Exhibit C

Claim Chart for U.S. Patent No. 7,076,431 Based on Obviousness References

The Obviousness References below disclose and/or render obvious Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, and 14 of U.
7,076,431 in combination with other references, as set forth in the chart below and explained in Defendants' Inva
Defendants incorporate in this chart all applicable qualifications, clarifications, and other statements made in De
Contentions. This invalidity claim chart is based on Defendants' present understanding of Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
Parus's apparent construction of the claims, as set forth in Parus's Infringement Contentions. Defendants are no
apparent constructions, nor are Defendants admitting the accuracy of any particular construction. Where the cha
the reference 'discloses' a limitation, such disclosure may be express, inherent, or implicit. Moreover, to the exte
this reference does not disclose certain limitations in the asserted claims, such limitations would have been obvio
claim language to this reference, Defendants do not imply or admit that the claim language satisfies 35 U.S.C. §
any cell lacks citations to a charted reference, this should not be taken as an admission that the reference does no
corresponding limitation but rather indicates that Defendants do not presently intend to rely on the reference as d
limitation based on Defendants' present understanding of the claim limitation.

The following Obviousness References are charted below:

- U.S. Patent No. 6,427,165 to Anderson ("Anderson")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,112,203 to Bharat ("Bharat")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,397,212 to Biffar ("Biffar")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,418,433 to Chakrabarti ("Chakrabarti")
- J. Cho and H. Garcia-Molina, *The Evolution of the Web and Implications for an Incremental Crawler* ("C
- M. Chun and J. Wolfe, *Just Say No: How Are Visual Searches Terminated When There Is No Target Pre*
- U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2005/0108219 to De La Huerga ("De La Huerga")
- U.S. Patent No. 5,787,470 to DeSimone ("DeSimone")
- U.S. 6,317,778 to Dias ("Dias")
- JP H11265400A to Fujinami ("Fujinami")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,393,423 to Goedken ("Goedken")
- U.S. Patent No. 5,774,859 to Houser ("Houser")
- JP H9-311869 to Kurosawa ("Kurosawa")
- U.S. Patent No. 5,941,944 to Messerly ("Messerly")

- U.S. Patent No. 5,913,214 to Madnick ("Madnick")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,427,187 to Malcolm ("Malcolm")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,262,987 to Mogul ("Mogul")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,324,534 to Neal ("Neal")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,421,675 to Ryan ("Ryan")
- Network Working Group, Request for Comments 2182: Selection and Operation of Secondary DNS Serv
- U.S. Patent No. 6,650,998 to Rutledge ("Rutledge")
- University of Sheffield TREC-8 Q&A publication ("Sheffield")
- U.S. Patent No. 7,181,438 to Szabo ("Szabo")
- U.S. Patent No. 6,976,053 to Tripp ("Tripp")
- G. Michael Youngblood, *Web Hunting: Design of a Simple Intelligent Web Search Agent* ("Youngblood'

U.S. Patent No. 7,076,431	**References**
[1.pre] A system for retrieving information from pre-selected web sites by uttering speech commands into a voice enabled device and for providing to users retrieved information in an audio form via said voice enabled device, said system comprising:	See Exs. A1-A25, B1-B18, preamble.

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[1.a] a computer, said computer operatively connected to the internet;	See Exs. A1-A25, B1-B18, limitation 1.a. See also, e.g., disclosures below. "For example, a search engine may be instructed by an operator of information handling sys Internet for sources of information on the Internet regarding the Gettysburg Address or Pres Mission Pledge Speech. A determination is made at step 212 whether an information source satisfies the search criterion by containing the desired information, also known as a 'hit.' If found, the network continues to be searched until a predetermined condition is met, for exar passed or until a site containing the desired information is found." (Anderson, 4:27-38.) "Referring now to FIG. 3, a flow diagram of a method in accordance with the present invent method 300 begins with a search for information possibly located on a network at step 310. instruct a search engine to search the Internet for information regarding President Kennedy' landing men on the moon. The user would type in the string 'JFK MOON SPEECH', and ba search engine would look for nodes on the network containing the words of the text string." "For example, method 400 may begin with a program running on information handling syst sources at step 410 for a certain type of information. The sources may be news sources for c category (i.e., computer technology new, medical technology news, weather news, etc.). Alt may begin with a program running on information handling system 100 for browsing the ne casually finding information of interest or entertainment. Such a program may be a network an Internet browser." (Anderson, 6:31-41.) Anderson, FIGS. 2-3 *** "In a computerized method, a set of documents is ranked according to their content and thei topic distillation. The documents include links that connect the documents to each other, eit graph is constructed in a memory of a computer system. In the graph, nodes represent the do

