

# EXHIBIT M4

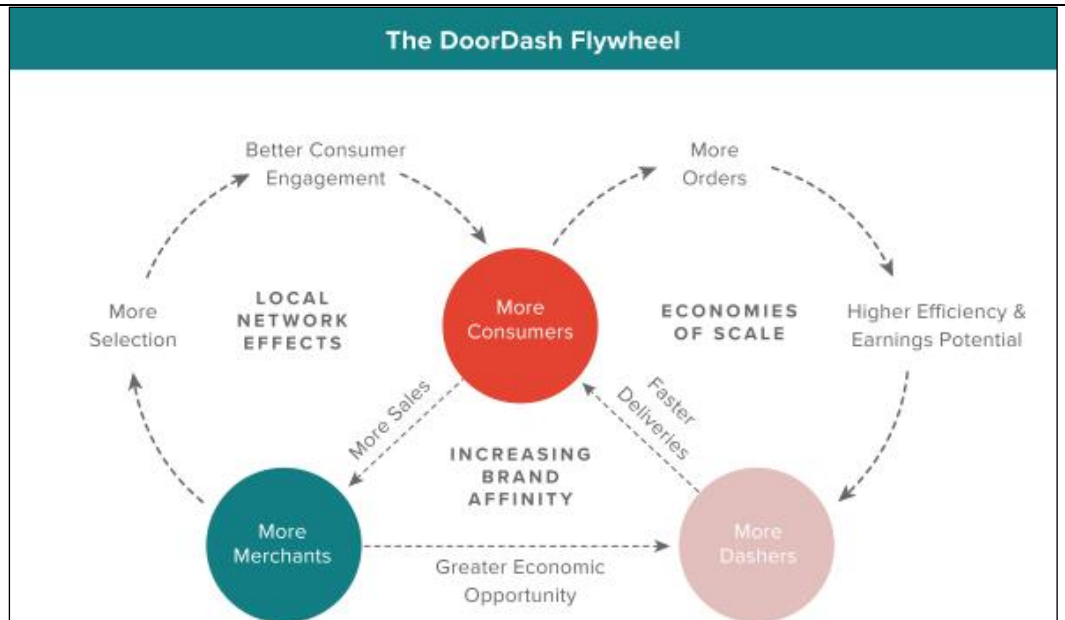
This claim chart is meant to be illustrative for purposes of meeting Plaintiff's pleading obligations and should not be construed as binding or limiting.

# Ameranth

## U.S. Patent No. 11,847,587

### Claim 7 Chart

<p>7. An intelligent backoffice and handheld/mobile distributed computing network with varying, multi-modes of contact, and parallel operational capabilities for use in completing remotely initiated hospitality tasks in the hospitality market comprising</p>	<p>DoorDash has implemented a sophisticated network of interconnected web server computers that showcase intelligent, improved, and parallel operational capabilities tailored for the hospitality market. This network, in line with Claim 7 of the '587 patent, employs multi-modes of contact and supports multiple communication protocols, ensuring robust and flexible interactions among consumers, merchants, and delivery personnel (Dashers). The system's strength lies in its multi-user environment, which is efficiently managed through a centralized data platform or master database.</p> <p>This central data platform is pivotal to DoorDash's operation, as it consolidates data from various sources—consumer interactions, transactional data, and real-time events from DoorDash's suite of applications. By integrating machine learning algorithms, the network can adapt and optimize its operations, enhancing the overall efficiency of the service. This adaptability is evident in the way DoorDash dynamically manages delivery routes, balancing demand from consumers with the supply of Dashers and inventory from merchants. The intelligence of the network allows for predictive modeling, which anticipates order readiness and optimizes delivery routes for efficiency and customer satisfaction.</p> <p>DoorDash's Vice President of Analytics and Data Science's insights reinforce the network's capability to collect comprehensive data, centralize it for accessibility, and utilize it for a 360-degree view of the marketplace—hallmarks of the interconnected web server computers described in Claim 7. This approach not only improves operational performance but also drives better consumer engagement and economic opportunity, thus aligning with the '587 patent's emphasis on an intelligent, data-driven network designed to meet the complex needs of the hospitality market.</p> <p>DoorDash develops, tests, integrates, uses, operates, manages, and maintains a 'parallel operational' based network set of interconnected and improved "Intelligent Web Servers with multi modes of contact", utilizing Machine Learning (ML) with parallel operational capabilities for multi-users, via multi-communications protocols while integrating with its "central data platform" (i.e. "master database"). This system meets all the limitations of the '587 claims, as is detailed below, to complete remotely initiated hospitality food and drink delivery and pick-up tasks triggered by and from consumers, produced by merchants (restaurants, etc.), and delivered by Dashers. The DoorDash Flywheel diagram, shown below, makes evident that the DoorDash operates in accordance with its overall series of linked services and via its "360-degree picture" central ("Flywheel") and technology platform framework:</p>
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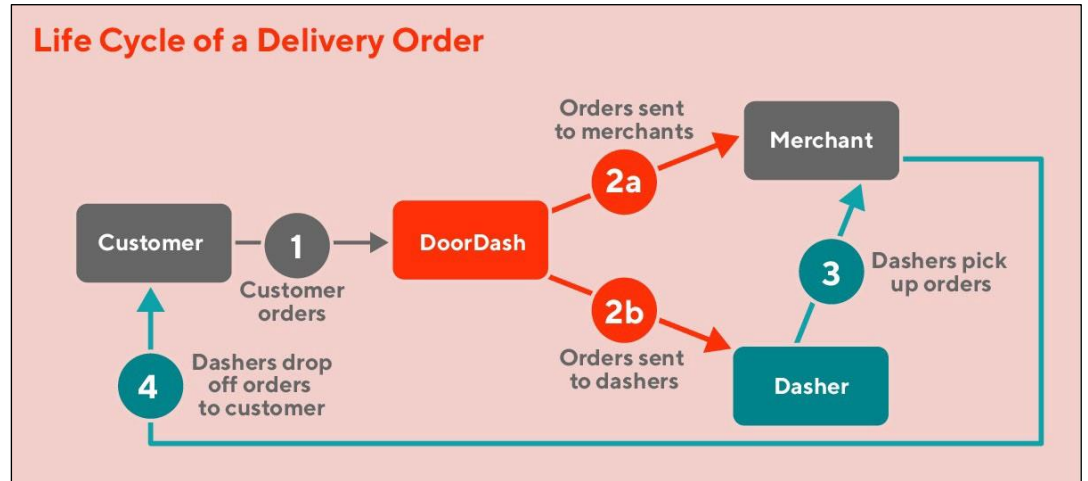
This was confirmed on August 17, 2022, by DoorDash’s Vice President of Analytics and Data Science Jessica Lachs in an interview on “Leveraging Data to Delight Customers Despite a Challenging Supply Chain” (see Exh #98) in which she states:

*“And so for us, it’s really about collecting as much information as we can about all sides of the marketplace, bringing all of that data together into a central data platform, where all of that data is accessible no matter the source. Whether it is coming from our production systems, transactional data, whether it is event data in our apps, whether that’s the consumer app, the dasher app, the merchant app... whether it is coming from our CRM systems. All of that data needs to come in to one central place so that we can tie it together and use the insights together to create a 360 degree picture of what’s happening on our platform and off our platform so that we can use that information not just to provide accurate menus and inventory for consumers but also so we can send the right email communications to consumers, to dashers, so that we really have a full picture of what’s happening and can use that for personalization and to help all three sides of our marketplace really optimize that they are at their peak efficiency.”*

*“So, for us, we want data to be easily accessible to all the different teams that need access to it. Analytics, being one of the largest customers of data at DoorDash, of course, but the way we think about our data models is really about increasing accessibility and consistency to that data. So, having all of our data in one central place and making sure that it is high in performance and so like query speeds are fast and that data models are thoughtful, so that it makes it a lot easier for data scientists, analysts, operators, product managers to be able to query the data that is needed and use the data in our production, in our production systems as well. So, we try to be thoughtful about how we structure our data models and how we ensure that all of the different production systems tie together into that central, as you mentioned, that central data lake.”*

### The DoorDash Life Cycle of a Delivery Order

In the blog article from the DoorDash Engineering team titled “Next-Generation Optimization for Dasher Dispatch at DoorDash” (see Exh. 84) they state that the DoorDash platform “...powers an on-demand marketplace involving real-time order demand and dasher [(drivers)] supply. Consumers ask for goods to be delivered from a merchant to their location. To fulfill this demand, [DoorDash] present dashers with delivery routes, where they move between picking up orders at merchants and delivering them to consumers”, followed by the diagram below:



Moreover, they assert the intelligence of their platform “Our dispatch system seeks high dasher efficiency and fulfillment quality by considering driving distance, time waiting for an order to be ready, delivery times as seen by the consumer, and more. Given incomplete information about the world, the system generates many predictions, such as when we expect an order to be ready for pickup, to model the real-world scenarios. With this data, the dispatch system generates future states for every possible matching and decides the best action to take, given our objectives of efficiency and quality.” See also Note 1 and Note 2 below.

NOTE 1: To the extent, if any that DoorDash contends that it does not infringe, one or more of the ‘587 claim elements, they infringe under the Doctrine of Equivalents (DOE).

NOTE 2: One or more of the 149 exhibits shown below, are incorporated into the support for their infringement of each of the elements the ‘587 claim elements.

### How DoorDash Work for Restaurants

In the DoorDash Blog article “How Does DoorDash Work for Restaurants?” (See Exh 116), DoorDash states:

*“Restaurants can grow online with DoorDash by driving more sales on the app and through their own website, using Delivery, Pickup, and DashPass to unlock the active (and hungry) customer base.”*

Regarding how customers place DoorDash Orders, the article states:

*“Restaurants can grow online with DoorDash by driving more sales on the app and through their own website, using Delivery, Pickup, and DashPass to*

*unlock the active (and hungry) customer base.*

*When customers are ready to place an order on Marketplace, they browse restaurants on the DoorDash app or website. Customers can search for their favorite establishments, or filter restaurants by cuisine, location, promotions and more. They enjoy the ease and convenience of browsing thousands of restaurants in a single app, as well as the ability to track orders and get restaurant-quality food anytime, anywhere.*

*Customers can also place orders through Storefront, an online ordering system that gives restaurants direct, commission-free orders through their website, social media, and Google Search & Maps.*

*Once the customer chooses a restaurant, they place their order, pay for it on the app or online, and receive an estimated delivery time. That's when restaurants receive the order via their chosen order protocol.*

Regarding how restaurants receive DoorDash Orders, the article states:

*“The order protocol is the way that restaurants receive orders from DoorDash. Restaurants can choose to receive orders on the device of their choice to maximize their off-premise efficiency. Storefront orders are processed in the same way as Marketplace orders. Restaurants have two options for their DoorDash order protocol.*

***Option 1: Use the POS integration***

*Maximize efficiency by integrating DoorDash with your point of sale (POS) system or aggregator. DoorDash integrates with leading POS and technology systems, including Square, Toast, Deliverect, ItsaCheckmate, Redcat and many more.*

*This allows you to receive DoorDash orders directly to your POS system and then straight to your kitchen, which reduces the risk of human error. DoorDash also has an open API which enables partners to build integrations to manage their menu, store, and order data.*

***Option 2: Use a tablet***

*You can download the DoorDash Order Manager app, our all-in-one tool for receiving, organizing, and tracking pickup and delivery orders. DoorDash can also provide a tablet for you for a small weekly fee. Just order it by contacting support or choosing the option when signing up for DoorDash.*

*With the Order Manager app, restaurant operators can adjust prices and menu items in real time, including deactivating (and reactivating) specific items that are out of stock. The Order Manager app also helps restaurant managers coordinate with Dashers, prepare for large scheduled orders, pause orders when it gets too busy, and contact both the customer and DoorDash support.*

*When a customer places a DoorDash order, you will receive a notification on the Order Manager app allowing you to quickly and efficiently process*

*orders. Just be sure your tablet volume is on loud and the device is placed somewhere that is easily accessible by staff.”*

The article also discusses using the Business Manager App for iPhone or Android:

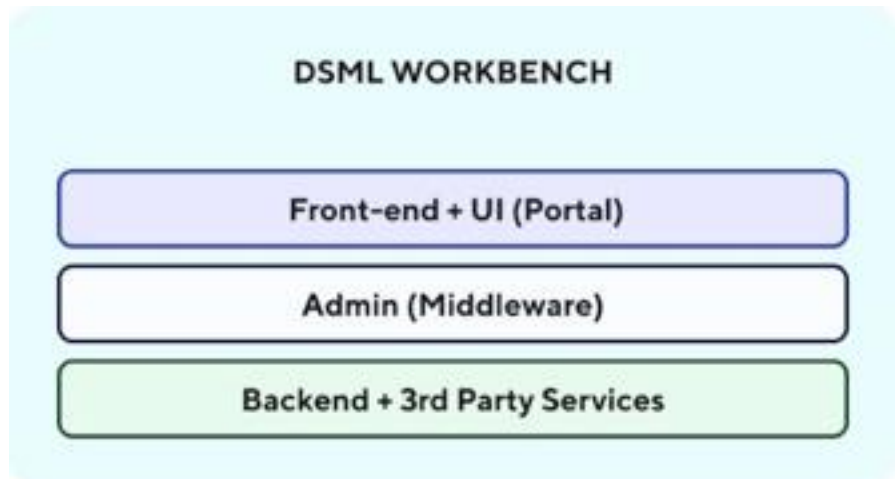
***Bonus: Business Manager App***

*“Download the Business Manager App on the App Store or Google Play Store to manage your restaurant on the go. The Business Manager app makes it easy to track orders and review performance, all from your phone. Monitor a Dasher's location, access 24/7 support, mark items out of stock, update store hours, get analytics, and more from the app.”*

In the blog article by the DoorDash Engineering team title “Transforming MLOps at DoorDash with Machine Learning Workbench”, states how DoorDash has developed an internal Machine Learning (ML) Workbench to enhance data operations and support their data scientists, analysts, and AI/ML engineers. The importance of ML at DoorDash is emphasized, given its applications across the platform's ecosystem involving customers, Dashers, and merchants. The ML Workbench serves as a centralized hub for tasks in the machine learning lifecycle, including building, training, tuning, and deploying machine learning models. (See Exh. 121)

DoorDash's ML Workbench streamlines the machine learning process by providing a space for data collection, organization, and use in ML algorithms. It was designed with user-centered principles, aiming to create a best-in-class internal tool that is functional, usable, aesthetically pleasing, and integrates well with DoorDash's internal tools ecosystem. The development strategy was iterative, focusing on understanding user pain points, designing solutions, running user tests, and optimizing for better velocity and productivity.

Key components of the ML Workbench include front-end UI (Portal), Admin (Middleware), and Backend + 3rd Party Services. Through user research and interviews, DoorDash categorized users into admins, end users, and operators, tailoring the Workbench's features to their needs. Features such as model viewing, testing predictions, and model performance monitoring were added to streamline daily workflows and accelerate model development velocity.



The implementation of the ML Workbench has led to significant improvements in the efficiency and user experience of DoorDash's engineering and data science teams.

	<p>The tool facilitated better observability of features and models, and the future vision includes diversifying adoption, improving feature and model observability, and continuing a user-centric development approach.</p> <p>This ML Workbench and its capabilities align well with Claim 7 of the patent, as it is an embodiment of an interconnected, intelligent web server network with multi-modes of contact, multi-communications protocols, and multi-user and parallel operational capabilities. The master database's role within this framework is also showcased, where it integrates with the network of web servers and is accessible via a database API, which intelligently learns, updates, and stores data. The Workbench's integration with various ML lifecycle stages and its emphasis on efficiency and reliability reflect the innovations described in Claim 7, particularly in the context of improving network efficiency and reliability.</p> <p>The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, the Doctrine of Equivalents, even if the precise terminology used in the claim does not perfectly match the description provided, elements in DoorDash's network that perform substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve substantially the same result can be considered equivalent to the claim's elements. This doctrine allows for a broader interpretation, ensuring that innovations that are not identical in terminology but are equivalent in function and purpose are still protected under the claim. Therefore, DoorDash's network may be considered to meet the claim's limitations under the DOE, as it exhibits characteristics and functionalities equivalent to those outlined in the claim, even if the specific wording differs in the description.</p> <p>See Exh 1 - 149</p>
<p>a network of distributed and linked backoffice servers that are continuously synchronized in real time and which are enabled to be remotely accessed and managed by a system administrator via a web based interface;</p>	<p>DoorDash has created a robust distributed computing platform that consists of a network of interconnected and intelligent web servers, which can be accessed and controlled by system administrators through a web-based interface. This network enables multi-user engagement and supports multi-modes of contact through the use of hardware, software, and networking services, to offer an industry leading online hospitality system.</p> <p>The interconnected web server system includes a suite of interfaces such as websites, mobile apps, and APIs, underpinned by a backend-for-frontend architecture that facilitates communication between the client and server. This network harnesses popular technologies like Next.js, Express.js, and Node.js to serve content efficiently to various client devices through the internet, with a focus on performance, flexibility, and user experience.</p> <p>DoorDash's web servers operate on powerful clusters to handle the extensive scale of their operations, ensuring that content is served swiftly and reliably to meet the demands of consumers, merchants, and Dashers. The system's infrastructure is designed to scale dynamically, adjusting to the number of client requests by utilizing server clusters, which are assigned unique IP addresses for seamless communication over the internet.</p> <p>The web-based interface for system administrators is central to DoorDash's</p>

operational model, allowing for the orchestration of data and application processes across the network. This interface is essential for the management of the intricate DoorDash ecosystem, enabling administrators to monitor, control, and optimize the system's performance and reliability.

The interconnectivity of DoorDash's web server network is exemplified by its use of server-side rendering and migration to a microservices architecture, enhancing the system's reliability and scalability. The transition to this architecture involved adopting new programming languages and technologies, such as Kotlin and the Java Virtual Machine, to improve the system's fault tolerance and efficiency.

DoorDash's adoption of a microservices architecture, with a backend-for-frontend layer, reflects the patent claim's emphasis on a networked web server system that can be accessed and controlled via a web-based interface. This architecture has allowed DoorDash to compartmentalize their application into domain-specific services, leading to reduced errors and latency, and enabling the system to deliver a responsive and reliable service to its users.

As stated above, as to the 'one network of said interconnected web server computers', and confirmed below, DoorDash develops, tests, integrates, uses, operates, manages, and maintains a "distributed computing" platform of clustered set of interconnected and vastly improved "Intelligent Web Servers with multi modes of contact". DoorDash uses a combination of web server hardware, software, and networking services to create a very powerful and effective online web-based hospitality system, as confirmed below.

The DoorDash web server system includes a website, mobile website, APIs, mobile apps (iOS and Android), and backend-for-frontend (BFF) architecture and functionality. Their interconnected web servers, as is shown herein, is a DoorDash engineered custom developed set of interconnected web servers while including several well-known and widely used web server-based technologies.

A webserver serves content (images, text, menu, video, audio, video stream, etc.) over the internet (or network) to a calling device (client) that runs on computer hardware. There can be one or more calling clients at any given moment. The computer hardware that the webserver runs on can be any device with a network connection (laptop, server computer, mobile device, etc.).

To serve content, a webserver listens on a network port (virtual point where network connections start and end) for a request from a client (browser, mobile app, webapp, desktop app, etc.) sent via a networking communication protocol (i.e., HTTP or HTTPS). The webserver interprets and processes that request and returns a response to the client with the resources requested (text, images, menus, code, etc.). Depending on the scale of the webserver running web application(s), for example the DoorDash system, more powerful linked computer servers or sets/clusters of servers will be used to run a bigger system.

Each web server has an IP address associated with it that allows it to communicate with other computers over the internet. When a user types in a name of a website in the browser, such as DoorDash.com, the Domain Name System (DNS) finds the correct IP Address of that domain name and directs the user accordingly (see Exh. 83). Using the "ping" command from any Windows or MacOS PC on DoorDash.com



returns the IP address of **104.18.29.209**, as screen in this screenshot:

```

-Pro:~ [11:25:28]
> $ ping doordash.com
PING doordash.com (104.18.29.209): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=0 ttl=58 time=9.813 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=1 ttl=57 time=11.659 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=2 ttl=58 time=14.275 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=3 ttl=57 time=14.175 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=4 ttl=57 time=9.486 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=5 ttl=58 time=13.449 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=6 ttl=57 time=11.120 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=7 ttl=57 time=14.248 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=8 ttl=58 time=10.253 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=9 ttl=57 time=10.014 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=10 ttl=57 time=10.555 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=11 ttl=57 time=13.055 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=12 ttl=57 time=9.903 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=13 ttl=58 time=10.249 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=14 ttl=57 time=9.591 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=15 ttl=57 time=12.271 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=16 ttl=57 time=10.375 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=17 ttl=57 time=9.300 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=18 ttl=57 time=11.719 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=19 ttl=57 time=10.877 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=20 ttl=57 time=10.174 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=21 ttl=57 time=14.072 ms
64 bytes from 104.18.29.209: icmp_seq=22 ttl=57 time=9.514 ms
^C
--- doordash.com ping statistics ---
23 packets transmitted, 23 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 9.300/11.311/14.275/1.703 ms
-Pro:~ [11:26:12]
> $

```

In the blog article “Improving Web Page Performance at DoorDash Through Server-Side Rendering with Next.JS” (see Exh. 1) by the DoorDash Engineering Team, they affirm multiple facts regarding the DoorDash system including the use of a webserver and how it works. Specifically, they state that that they needed to upgrade the user experience for desktop and mobile and employ Google’s web metrics as a benchmark for creating a faster web service. Furthermore, they state that they use Next.js, Express.js, Node.js as part of their web server system, technologies which are very popular today with developers and are in fact web server (backend) technologies. Lastly, and more importantly, they state that their system needed more “flexibility” from the web server hosting and therefore they decided to build and implement their own custom web server using next.js and express.js. The article states the following:

*“The DoorDash app was running on a client-side system prone to loading issues, poor SEO, and other issues. By moving to server-side rendering, we hoped that we could upgrade a number of key elements, including:*

*Enhancing the user experience: We wanted to improve the user experience by shortening page-load times. This aligns with the recent introduction of Google’s web metrics that favor fast, lightweight pages on modest mobile devices. These metrics have significant influence on the page rank assigned by Google.*

*Enabling Bundle Size Optimization: Our existing client-side rendered single-page app (CSR, SPA) was becoming difficult to optimize because the size of*

*the JavaScript and other resource bundles had become bloated.*

*Improving SEO: We set out to deliver optimal SEO metadata using server-side rendered content. Whenever possible, it is better to deliver fully formed web content to search engines rather than waiting for client-side JavaScript to render the content. One approach: Move API calls from the client browser (north-south) to the server-side (east-west), where performance typically is better than on a user's device."*

*"Many engineers at DoorDash are huge fans of the Next.js team and Vercel. Vercel's infrastructure was built for Next.js, providing both an amazing developer experience and a **hosting infrastructure** that make working with Next.js easy and maximally optimized."*

*"At DoorDash, however, we needed a little more flexibility and customization than Vercel could offer when it comes to how we deploy, build, and host our apps. We opted instead for the **custom-server approach to serving pages via Next.js** because it provided us more flexibility in how we hosted our app within our existing Kubernetes infrastructure."*

*"**Our custom server is built** with Express.js and leverages our in-house JavaScript server toolkit, which provides out-of-the-box functionality like logging and metrics collection."*

*"Before rolling out our new service to production, we needed to know how much traffic it could support and what resources it required... After an initial audit we saw that not all cores were being utilized to spread the processing load. As a result we used Node.js's cluster API to make use of all the pod's cores, which quadrupled the pod's request capacity".*

Node.js "...is an open-source, cross-platform runtime environment that allows developers to create all kinds of server-side tools and applications in JavaScript. The runtime is intended for use outside of a browser context i.e., running directly on a computer or server OS (see Ex. 2). (For a simple example of how to create a server to start listening to HTTP requests see Ex. 11).

