that craps table in	15:55:28
16	action, that those frames of video are going to change	
17	over time?	
18	A. I think as a general matter, I would agree with	
19	that, but that doesn't mean that you're guaranteed that	
20	they're going to change over time.	15:55:52
21	Q. In other words, two frames could look similar	
22	because nothing's happened at the craps table?	
23	A. Right. They might not for instance, just	
24	make sure we're on the same the it doesn't say that	
25	the video game shows necessarily the people playing the	15:56:07
		Page 135

1	game. It might just show the game board.	
2	Q. Okay.	
3	A. In my limited experience with craps is that	
4	there are times when nothing happens on the game board.	
5	But I think as a general matter, if you watched the game	15:56:23
6	board, the video would change at some point in time.	
7	Q. But the live feed is made up of different	
8	snapshots of video taken as time passes; is that correct?	
9	A. That's correct.	
10	Q. And in Exhibit 2007C, would it be we've got	15:56:54
11	time one and time two, and we've got Ll and Wl, and then	
12	we've got L2 and W2 at time two.	
13	Would it be possible for the video presentation	
14	at time T2 to be L1 W2?	
15	A. To look like that?	15:57:34
16	Q. No, to be the exact, the very exact same frame	
17	of video.	
18	A. I'm not sure I technically understand what you	
19	mean.	
20	Q. Okay.	15:57:51
21	A. You may have something in mind that I'm not	
22	seeing. You know, I can tell you how video works or how	
23	it might work here.	
24	Q. That's okay.	
25	A. Okay.	15:58:01
		Page 136

1	Q. You also have a scenario where you talk about	
2	the locally generated image being a message presented on	
3	the play board saying 30 seconds left to place your bet,	
4	15 seconds left to place your bet.	
5	Do you recall that?	15:58:51
6	A. Yes. I think the actual thing is 15 seconds	
7	left to place your bet. There's no 30 seconds left, but	
8	there's 15 seconds left, and then there's no time left.	
9	Q. Is so in that scenario where the updated	
10	display is a message saying 15 seconds left to bet, does	15:59:23
11	the computer in Hedges control the live feed based on	
12	that message?	
13	A. Which computer in Hedges?	
14	Q. Probably processor 41 in Figure 2, but, you	
15	know, any computer or processor in Hedges.	16:00:21
16	A. Okay. Yeah. Just read it back one more time.	
17	Q. In the scenario where the updated display is a	
18	message on the play board saying 15 seconds left to bet,	
19	does the computer in Hedges control the live feed based	
20	on that message?	16:02:51
21	A. I don't think that it does, but without really	
22	digging into the specification a little bit more and	
23	I'll tell you why there's a little bit of a question	
24	here. Because part and I'm pretty sure this is in the	
25	specification.	16:03:39
		Page 137

1	So the scoring is controlled by this the	
2	computer that's an 8048 that's at the croupier station,	
3	it actually controls the display, and I believe that the	
4	display of at least the score is shown on the live	
5	display or could be because there's a security issue here	16:03:58
6	in the in the terminal. But I don't think that the	
7	15 seconds remaining is actually shown on the the live	
8	display part.	
9	But without really going into it, I don't think	
10	I can do any better than that. It doesn't it wouldn't	16:04:16
11	do it by controlling at least as far as I can tell	
12	from Hedges, it wouldn't do it by controlling the live	
13	display directly in the sense that you may have in mind,	
14	but it might display it at the croupier station, and	
15	therefore, it would be seen by everybody. Because he	16:04:37
16	talks a bit in one of the columns about security.	
17	Q. Right.	
18	A. And that's part of it.	
19	Q. And just to declare, the croupier display you're	
20	referring to there is a different display than TV monitor	16:04:51
21	21 that we've been talking about for that player playing	
22	at his game station; is that correct?	
23	A. That's correct, it's at the croupier station and	
24	it's a numeric display like LEDs.	
25	Q. So in your analysis you focused on the	16:05:13
		Page 138