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	edges represent the links. Based on the number of links connecting the various nodes, a subs to form a topic. A second subset of the documents is chosen based on the number of directe nodes. Nodes in the second subset are compared with the topic to determine similarity to the weight is correspondingly assigned to each node. Nodes in the second subset having a relev predetermined threshold are pruned from the graph. The documents represented by the rema are ranked by connectivity based ranking scheme." (Bharat, Abstract.) "It has become common for users of host computers connected to the World Wide Web (the browsers and search engines to locate Web pages having specific content of interest to users Digital Equipment Corporation's Alta Vista search engine, indexes hundreds of millions of computers all over the world. The users of the hosts compose queries, and the search engine the queries, e.g., pages that include key words of the queries. These pages are known as a re 23.) "In order to help users locate Web pages of interest, a search engine 140 maintains an index memory, for example, disk storage. In response to a query 111 composed by a user, the search engine 140 returns a result set 112 which satisfies the te query 111. Because the search engine 140 stores many millions of pages, the result set 112, 111 is loosely specified, can include a large number of qualifying pages. These pages may, actual information need. Therefore, the order in which the result 112 set is presented to the the usefulness of the search engine 140. A good ranking process will return "useful" pages b so." (Bharat, 4:9-21.) "For IDF weights, we measured frequency of occurrence of terms in a collection of 400,000 "http://www.yahoo.com". We boost the weights of terms i that appear in the original user qu example three." (Bharat, 7:28-32.) "When examining a page, we fetch it and compute its relevance, if not previously processed fetched, or enough top ranked pages have been found relevant, for example, fifteen. In the la terminates, and in the former case the process starts a new round until the quota of pages to (step 340), one hundred in our preferred implementation. The last set of rankings determine

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	returned as the result set 112. The motivation for stopping each round when a fixed number preferred our implementation, have been fetched is that it is usually sufficient if the top rank because these pages tend to be represented by high degree nodes that have a high influence nodes. After this point, it is more profitable to execute another round than to continue with t 51.) *** "In this paper we study how to build an effective incremental crawler. The crawler selective updates its index and/or local collection of web pages, instead of periodically refreshing the The incremental crawler can improve the 'freshness' of the collection significantly and brin timely manner. We first present results from an experiment conducted on more than half mi months, to estimate how web pages evolve over time. Based on these experimental results, choices for an incremental crawler and discuss their trade-offs. We propose an architecture which combines the best design choices." (Cho at Abstract.) "A crawler is a program that automatically collects Web pages to create a local index and/or pages. Roughly, a crawler starts off with an initial set of URLs, called seed URLs. It first re by the seed URLs, extracts any URLs in the pages, and adds the new URLs to a queue of U the crawler gets URLs from the queue (in some order), and repeats the process. In general, t index and/or local collection in two different ways. Traditionally, the crawler visits the web desirable number of pages, and stops visiting pages. Then when it is necessary to refresh the builds a brand new collection using the same process described above, and then replaces the brand new one. We refer to this type of crawler as a periodic crawler. Alternatively, the cra pages after the collection reaches its target size, to incrementally update/refresh the local co incremental update, the crawler refreshes existing pages and replaces 'less-important' pages important' pages. When the crawler operates in this mode, we call it an incremental crawler ***

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