Express.js "... is a back-end web application framework for Node.js. It is designed for building web applications and APIs. It has been called the de facto standard server framework for Node.js" (see Ex. 3).

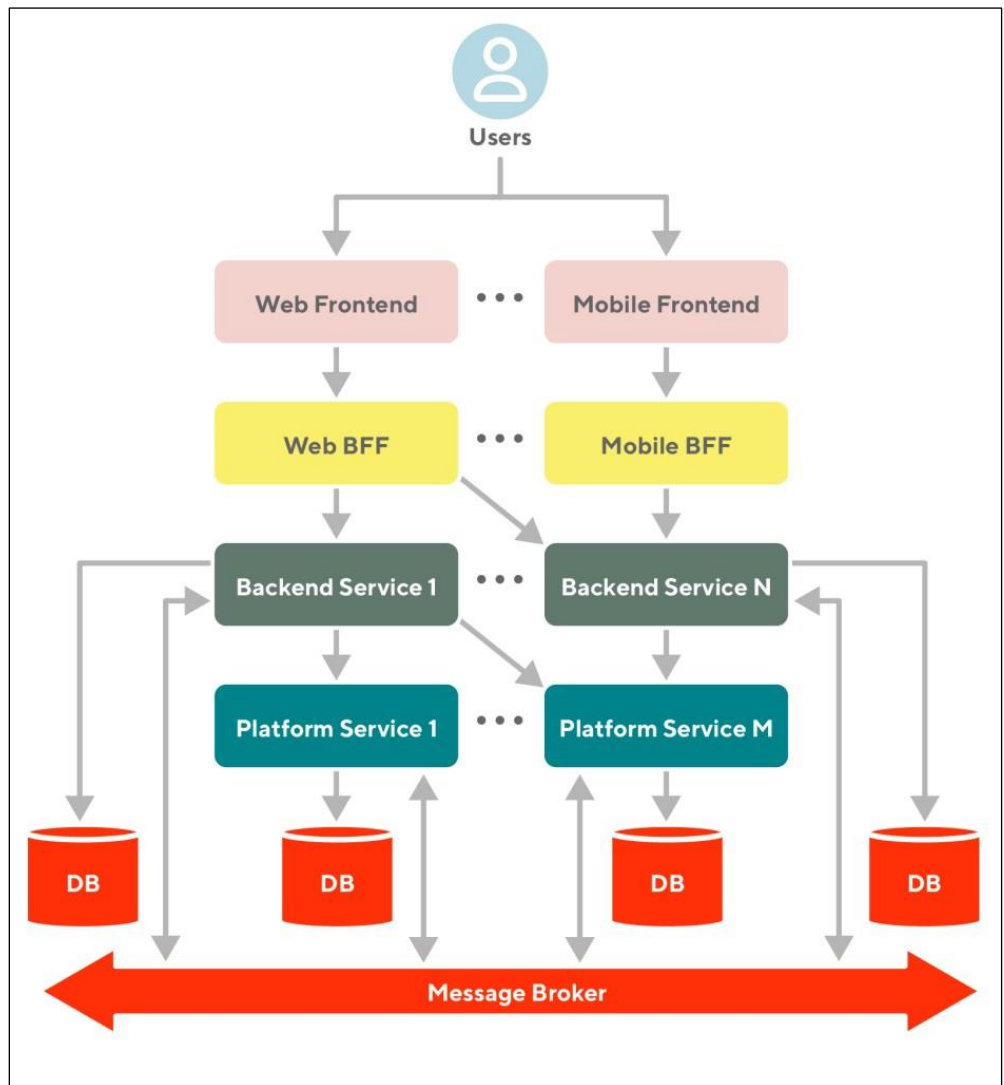
Next.js is a server rendered React (JavaScript) framework used to create high performing web applications and has become very popular in the tech world. *"Next.js handles the tooling and configuration needed for React, and provides additional structure, features, and optimizations for your application. Next.js is a JavaScript framework that enables you to build superfast and extremely user-friendly static websites, as well as web applications using React. This feature allows Next.js to build hybrid applications that contain both server-side rendered and statically generated pages"* (see Ex. 4.).

Furthermore, in 2019, DoorDash rebuilt their web UI using the React and Next.js frameworks. At that time, they also implemented server-side rendering (a method of rendering web applications on the server and serving a static HTML page loaded with data specific to the requested page to the user). This helped to improve the

performance of the overall web application by shortening page-load times, improve bundle size optimizations, and improving SEO (see Exh. 27).

The original DoorDash platform was originally a monolithic application written in Python using the Django web framework with a PostgreSQL database. As the platform grew, they started to have problems with reliability and scaling. Around 2018 they instituted a code freeze and began migrating to microservices. At this time, they also migrated to the Kotlin language, and their services now run on the java virtual machine (JVM) (see Exh 20, 21, 22, 40).

DoorDash was able to improve the efficiency and reliability of their platform using a microservices architecture. By breaking up their application into domain-specific parts they were able to reduce errors and latency. They state in the article “Future-proofing: How DoorDash Transitioned from a Code Monolith to a Microservice Architecture” (see Exh. 20) that “... final design for our new microservice architecture consisted of five different layers, ranging from the user experience to the core infrastructure. Each layer provides functionality to the upper layer and leverages the functionality exposed by the lower layer [as shown below]”:



These layers include (see Exh 20):

*“Frontend layer: Provides frontend systems (like the DoorDash mobile app, Dasher web app, etc.) for the interaction with consumers, merchants, and Dashers that are built on top of different frontend platforms.*

*BFF layer: The frontend layer is decoupled from the backend layer via BFFs. The BFF layer provides functionality to the frontend by orchestrating the interaction with multiple backend services while hiding the underlying backend architecture.*

*Backend Layer: Provides the core functionality that powers the business logic (order cart service, feed service, delivery service, etc.).*

*Platform layer: Provides common functionality that is leveraged by other backend services (identity service, communication service, etc.).*

*Infrastructure layer: Provides the infrastructural components that are required to build the site (databases, message brokers, etc.) and lays the foundation to abstract the system from the underlying environment (cloud service provider).”*

In this, DoorDash’s new architecture they introduced the backend-for-frontend (BFF) “...an application connecting the consumer-facing client and the services providing general purpose APIs. Client requests go to the BFF, which then orchestrates the aggregation of information needed by the client”. The BFF is a software architecture pattern (see Exh 40) used by microservices which “...shifted from thick-client applications to **interfaces delivered via the web, a trend that has also enabled the growth of SAAS-based solutions in general**”. As such BFF can be considered as “...the user-facing application as being two components - a client-side application living outside your perimeter, and a **server-side component (the BFF)** inside your perimeter”. The perimeter of the BFF is the webserver.

In the blog article by the DoorDash engineering team Platform Optimization Through Better API Design (see Exh. 22) they state in the introduction:

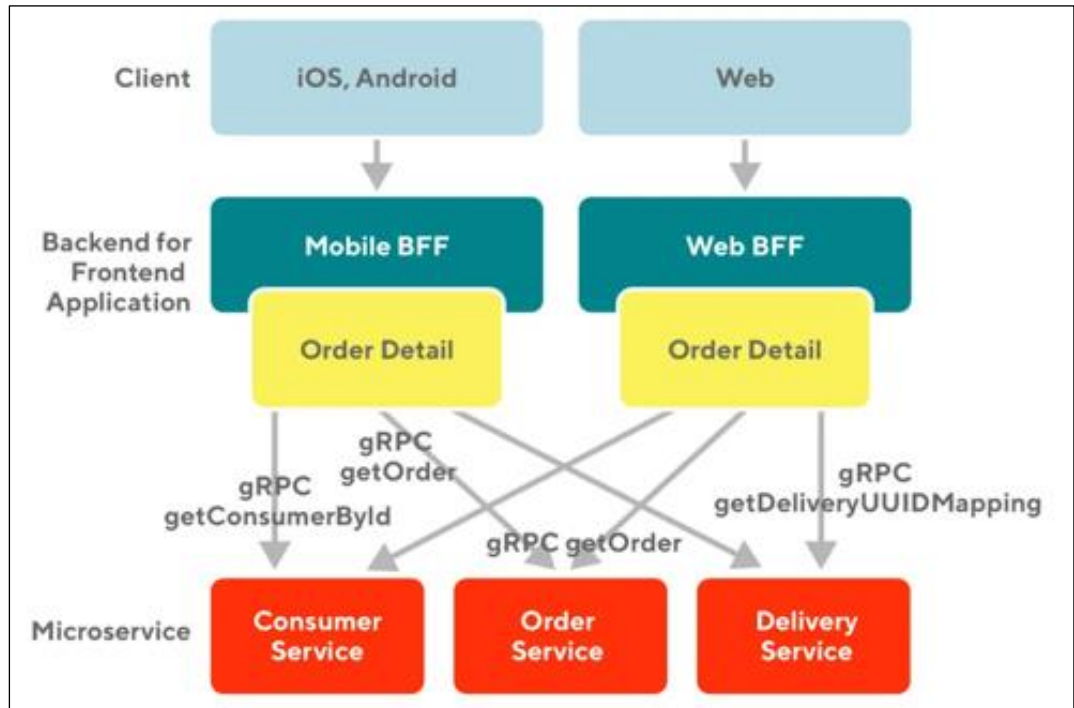
*“As DoorDash migrated from a monolithic codebase to a microservices architecture, we found an opportunity to refine our API design. Beyond simple functionality, we determined best practices in making APIs that help our applications load quickly, use minimal storage, and, most importantly, avoid failures.”*

*“APIs, the connective tissue of a software platform, can offer performance improvements when properly designed. At DoorDash, the APIs relay frontend client requests to backend services and provide the information that users see in our apps, such as the estimated time when a food order will be delivered. If the APIs perform at maximum efficiency, client requests and responses all process more quickly” (see Exh 20, 21, 40).*

In their new architecture they introduced the backend-for-frontend (BFF) “... an application connecting the consumer-facing client and the services providing general purpose APIs. Client requests go to the BFF, which then orchestrates the aggregation of information needed by the client”. The BFF is a software architecture pattern (see

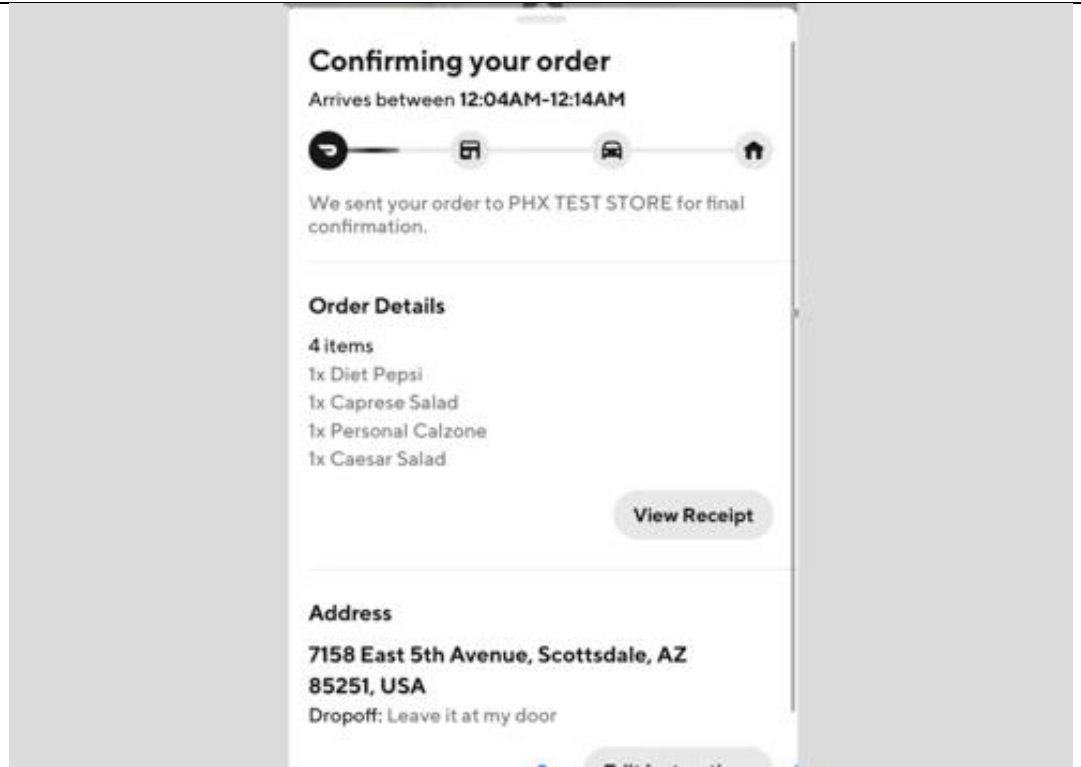
Exh 40) used by microservices which “...shifted from thick-client applications to interfaces delivered via the web, a trend that has also enabled the growth of SAAS-based solutions in general”. As such BFF can be considered as “...the user-facing application as being two components – a client-side application living outside your perimeter, and **a server-side component (the BFF)** inside your perimeter”. The perimeter of the BFF is the webserver.

As shown “...in the diagram below ...when the BFF receives the order details request, it orchestrates the calls to the consumer service, order service, and delivery service, **ultimately assembling the response details into a consolidated order detail response**. Building APIs using domain-specific services, orchestrated by the BFF, makes it easier to understand which RPCs are called and how they are executed” (see Exh. 41).

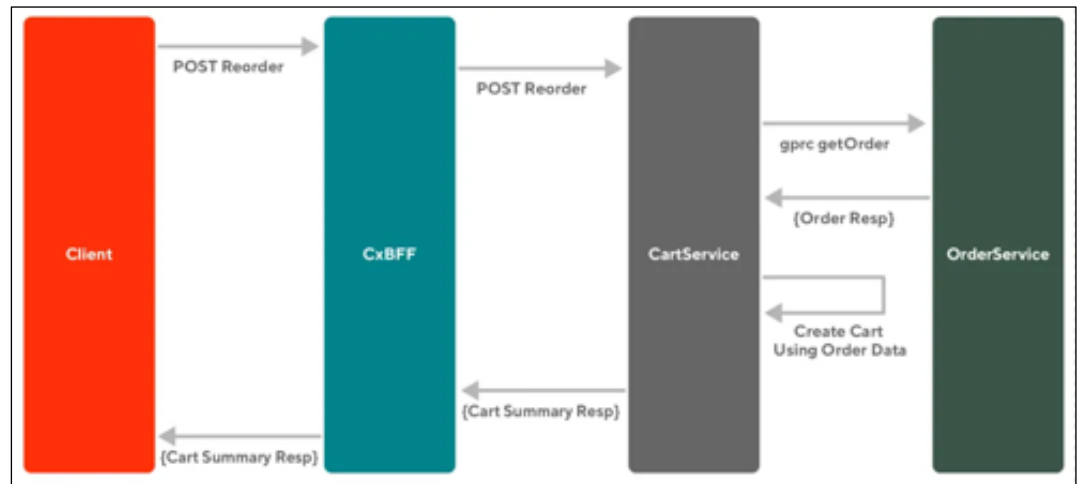


BFF is the core service that permits their large system to be pieced into various backend sub-systems (microservices) for performance improvements and easier maintainability. They go on to state that:

*“At DoorDash, our APIs primarily support information on food orders, whether that’s an order placed by a consumer and sent to a restaurant, a delivery request sent to a Dasher, or a Dasher’s progress in bringing a food order to a consumer. For example, two main endpoints, order detail and order delivery status, populate our order tracking page, [as] shown in [the figure below]”*



*“When we redesigned the Reorder endpoint, we wrote the Reorder API so it would read the order information it needs to create the new cart instead of passing the large order data over the network to create the new cart, as shown [below]...[here] in our redesigned order flow, we reduce network traffic by writing the Reorder API so that it reads the order detail and creates the new cart, simplifying its role.... The client only needs metadata for the new cart from the Reorder endpoint, so we only return a cart summary response to the client instead of the whole cart. Compared to the previous flow, shown in Figure 4, we not only eliminate the request to call GET order cart from the client, but also make both the request and response very light.”*



**Fault Tolerance with RPC Fallbacks in DoorDash’s Microservices**

In the blog article “Improving Fault Tolerance with RPC Fallbacks in DoorDash’s Microservices” by the DoorDash Engineering team (see Exh 119), they state that:

*“...the industry today is replacing legacy monolithic architectures with microservices to capitalize on the promise of better scalability and developer productivity. As with anything in distributed systems, this new architecture comes with tradeoffs — most notably complexity. Interservice communication is done through remote procedure calls, or RPCs, which add a whole new set of issues to consider. But designing for fault tolerance from the start can ensure the system continues to operate properly in the event of failures.”*

*“DoorDash uses a microservices architecture that employs gRPC to communicate between services. Product microservices return content to clients in the user’s preferred language. The translated content is fetched from the platform’s translation microservice. A translation client simplifies the interaction with the translation systems, exposing a simplified interface that different teams can use to fetch translated content.”*

*“With the myriad strategies described here to mitigate failures, it is possible to keep systems operational despite them. The fallbacks we have deployed to improve our system’s fault tolerance is just one of the many initiatives DoorDash undertakes to provide our customers the best service possible.”*

### **Node.js SDK**

Recently, DoorDash further customized its webservers (again which runs on node.js) by creating a new API called DoorDash Node.js SDK which *“...care of the boilerplate work of using our API, like setting up the authentication token and making HTTP requests. SDKs generally make it faster to use an API because they take care of this boilerplate work so you can get right to the task you’re trying to achieve—say, creating a delivery and requesting a Dasher. In the screenshot below, the code on the left creates a delivery using the Create Delivery API directly; the code on the right, using the DoorDash Node.js SDK.”* See Exh 41.

```

1 import axios, { AxiosResponse } from "axios";
2 import { v4 as uuidv4 } from "uuid";
3 import { IDropOff, IPickup } from "./models";
4 import jwt from "jsonwebtoken";
5
6 export async function createDelivery() : Promise<AxiosResponse<string>> {
7   const body = JSON.stringify({
8     external_delivery_uuid: uuidv4(),
9     pickup_address: "1000 4th Ave, Seattle, WA, 98104",
10    pickup_phone_number: "+1(650)5555555",
11    dropoff_address: "1201 3rd Ave, Seattle, WA, 98101",
12    dropoff_phone_number: "+1(650)5555555",
13  });
14
15  try {
16    const response = await axios.post(
17      "https://openapi.doordash.com/drive/v2/deliveries",
18      body,
19      {
20        headers: {
21          Authorization: "Bearer " + getToken(),
22          "Content-Type": "application/json",
23        },
24      }
25    );
26
27    return response;
28  } catch (error) {
29    console.error(error);
30  }
31 }
32
33 export function getToken() {
34   return jwt.sign(
35     // Payload
36     {
37       aud: "doordash",
38       iss: process.env.DEVELOPER_ID,
39       kid: process.env.DEVELOPER_KEY_ID,
40     },
41     // secretOrPrivateKey
42     Buffer.from(process.env.BASE_64_SIGNING_SECRET, "base64"),
43     // Options
44     {
45       algorithm: "HS256",
46       expiresIn: "1800s",
47     }
48   );
49 }

```

```

1 import { DeliveryResponse,
2   DoorDashAuthorizationError,
3   DoorDashClient,
4   DoorDashResponse } from "@doordash/sdk";
5
6 import { v4 as uuidv4 } from "uuid";
7
8 const client = new DoorDashClient({
9   developer_id: "{your developer_id}",
10  key_id: "{your key_id}",
11  signing_secret: "{your signing_secret}"
12 });
13
14 client.createDelivery({
15   external_delivery_id: uuidv4(),
16   pickup_address: "1000 4th Ave, Seattle, WA, 98104",
17   pickup_phone_number: "+1(650)5555555",
18   dropoff_address: "1201 3rd Ave, Seattle, WA, 98101",
19   dropoff_phone_number: "+1(650)5555555",
20 }).then((response: DoorDashResponse<DeliveryResponse>) => {
21   // do something
22 }).catch((err: any) => {
23   // handle error
24 });

```

## AWS Web Server Hosting and Location

DoorDash migrated their hosting from Heroku to Amazon Web Services (AWS) sometime in 2015. They built a Docker image of their app to make the transition easier. At that time DoorDash adopted “Amazon RDS Postgres” as primary data store and then in 2018 migrated to “Amazon Aurora Postgres.”

Since 2019, they have been using the following AWS services: Amazon ElastiCache (in-memory caching service), Amazon Relational Database Service (aka RDS is a collection of database services), Amazon Aurora (scalable MySQL and PostgreSQL database service), Amazon CloudWatch (monitoring and observability service), Amazon DynamoDB (NoSQL database service), Amazon Kinesis (real time video process and analyzing service), and Amazon Redshift (data warehouse service). DoorDash also uses Amazon EC2 compute resources. This is likely how they host their Kotlin/Java application (see Exh. 23, 24, 25, 26).

## Web Technology Surveys

W3Techs, World Wide Web Technology Surveys (See Ex. 8) identifies DoorDash as using multiple server, client, and programming technologies to operate their system (see Ex 13). These include but not limited to the following:

**Content Management System:** *Salesforce Customer 360 (used on a subdomain)*

**Server-side Programming Language:** [ASP.NET](#) Microsoft’s Active Server Pages technology on the .NET framework.

**Client-side Programming Language:** *JavaScript, Bootstrap is an HTML, CSS.*

**Web Servers:** *Cloudflare Server and [Envoy](#). Cloudflare Server is a web server*



developed by Cloudflare. Envoy Proxy is a proxy server designed for large service-oriented architectures.

**Reverse Proxy Service:** Cloudflare provides a content delivery network.

**DNS Server Provider through Cloudflare.** DNS allows websites to found by name such as DoorDash.com on webservers.

lookup another site:  [Site Info](#)  
Get our [site info tools](#).