1	coordinated presentation being the local TV monitor 21	
2	with a live feed and the display monitor 60 with a play	
3	board; is that correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. So is it correct to say that you don't recall	16:05:30
6	seeing anything in Hedger that would Hedges that would	
7	indicate that a 15-second time-to-bet message would cause	
8	the computer to somehow change the live feed or change	
9	that display?	
10	A. No, I don't recall anything like that.	16:06:08
11	Q. Do you recall whether do you recall strike	
12	that.	
13	Does the computer at the user's gaming station	
14	control the live feed on TV monitor 21?	
15	A. I believe the answer is yes.	16:06:50
16	Q. And how is that?	
17	A. Well, you have the ability to select a game, not	
18	just a game like keno or roulette, but more than that, to	
19	select a particular table, for example.	
20	Q. Remote control?	16:07:09
21	A. And the remote control, it goes to processor	
22	from play board 40 to processor 41, and I believe that	
23	the line 53, which unfortunately is not labeled, is the	
24	line that controls the live game display because	
25	Q. In other words, you can use a remote control to	16:07:32
		Page 139

1	change the channels, if you will, on the TV monitor to	
2	show one game at a table being played and then another	
3	game at another table being played; is that correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. Once once the live feed is showing the live	16:07:51
6	video for a particular game being played, does the	
7	computer control the presentation of the live video on TV	
8	monitor 21?	
9	A. The computer being 41?	
10	Q. Yes.	16:08:22
11	A. I don't believe it does.	
12	Q. Does is it correct that regardless of what is	
13	displayed on the play board on monitor 60, the live feed	
14	on TV monitor 21 is going to operate in the same fashion?	
15	In other words, it's going to present video coming from	16:08:58
16	that table?	
17	A. What do you mean by "operate in the same	
18	fashion"? Is that what you meant by just showing the	
19	video from the table?	
20	Q. Yeah.	16:09:20
21	A. I think disregarding the changing of the game,	
22	that that's a correct statement.	
23	Q. Okay. I was going to move over to Yamamoto. So	
24	we can if you want to break, we can take a quick break or	
25	we can plow ahead.	16:10:00
		Page 140

1	A. I'll stand up just a minute.	
2	MR. SCHREINER: Sure. Why don't we go off the	
3	record just a minute or two, please.	
4	(Recess.)	
5	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Dr. Neuhauser, we're now	16:17:28
6	going to turn to Claim 17 of the '251 patent and the	
7	your analysis based on Hedges plus Yamamoto.	
8	Q. Okay. And I believe that analysis starts on	
9	page 21 of your declaration on the '251 patent.	
10	A. That is correct.	16:17:55
11	Q. What is the locally generated image in Step 4,	
12	where is that in Hedges in your analysis?	
13	A. Give me a minute. I'm going to have to read the	
14	claim over again.	
15	Q. Sure.	16:19:02
16	A. Okay. And just read the question one more time	
17	to make sure I've got it. I think I have the answer for	
18	you.	
19	Q. In your analysis, what is the locally generated	
20	image in Step 4 of Claim 17?	16:21:36
21	A. Okay. So at paragraph 49, page 27, I said the	
22	locally generated image is the image of the game, and the	
23	user's wager is displayed on play board 40 via monitor	
24	30.	
25	Q. So is it correct that the locally generated	16:22:03
		Page 141

1	image would be the display board?	
2	A. Here I said the play yes. I mean, the play	
3	board is what's shown on the monitor, if that's what	
4	you're referring to, not just the part that says	
5	roulette, but the whole thing is the play board. 16:2	2:22
б	Q. Right.	
7	A. Okay, yes.	
8	Q. So using our because of the numbering issues	
9	in Hedges, the locally generated image would be the play	
10	board that is displayed on monitor 60; is that correct? 16:2	2:34
11	A. That's correct.	
12	Q. And	
13	A. Just to make sure we're on the same you mean	
14	everything displayed when you say "the play board,"	
15	you don't mean just the part that says roulette? 16:2	2:52
16	Q. No.	
17	A. Just the image on monitor 60.	
18	Q. Right.	
19	A. Okay.	
20	Q. Let's do make sure that we are on the same page. 16:2	3:07
21	Like the figure shown in the roulette table,	
22	like I think it was Figure 5 annotated	
23	A. Right.	
24	Q with ongoing information about the game,	
25	that's the image 16:2	3:23
	Page 142	

