

‘571 Patent

IPR2013-00481 POR at 1-59.

EXHIBIT 2115
Facebook, Inc. et al. v. Software Rights Archive, LLC
CASES IPR2013-00478
IPR2013-00479
IPR2013-00480
IPR2013-00481

Claim 12 of the '571 Patent Recites a Method of Displaying Data Related to a Web Having Identifiable Web Pages

Claim 12 of the '571 patent reads:

A method for visually displaying data related to a web **having identifiable web pages and Universal Resource Locators with pointers**, comprising:
choosing an identifiable web page;
identifying Universal Resource Locators for the web pages, wherein the identified Universal Resource Locators either point to or point away from the chosen web page;
analyzing Universal Resource Locators, including the identified Universal Resource Locators, **wherein Universal Resource Locators which have an indirect relationship** to the chosen web page are located, wherein the step of analyzing further comprises cluster analyzing the Universal Resource Locators for indirect relationships; and
displaying identities of web pages, wherein the located Universal Resource Locators are used to identify web pages.

'571 patent at 52:38-56 (emphasis added); *see* IPR2013-00481 POR at 6-8.

etitioners Rely on Fox Envision:

principle 3: Links should be recorded, preserved, organized, and generalized. As we integrate documents into very large collections covering an entire scientific domain or professional area, links among those documents come increasingly important to help with search and browsing. Groupings of those links into paths, threads, forums, and webs are essential for organizing, personalizing, sharing, and preserving the structural, interpretational, and evolutionary connections that develop. **We are beginning to see the emergence of wide area hypertext systems (Yankelovich, 1990) like the World Wide Web (WWW), that carry this concept forward into a distributed environment. Clearly, we must coordinate hypertext and hypermedia linking with the various approaches to search and retrieval (Fox et al., 1991b).** One approach is the idea of **information graphs (including hypergraphs), where objects of all types are interrelated by links or arcs that capture not only citation (reference) but also inheritance, inclusion, association, synchronization, sequencing, and their relationship.** By specializing object-oriented databases to this task, we are building a foundation for next-generation integrated retrieval systems (Chen, 1992). Our work with the Large object-oriented External Network database (LEND) system and methods for querying information graphs (Betrabet et al., 1993) is along these lines, as are other efforts to build systems for managing information graphs (Gyssens et al., 1990; Paredaens et al., 1992). Clearly, adaptations of hypertext (link) and semantic network (A1) concepts are essential for digital libraries.

Envision at 482; *see also* Pet. at 4; IPR2013-00481 POR at 16-17; '571 Jacobs Dec., IPR2013-00481 (Exhibit 2113) at ¶¶ 97-100.

“Using hypertext links with anchors for navigating between objects in a hypergraph is entirely different from analyzing hypertext links or URLs for indirect relationships.”

‘571 Jacobs Dec., IPR2013-00481 (Exhibit 2113) at ¶ 97; *see also* IPR2013-00481 POR at 16-20.