**Site Info - Doordash.com**  
Overview of web technologies used by Doordash.com.

**Website Background**

Description on Homepage	DoorDash Food Delivery & Takeout - From Restaurants Near You Delivery & takeout from the best local restaurants. Breakfast, lunch, dinner and more, delivered safely to your door. Now offering pickup & no-contact delivery.									
Popularity rank	Number 643 of all websites according to Alexa									
Main visitors locations	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Visitors</th> <th>Country Rank</th> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>94.5%</td> <td>521</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>1,237</td> </tr> </table>	Country	Visitors	Country Rank	United States	94.5%	521	Canada	4.3%	1,237
Country	Visitors	Country Rank								
United States	94.5%	521								
Canada	4.3%	1,237								

**Content Management System**

Salesforce Customer 360 used on a subdomain	Salesforce Customer 360 provides platforms that enables companies to connect with customers and partners.
--	---

**Server-side Programming Language**

ASP.NET	Microsoft's Active Server Pages technology on the .NET framework.
---------	---

**Client-side Programming Language**

JavaScript	JavaScript is a lightweight, object-oriented, cross-platform scripting language, often used within web pages.
------------	---

**JavaScript Library**

Bootstrap used on a subdomain	Bootstrap is an open source HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework.
----------------------------------	--

**Web Servers**

Cloudflare Server	Cloudflare Server is a web server developed by Cloudflare.
Envoy	Envoy Proxy is a proxy server designed for large service-oriented architectures.

**Web Hosting Provider**

Salesforce used on a subdomain	Salesforce is a US-based provider of cloud-based software. This includes the former Demandware brand. <small>hosting info partly based on data from ipinfo.io</small>
-----------------------------------	--

**Data Center Provider**

Salesforce used on a subdomain	Salesforce is a US-based provider of cloud-based software. This includes the former Demandware brand.
-----------------------------------	---

**Reverse Proxy Service**

Cloudflare	Cloudflare provides a content delivery network.
------------	---

**DNS Server Provider**

Cloudflare	Cloudflare provides DNS servers and other web services.
------------	---

**StatsCrop**

StatsCrop.com is a free online website analyzer. Using this service, the following website information for DoorDash.com is generated including the location of their servers, name server info, DNS information and whois profile (see Ex. 10):

**Server Location**

**Site Server**

Server Location  
Where are Doordash.com website's servers located? The servers are being hosted in United States.

#	IP Address	Country / Region	City
1	104.18.41.135	United States	-
2	172.64.146.121	United States	-
3	2606:4700:4400:6812:2987	United States	-
4	2606:4700:4400:ac40:9279	United States	-

## Name Servers

**Site Domain**

Domain Profile Domain Whois DNS Record **Name Server**

**Name Server**

The table below shows the Name Server for the domain name Doordash.com.

#	Name Server	IP Address
1	ns1.doordash.com	162.159.6.188
2	ns2.doordash.com	162.159.7.107

## Domain Whois

**Domain Whois**

Domain Whois is a query and response protocol that is widely used for querying databases that store the registered users or assignees of a domain name. The following information is the Whois of the domain Doordash.com. [Whois Lookup](#)

```

Domain Name: doordash.com
Registry Domain ID: 180892463_D09A26_COM-930N
Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.registrar.amazon.com
Registrar URL: https://registrar.amazon.com
Updated Date: 2020-09-28T04:51:24.29Z
Creation Date: 2013-06-28T19:11:18Z
Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2029-06-28T19:11:18Z
Registrar: Amazon Registrar, Inc.
Registrar IANA ID: 668
Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@amazon.com
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2067731368
Reseller:
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp/clientTransferProhibited
Registry Registrant ID:
Registrant Name: On behalf of doordash.com owner
Registrant Organization: Whois Privacy Service
Registrant Street: P.O. Box 81206
Registrant City: Seattle
Registrant State/Province: WA
Registrant Postal Code: 98188-1226
Registrant Country: US
Registrant Phone: +1.2065771368
Registrant Phone Ext:
Registrant Fax:
Registrant Fax Ext:
Registrant Email: owner-7142752@doordash.com.whoisprivacyservice.org
Registry Admin ID:
Admin Name: On behalf of doordash.com administrative contact
Admin Organization: Whois Privacy Service
Admin Street: P.O. Box 81206
Admin City: Seattle
Admin State/Province: WA
Admin Postal Code: 98188-1226
Admin Country: US
Admin Phone: +1.2065771368
Admin Phone Ext:
Admin Fax:
Admin Fax Ext:
Admin Email: admin-7142752@doordash.com.whoisprivacyservice.org
Registry Tech ID:
Tech Name: On behalf of doordash.com technical contact
Tech Organization: Whois Privacy Service
Tech Street: P.O. Box 81206
Tech City: Seattle
Tech State/Province: WA
Tech Postal Code: 98188-1226
Tech Country: US
Tech Phone: +1.2065771368
Tech Phone Ext:
Tech Fax:
Tech Fax Ext:
Tech Email: tech-7142752@doordash.com.whoisprivacyservice.org
Name Server: ns1.doordash.com
Name Server: ns2.doordash.com
DNSSEC: signed-by-owner
URL of the ICANN WHOIS Data Problem Reporting System: http://wdprs.internic.net/
--- Last updated of WHOIS database: 2020-09-28T04:51:24.487Z ---
For more information on Whois status codes, please visit https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/epp
By submitting a query to the Amazon Registrar, Inc. WHOIS database, you agree to abide by the following terms. The data in Amazon Registrar, Inc.'s WHOIS database is provided by Amazon Registrar, Inc. for the sole purpose of assist
Visit Amazon Registrar, Inc. at https://registrar.amazon.com
Contact information available here: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/domain-contact-support.html
© 2023, Amazon.com, Inc., or its affiliates
    
```

More importantly, StatsCrop.com shows the following webserver DNS records for DoorDash.com (see Exh. 10).

*Note: DNS is “...a hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. The table below shows the DNS record for the domain name DoorDash.com” (see Exh. 83).*

**DNS Record**

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. The table below shows the DNS record for the domain name Doordash.com.

Host	Type	Content
doordash.com	A	104.18.41.135
doordash.com	A	172.64.146.121
doordash.com	NS	ns1.doordash.com
doordash.com	NS	ns2.doordash.com
doordash.com	MX	aspmx3.googlemail.com
doordash.com	MX	aspmx2.googlemail.com
doordash.com	MX	aspmx.l.google.com
doordash.com	MX	alt1.aspmx.l.google.com
doordash.com	MX	alt2.aspmx.l.google.com
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=2rcRtAlUdxwEDyypqVQDk9KnrUcnNvMlp74YRRSA
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=oinRvdbIMV4Ncm6r26vumPZi8wTqV3myZrProfB1M
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=pESHdbY1NwhG6Ajwm--kYJO-HSojW7qY90GxlgslLqos
doordash.com	TXT	ALIAS for doordash-prod-lb-1965037934.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=rDKNCs9n0YSMDrp6GFzCzA882ULUJ3FWNHqMzHTaHUK
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=GWpsrxGOKS4wrPZn8v6cPpWIS4Vuu32W0qMGTesM
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=_nNAi3u-62bMXOhq8KHCRaYgz_jigCvNUE9l_3nVDw
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=UcvKd6e6kDERFeXTToJDRNxtKRQBHh_DxMGd2yFMWg
doordash.com	TXT	stripe-verification=972a79921adf9a3d42e966695a8abe1a145b5eb4d7c2373d05ba7a1bbd535fb4
doordash.com	TXT	cloudbees-domain-verification=465857a9eee140720ace1308ce419d23b24d6062
doordash.com	TXT	docuSign=b7b1054-c73b-4575-9b4-e5099789c105
doordash.com	TXT	atlassian-domain-verification=WynfBPqkThUeFbQh1YhvhBd+YgTVhL3K74H7ZbQojdYSieNeHvZwXKFASKU6RB
doordash.com	TXT	dropbox-domain-verification=zqgh8mdbs1rt
doordash.com	TXT	MS=ms82589317
doordash.com	TXT	google-site-verification=xtkTO7NjESGULS-Txeg7QuZ7T6qhzv8zHegJ8l3Rl0
doordash.com	TXT	v=spf1 include:doordash.com_nspf_vall_email include:%()_ip.%()_ehlo.%()_d._spf_vall_email -all
doordash.com	TXT	atlassian-domain-verification=Nhx5JpLIPH2KCKSAAYeMsQTJODdBCbnf5J00Q9K09LH50Zeu2J0H9HF0DlQg/
doordash.com	TXT	apple-domain-verification=gLrbxW5eiM6T0bPk
doordash.com	TXT	facebook-domain-verification=ke0mqpx0oog5awccellkzi7f7oxn2u
doordash.com	TXT	adobe-idp-site-verification=4c435e2e07ad31e38e2b8eef37dd43422b6eef6dec8b746a240258dd8a2f96e9

doordash.com	TXT	nintex.60aff12781259a0069a20271
doordash.com	TXT	docuSign=5b94c41e-39e0-479d-b682-d928d5cd0d54
doordash.com	TXT	stripe-verification=80559cf6e421e37c6322149535e5ee3706683aac1844c3a9d3c41d9783e1ca63
doordash.com	TXT	stripe-verification=fc0a5eed89484d07c775f77cc99a8267651b02c0ce4c7b23bc0940e8f04be1
doordash.com	AAAA	2606:4700:4400::6812:2987
doordash.com	AAAA	2606:4700:4400::ac40:9279
www.doordash.com	A	172.64.155.210
www.doordash.com	A	104.18.32.46
www.doordash.com	AAAA	2606:4700:4400::6812:202e
www.doordash.com	AAAA	2606:4700:4400::ac40:9bd2
doordash.com	SOA	class: IN ttl: 300 mname: ns1.doordash.com rname: dns.cloudflare.com serial: 2285555019 refresh: 10000 retry: 2400 expire: 604800 minimum-ttl: 300

Who.is also reports similar information (see Exh 27). In the trace root, we an IP of 216.182.229.160. A search in who.is for that IP reveals an amazon AWS server:

The screenshot shows the 'who.is' website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Premium Domains', 'Transfer', 'Features', 'Login', and 'Sign Up'. Below the search bar, a blue banner reads 'Interested in domain names? Click here to stay up to date with domain name news and promotions at Name.com'. The main content area displays '216.182.229' with 'DNS information' and tabs for 'Whois', 'DNS Records', and 'Diagnostics'. The 'DNS Records' tab is active, showing a table of DNS records for 216.182.229. The table includes columns for Hostname, Type, TTL, Priority, and Content. The records listed are: SOA (TTL 900), and four NS records (TTL 3600) for x1.amazonaws.com, x2.amazonaws.com, x3.amazonaws.org, and x4.amazonaws.org, plus a pdns1.ultradns.net record. A footer contains links for 'Transfers', 'Premium Domains', 'Web Hosting', 'Website Builder', 'Contact Us', 'FAQs', and 'Terms of Service'.

Hostname	Type	TTL	Priority	Content
216.182.229	SOA	900		dns-external-master.amazon.com root@amazon.com 2006082303 3600 900 604800 900
216.182.229	NS	3600		x1.amazonaws.com
216.182.229	NS	3600		x2.amazonaws.com
216.182.229	NS	3600		x3.amazonaws.org
216.182.229	NS	3600		x4.amazonaws.org
216.182.229	NS	3600		pdns1.ultradns.net

### WebTechSurvey

This site lists the technologies used by a website (called technology stack). In the case of doordsh.com, webtechsurvey.com provides the following high-level summary report (see Exh 44):

The screenshot shows a report from 'Web Tech Survey' for the website 'www.doordash.com'. The report includes a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Web Technologies', 'HTTP Headers', 'Sign In', and 'Free Sign Up'. The main content is divided into several sections: 'Available Reports' (Technology Stack, Technology History, Subdomains, Backlinks, Domain Forwarding, Reverse IP), 'Security Profile' (Live site, Secure connection (HTTPS), Certificate valid, No outdated technologies detected), 'Social Media' (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram links), and 'Subdomains' (www.doordash.com, cdn.doordash.com, get.doordash.com, help.doordash.com, blog.doordash.com, work.doordash.com, identity.doordash.com, typography.doordash.com, support.doordash.com, stories.doordash.com). A central table lists various metrics for the domain, such as 'Web technologies detected on this domain' (29), 'Website rank' (3,105), 'Website Location' (US), 'Language' (English), 'Last technology update' (Jul 1, 2022), 'Total doordash.com subdomain count' (27), 'Top ranking subdomain' (www.doordash.com), 'IP Address' (172.64.155.210), 'Reverse IP Lookup' (13 websites share), 'Autonomous System Number (ASN)' (AS13335), 'Total linking domains' (12,640), 'Total linking IP' (5,380), and 'Certificate Issuer' (Cloudflare, Inc.).

Web technologies detected on this domain	29 technologies
Web technologies detected across all doordash.com subdomains	93 technologies
Website rank	3,105
Website Location	US
Language	English
Last technology update	Jul 1, 2022
Added technologies	1
Total doordash.com subdomain count	27 subdomains
Top ranking subdomain	www.doordash.com (Rank: 3,105)
IP Address	172.64.155.210
Reverse IP Lookup	13 websites share 172.64.155.210 IP address.
Autonomous System Number (ASN)	AS13335 (CLOUDFLARENET)
Total linking domains	12,640 domains
Total linking IP	5,380 IPs
Certificate Issuer	Cloudflare, Inc.
Certificate Expiration Date	Oct 2, 2022 (Valid)

For the technology stack implemented by DoorDash.com for their webserver, webtechsurvey.com reports the following (see Exh 44):

[www.doordash.com](https://www.doordash.com)

Website technology stack

TECHNOLOGY	TECHNOLOGY TYPE	VERSION	FIRST DETECTED
Node.js	Programming Languages		Jan 1, 2022
Polyfill	JavaScript Libraries		Jan 1, 2022
Polyfill IO	JavaScript Libraries		Jan 1, 2022
React	JavaScript Frameworks		Jan 1, 2022
srcset	Document Standards		Jan 1, 2022
styled-components	JavaScript Frameworks		Jan 1, 2022
UTF-8	Document Encoding		Jan 1, 2022
Viewport Meta	Document Standards		Jan 1, 2022
webpack	Miscellaneous		Jan 1, 2022

First Previous 1 **2** Next Last

[www.doordash.com](https://www.doordash.com)

Website technology stack

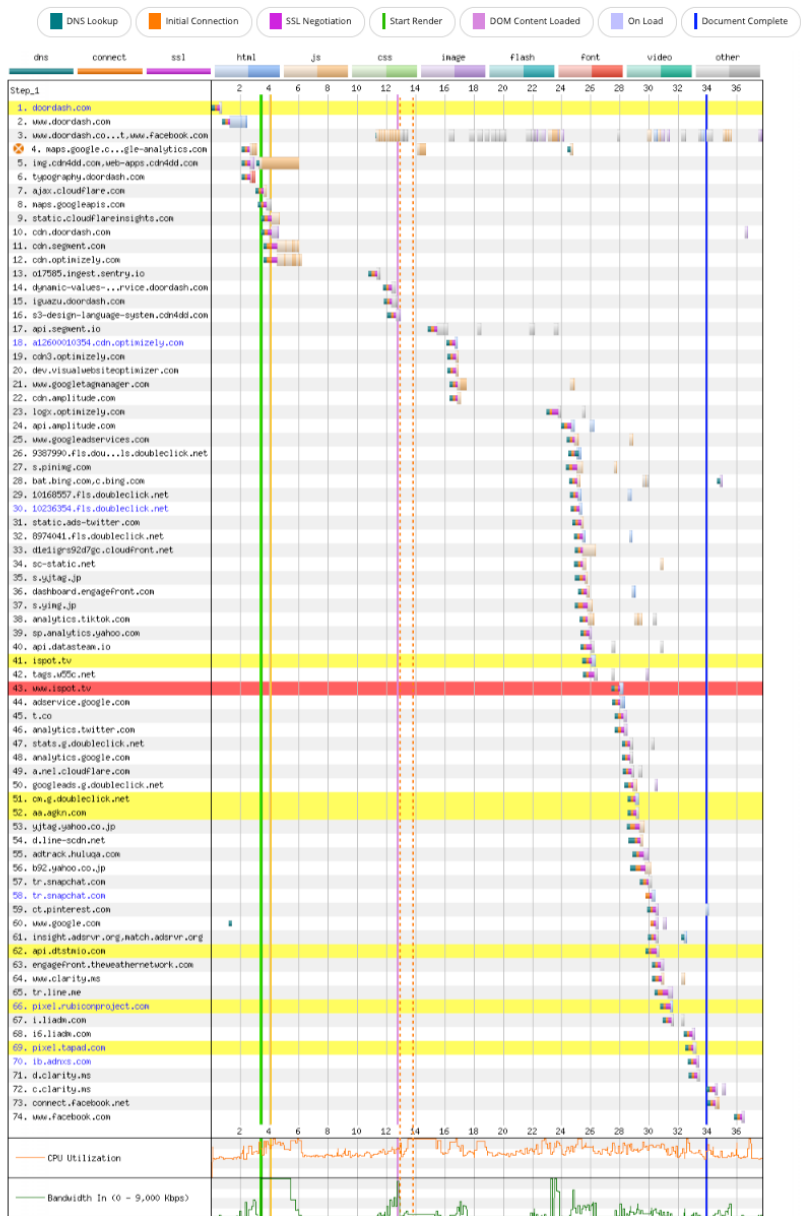
TECHNOLOGY	TECHNOLOGY TYPE	VERSION	FIRST DETECTED
SurveyMonkey	Surveys		Jul 1, 2022
Adjust	Fraud Detection and Prevention		May 1, 2022
AWS	Platform as a Service		May 1, 2022
Bing Domain Verification	Domain Verification		May 1, 2022
Cloudflare Rocket Loader	Widgets		May 1, 2022
Envoy	Reverse Proxy		May 1, 2022
Google Site Verification	Domain Verification		May 1, 2022
Google Workspace	Web Mail		May 1, 2022
X-UA-Compatible	Document Standards		May 1, 2022
Cart Functionality	Ecommerce		Feb 1, 2022
CloudFlare	Content Delivery Networks		Jan 1, 2022
Cloudflare Certificate	Certificate Authority		Jan 1, 2022
Cloudflare DNS	Name Server		Jan 1, 2022
Cloudflare Hosting	Web Hosting		Jan 1, 2022
Cloudflare Insights	Real user monitoring		Jan 1, 2022
Cloudflare Server	Web Servers		Jan 1, 2022
Description Meta	Document Standards		Jan 1, 2022
Google Maps API	Maps		Jan 1, 2022
JavaScript	Document Standards		Jan 1, 2022
Next.js	Web Application Frameworks		Jan 1, 2022

### WebPageTest.org

WebpageTest.org is a free internet service to test the performance of the websites, web server and web services. It's used primarily to identify bottlenecks in a website and web server performance so developers can optimize accordingly. Similar services include GTMetrix and Lighthouse by Google.

Running a test of <https://DoorDash.com/> on WebpageTest returned detailed tests results of the network connections, servers, and resources that DoorDash.com encompasses further evidencing DoorDash's use of a webserver (see Ex 16). The test results show that door dash implements a content delivery network (CDN) for resource caching and website performance. They also show DoorDash's integration with Google Maps Facebook, CloudFlare, Bing, Pinterest, Amazon Web Services (S3), SnapChat, and connections to and from APIs as seen in this screen shot.

#### Connection View



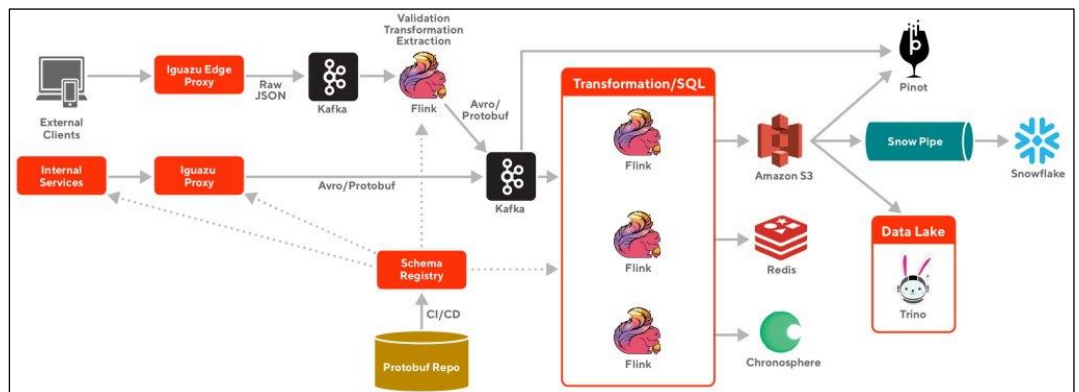
For a full detail of the test results in JSON format see Exh. 16.

**DoorDash Website**

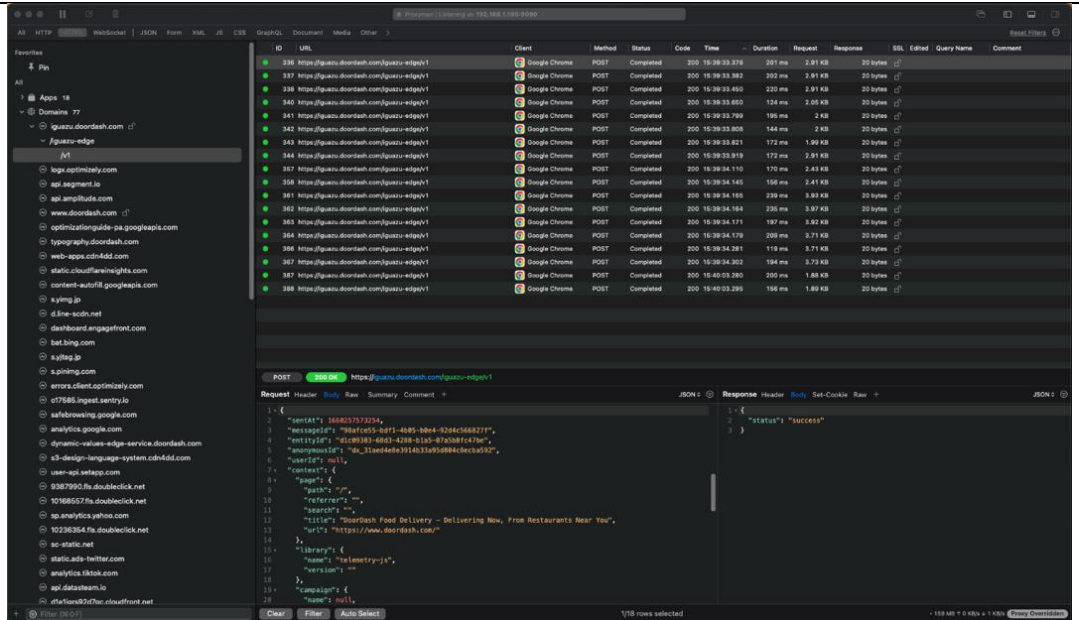
A Web Debugging Proxy tool captures request/response, messaging data and information about the connection to the server between a calling device and the DoorDash System.