1	A. Correct.	
2	Q of the play board that would be displayed on	
3	monitor 60?	
4	A. Yes, that's correct.	
5	Q. Okay.	
6	A. Okay.	
7	Q. And explain for me in your analysis of Hedges	
8	how the play board is generated by processing both	
9	remotely originated data and user-specific data.	
10	A. Okay. Can you give me a scrap of paper? 16:24:02	
11	Q. Yes. Sure.	
12	A. Okay. I think I have the question in mind. You	
13	wanted to know how the user-specific data and the	
14	remotely originated data were processed to generate the	
15	locally generated image. 16:31:09	
16	Q. Yes. Let me do this. Let me I'll ask the	
17	question again.	
18	A. Just let me have one more second before we	
19	Q. Uh-huh.	
20	A. Okay. Ask it again. 16:32:04	
21	Q. Okay. So the question is: In your analysis of	
22	Hedges, how is the locally generated image created by	
23	processing remotely originated data and user-specific	
24	data?	
25	A. Okay. So user-specific data could be the amount 16:32:33	
	Page 143	
1	and type of the wager. Then I'm just basically going	
----	--	----------
2	back to paragraph 66 and 67. The remotely originated	
3	data is commands and data received from the credit	
4	station. The credit station kind of controls everything	
5	in here.	16:33:02
6	So the processor of so so whoops. The	
7	processor 41 of the of the remote gaming terminal	
8	takes that information and computes that information and	
9	generates the image on the play board. So that would be	
10	something like in what's shown in Figure 4.	16:33:44
11	Q. So you said this is for Step 4 of Claim 17,	
12	you said the user-specific data would be the amount and	
13	type of wager; is that correct?	
14	A. That's correct.	
15	Q. And then I was a little unclear. On the	16:34:02
16	remotely originated data, exactly what would that be?	
17	A. Well, let's see. At 66 I said it would be	
18	commands and data received from credit station 9, and	
19	then I said here "see claim third element." So maybe I	
20	should look at that for a second.	16:34:25
21	So it's commands and data received from credit	
22	station 9.	
23	Q. And the so we get to the nut of it, which	
24	is exactly what is the data, remotely originated data,	
25	that we're talking about. The claim, in fact, provides	16:35:14
		Page 144

1	that the remotely originated data is data that is	
2	delivered after a user has contacted a remote data	
3	source; is that correct?	
4	A. That's correct.	
5	Q. So fitting your analysis into the framework of	16:35:40
6	the claim, what is the data that is processed in order to	
7	create the locally generated image and that also was the	
8	result of a user request?	
9	A. Well, I think an example would be, for example,	
10	the amount of cash available, for example, the amount	16:36:47
11	that you have available to wager.	
12	Q. And that is data that's transmitted from the	
13	credit station 9 in Hedges to the game terminal 20; is	
14	that correct?	
15	A. That's correct.	16:37:30
16	Q. And that information basically tells you how	
17	much you how much money you have to play with so that	
18	you can decide, you know, what are the constraints on	
19	your next bet.	
20	Is that roughly correct?	16:37:51
21	A. That's what I had in mind, yes.	
22	Q. And how is that the result of a how is the	
23	amount of cash left to wager the result of a player	
24	contacting the credit station 9?	
25	A. Well, I think it could be several things, but	16:38:40
		Page 145

1	the player contacts the station to log onto the game, for	
2	example. And then the player is before that, the	
3	player doesn't know if you just sat down at the	
4	terminal, you wouldn't know what the wager amount is. So	
5	presumably you what they talk about here is there's a	16:39:04
6	sequence in the patent. You contact the station, you	
7	select the game, you well, first you identify	
8	yourself, you're authenticated, and then after that, you	
9	can you select the game. And so the credit terminal	
10	is in charge of putting those things up on the game board	16:39:26
11	that only the credit terminal knows about.	
12	Q. And so are you saying when the player first sits	
13	down to get authenticated and select a game, that the	
14	credit station would respond by sending data on the	
15	amount of cash available to wager?	16:40:02
16	A. That would be one situation.	
17	Q. Okay. And then so we've got the the amount	
18	of cash to wager is the remotely originated data in the	
19	<pre>claim; correct?</pre>	
20	A. Okay.	16:40:34
21	Q. Is that correct?	
22	A. Yes, I'm just going to make a note of that.	
23	Amount that you have available, I think, is that's	
24	what you're saying; right?	
25	Q. Yeah. In other words, it says I can gamble a	16:40:46
		Page 146

