

## **EXHIBIT A**

U.S. Patent No. 5,887,243

Claim 13	Claim Language	Amazon’s Proposed Constructions	PMC’s Proposed Constructions
13(pre)	A method of providing <b>data of interest</b> to a receiver station from a first remote data source, said data of interest for use at said receiver station in at least one of generating and outputting a <b>receiver specific datum</b> , said method comprising the steps of:	<p>“<b>data of interest</b>” is indefinite.</p> <p>“<b>receiver specific datum</b>” means data that is specific, but not necessarily unique, to the receiver station.</p>	<p>“<b>data of interest</b>” is not indefinite.</p> <p>“<b>receiver specific datum</b>” requires no construction.</p>
13(a)	storing said data at said first remote data source;		
13(b)	<b>receiving at said remote data source a query</b> from said receiver station;	“ <b>receiving ... a query</b> ” means receiving directly from the receiver station a request by a user for specific data over a telephone line.	“ <b>receiving ... a query</b> ” requires no construction.
13(c)	<b>transmitting at least a portion of said data from said first remote data source to said receiver station</b> in response to said step of receiving said query, said receiver station selecting and storing said transmitted at least a portion of said data and;	<p>“<b>transmitting ... to said receiver station</b>” means that the remote data source directly sends the data to the receiver station.</p> <p><b>Order of steps: Step 13(c) must occur after Step 13(b) and before step 13(d).</b></p>	<p>“<b>transmitting ... to said receiver station</b>” requires no construction.</p> <p><b>Order of steps:</b> No order of steps is required.</p> <p>See ‘243, claim 13; Col. 13:23-14:46.</p>
13(d)	transmitting from a second remote source to said receiver station a signal which controls said receiver station to <b>select and process an instruct signal which is effective at said receiver station to coordinate presentation</b> of said at least a portion of said data with one of a	<p>“<b>instruct signal</b>” needs no construction.</p> <p>“<b>process</b>” is indefinite.</p> <p>“<b>an instruct signal which is effective at said receiver station to coordinate presentation</b>” is indefinite because it attempts to claim all ways of achieving the</p>	<p>“<b>instruct signal</b>” is not indefinite. Plain and ordinary meaning.</p> <p>“<b>process</b>” means performing operations on data.</p> <p>“<b>an instruct signal which is effective at said receiver station to coordinate presentation</b>” is not</p>

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	<p><b>mass medium program and a program segment presentation sequence.</b></p>	<p>recited result (coordinate presentation). Even interpreting the recited claimed result under 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) is insufficient to save the validity of the claim because there is no disclosure in the specification of any algorithm showing how the function is achieved that is clearly linked to the claim language.</p> <p><b>“coordinate presentation”</b> means overlay said data of interest on the mass medium program or the program presentation sequence based on a specifically defined relationship between the mass medium program or the program segment presentation sequence and the data of interest.</p> <p><b>“mass medium program”</b> means a television, radio or broadcast print program that is sent simultaneously to a mass of subscribers such that the content is the same for every subscriber.</p> <p><b>“program segment presentation sequence”</b> is indefinite.</p>	<p>indefinite. Plain and ordinary meaning.</p> <p><b>“coordinate presentation”</b> requires no construction.</p> <p><b>“mass medium program”</b> means everything that is transmitted electronically to entertain, instruct or inform, including television, radio, broadcast print, and computer programming as well as combined medium programming, designed for multiple recipients.</p> <p><b>“program segment presentation sequence”</b> is not indefinite. It means “a sequence in which program segments are presented.”</p>

**U.S. Patent No. 7,801,304**

Claim 1	Claim Language	Amazon’s Proposed Constructions	PMC’s Proposed Constructions
1(pre)	A method for controlling the <b>decryption</b> of <b>programming</b> at a <b>subscriber station</b> , said method comprising the steps of:	<p>“<b>decryption</b>” means decoding, including deciphering and descrambling. This construction applies for every related term in the ’304 and ’749 patents, such as “encryption,” “encrypted,” “decryptor,” “decrypting,” “decrypt,” and “decrypter.”</p> <p>“<b>programming</b>” means something that is transmitted electronically to entertain, instruct or inform, including television, radio, broadcast print, and computer programs as well as combined medium programs.</p> <p>“<b>subscriber station</b>” means the station of someone who has elected to receive a product or service on a regularly-scheduled basis.</p>	<p>“<b>decryption</b>” means using a digital key in conjunction with a set of associated mathematical operations to decipher data. This term does not include descrambling of an analog television signal.</p> <p>“<b>programming</b>” means everything that is transmitted electronically to entertain, instruct or inform, including television, radio, broadcast print, and computer programming, at least a portion designed for multiple recipients.</p> <p>“<b>subscriber station</b>” — <i>see</i> proposed construction of “subscriber.” This term does not require further construction.</p>
1(a)	receiving programming, said programming having a first encrypted digital control signal portion and an encrypted digital information portion;		
1(b)	detecting said first encrypted digital control signal portion of said programming;		
1(c)	passing said first encrypted digital control signal portion of said programming to a <b>decryptor</b> at said subscriber station;	“ <b>decryptor</b> ” means standard decryption hardware or analog descrambling hardware capable of receiving encrypted information, using conventional decryption	“ <b>decryptor</b> ” does not require construction.

Claim 1	Claim Language	Amazon’s Proposed Constructions	PMC’s Proposed Constructions
		<p>techniques well known in the art as of 1987 to decrypt the encrypted information, and outputting the decrypted information.</p>	
1(d)	<p><b>decrypting said first encrypted digital control signal portion of said programming</b> using said decryptor at said subscriber station;</p>	<p><b>“decrypting said first encrypted digital control signal portion of said programming”</b> is indefinite because it attempts to claim all ways of achieving the recited result (decryption). Even interpreting the claimed result under 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) is insufficient to save the validity of the claim because there is no disclosure in the specification of any algorithm showing how the function is achieved that is clearly linked to the claim language.</p> <p>To the extent that 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) saves this limitation, the only act described in the specification is decrypting the information using conventional decryption techniques well known in the art as of 1987. Therefore, to the extent this claim is not indefinite, it should be construed pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) as covering the acts recited above and equivalents thereof.</p>	<p><b>“decrypting said first encrypted digital control signal portion of said programming”</b> is not indefinite. This term does not require construction. This term is not a step-plus-function claim element requiring 35 U.S.C. § 112(f) construction.</p>
1(e)	<p>passing said encrypted digital information portion of said programming to said decryptor;</p>		
1(f)	<p><b>decrypting said encrypted digital information portion of said programming</b> using said decryptor at said</p>	<p><b>“decrypting said encrypted digital information portion of said programming”</b> is indefinite. <i>See</i> Claim 1(d) above.</p>	<p><b>“decrypting said encrypted digital information portion of said programming”</b> is not indefinite.</p>

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