Displayed are a series of “messages” or request/response being communicated between server and client from the address Iguazu.DoorDash.com which is the address to their custom built DoorDash Event engine (called Iguazu). The diagram below depicts the inner functioning of Iguazu taking from the DoorDash technical video presentation “Scaling our Data Platform” (see Exh 47) and the DoorDash engineering blog article “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” (see Exh 53). In this blog article they state the following:

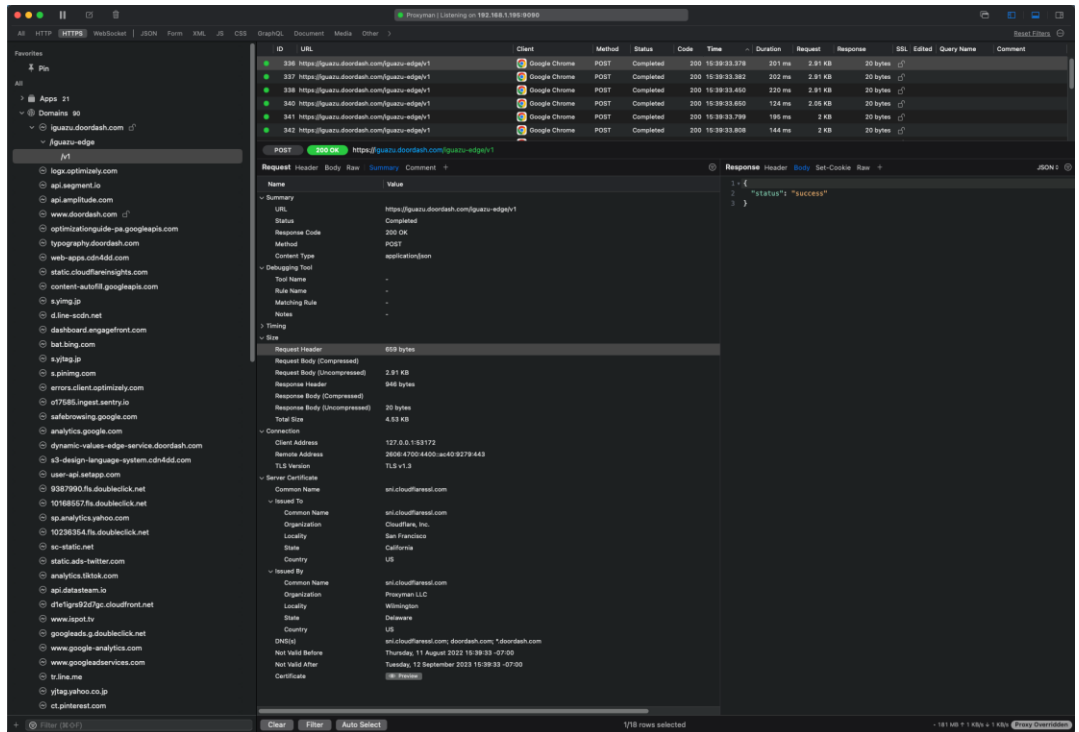
*“...[in] the past two years, we built the real time events processing system and scaled it to process hundreds of billions of events per day with a 99.99% delivery rate. The overall architecture of the system is depicted in [the figure below]” (see Exh. 53):*



Each message is a dataset containing various parameters used by the DoorDash system (client, server, etc.). Each message contains header information that details facts about the connection as should be below:



The summary tab provides the web server certificate authenticating the HTTPS connection, in this case as `sni.cloudflaressl.com`. This indicates that DoorDash has integrated CloudFlare’s SNI (Server Name Indication) into its custom webserver. According to CloudFlare “...SNI is an extension for the TLS protocol (formerly known as the SSL protocol), which is used in HTTPS. It’s included in the TLS/SSL handshake process in order to ensure that client devices are able to see the correct SSL certificate for the website they are trying to reach” (see Ex 7). We also see that the DNS lists CloudFlare and DoorDash.com.




Further, one can view the certificate authorizing the DoorDash web server as valid as seen below:



View Certificate

Proxyman CA (10 Aug 2022,  
sni.cloudflaressl.com



**sni.cloudflaressl.com**  
 Issued by: Proxyman CA (10 Aug 2022, )  
 Expires: Tuesday, September 12, 2023 at 3:39:33 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
✔ This certificate is valid

**Trust**

When using this certificate: Use System Defaults ?

**X.509 Basic Policy** no value specified

**Details**

**Subject Name**

**Country or Region** US

**Locality** San Francisco

**Organization** Cloudflare, Inc.

**Common Name** sni.cloudflaressl.com

**State/Province** California

**Issuer Name**

**Country or Region** US

**Locality** Wilmington

**Organization** Proxyman LLC

**Common Name** Proxyman CA (10 Aug 2022,

**Organizational Unit** <https://proxyman.io>

**State/Province** Delaware

**Serial Number** 2520296785

**Version** 3

**Signature Algorithm** SHA-256 with RSA Encryption ( 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11 )

**Parameters** None

**Not Valid Before** Thursday, August 11, 2022 at 3:39:33 PM Pacific Daylight Time

**Not Valid After** Tuesday, September 12, 2023 at 3:39:33 PM Pacific Daylight Time

**Public Key Info**

**Algorithm** RSA Encryption ( 1.2.840.113549.1.1.1 )

**Parameters** None

**Public Key** 256 bytes : F3 75 D9 72 0D 11 D4 67 ...

**Exponent** 65537

**Key Size** 2,048 bits

**Key Usage** Encrypt, Verify, Wrap, Derive

**Signature** 256 bytes : 7B 35 27 A5 F4 0E 0C EA ...

**Extension** Key Usage ( 2.5.29.15 )

**Critical** NO

**Usage** Digital Signature, Non-Repudiation, Key Encipherment, Data Encipherment

**Extension** Basic Constraints ( 2.5.29.19 )

**Critical** YES

**Certificate Authority** NO

**Extension** Extended Key Usage ( 2.5.29.37 )

**Critical** NO

**Purpose #1** Server Authentication ( 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1 )

**Purpose #2** Client Authentication ( 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2 )

**Extension** Subject Key Identifier ( 2.5.29.14 )

**Critical** NO

**Key ID** A4 03 8F DA 26 CE E8 D0 F5 EE 24 6B D4 4B 0F C4 51 8D CF BA

**Extension** Subject Alternative Name ( 2.5.29.17 )

**Critical** NO

**DNS Name** sni.cloudflaressl.com

**DNS Name** doordash.com

**DNS Name** \*.doordash.com

**Extension** Authority Key Identifier ( 2.5.29.35 )

**Critical** NO

**Data** 30 00

**Extension** Netscape Certificate Comment ( 2.16.840.1.113730.1.13 )

**Critical** NO

**Data** This Root certificate was locally generated by Proxyman for SSL Proxying. If you are browsing a website through Proxyman with SSL Proxying enabled, you would see this certificate as a part of a certificate chain. Please see <https://proxyman.io> for more in...

**Fingerprints**

**SHA-256** 02 4F 22 0A AF CB 39 71 0E B1 24 9A 96 A2 44 FA D0 76 5E 94 49 C9 D7 58 5E 13 64 F3 23 0A 78 69

**SHA-1** 7B B0 9B 12 96 03 3B D6 01 B7 B3 91 1C 6A BB 75 1A B0 CE 68

? OK

**BuiltWith**

BuiltWith is a tool that provides insights into the technologies used on websites. It can be especially helpful for understanding the tech stack of a particular company by analyzing the various web technologies and tools they utilize for their online presence.

For DoorDash, analytics and tracking technologies are a crucial part of their operation. According to the data from BuiltWith, some of the top analytics technologies used in the top 1 million sites include Google Analytics, Global Site Tag, Facebook Pixel, Facebook Signal, and Google Conversion Linker, among others . These tools are essential for administrators and executives as they provide real-time data and metrics which are vital for decision-making. The ability to track user behavior, conversion rates, and other key performance indicators (KPIs) helps in making informed strategic decisions, optimizing user experience, and improving service delivery. (See Exh. 122)

Developers integrate analytics tools with a website and its server by inserting specific code snippets provided by the analytics service into the site's pages. These code snippets, often referred to as tracking codes or tags, are designed to capture and send data to the analytics platform each time a user interacts with the website. This can include page views, clicks, form submissions, and more. The data collected is then processed and presented in the analytics dashboard. For more sophisticated tracking, developers may use tag management systems to deploy and manage multiple analytics and marketing tags to streamline integration and data collection processes.

# DOORDASH.COM

- Technology Profile
- Detailed Technology Profile
- Meta Profile
- Performance Profile
- Relationship

## Analytics and Tracking

[View Global Trends](#)

### Optimizely

[Optimizely Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Optimizely](#)

Optimizely empowers companies to deliver more relevant and effective digital experiences on websites and mobile through A/B testing and personalization.

[A/B Testing](#) · [Conversion Optimization](#) · [Personalization](#) · [Site Optimization](#)

### Adjust

[Adjust Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Adjust](#)

Mobile app tracking system.

[Mobile](#)

### Recruitics

[Recruitics Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Recruitics](#)

Recruitment marketing and analytics.

[Marketing Automation](#)

### Hubspot

[Hubspot Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Hubspot](#)

Hubspot provides marketing information and leads via inbound marketing software.

[CRM](#) · [Marketing Automation](#)

### Spendgo

[Spendgo Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Spendgo](#)

Digital marketing solution for eCommerce.

[Marketing Automation](#)

### Segment

[Segment Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Segment](#)

Segment gives you the ability to instrument your web app for analytics once, and then send your data to any number of analytics services. Previously known as Segment.io

[Customer Data Platform](#)

### Amplitude

[Amplitude Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Amplitude](#)

Mobile analytics platform.

[Mobile](#)

 Cloudflare Insights

[Cloudflare Insights Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Cloudflare Insights](#)

Visitor analytics and threat monitoring.  
Application Performance · Audience Measurement

 Sift Science

[Sift Science Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Sift Science](#)

Sift Science monitors a site's traffic in real time and alerts you instantly to fraudulent activity.  
Fraud Prevention

 New Relic

[New Relic Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using New Relic](#)

New Relic is a dashboard used to keep an eye on application health and availability while monitoring real user experience.  
Application Performance

 Google Analytics

[Google Analytics Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Google Analytics](#)

Google Analytics offers a host of compelling features and benefits for everyone from senior executives and advertising and marketing professionals to site owners and content developers.  
Application Performance · Audience Measurement · Visitor Count Tracking

 Google Universal Analytics

[Google Universal Analytics Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Google Universal Analytics](#)

The analytics.js JavaScript snippet is a new way to measure how users interact with your website. It is similar to the previous Google tracking code, ga.js, but offers more flexibility for developers to customize their implementations.

 Google Analytics 4

[Google Analytics 4 Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Google Analytics 4](#)

Google Analytics 4 formerly known as App + Web is a new version of Google Analytics that was released in October 2020.

 Twitter Analytics

[Twitter Analytics Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Twitter Analytics](#)

A tool that helps website owners understand how much traffic they receive from Twitter and the effectiveness of Twitter integrations on their sites. Includes Twitter Conversion Tracking.  
Conversion Optimization

 Bing Universal Event Tracking

[Bing Universal Event Tracking Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Bing Universal Event Tracking](#)

Universal Event Tracking (UET) is a simple and powerful campaign measurement solution that allows you to track key conversion goals important to your business.  
Conversion Optimization · Retargeting / Remarketing

 Facebook Signal

[Facebook Signal Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Facebook Signal](#)

Journalists use Signal to surface relevant trends, photos, videos and posts from Facebook and Instagram for use in their storytelling and reporting.

 Facebook Pixel

[Facebook Pixel Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Facebook Pixel](#)

Facebook Pixel is Facebook's conversion tracking system for ads on Facebook to websites.

### Facebook Conversion Tracking

[Facebook Conversion Tracking Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Facebook Conversion Tracking](#)

Conversion tracking functionality from Facebook, allows a user to track advertisement clicks.  
Conversion Optimization

### DoubleClick Floodlight

[DoubleClick Floodlight Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using DoubleClick Floodlight](#)

Floodlight is feature of DoubleClick ads that allows advertisers to capture and report on the actions of users who visit their website after viewing or clicking on one of the advertiser's ads.

### Global Site Tag

[Global Site Tag Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Global Site Tag](#)

Google's primary tag for Google Measurement/Conversion Tracking, Adwords and DoubleClick.

### Twitter Website Universal Tag

[Twitter Website Universal Tag Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Twitter Website Universal Tag](#)

A tool from Twitter that makes it possible for advertisers to track website conversions and manage tailored audience campaigns.

### Twitter Conversion Tracking

[Twitter Conversion Tracking Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Twitter Conversion Tracking](#)

Twitter ads conversion tracking code.  
Conversion Optimization · Conversion Tracking

### Google Conversion Linker

[Google Conversion Linker Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Google Conversion Linker](#)

Detects the ad click information in your conversion page URLs and stores this information to associate an ad click with a conversion.

### LinkedIn Insights

[LinkedIn Insights Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using LinkedIn Insights](#)

The LinkedIn Insight Tag is a piece of lightweight JavaScript code that you can add to your website to enable in-depth campaign reporting and unlock valuable insights about your website visitors and for conversion optimization of ads.  
Conversion Optimization

### Cloudflare Web Analytics

[Cloudflare Web Analytics Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using Cloudflare Web Analytics](#)

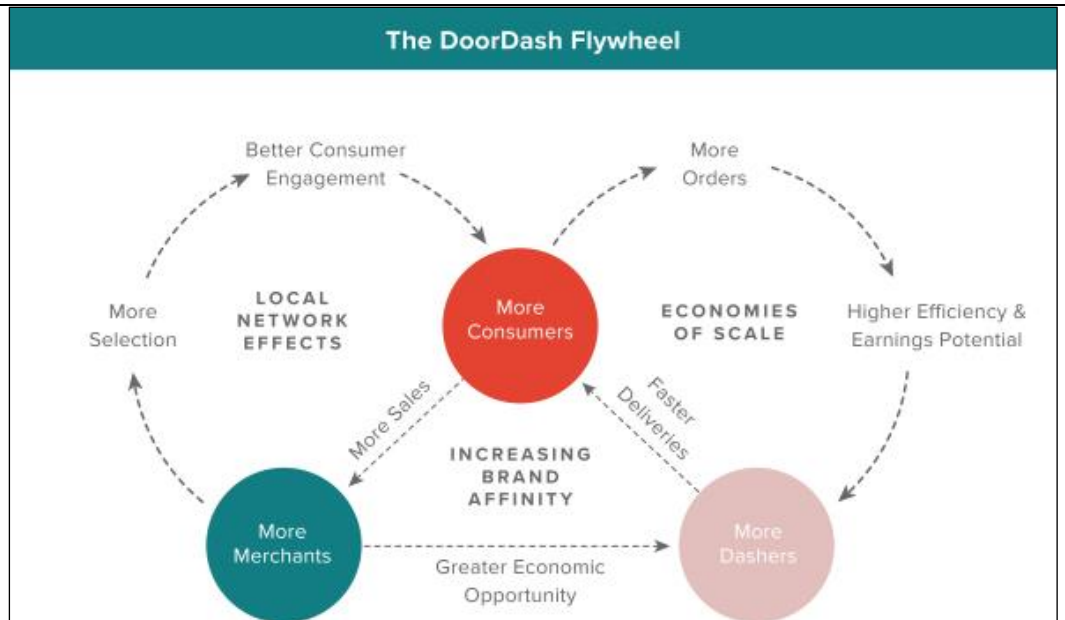
Privacy-first web analytics from Cloudflare.  
Audience Measurement

### TikTok Conversion Tracking Pixel

[TikTok Conversion Tracking Pixel Usage Statistics](#) · [Download List of All Websites using TikTok Conversion Tracking Pixel](#)

TikTok advertising conversion tracking pixel.  
Conversion Optimization · Conversion Tracking

	<div data-bbox="506 111 1421 693">  <b>Reddit Conversion Tracking</b>  <a href="#">Reddit Conversion Tracking Usage Statistics</a> · <a href="#">Download List of All Websites using Reddit Conversion Tracking</a>                      Conversion tracking system from Reddit.                      Conversion Optimization                 </div> <div data-bbox="506 296 1214 394">  <b>Claritas</b>  <a href="#">Claritas Usage Statistics</a> · <a href="#">Download List of All Websites using Claritas</a>                      Custom audience segments &amp; consumer insights for over 120 million households                 </div> <div data-bbox="506 420 1227 541">  <b>Riskified</b>  <a href="#">Riskified Usage Statistics</a> · <a href="#">Download List of All Websites using Riskified</a>                      eCommerce fraud and charge back solutions.                      Fraud Prevention                 </div> <div data-bbox="506 569 1421 693">  <b>Crimson Hexagon</b>  <a href="#">Crimson Hexagon Usage Statistics</a> · <a href="#">Download List of All Websites using Crimson Hexagon</a>                      AI-Powered Consumer Insights tracking platform.                      Audience Measurement                 </div> <p data-bbox="462 766 1542 1312">                     The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, the system's multi-user engagement and support of multi-modes of contact through various technologies reflect the functionalities of an industry-leading online hospitality system as outlined in the claim. Even if DoorDash's network does not replicate the patent claim's network in exact terms, the servers' operation on powerful clusters and dynamic scaling to handle extensive operations is equivalent in function, way, and result to the claimed network. The backend-for-frontend architecture that orchestrates communication between client and server devices mirrors the patent's emphasis on an accessible, controlled network, thereby meeting the equivalency in performance and user experience. This equivalency holds even when considering DoorDash's adaptation to new technologies and architectures, which maintains the core principle of a robust web server system facilitating reliable and responsive service to users.                 </p>
<p>one or more hospitality software applications linked with the backoffice servers and with handheld/mobile compatible versions available to be remotely accessed and used by handheld/mobile equipped users and including two or more different handheld/mobile computers with their respective and different mobile operating system;</p>	<p>DoorDash has developed an integrated suite of hospitality software applications that are seamlessly woven into its web server network. These applications, utilized by consumers, Dashers, and merchants, are at the heart of DoorDash's food and drink delivery and pickup services. The applications are central to the Flywheel model, see diagram below, which illustrates DoorDash's holistic approach to service delivery, where data from all marketplace sides are amalgamated into a centralized data platform and makes evident that the DoorDash operates in accordance with its overall series of linked services and via its "360-degree picture" central ("Flywheel") and technology platform framework.</p>



This centralization of data, as emphasized by DoorDash’s Vice President of Analytics and Data Science, Jessica Lachs, allows for a unified view of the marketplace, contributing to a comprehensive service that optimizes efficiency for all participants. It ensures that menus, inventory information, and communications are accurate and personalized, thereby enhancing the user experience for consumers, Dashers, and merchants alike.

DoorDash’s platform operates on a real-time basis, with intelligent dispatch systems that manage order demands and Dasher supply, optimizing routes and delivery times. The integration of predictive analytics furthers the efficiency of the system, enabling it to anticipate and adapt to various operational scenarios.

Both the DoorDash website and its mobile applications for iOS and Android are integral components of this network, providing users with a consistent and intuitive interface for placing orders. These platforms maintain user sessions for ease of use, and the Android APK files reveal a complex structure of source codes, configurations, and dependencies that enable seamless app functionality. DoorDash’s suite of applications demonstrates a sophisticated integration with its web server network, fulfilling the element of Claim 7 that requires at least one hospitality software application to be integrated with the server network. This integration is pivotal to the company’s operational success, providing a seamless, data-driven, and user-centric experience across its digital ecosystem.

This was confirmed on August 17, 2022, by DoorDash’s Vice President of Analytics and Data Science Jessica Lachs in an interview on “Leveraging Data to Delight Customers Despite a Challenging Supply Chain” (see Exh #98) in which she states:

*“And so for us, it’s really about collecting as much information as we can about all sides of the marketplace, bringing all of that data together into a central data platform, where all of that data is accessible no matter the source. Whether it is coming from our production systems, transactional data, whether it is event data in our apps, whether that’s the consumer app, the dasher app, the merchant app... whether it is coming from our CRM systems. All of that data needs to come in to one central place so that we can tie it*

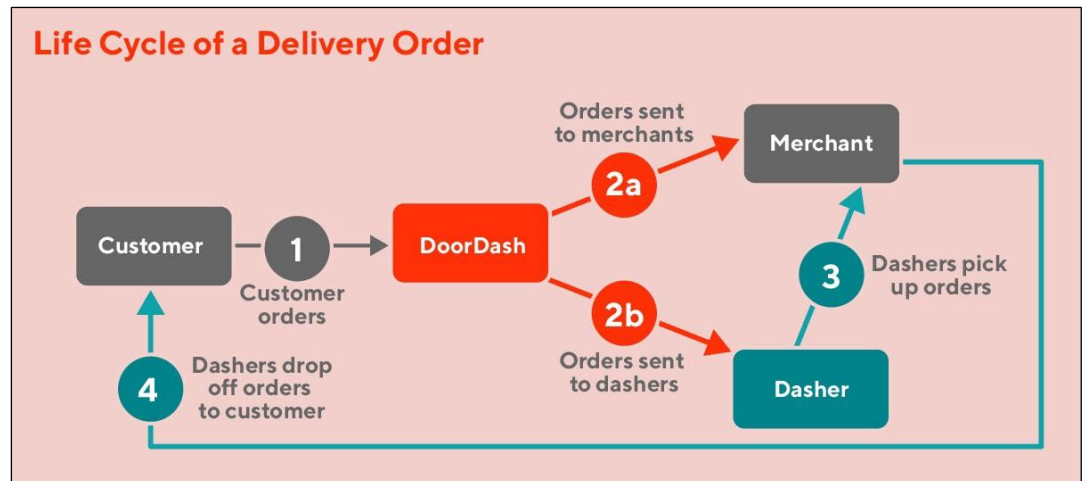
*together and use the insights together to create a 360 degree picture of what's happening on our platform and off our platform so that we can use that information not just to provide accurate menus and inventory for consumers but also so we can send the right email communications to consumers, to dashers, so that we really have a full picture of what's happening and can use that for personalization and to help all three sides of our marketplace really optimize that they are at their peak efficiency.”*

*“So, for us, we want data to be easily accessible to all the different teams that need access to it. Analytics, being one of the largest customers of data at DoorDash, of course, but the way we think about our data models is really about increasing accessibility and consistency to that data. So, having all of our data in one central place and making sure that it is high in performance and so like query speeds are fast and that data models are thoughtful, so that it makes it a lot easier for data scientists, analysts, operators, product managers to be able to query the data that is needed and use the data in our production, in our production systems as well. So, we try to be thoughtful about how we structure our data models and how we ensure that all of the different production systems tie together into that central, as you mentioned, that central data lake”.*

### **The DoorDash Life Cycle of a Delivery Order**

In the blog article from the DoorDash Engineering team “Next-Generation Optimization for Dasher Dispatch at DoorDash” (see Exh. 84) they state that the DoorDash platform:

*“...powers an on-demand marketplace involving real-time order demand and dasher [(drivers)] supply. Consumers ask for goods to be delivered from a merchant to their location. To fulfill this demand, [DoorDash] present dashers with delivery routes, where they move between picking up orders at merchants and delivering them to consumers” and present the following diagram:*



Moreover, in this article they assert the intelligence of their platform:

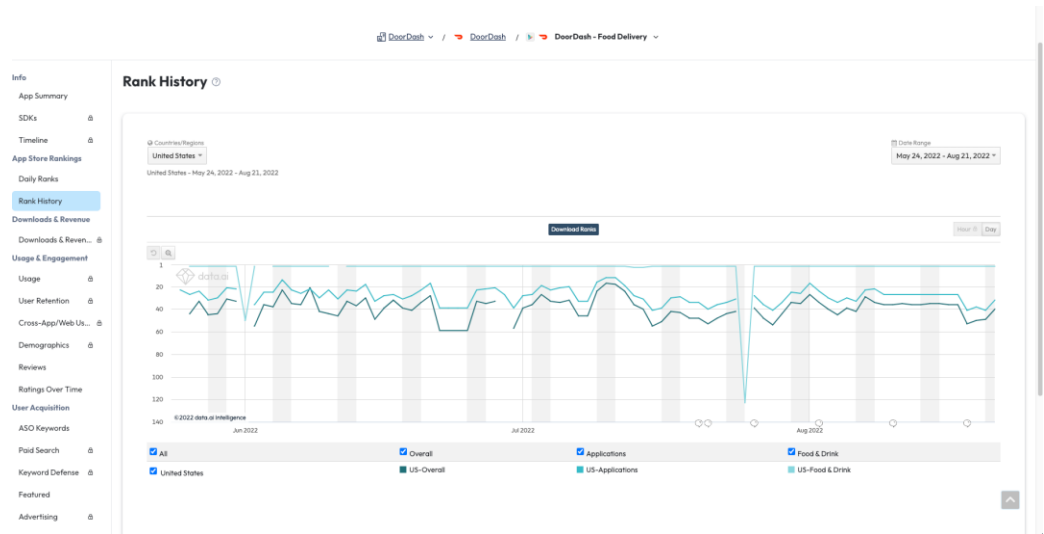
*“Our dispatch system seeks high dasher efficiency and fulfillment quality by considering driving distance, time waiting for an order to be ready, delivery*



*times as seen by the consumer, and more. Given incomplete information about the world, the system generates many predictions, such as when we expect an order to be ready for pickup, to model the real-world scenarios. With this data, the dispatch system generates future states for every possible matching and decides the best action to take, given our objectives of efficiency and quality”.*

## Website and Mobile Apps

Users can order food, drinks, and other items, from DoorDash using the website at [www.DoorDash.com](http://www.DoorDash.com) or their mobile apps. DoorDash has an app for both iPhone and Android, that operate nearly identically, for ordering on your mobile device. In fact, data.ai ranks the DoorDash iOS app with as #2 in food and ordering popularity, #27 overall as of August 1, 2022 (see Exh. 33).