1	thousand dollars tonight.	
2	A. That's correct.	
3	Q. And you said the user-specific data in the claim	
4	would be the amount and type of wager that a player	
5	selects?	16:41:08
6	A. Correct.	
7	Q. So \$50, number seven on the roulette wheel; is	
8	that	
9	A. That's the general idea.	
10	Q. Well, the as you understand Hedges, will the	16:41:59
11	play board ordinarily display the amount of cash	
12	available to wager a thousand dollars in our case?	
13	A. That's my understanding.	
14	Q. So let's take our scenario. The play board says	
15	you have a thousand dollars, you know, balance of cash to	16:43:01
16	wager.	
17	A. Okay.	
18	Q. The player engages the play board to say that he	
19	wants to bet \$50 on the roulette wheel.	
20	A. Okay.	16:43:17
21	Q. Is the play board immediately updated based on	
22	the user input of \$50?	
23	A. Certainly, at least the part that says how much	
24	you wagered is updated.	
25	Q. The claim requires that the user-specific data	16:44:15
		Page 147

1	was stored prior to the receipt of the remotely	
2	originated data; is that correct?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. So in the analysis that we've talked about, it	
5	doesn't meet that requirement; isn't that correct? 16:44:4	15
б	Because the user-specific input of \$50 is made after the	
7	amount of cash ceiling was set.	
8	A. Let me think about it for a minute.	
9	Q. Sure.	
10	A. I'm not sure that that specific example will 16:58:0	0 (
11	work, but I think it would. I just can't think it	
12	through right now given the complexity of 17, but I think	
13	I had something different in mind in the in the	
14	report. If you want to hear about it, I'll tell you what	
15	I remember from when I wrote it. And I did think this 16:58:2	29
16	particular example out, and I just can't remember.	
17	Q. Well, let's just finish up with the	
18	A. Sure.	
19	Q analysis that you provided here.	
20	Is it correct to say that for the remotely 16:58:5	66
21	originated data and user-specific data that you	
22	identified this afternoon, that you cannot say how Hedges	
23	discloses Steps 1 through 4 in a manner consistent with	
24	the claim?	
25	A. No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying I 16:59:2	28
	Page 148	

1	just can't remember how to work the specific	
2	user-specific amount and type of wager and the amount of	
3	cash available.	
4	I thought this out, and I just can't remember.	
5	But what I think I had in mind that I put in the report	16:59:44
6	was different than that because I said the user-specific	
7	data was a lot of different things; right? Because user	
8	input from the keyboard is user-specific data.	
9	Q. Right.	
10	A. And so you contact the authorization you take	17:00:00
11	user-specific data to you receive at the keyboard	
12	user-specific data. You use that when you contact the	
13	credit station to get authorization, and from that, you	
14	generate the start of a game, like a game board, with the	
15	credit amount on it and a particular game board that	17:00:23
16	you've selected. Because before you do that, you have no	
17	game board.	
18	Q. Right. You agree that when you when you	
19	apply the reference Hedges to the claim, that you have to	
20	be consistent in going from one claim limitation to	17:00:59
21	another in terms of common claim terms?	
22	A. Yes. Yes, that's generally what we understand.	
23	Q. So in Claim 17, you would agree that whatever	
24	you identify as user-specific data in your analysis has	
25	to be the same user-specific data that's processed to	17:01:26
		Page 149

1	create the locally generated image in Step 4?	
2	A. That's correct.	
3	Q. And that the remotely originated data that you	
4	identify in Hedges for Step 3 has to be the same remotely	
5	originated data in Hedges that you identify for Step 4?	17:02:01
6	A. Right, because it says said remotely originated	
7	data.	
8	Q. So this the analysis that we just discussed	
9	where the user-specific data is the amount and type of	
10	wager and the remotely originated data is the amount of	17:02:40
11	cash left to wager, that was the analysis we just	
12	A. We talked about, that's correct.	
13	Q. And you indeed identified those two things as	
14	corresponding to the remotely originated data and	
15	user-specific data in your report?	17:03:08
16	A. That's correct.	
17	Q. But at the moment, because of the complexity of	
18	the issue, you're not in a position to explain how Hedges	
19	processes those things in a manner that meets the claim?	
20	A. Let me just look at one thing here.	17:05:14
21	I think what I had in mind we'll see if I'm	
22	able to express this properly. So user-specific data	
23	is that was	
24	Q. A mountain?	
25	A a mountain type of wager receiving	17:13:01
		Page 150

1 user-specific data at the video apparatus. So you can 2 change your wager, you can place your wager or you can 3 modify it. But the amount of cash available would change 4 depending on the wager that you have because you could make a wager that's too much, for example, and then the 17:13:30 5 б station would tell you you've exceeded the cash available 7 as an example, so the amount of credit available would be 8 zero. 9 So you receive this credit information from the user, user-specific data -- not credit information, 10 17:13:52 amount and type of wager, particularly the amount of the 11 wager. And you contact the credit station with that 12 amount or type of wager. 13 14 And the credit station in return is going to do, you know, at least two things: It's going to tell you 15 17:14:13 16 what amount you have left to wager or, more importantly, 17 tell you that you've exceeded the amount available, which 18 is pretty important to know. And so that's all displayed on that screen. 19 So you're changing the amount, but you're also sending that 20 17:14:36 21 amount to the credit station after you change it because you might exceed that, the amount of credit. 22 23 Q. So you're saying that the user-specific data 24 would be the amount for the wager that the player enters? 25 A. That's right. 17:15:26 Page 151

1	Q. And that the remotely originated data would be
2	one of two things, either a message saying that you
3	exceeded your available funds or an updated cash balance;
4	is that correct?
5	A. That's correct. Or both of those things. Well, 17:16:12
б	I guess if it goes to zero.
7	Q. Right.
8	A. That's your cash balance.
9	Q. Let's take two scenarios.
10	A. Okay. 17:17:00
11	Q. So let's say our balance available to wager is a
12	thousand dollars.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. And the player tries to input a bet for \$1,500
15	on the next for the next spin of the roulette wheel. 17:17:22
16	A. I'm sorry, \$1,500?
17	Q. Yes, sir.
18	A. Okay.
19	Q. What will the credit station send to the gaming
20	terminal? 17:17:45
21	A. Well, it would send exceeded cash available, and
22	"you have" part of the display, but like in Figure 4.
23	Q. At that point the play board display would no
24	longer show the \$1,500 bet you tried to make; correct?
25	A. At which point? 17:19:13
	Page 152

1	Q. When the message saying that you've exceeded
2	your balance available is received at the play board.
3	A. I think it would, but you'd how would you
4	you wouldn't know what happened if it didn't show you.
5	You're talking about the second the exceeded? 17:19:51
б	Q. Yes.
7	A. I think it shows you the wager that you're
8	placing. You could modify that and make it lower.
9	Q. So your reading of Hedges is that you enter
10	\$1,500 for your bet. Then you get back a message saying 17:20:32
11	your bet has exceeded your limit, and the display would
12	still continue to show \$1,500 as your bet input?
13	A. No. That would be sensible, just like it says
14	here that these are supposed to reflect these games. So
15	if you made a bet on the table, you could see your bet. 17:21:02
16	Otherwise, you wouldn't know what to do; right? You
17	wouldn't know how to modify it or
18	Q. Isn't it the case that in Hedges, the user
19	inputs a bet?
20	A. Uh-huh. 17:21:37
21	Q. And then that's sent to the credit station. The
22	credit station determines whether the debt is allowable;
23	correct?
24	A. That's correct.
25	Q. And the credit station then sends back some sort 17:21:57
	Page 153