The website (webapp) and mobile apps provide the same search results (based on the user’s location and preferences), restaurant, restaurant menus and ordering options regardless of the app used by the user.

Users are encouraged to create an account with DoorDash either through the website or the mobile apps. Any user using the iOS or Android app is automatically logged in once they launch the DoorDash application after they have created an account and logged-in the first time, and do not specifically log out.

Android apps installed on users mobile android devices are called APK files. “APK” stands for Android Package (sometimes Android Package Kit or Android Application Package). It's the file format that Android uses to distribute and install apps. As a result, an APK contains all the elements that an app needs to install correctly on [a] device. An APK is an archive file, meaning that it contains multiple files, plus ... metadata about them... Generally, archive files (like ZIP) are used to combine multiple files into one, in order to make them more portable or compress them to save space. When an archive is used to distribute software, it's then called a software package.” In the DoorDash android APK file we find source code files, configuration files, third party library links, etc. (See Exh 34 - 35)

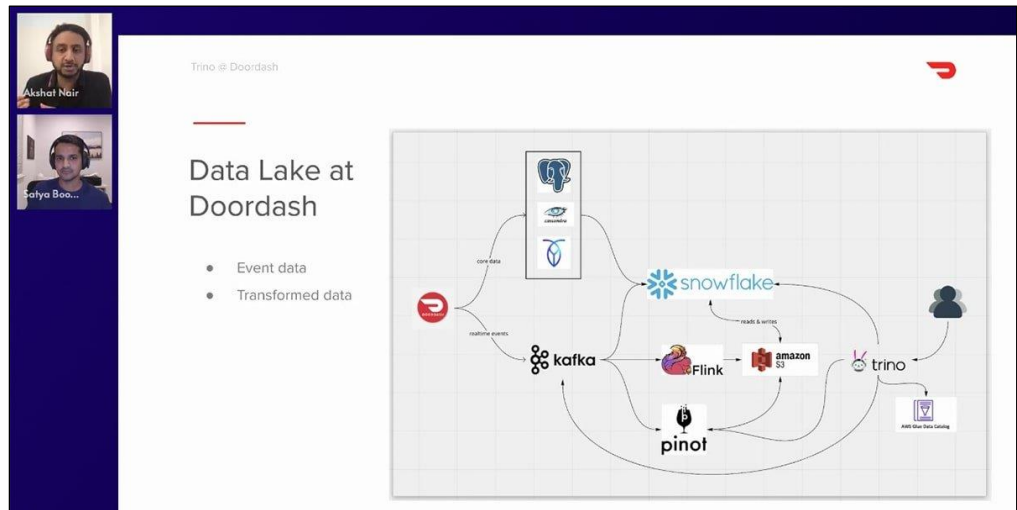
The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in

substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, DoorDash’s suite of hospitality software applications, as integrated into its web server network, demonstrates equivalent functionality to the claimed network-integrated hospitality software application. The Flywheel model of DoorDash, which amalgamates data across all sides of the marketplace into a centralized platform, operates in an equivalent manner to the patent claim, emphasizing a unified data-driven approach. This integration supports real-time, efficient operations across the DoorDash ecosystem, embodying the claimed software application's role within the server network. DoorDash's intelligent dispatch system and its predictive analytics further mirror the functionalities outlined in the patent, fulfilling the requirements under the Doctrine of Equivalents.

a master database comprising multiple linked and continuously synchronized in realtime databases throughout the network and with data and parameters of the one or more hospitality software applications integrated with the said network and with predefined formats, the master database comprising a usable file structure dictated prior to execution, thus improving efficiency and reliability, wherein the one or more hospitality software applications learn, update, store and intelligently apply varying modes of contact with the handheld/mobile equipped hospitality users and in accordance with their preferences, if any;

DoorDash designs, tests, deploys, integrates and maintains the claimed ‘master database’ (it’s ‘central data platform’ and/or its ‘central data lake’ and/or its ‘core data platform’) as is detailed below, including a recently confirmed addition on August 17, 2022 by the Jessica Lachs, DoorDash Vice President of Analytics and Data Science, and in a recent job posting for a Director of DoorDash’s Core Data Platform.

DoorDash’s “master database” has its own API and operates “intelligently” via “learning” (DoorDash’s platform features extensive “machine learning” technology), while integrating with the claimed “web servers” and storing and utilizing “data and parameters” of the said hospitality applications with a usable menu structure (and with imported merchant data via the external API as shown further below) and using at least one predetermined format that is dictated prior to task execution and which enables the intelligent application of multiple modes of contact and related operational parameters for hospitality entities and remote hospitality users (consumers/dashers).



DoorDash’s Vice President of Analytics & Data Science, Jessica Lachs, in a August 17, 2022 video interview titled “Leveraging Data to Delight Customers Despite a Challenging Supply Chain”, stated the following (See Exh. 98):

“And so for us, it’s really about collecting as much information as we can about all sides of the marketplace, bringing all of that data together into a central data platform, where all of that data is accessible no matter the source. Whether it is

coming from our production systems, transactional data, whether it is event data in our apps, whether that's the consumer app, the dasher app, the merchant app... whether it is coming from our CRM systems. All of that data needs to come in to one central place so that we can tie it together and use the insights together to create a 360 degree picture of what's happening on our platform and off our platform so that we can use that information not just to provide accurate menus and inventory for consumers but also so we can send the right email communications to consumers, to dashers, so that we really have a full picture of what's happening and can use that for personalization and to help all three sides of our marketplace really optimize that they are at their peak efficiency.”

“So, for us, we want data to be easily accessible to all the different teams that need access to it. Analytics, being one of the largest customers of data at DoorDash, of course, but the way we think about our data models is really about increasing accessibility and consistency to that data. So, having all of our data in one central place and making sure that it is high in performance and so like query speeds are fast and that data models are thoughtful, so that it makes it a lot easier for data scientists, analysts, operators, product managers to be able to query the data that is needed and use the data in our production, in our production systems as well. So, we try to be thoughtful about how we structure our data models and how we ensure that all of the different production systems tie together into that central, as you mentioned, that central data lake.”

#### **Director of Engineering, Core Data Platform**

In a recent job posting for a Director of Engineering for DoorDash's Core Data Platform in San Francisco, CA (See Exh. 43), it describes the purpose of the Core Data Platform as follows:

“...DoorDash is a data driven organization and relies on timely, accurate and reliable data to drive many business and product decisions. The Core Data Platform owns all the infrastructure necessary to run an operationally efficient analytical data stack. This will include data ingestion (batch and real time), data compute & transformation, data storage (warehouse, data lake, OLAP etc.), querying infrastructure as well as data compliance, quality and governance.”

#### **Further See Exhibit #45:**

In the customer case study published by Snowflake (See Exh. 45) they state that DoorDash serves “...more than 4,000 cities” and “...ingests and analyzes large amounts of operational data and data from its web and mobile app.” They go on to state that “...DoorDash's legacy data architecture could not keep pace with its data-driven culture. Consumer, merchant, and Dasher data were spread across data silos, creating challenges for operational reporting and business decision-making. Resource contention caused by 70,000 dashboard queries and 3,000 ad hoc queries per day led to missed SLAs and stale data.” Therefore, Snowflake, provided the ideal solution to DoorDash that being “...[a] platform for scalable delivery insights”. This solution according to Snowflake (See Exh. 45):

“Realizing the need for a modern data infrastructure, DoorDash turned to Snowflake's platform. Snowflake's multi-cluster shared data architecture scaled to handle all of DoorDash's data, users, and workloads with speeds twice as fast as before. Snowflake's network of connectors, drivers, and programming languages accelerated the migration of 600 ETL jobs.

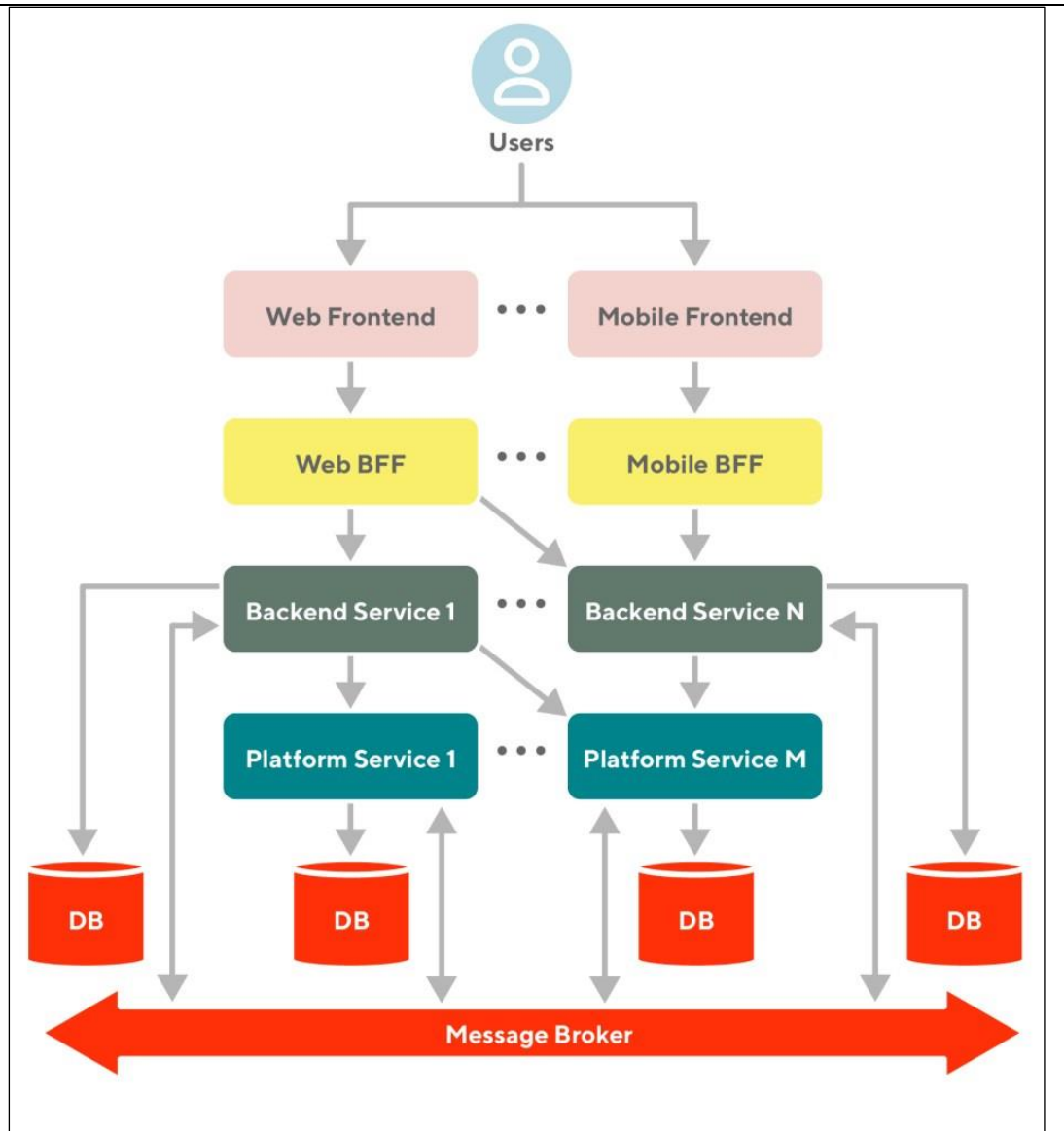
ETL jobs finished 23% faster, enabling the BI team to meet its reporting SLAs 99.7% of the time. Snowflake’s fully managed infrastructure with near-infinite scalability kept the team focused on data analytics and modeling. “Snowflake’s elasticity keeps us on track no matter what life brings,” DoorDash’s Director of Business Intelligence Marta Vovchenko said.

Ingesting all of DoorDash’s consumer, merchant, and Dasher data into Snowflake provides market managers across the globe with the latest supply and demand insights by 7 a.m. daily.

Architecting DoorDash’s merchant portal on Snowflake provides merchants with data-driven reports for managing orders, inventory, and staffing. “Offering our data as a product for end users is a big differentiator,” Vovchenko said. Snowflake’s instant scalability enables the BI team to quickly spin up separate data warehouses and develop data models that measure new business-line performance. DoorDash’s marketing attribution model powered by Snowflake analyzes advertising data from Facebook, Google, and other platforms to optimize campaigns and budgets. Machine learning algorithms use data stored in Snowflake to make personalized product recommendations to customers at scale.”

DoorDash’s intricate architecture includes the ‘master database’. DoorDash was able to improve the efficiency and reliability of their data platform using a microservices architecture. By breaking up their application into domain-specific parts they were able to reduce errors and latency. They state in the article “Future-proofing: How DoorDash Transitioned from a Code Monolith to a Microservice Architecture” (see Exh. 20) that

“... [the] final design for our new microservice architecture consisted of five different layers, ranging from the user experience to the core infrastructure. Each layer provides functionality to the upper layer and leverages the functionality exposed by the lower layer [as shown below]”:



As the above diagram depicts, the four DB (or database) icons represent linked database all managed through the Message Broker, which is their database API. Also in this diagram, the Backend microservice and Platform microservice connect to and interact with linked database. As describe in “How DoorDash transitioned from a code monolith to microservices” (See Exh. 20) by the DoorDash engineering team, their microservices architecture depicted in this diagram provided the following:

“Frontend layer: Provides frontend systems (like the DoorDash mobile app, Dasher web app, etc.) for the interaction with consumers, merchants, and Dashers that are built on top of different frontend platforms.

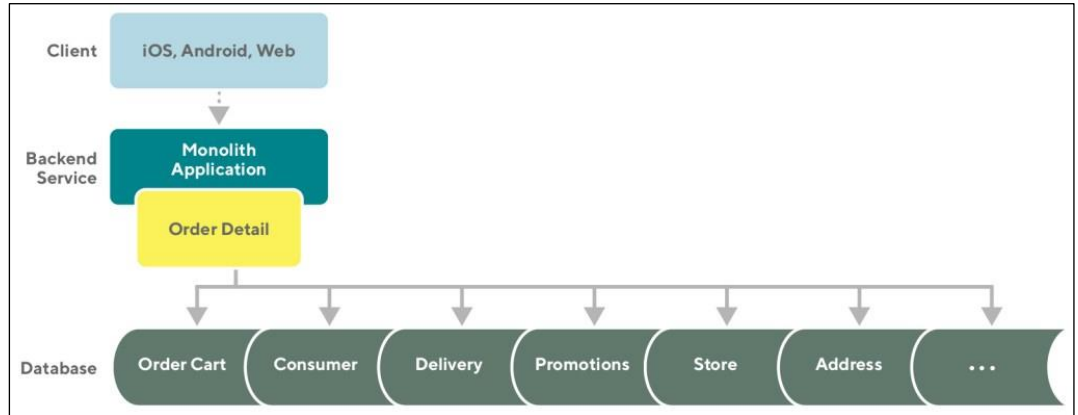
BFF layer: The frontend layer is decoupled from the backend layer via BFFs. The BFF layer provides functionality to the frontend by orchestrating the interaction with multiple backend services while hiding the underlying backend architecture.

Backend Layer: Provides the core functionality that powers the business logic (order cart service, feed service, delivery service, etc.).

Platform layer: Provides common functionality that is leveraged by other backend services (identity service, communication service, etc.).

Infrastructure layer: Provides the infrastructural components that are required to build the site (databases, message brokers, etc.) and lays the foundation to abstract the system from the underlying environment (cloud service provider).”

As depicted by the diagram below, DoorDash states “... our microservices architecture, APIs orchestrated by a BFF are targeted towards specific services, making it easier to design precise calls and appropriate execution.”



“From database infrastructure to app programming, there are many ways technology companies can improve the customer experience. Good, targeted API design might be one that falls under the radar, yet can deliver significant improvements. In our case, we were given the opportunity to redesign our APIs during a migration from a monolithic codebase to a microservices architecture. However, any technology company, especially those with a great amount of legacy code in their platform, might find it useful to assess their APIs. There might be opportunities to reposition the APIs, removing overly large requests and reducing load on networks, while making clients run more quickly and becoming less error-prone, ultimately delivering a better customer experience.” See Exhibit 41.

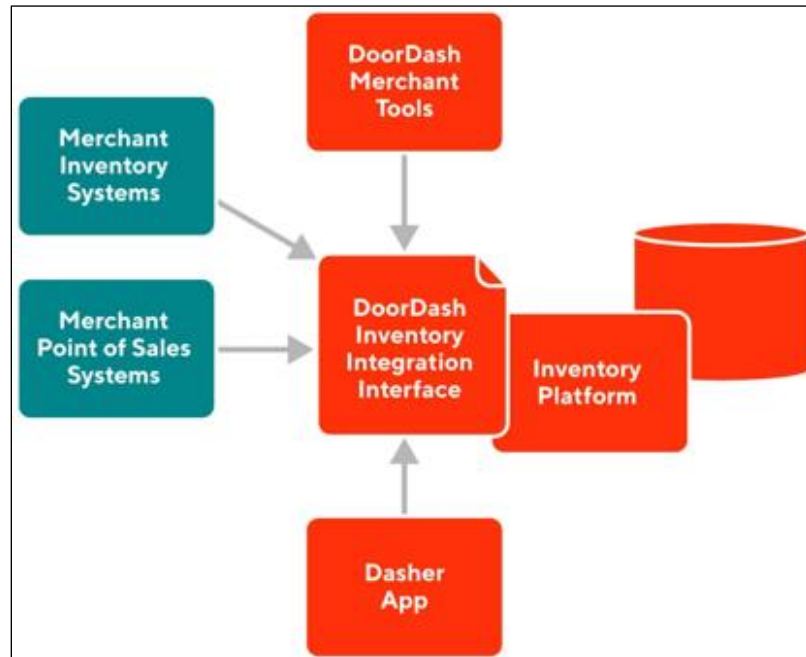
### Data Warehousing

In a customer case study published by Starburst, which promotes itself as the fastest query engine for data warehouse, analytics, etc., it states that “DoorDash connects customers and businesses in more than 4,000 cities. Its network of merchants and local drivers, known as “Dashers,” enables on-demand delivery of takeout food, groceries, and household essentials. To provide insights to internal stakeholders and merchants, DoorDash ingests and analyzes large amounts of operational data and data from its web and mobile apps” (see Exh. 45). Also, the Director of Business Intelligence at DoorDash goes on to state “[m]igrating to Snowflake has been fundamental to the growth of BI and the expansion of data’s impact at DoorDash”. Lastly, in a case study published by Starburst (See Exh. 54), an engineering manager for DoorDash is quoted as saying “With Starburst, the future of data analytics looks bright. We hope to achieve our vision of a unified

query engine and a secure, single point of access to all of our data with Starburst Enterprise”.

In the DoorDash engineering article “Building a Source of Truth for an Inventory with Disparate Data Sources” (See Exh. 55), they state that they have faced serious challenges managing data inventory and admit to the use of a master database. As such they state:

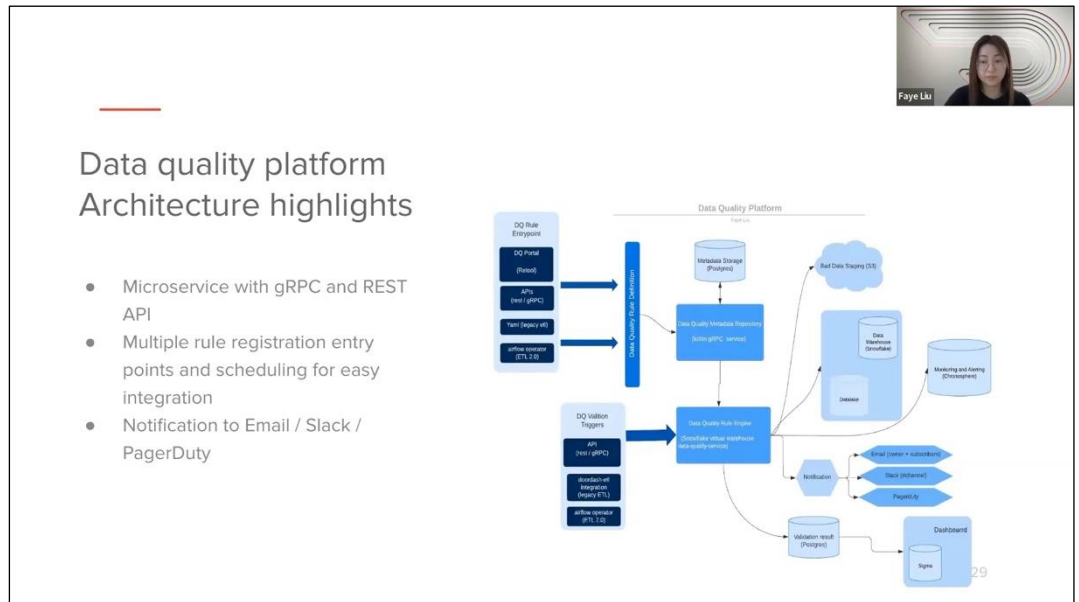
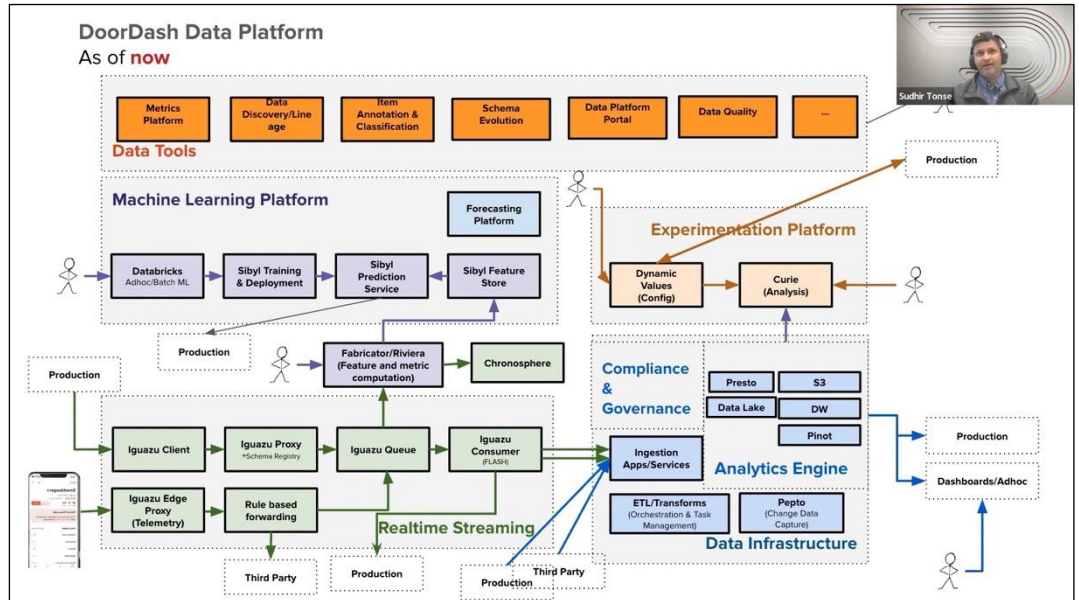
“...[they] must ensure that all merchant processes are recorded electronically, including receiving inventory, putting inventory on shelves, and removing items from shelves. But this is not feasible in light of the large operational and capital investments that would be required. Instead, we must optimize use of the data that we can collect and extrapolate inventory states from that... [as shown in figure below] ...[by] collecting partial or incomplete data from across multiple sources and then reconciling that input within a comprehensive inventory dataset, we unlock the ability to crowdsource inventory data for a physical store. Already, we are collecting hundreds of millions of inventory data points from these disparate sources.”



In the video DoorDash Technical meetup event: **Scaling our Data Platform** by the DoorDash engineering team (See Exh. 47), they clearly demonstrate how they use a of collecting master database in the DoorDash Data Platform. Below are several screenshots from this video highlighting the integration of a master database, sectioned into several microservices. For example, the two charts below, taken from this video (timestamp 00:06:43 and 00:21:42) illustrates the development that DoorDash has undertaken “over the last three years” on their Data Platform gathering, analyzing, retrieving, updating and storing massive amounts of data. They added services like real-time streaming and machine learning (i.e., artificial intelligence system processes), all integrated with the data warehousing master database located on Amazon’s S3 cloud servers.

The second chart “Data quality platform Architecture highlights” (See Exh. 56) illustrates DoorDash’s microservice for data quality using a RESTful API (note: RESTful API is an interface that two computer systems use to exchange

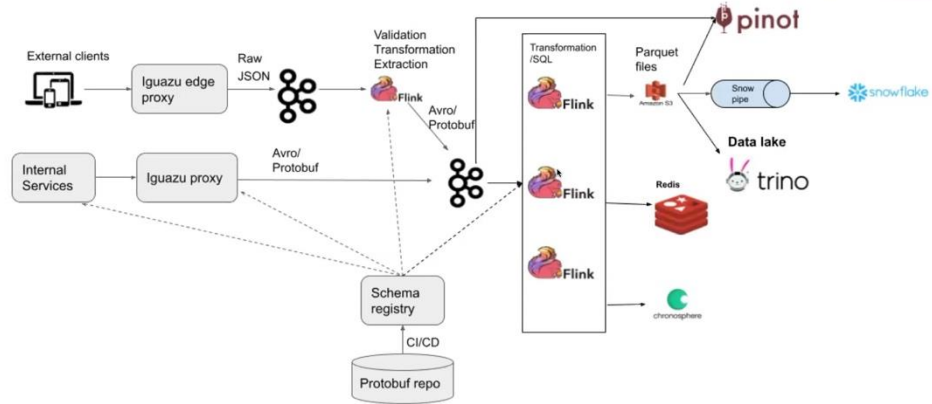
information securely over the internet) shows the integration of several data stores for data warehousing, dashboard, monitoring and alerts, all of which culminate into a database operating as one master database.



The video goes on to describe how Iguaza works (timestamp 00:29:42) and is integrated into the data platform, DoorDash’s ideal workflow that includes a “single entry point” (timestamp 00:39:40) in which data is being “served” into their ‘master database’, and their development of Fabricator for a unified execution environment with an “online storage”.

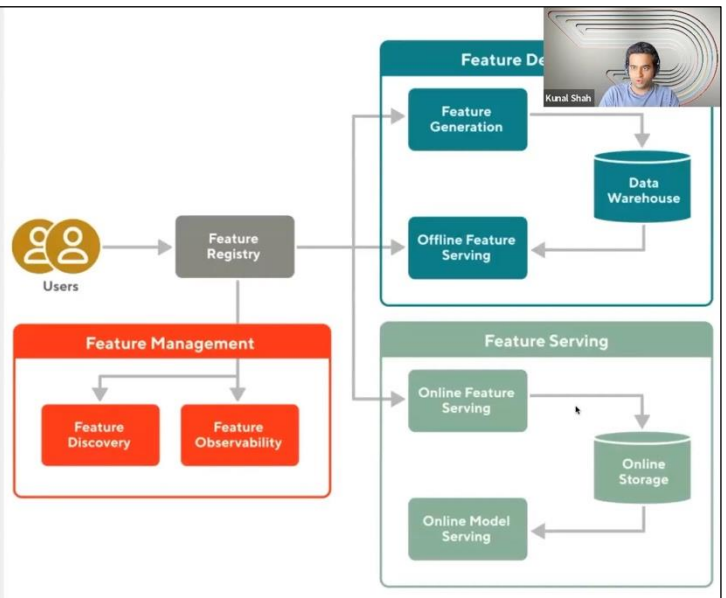


# The Big Picture of Iguazu



## What's a better ideal?

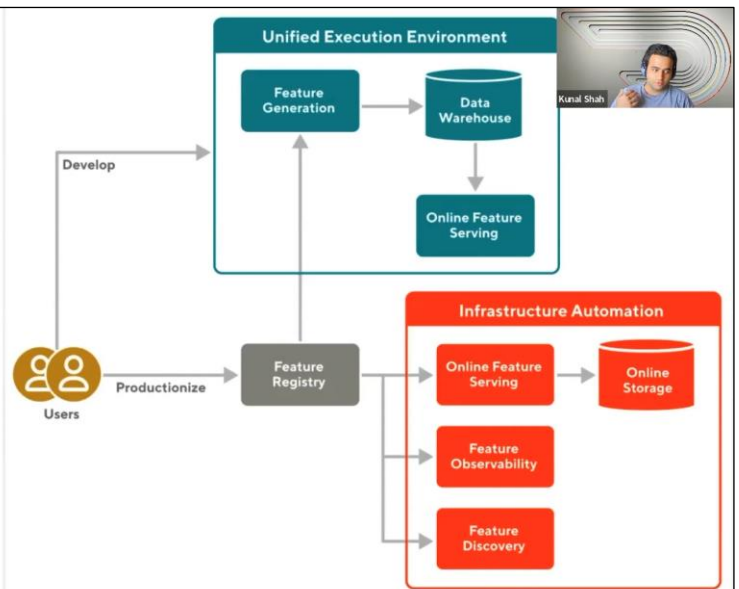
- Single entry point
- Automated and standard downstream interactions
- Seamless sharing with code and feature reuse



## Fabricator

Fabricator delivers this premise using three core ideas :

- Central feature registry
- Unified execution environment
- Automated infra integrations





## Working at DoorDash's Scale

- **Analytics:** Data Warehouse active users ~2500 with XX PB+ data powering 5M+ queries/day
- **Realtime Events:** Iguazu handles around 100s of billions messages per day
- **Experimentation Platform:** ~250 experiments analyzed L28 via our Experimentation Analysis Platform Curie
- **Machine Learning Platform:** Sibyl Prediction Service - ~3 Million Predictions per sec and ~200+ Models

10

### Trino Query Engine Integration

In the video “How DoorDash processes petabytes of data by utilizing Trino” the DoorDash engineering team (see Exh. 48) presents how data flows and queried in their current setup. They state that users can query data from “...snowflake, and data from S3 and data from Pinot using Trino”. Trino is described as a system that “...is a distributed SQL query engine designed to query large data sets distributed over one or more heterogeneous data sources” (See Exh. 57-58), in other words, gather data from multiple internal sources through one interface, a master database.

The slide, titled "Data Lake at DoorDash", features a central diagram illustrating data flow. On the left, a box labeled "Data Lake at DoorDash" lists "Event data" and "Transformed data". Arrows indicate data being processed by "kafka", "Flink", and "amazon". From these, data flows to "pinot" and "snowflake". "trino" is shown as a central query engine that connects to "snowflake", "pinot", and "amazon". A video call window at the bottom center shows Akshat Nair. The Starburst logo is in the bottom left corner.

### DoorDash's Intelligent Machine Learning

The DoorDash system intelligently learns, updates, and stores multiple communication modes of contact and related operational parameters for hospitality entities and for remote hospitality users along with their prior attributes or preferences, if any and then intelligently applies them, as the systems maintains an

account for each user this account is accessible and updateable through the webapp, the iOS app and the Android App Any change to the account made by the user through one app, is automatically reflected in the other apps. In other words, a change the user makes through the iOS app of their account, will be reflected when they login texting/chatting between the dasher and user, and to their account through the web browser.

In the video “DoorDash Technical Showcase Event- Logistics team” (See Exh. 49), the engineering logistics team uses Machine Learning (known as ML) to power their Dispatch engine so that Dashers and orders are matched in real time, and that the deliveries are completed as “effective as possible” for the merchant, dashers, and customers. Screenshots from this video is as follows:

**What We Do**

Fulfillment of Deliveries

- Build a fantastic product for Dashers
- Make optimal decisions so every delivery goes smoothly
- Streamline merchant operations

The lifecycle of an order starts at the merchant (i.e., restaurant), to the dasher (delivery driver), and onto the customer.

**Delivery lifecycle**

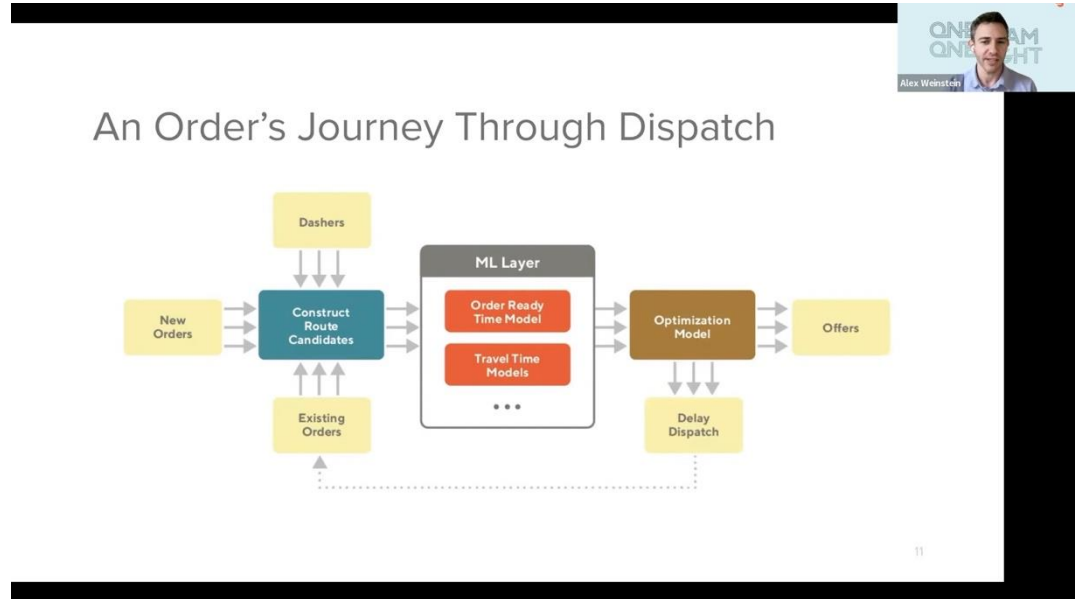
Life Cycle of a Delivery Order

The dispatch problem: Decide which offer to send to which Dasher in order to:

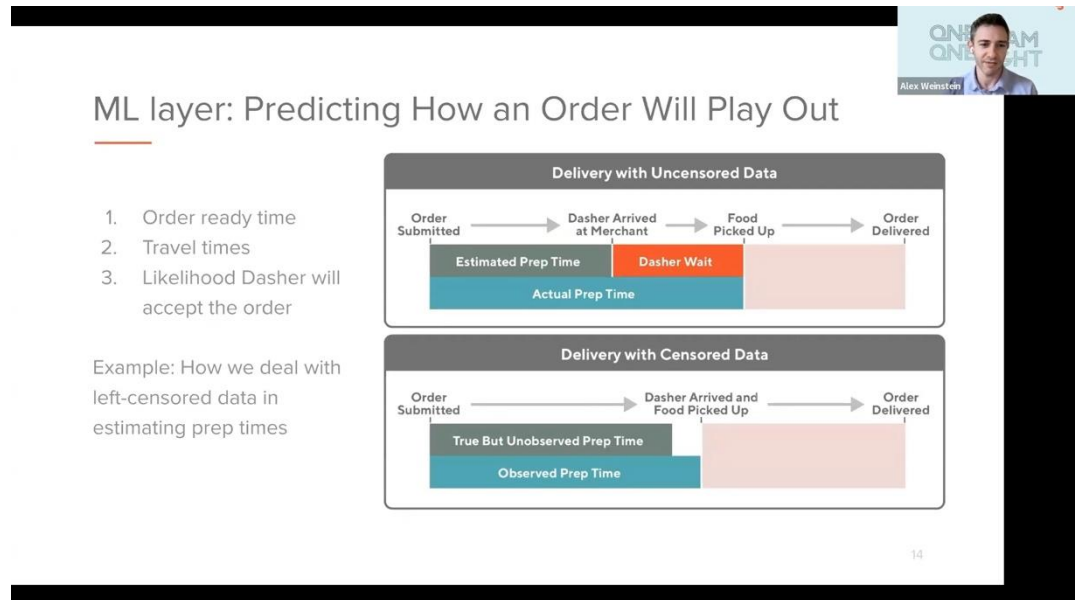
- Maximize Dasher efficiency and earnings opportunities
- Deliver orders fast & on time for best possible consumer and merchant experience

An order goes through an extensive journey. As an order flows through the

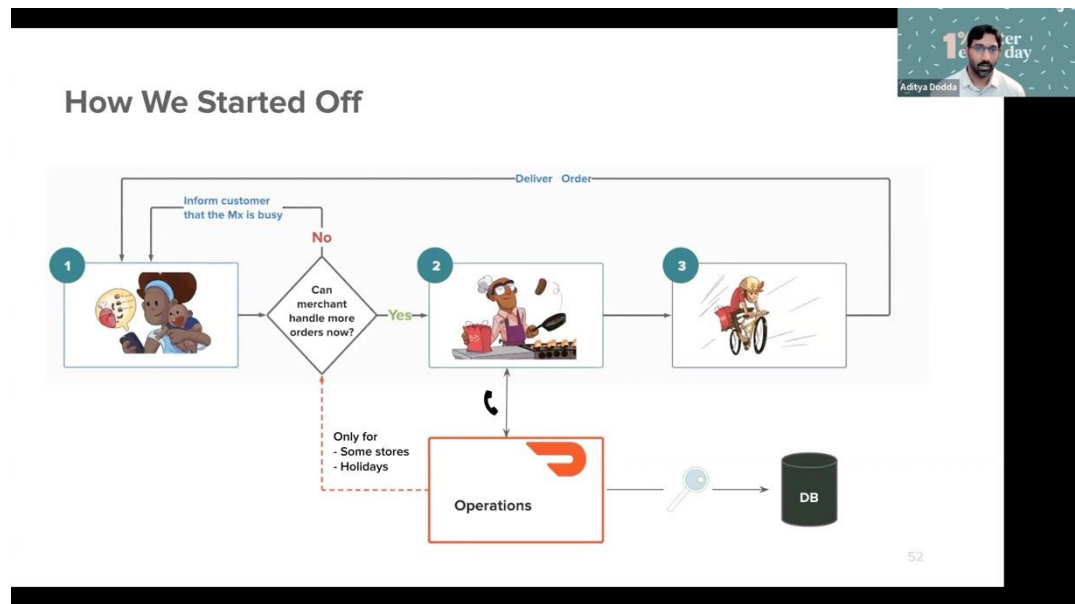
Dispatch, it goes through several stages making intelligent decisions based on the data available.



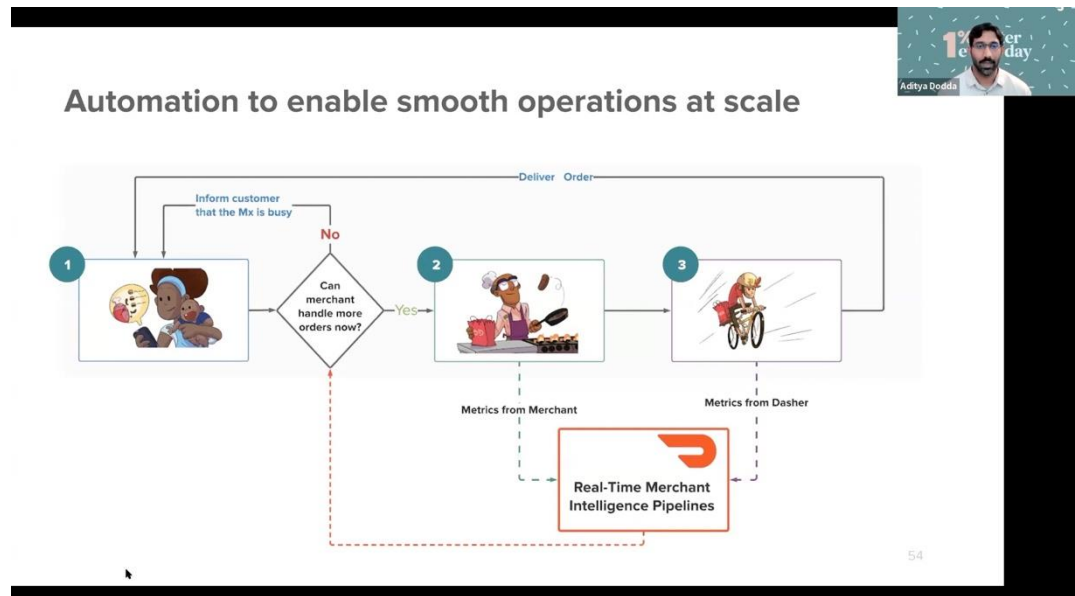
The Dispatcher system figures out which dasher to send the order to, how long the merchant will take to prepare the order, when to send the dasher to pick up the order, how long the travel time will be, and when the customer can anticipate the delivery time. The Dispatcher system makes these intelligent decisions in real time for each order.



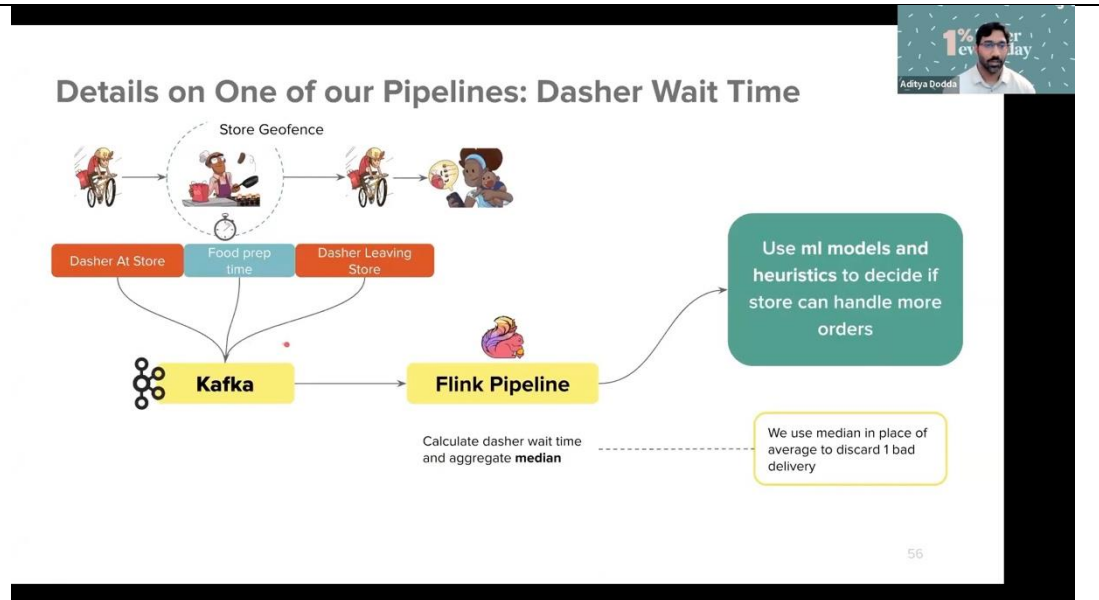
Here is an illustration of an orders flow:



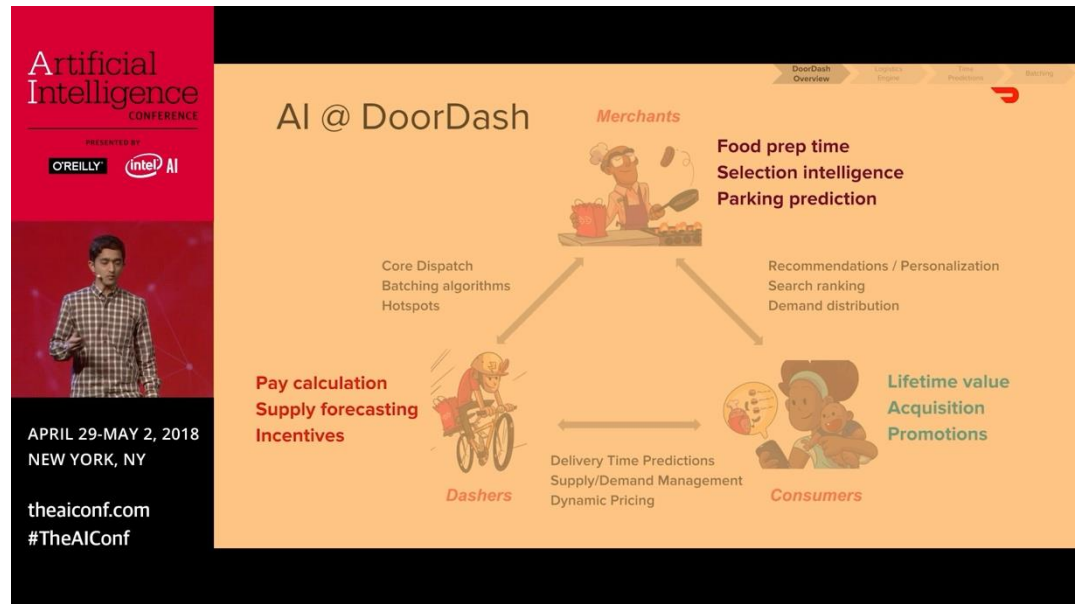
DoorDash implemented the real-time merchant intelligent pipelines to enable the smooth automation of the ordering and delivery process.