of a confirmation message that also includes the amount 1 2 of the bet? A. That's my understanding -- the amount of the 3 bet? 4 17:22:16 5 Q. Yes. For security purposes. б A. I'm not sure that I remember that. I know 7 there's a security mechanism in it. 8 You're going to ask me a question, I think; 9 right? Q. No --17:27:03 10 11 A. Not that I'm rushing you or anything, but I just was worried that maybe I was supposed to answer a 12 question, and that would really be bad if we were just 13 14 waiting for each other. MR. SCHREINER: Was there a pending question? 15 16 THE WITNESS: No, I don't think there's one 17 right now. 18 MR. SCHREINER: I think that's right. MR. TOUTON: Maybe it's a good time for a break. 19 MR. SCHREINER: I want to finish this line. 17:27:44 20 21 THE WITNESS: I do, too. Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: The message that we talked 22 23 about where the player tried to make a bet that exceeded 24 his available funds --25 A. Okay. 17:30:28 Page 154

1	Q where is that in the Hedges patent? I	
2	confess I couldn't seem to find it oh, I see,	
3	Figure 4.	
4	A. Figure 4, yes.	
5	Q. So Figure 4, cash exceeded cash available?	17:30:47
6	A. That's an example of it, yes.	
7	Q. Okay. And where on Figure 4 is the area where	
8	the player inputs the bet?	
9	A. Okay. Well, there's two aspects to inputting.	
10	Do you want to know the amount of the bet or the type of	17:31:28
11	the bet? If that's the right terminology.	
12	MR. TOUTON: You mean what's being bet on?	
13	THE WITNESS: What's being bet on, right.	
14	Q. BY MR. SCHREINER: Yes. Please explain.	
15	A. Both?	17:31:48
16	Q. Yes.	
17	A. Okay. Well, obviously you for example,	
18	looking at Figure 4, you place the type of bet; in other	
19	words, what you're wagering on, by pressing on, say,	
20	number 17 in the I don't remember a lot about	17:32:12
21	roulette, but you would you would touch 17, for	
22	example, to indicate that that's the type of bet that you	
23	want, and that results in a sort of a blinking aspect of	
24	the display.	
25	And then so it says at Column 4 at 9, from 9 to	17:32:31
		Page 155

1	13, it says: "Display monitor 60 also displays items	
2	relative to the player's account, such as total credit	
3	remaining, items pertinent to the game such as wagering	
4	limits, payoff odds, and time remaining in which to enter	
5	bet."	17:33:13
6	Let's see. Let me see if it gives a better	
7	explanation back in here.	
8	Q. How about Column 13, line 23?	
9	A. Right. So here it says the terminal interprets	
10	the wager and amount of entries, feeds back to the player	17:34:06
11	via display on play board 40, e.g., flashing appropriate	
12	areas and indicating the amount of the wager. I think	
13	it's the area unit amount.	
14	Q. On Figure 4?	
15	A. On Figure 4. It could be number of units, but	17:34:27
16	it would be one of those two at least with respect to	
17	this figure. It's possible they do something different,	
18	too, but that seemed to be, when you read that, they're	
19	telling them on the display someplace what the amount is.	
20	Q. So with our scenario we talked about let me	17:34:59
21	just rephrase.	
22	So is it correct that in your analysis of	
23	Hedges, that you're using the entry of the bet to satisfy	
24	both the receiving user-specific data and contacting the	
25	remote data source, that is, the credit station?	17:36:37
		Page 156

1	A. Well, certainly in the sense that you're	
2	receiving user-specific data, and after you receive it,	
3	you contact this remote credit station maybe I don't	
4	understand the question, but it's sort of built into the	
5	claim, isn't it?	17:37:10
6	Q. So let's say you've got your cash available. I	
7	think that would be "you have," the "you have" block on	
8	Figure 4	
9	A. Oh, that's possible.	
10	Q of Hedges. It says you have	17:37:27
11	A. Yes.	
12	Q \$1,000.	
13	A. Right.	
14	Q. And you enter \$50 into the I think you and I	
15	agree that the bet entry windows are one or more of the	17:37:45
16	unit amount and the number of units?	
17	A. That's right.	
18	Q. So you enter \$50. So is it correct that \$50 is	
19	now displayed on your play board?	
20	A. It must be because it says it is.	17:38:01
21	Q. And is it correct that as a result of a request	
22	sent to the credit station, the game table would be	
23	updated to show \$950 for your "you have" balance?	
24	A. That's correct.	
25	Q. When the display is updated to show 950 for your	17:39:27
		Page 157