Dasher Wait Times in a machine learning model, depicted below, to intelligently calculate dasher wait times, and other factors.



The technical video “How DoorDash Leverages AI In Its Logistics Engine” presented by the DoorDash engineering team describes how DoorDash is using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to create automated intelligent decisions regarding dasher wait time, delivery time, prep time, dynamic pricing, merchant availability, etc. (See Exh. 50).


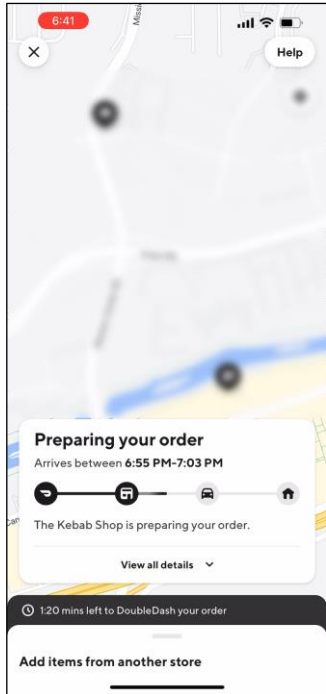

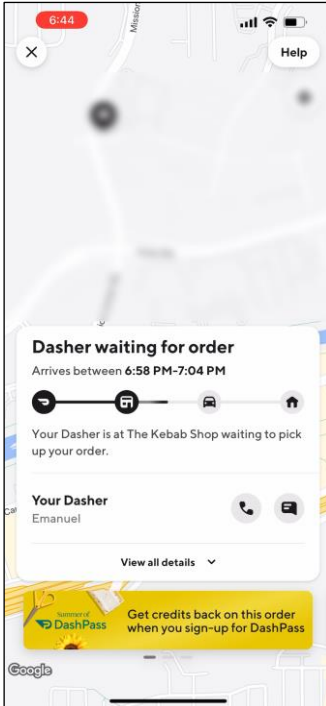


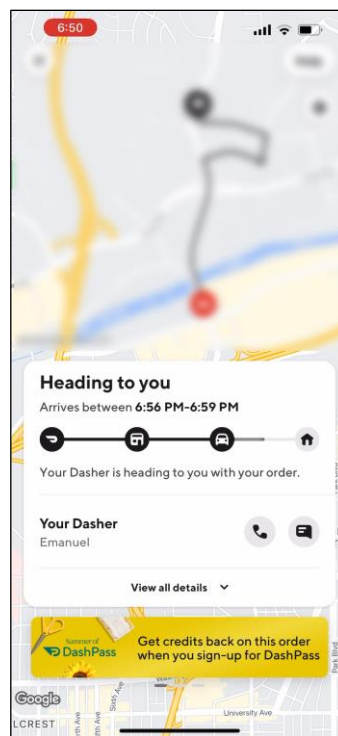
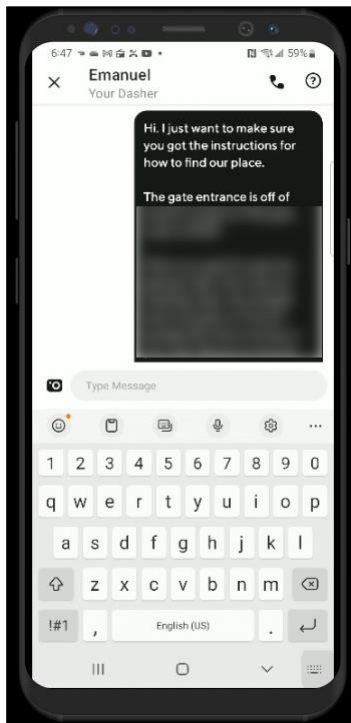
**Order Tracking and Notification**

The same holds true for order notifications, order tracking and texting/chatting between the dasher and user. Below are a series of screenshots taken from one iPhone and one Android smartphone each tracking the same DoorDash order placed by a user in the DoorDash Android app (running on the android phone). They depict the order notifications and order updates in the app for the user to be able to track their order and delivery.

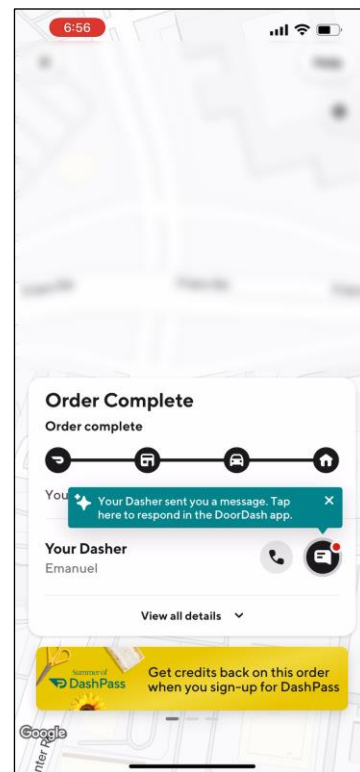
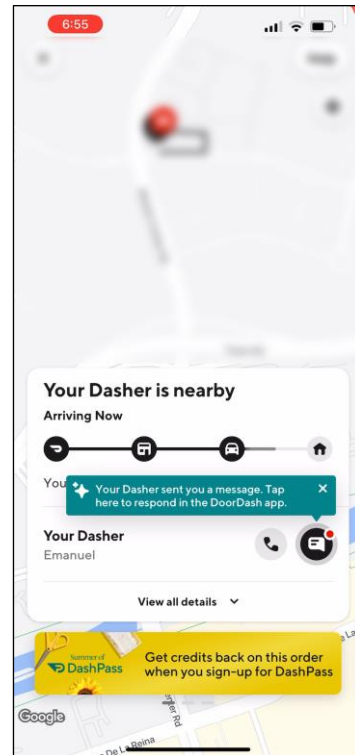
In this case, we have one iPhone and one Android device tracking the same order, we can see the intelligent decisions being made by the Dispatcher regarding

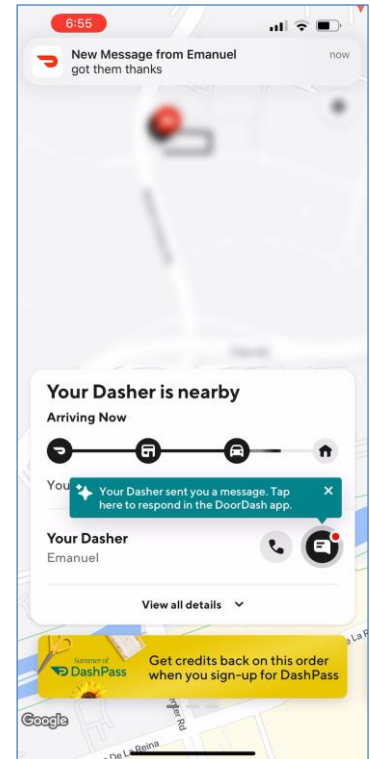
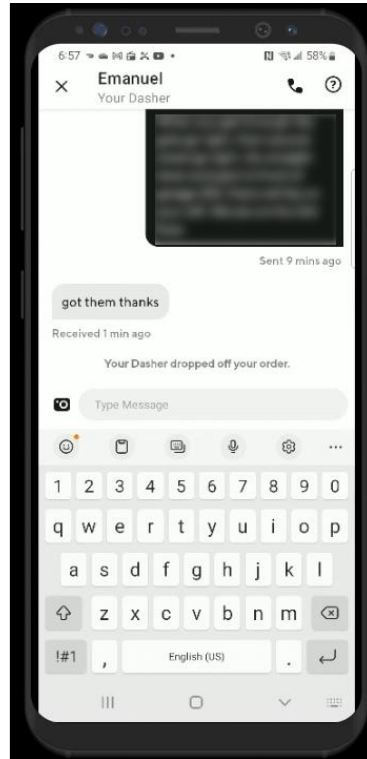
estimated time of delivery, and the dasher time and distance from fulfilling the order. We also see text messages placed and sent by the user to the Dasher on the android app, being reflected in the iOS app on the iPhone that is tracking the order. When the Dasher responds to the chat from the user, the user is notified on the android phone and iOS phone.

Android DoorDash App	iOS DoorDash App
	
	









Furthermore, in the engineering article “Building a More Reliable Checkout Service at Scale with Kotlin” (See Exh. 78) they state that integration of another large enterprise database called Cassandra into their overall system. Thus, their databases and data warehousing are integrated into their master database managed by the various microservices as stated below:

“The technologies we used to ensure reliability. We want to avoid losing orders or leaving them in a limbo state during the checkout process and we consider this as the most important reliability feature, we need to support in the consumer checkout flow. This essentially requires us to be able to:

Cassandra: We use Cassandra as our primary data storage to persist order-related data. To maintain backward compatibility, data is also written back to the Postgres database. Cassandra's high availability, scalability, and multiple-AZ replication empower us to scale horizontally. The support of the KV model allows persisting order data in a more efficient and flexible way.

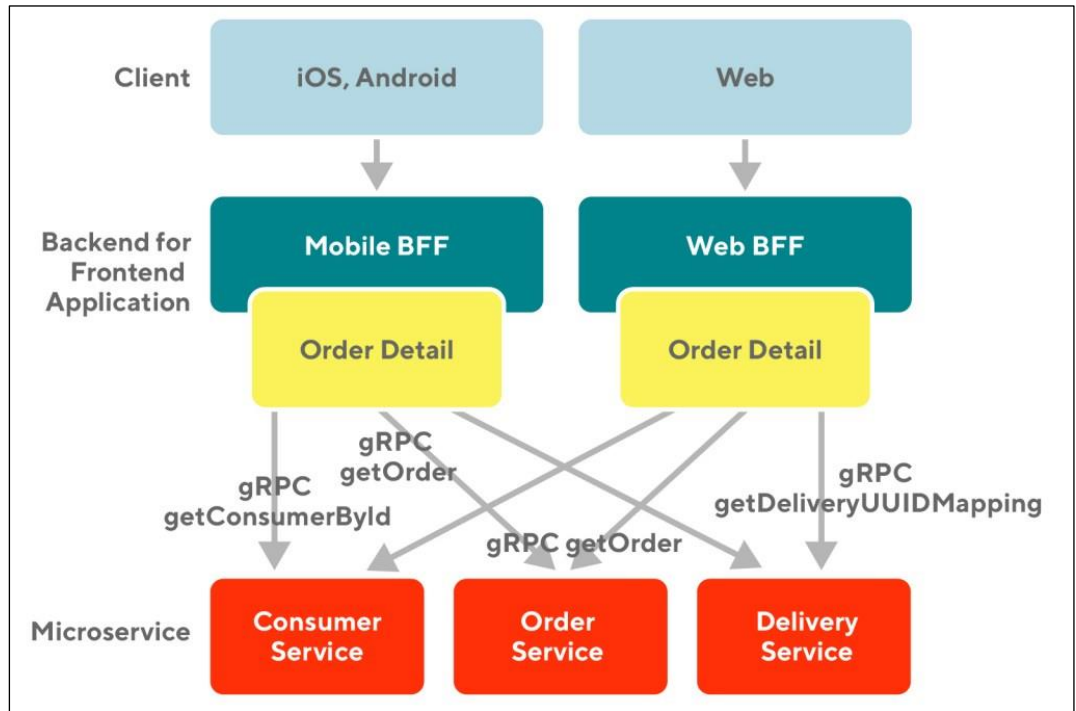
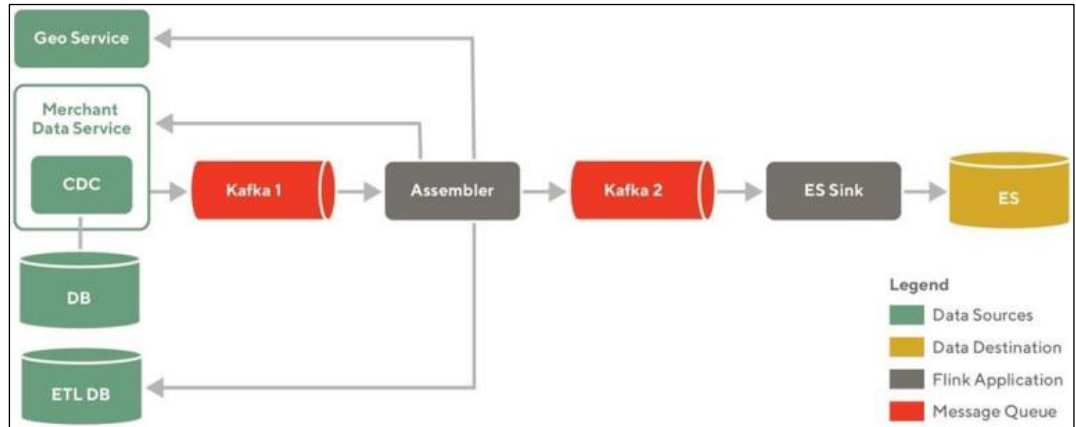
Conclusion: To summarize, a Kotlin and gRPC microservice architecture with a tech **stack** consisting of Cassandra, Kafka, and Cadence can help improve the reliability, performance, and scalability of the checkout flow.

Any company growing out of their monolith and facing similar problems with checkout or similar flows should consider the results shown by our migration.”

In the article “How does DoorDash build faster indexes using Apache Kafka and elasticsearch?” that DoorDash’s old database indexing system was neither reliable nor scalable. In fact, it was very slow. To fix this problem, DoorDash developers built an event driven architecture for fast indexing. As they state (see Exh. 80):

“...we solve[d] these problems by building a new search index platform. The platform provides fast and reliable indexes to support different vertical

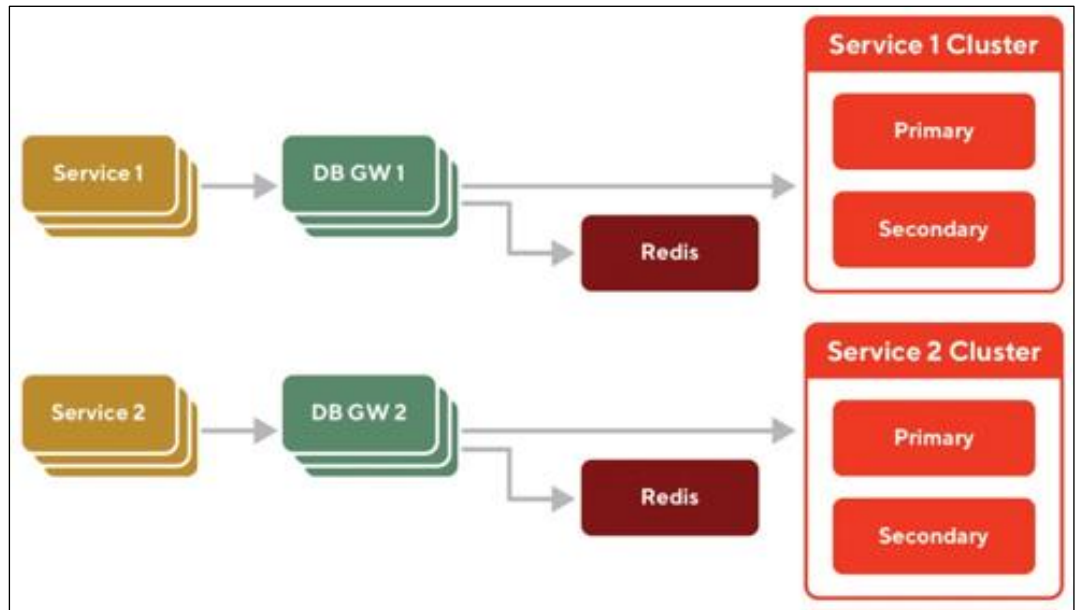
industries. It also improves search performance and the productivity of search teams. It uses Kafka as a message queue and data store ...Flink Perform data conversion and send data to Elasticsearch” as depicted by the diagram below .”



In the article “From Monolith to Microservices: Reducing the Migration’s Pain Points” from the DoorDash Engineering team (See Exh. 79), they further affirm that

“...one of the advantages of moving to a microservice architecture is the ability to experiment with new database technologies that might fit a specific use case better than others. But, at the end of the day, there’s a chance that most services in an engineering organization are using homogeneous DB types”. The article continues with “...DoorDash’s Core Platform and Storage teams have recently invested in a centralized data access layer in the form of a DB gateway, which is deployed in isolation for each DB cluster and replaces the SQL interface for microservices with an abstract API served by a gRPC gateway. Such a gateway needs many precautions, such as isolated deployments, versioning, and configuration, to make sure it doesn’t become a single point of failure. [The

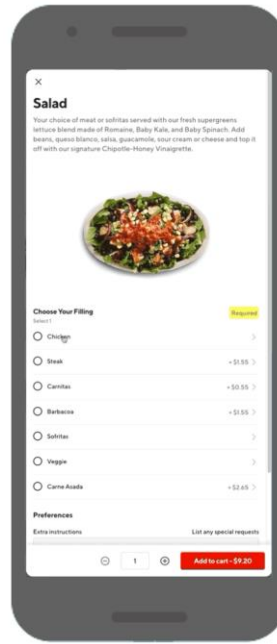
figure] ... below, shows at a high level what this data gateway looks like.” It shows that “...[t]he data access layer becomes the point-of-contact between services and their storage, hiding complexity such as caching or routing [within the DoorDash microservices architecture”.



Ameranth has tested the DoorDash system by placing actual food/drink delivery orders through completion (as is shown below). We confirm that the information, data and operational parameters Ameranth entered into the DoorDash hospitality mobile applications (both Android and IOS based), mimicking typical consumer users, is updated and stored in DoorDash’s “master database”. This includes “multiple modes of communications” such as “adding the text messaging communication mode option” was intelligently applied and used. Moreover, we confirm this feature to be part of DoorDash’s merchant mobile application, and that it enables the optional ‘text messaging communication mode’, as is shown and confirmed further below.

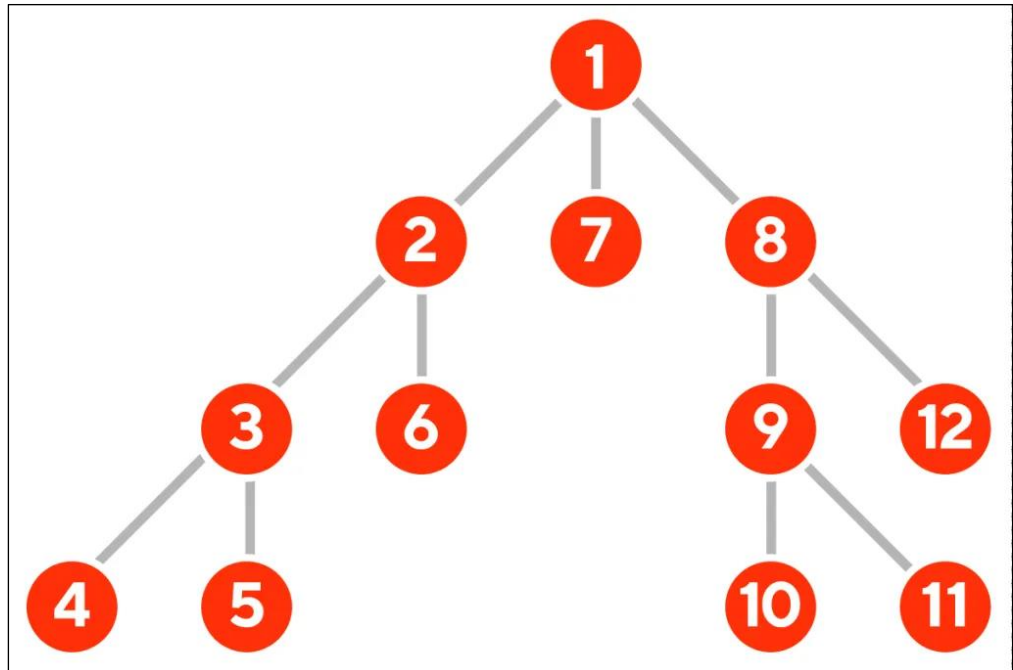
In the blog article “Managing React State on DoorDash’s Item Modal Using the Class Pattern” by the DoorDash Engineering team, further confirms the use of “menu tree structures” and “predetermined formats” (See Exh. 27). The article states that:

“[The figure below shows the] Item Modal is a dynamic form in which we display item data to our users, take and validate user inputs based on boundary rules set by the item data, dynamically calculate item prices based on these user inputs, and submit valid user-modified items to a persistent data store.”



It further describes the TreeState as:

“The most important characteristic of the Item Modal rebuild is that it is a TreeState, which is represented as an N-ary tree, as shown in [the figure below]:”

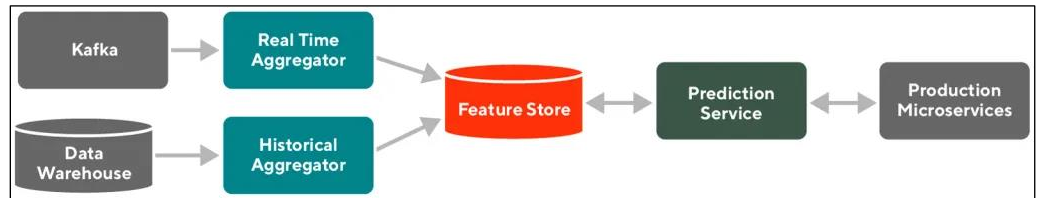


“[This figure shows that the] ... TreeState used in our Item Modal is represented as an N-ary tree. In this usage, every item, has an ItemNode, and this ItemNode can have any number of OptionListNode. Each OptionListNode can have any number of OptionNodes, and these OptionNodes can have any number of OptionListNodes, and so on.”