1	cash available	
2	A. Uh-huh.	
3	Q that's what you consider to be the locally	
4	generated image in your analysis; is that correct?	
5	A. I'm sorry, say it again.	17:40:03
6	Q. When the display is updated to show \$950	
7	A. Okay.	
8	Q for your balance available, it is that	
9	display that you consider to be the locally generated	
10	image in the claim; correct?	17:40:22
11	A. Yes, that's correct.	
12	Q. And isn't it the case that that updated display	
13	is generated only by processing the remotely originated	
14	data in the form of \$950 received from the credit	
15	station?	17:42:06
16	A. Would you just repeat the question, make sure I	
17	heard it correctly.	
18	Q. Isn't it the case that the updated display is	
19	generated only by processing the remotely originated data	
20	in the form of the \$950 received from the credit station?	17:46:45
21	A. One more time. Unfortunately, I can't see it,	
22	which would make it easier. But yeah. Just read it to	
23	me one more time, and if I can't get it, I'll maybe make	
24	some notes.	
25	Q. Isn't it the case that the updated display is	17:47:14
		Page 158

1	generated only by processing the remotely originated	
2	data, which is the message containing \$950 received from	
3	the credit station?	
4	A. I don't think that's correct, but I may	
5	misunderstand the question.	17:48:34
б	Q. Okay. So we've got a first display that shows	
7	\$50 that the user entered as his requested bet; right?	
8	A. Right.	
9	Q. That gets transmitted up to the credit station?	
10	A. Uh-huh.	17:49:05
11	Q. And the credit station sends back a confirmation	
12	and a message that says you have \$950 of cash available.	
13	A. Okay.	
14	Q. Does the updated display process the piece of	
15	data for the \$950 message and again process the \$50 data	17:49:33
16	that was input by the player, or does it only process the	
17	\$950 message data?	
18	A. Well, I think it okay. So previously it	
19	processed the user data to put the	
20	Q. The \$50.	17:50:17
21	A the \$50 on there, but that's now in the RAM	
22	of the system, and now the information that comes back	
23	from the credit station is processed. And that's going	
24	to make some change to the RAM, and then the new display	
25	is generated from that RAM image. So I think what you're	17:50:37
		Page 159

1	saying is correct.	
2	Q. So in that case the is it isn't it correct	
3	that the updated display is based on processing the	
4	remotely originated data but not the previously input	
5	user-specific data? 17:51:16	
6	A. No, you execute processor instructions to change	
7	the RAM. I don't think in that case I think the	
8	new the new data would I think the answer is yes,	
9	the new data would change that part of the display, the	
10	display still being generated, of course, from the RAM, 17:53:29	
11	the whole display, because it's a RAM-based display.	
12	MR. SCHREINER: Okay. We're going to take a	
13	break.	
14	THE WITNESS: Oh, we're still on the record.	
15	(Discussion off the record.) 17:54:17	
16	(Time noted: 5:55 p.m.)	
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1	I declare under the penalty of perjury under the
2	laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
3	true and correct.
4	Executed on, 2013, at
5	··
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12	SIGNATURE OF THE WITNESS
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss:		
2	COUNTY OF MARIN)		
3			
4	I, LESLIE ROCKWOOD, CSR NO. 3452, do hereby		
5	certify:		
6	That the foregoing deposition testimony was		
7	taken before me at the time and place therein set forth		
8	and at which time the witness was administered the oath;		
9	That testimony of the witness and all objections		
10	made by counsel at the time of the examination were		
11	recorded stenographically by me, and were thereafter		
12	transcribed under my direction and supervision, and that		
13	the foregoing pages contain a full, true and accurate		
14	record of all proceedings and testimony to the best of my		
15	skill and ability.		
16	I further certify that I am neither counsel for		
17	any party to said action, nor am I related to any party		
18	to said action, nor am I in any way interested in the		
19	outcome thereof.		
20	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name		
21	this 11th day of October, 2013.		
22			
23			
24			
25	LESLIE ROCKWOOD, RPR, CSR NO. 3462		
	Page 162		
	Veritext National Deposition & Litigation Services		

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