In the blog article “Building Riviera: A Declarative Real-Time Feature Engineering Framework” by the DoorDash Engineering Team (See Exh. 105) they further assert their database APIs and layered architectural approaches. Furthermore, they state:

“Leveraging the Apache Flink stream processing platform, we built an internal framework, which we call Riviera, that allows users to declaratively specify their feature transformation from source(s) to features stores through a simple configuration.

Within DoorDash’s ML Platform, we have worked on establishing an effective online prediction ecosystem. Figure 1, below, gives a high-level overview of our ML Infrastructure in production. We serve traffic on a large number of ML Models, including ensemble models, through our SibylPrediction Service. Because the foremost requirement of our prediction service is to provide a high degree of reliability and low latency (<100 ms), we built an efficient feature store to serve aggregated features. We use Redis to power our gigascale feature store to provide high throughput and availability for our features.”



“[The above figure shows] ...our ML Platform architecture, we serve ML models through a prediction service which relies on a Feature Store to provide aggregate features in production.”

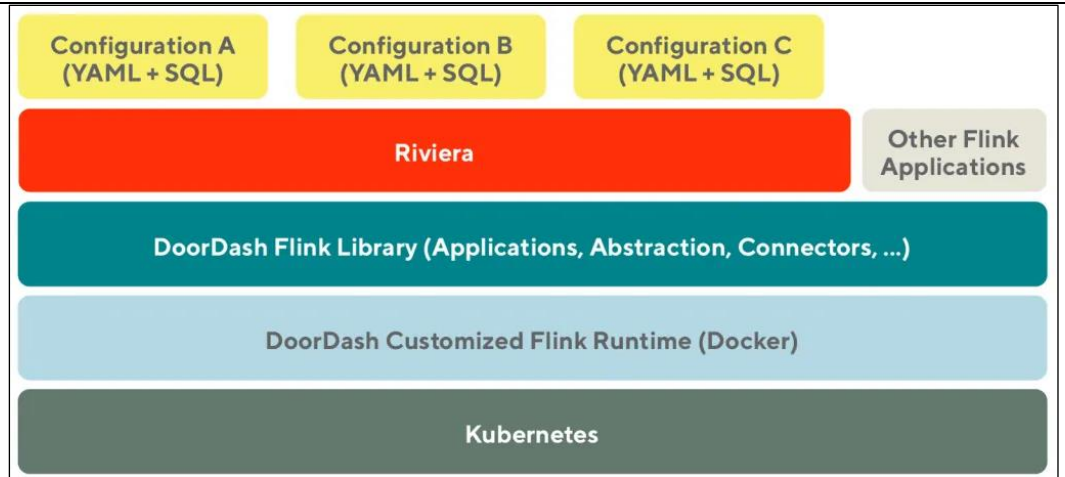
The article then provides an overview of the Flink-as-a-service platform:

“To help build sophisticated stream processing applications like Riviera, it is critical to have a high-quality and high-leverage platform to increase developer velocity. We created such a platform at DoorDash to achieve the following goals:

- Streamline the development and deployment process
- Abstract away the complexities of the infrastructure so that the application’s users can focus on implementing their business logic
- Provide reusable building blocks for applications to leverage

The following diagram shows the building blocks of our Flink-as-a-service platform together with applications, including Riviera, on top of it.”

“...Flink-as-a-service provides multiple levels of abstractions to make application development easier.”



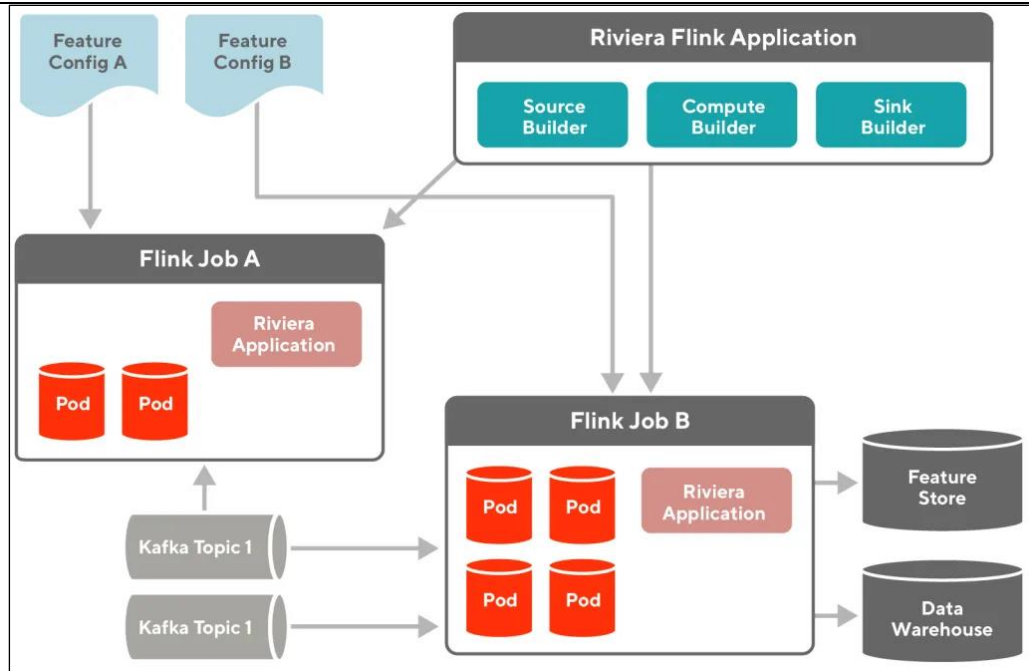
“Most of DoorDash’s infrastructure is built on top of Kubernetes. In order to adopt Flink internally, we created a base Flink runtime docker image from the open-source version. The docker image contains entry point scripts and customized Flink configurations (flink-conf.yaml) that integrate with DoorDash’s core infrastructure, providing integrations for metric reporting and logging.”

Creating a generic Flink application in Riviera

“Building on issues with Flink that needed to be addressed and the existing state of our infrastructure, we designed Riviera as an application to generate, deploy, and manage Flink jobs for feature generation from lean YAML configurations.

The core design principle for Riviera was to construct a generified Flink application JAR which could be instantiated with different configurations for each feature engineering use case. These JARs would be hosted asst and alone Flink jobs on our Kubernetes clusters, which would be wired to all our Kafka topics, feature store clusters, and data warehouses. Figure 3 captures the high-level architecture of Riviera.”

"[The figure below shows] ...A Riviera Flink application constructs sources, transformation operator graphs and sinks in Flink from their YAML configurations and then runs them on the Flink-as-a-service platform.”



“The launch of Riviera enabled feature development to become more self-serve and has improved iteration life cycles from a few weeks to a few hours. The plug-and-play architecture for the DSL also allows adapting to new sources and sinks within a few days.

The integration with the Flink-as-a-service platform has enabled us to automate our infrastructure by standardizing observability, optimization, and cost management behind the Flink applications as well, allowing us to bring up a large number of jobs in isolation with ease.

The library utilities we built around Flink’s API and state management have reduced codebase size by over 70%.”

In the video interview “SFBigAnalytics\_20220920: DoorDash: Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” by Allen Wang “[the] lead engineer at DoorDash working on real-time data infrastructure” (See Exh. 120), he admits the following:

“...as mentioned in the beginning one important objective for Iguazu is to create a platform for easy data processing Apache Flink layered API architecture fits perfectly with this objective.”

“...to support SQL based applications we created a framework called Vdara where all the necessary processing logic and wiring are captured in the yaml file which is simple enough for everyone to read or Auto the yaml file captures a lot of high level abstractions for example connecting to Kafka sources and different things and the processing logic is expressed as a SQL statement and currently Riviera's primary use cases are real-time feature engineering and real-time monitoring of mobile application metrics.”

“...so the same person ozone as when you say framework should be created how do you design a framework please elaborate it's like a pretty general question um yeah I think um as I mentioned before um you're keeping your customers in mind uh creating different kind of abstractions make sure that um that whenever you see opportunities uh try to um put all the common



functionalities in in your platform and so that you can reduce the you know the necessary workload from on other applications uh and really just to make sure that um that as a as a platform you will capture uh all the all the necessary interactions with the infrastructure and then that the application uh to worry you know only about its things logic but not you know at the infrastructure level.”

See Exh. 120.

In a video by DoorDash's engineering team title “Databases at DoorDash | How DoorDash manages 1.9 PB of data & 1.2M QPS on CockroachDB”, DoorDash showcases their utilization of Cockroach DB as the “master database” for managing massive amounts of data, demonstrating their implementation of a master database. The video begins with Mike Czabator, an engineer with both DoorDash and Cockroach Labs experience, providing insights into DoorDash's database practices. DoorDash's core infrastructure team is responsible for a range of databases, including CockroachDB, showcasing a dedicated approach to database management. (See Exh. 122 – 123)

DoorDash's deployment strategy spans a single AWS region, supported by multiple Availability Zones (AZs), highlighting their scalability. The substantial growth metrics, including a 55% node increase and nearly doubling data size to two petabytes (PBs), highlight the extensive scope of their data management. Furthermore, DoorDash promotes a self-service model, allowing users to create applications and users for their clusters. They emphasize automation and feedback-driven improvement, enhancing the efficiency and reliability of their database operations. DoorDash's commitment to performance optimization and continuous enhancement aligns with the concept of a master database, reinforcing their capability in handling vast amounts of data.

In another video by the DoorDash Engineering team titled “DoorDash’s Journey from Aurora Postgres to CockroachDB”, they shared insights into their data management practices, particularly their utilization of CockroachDB for handling extensive data volumes with the “master database”. DoorDash's primary challenge was managing high traffic loads, which often led to database crashes during peak usage. To address this, the team recognized the need for a database solution that could provide horizontal scalability through multiple writers. (See Exh. 124 - 125)

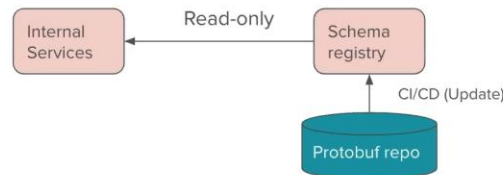
During the COVID-19 lockdown, DoorDash faced a pivotal moment when their main database cluster experienced a peak query per second (QPS) load of 1.6 million, resulting in system downtime. To tackle this issue, they opted to migrate to CockroachDB, a distributed database system known for its scalability and fault tolerance. Their migration strategy involved the extraction of 54 tables to seven new database clusters, significantly reducing the QPS load on the main database cluster. To facilitate this migration, DoorDash developed a versatile data migration tool. This tool was designed to minimize manual intervention, support schema transformations, and streamline data synchronization. Key features of the tool included the ability to customize runtime behavior, accommodate schema changes, and perform data chunking for parallel processing. DoorDash also leveraged foreign data wrappers, intelligent traffic routing, and data chunking to optimize the migration process.

In the Jul 28, 2022, technical video presentation “DoorDash Technical meetup event: Scaling our Data Platform”, the admit ‘predefined formats’ at 33:45 to 34:44 and at 39:45 (See Exh. 47), as shown by the following screenshots:



## Event format and schema enforcement

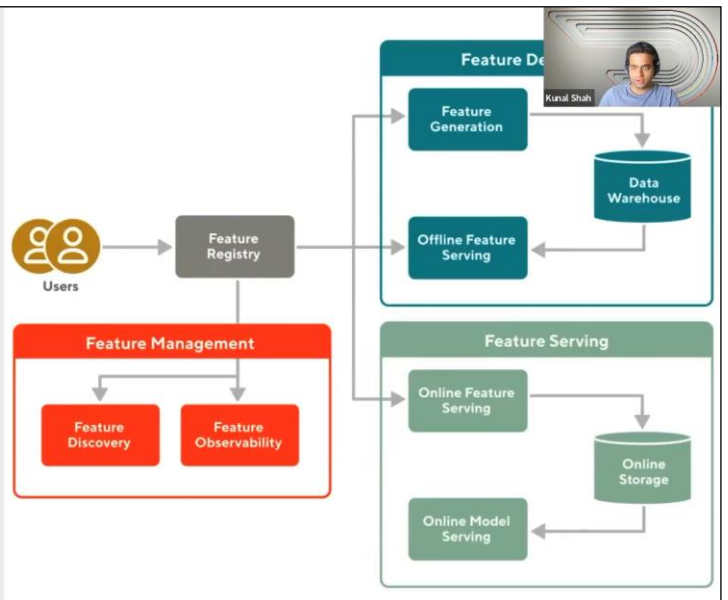
- Unified event format with envelope and schematized payload
- Supporting both Avro and Protobuf schema
- Build-time schema registration and update with schema registry



44

## What's a better ideal?

- Single entry point
- Automated and standard downstream interactions
- Seamless sharing with code and feature reuse



In the video interview “SFBigAnalytics\_20220920: DoorDash: Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” by Allen Wang “[the] lead engineer at Doordash working on real-time data infrastructure” (See Exh. 120), he admits the following:

“...two years ago, we started to rethink this approach and decide to build a new system to replace those Legacy pipelines and address the future event processing needs they'll be anticipated so first uh you should support heterogeneous data sources including microservices and mobile or web applications and be able to deliver the events to different destinations. Secondly it should be easily accessible for data consumers to tap into streams of data and build their own processing logic to improve data quality we want to have end-to-end schema reinforcement and schema evolution”.

“...however without a unified event format it's still difficult for producers and consumers to understand each other so in the next section we will discuss the

	<p>event format and schemas which serve as a protocol between producers and consumers so from the very beginning we Define a unified format for events produced and processed in Iguazu the unified event format greatly reduced the barrier in consuming events and reduce the frequency between the event producers and consumers so instead we concluded that it will be ideal for uh to register and update this schema at build time to reduce the update API call volume to schema registry and to catch incompatible schema changes early in the development cycle.”</p> <p>“...well one challenge we faced is how we can essentially automate the schema update at build time and the solution we created is to leverage the fact that all of our approach above schemas are managed in a single Repository and integrate the schema registry update as part of the CI CD process when the protobot definition is updated.”</p> <p>“...as I mentioned in the beginning of the talk data warehouse integration is one of the key goals of Iguazu snowflake is our main data warehouse solution we expect events to be delivered to snowflake with a strong consistency and low latency the data warehouse integration in Brazil is implemented as a two-step process secondly I'm picking the right framework and creating the right building blocks is crucial to ensure success researching and leveraging The Sweet Spot of those Frameworks dramatically reduces the time needed to develop and operate these large-scale event.”</p> <p>(See Exh. 120.)</p> <p>The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, DoorDash's 'master database,' operating as a 'central data platform' or 'central data lake,' embodies the core essence of the '587 patent's master database claim element. It serves as a structured repository that enables efficient data management, integrates machine learning to intelligently handle communication modes and operational parameters, and is accessible through an API for various users. The database's design for learning, updating, and storing information aligns closely with the patent claim's emphasis on a master database that not only stores but also intelligently processes data to enhance efficiency and reliability, particularly within the realm of hospitality software applications. DoorDash's implementation of modern data warehousing techniques and microservices architecture further mirrors the '587 patent's vision for an adaptable and efficient data infrastructure. The integration with analytics and machine learning tools for real-time communication modes and operational adjustments demonstrates functional equivalency, as endorsed by the Doctrine of Equivalents."</p>
<p>Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS) which enables via its centralized system layer architecture the network to communicate with said two or more different wireless handheld computers, each with</p>	<p>DoorDash's implementation of Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS) is evident in their centralized system layer architecture, which facilitates communication between web server networks and various wireless handheld devices. This system, as described by Jessica Lachs, encompasses DoorDash's event processing system named Iguazu, developed with Apache Flink and Kafka, underscoring the platform's scalability and real-time processing capabilities.</p>

different mobile operating systems and with mobile compatible versions of the said hospitality application accessible from the back office servers;

### **Central System Layer Architecture**

The central system layered architecture of Iguazu demonstrates DoorDash’s commitment to a design that enables seamless interaction with multiple mobile operating systems and GUI screens. This allows for the initiation of user actions and subsequent selection of choices directly from handheld devices, aligning with the claim’s requirement for MFCCS.

Furthermore, DoorDash’s transition from a monolithic to a microservices architecture has bolstered their platform’s efficiency and reliability, according to the DoorDash engineering team. Breaking up their application into domain-specific services reduced errors and latency, with the microservices structure providing separate layers for front-end systems, backend-for-frontend (BFF) services, backend logic, platform services, and foundational infrastructure.

The DoorDash engineering blog and various technical presentations provide insights into their advanced master database integration and the hospitality applications, confirming the existence of a multi-layered communication framework. This framework supports a variety of tasks for consumers, Dashers, and merchants, proving the platform's ability to handle multiple communication modes and protocols.

In practice, the MFCCS is manifested through the order tracking, notification systems, and in-app chat functionalities of DoorDash's consumer and Dasher applications across iOS and Android devices. This allows for real-time decision-making by the Dispatcher and seamless interaction between users and Dashers, showcasing the intelligent use of multiple modes of communication.

DoorDash's engineering articles and support documents further demonstrate the company's use of a unified chat experience, multi-modal communication, and a comprehensive approach to menu management through their Merchant Portal. This includes the ability for merchants to integrate with various POS systems and the provision of a Business Manager app, which allows for real-time operational management.

The integration of open-source frameworks, the application of machine learning for real-time event processing, and the orchestration of complex data flows through a centralized API are all indicative of a sophisticated MFCCS as described in the patent claim. DoorDash's system exemplifies a robust, intelligent, and adaptive communication control software that is integral to the modern hospitality market.

### **DoorDash Iguazu Event Processing System**

In the technical presentation video “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” by the DoorDash Engineering team (see Exh 91) they present that

*“...[t]wo years ago, DoorDash started the journey of creating a real time event processing system to replace the legacy data pipelines and address our event processing needs to scale our business. We created a scalable system that could handle heterogeneous data sources and destinations, was easily accessible with different levels of abstractions and had end to end schema enforcement. We were able to accomplish this by shifting our strategy from*

*heavily relying on AWS and third-party data services to leveraging open source frameworks that can be customized and better integrated with our infrastructure.*

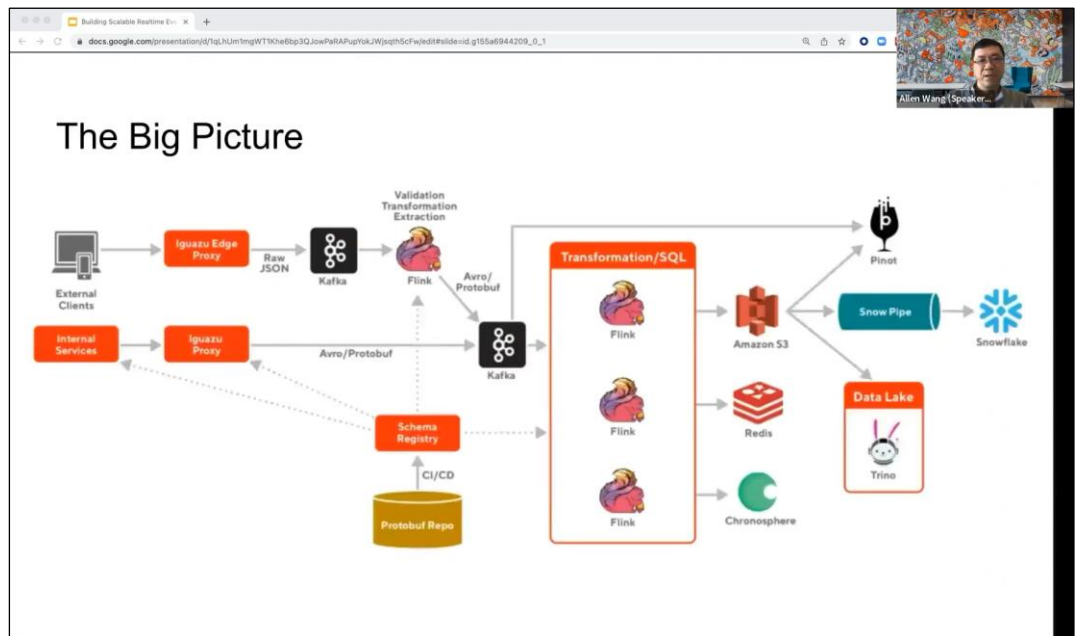
*In this session, I will share what we learned and how we put together this system with Apache Flink, Kafka as well as Kubernetes.”*

*They discuss the Iguazu real time event processing system they development from scratch and it’s architecture.”*

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Introducing Iguazu". In the top right corner, there is a small video feed of the speaker, Alim Wang. The slide content is as follows:

### Introducing Iguazu

- Iguazu - building real time event processing from scratch
  - Emphasis on integration of open source frameworks with DoorDash’s infrastructure
- Current scale and SLO
  - **Hundreds of billions** events processed per day
  - Hundreds of events and pipelines
  - **99.99%** delivery rate
  - Sub second latency for streaming consumers, and minutes latency to data warehouse



The diagram above depicts the layered system architecture of Iguazu, DoorDash’s event processing system. It depicts the inner functioning of Iguazu taking from the DoorDash engineering blog article “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” (see Exh 53) and the DoorDash technical video “Scaling our Data Platform” (see Exh 47).

In the DoorDash engineering blog article (see Exh 53) “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink”, they state that:

*“...[t]wo years ago, we started the journey of creating a real time event processing system named Iguazu to replace the legacy data pipelines and address the following event processing needs we anticipated as the data volume grows with the business:*

- ***Heterogeneous data sources and destinations:*** *Data ingest from a variety of data sources including the legacy monolithic web application, microservices and mobile/web devices, and delivery to different destinations including third-party data services. Reliable and low latency data ingest into the data warehouse is a high priority.*
- ***Easily accessible:*** *A platform that makes it easy for different teams and services to tap into the streams of the data and build their own data processing logic.*
- ***End-to-end schema enforcement and schema evolution:*** *Schema only improves data quality, but also facilitates easy integration with data warehouses and SQL processing.*
- ***Scalable, fault-tolerant, and easy to operate for a small team:*** *We want to build a system that can easily scale to the business need with minimal operational overhead.”*

Kafka is an open-source platform from Apache, excels in stream processing and data management. It adeptly handles the reception, storage, organization, and distribution of voluminous data streams to a diverse array of end-users and applications. However, the influx of substantial data payloads—spanning hundreds to thousands of messages—into Kafka's servers can precipitate challenges such as data overloading and duplication. These issues, in turn, can result in the data within Kafka servers becoming disorganized and obscured, complicating effective data management and utilization.

Apache Kafka's architecture includes a key structural element known as Topics, which serve as the primary unit for organizing events or messages. Essentially, Kafka Topics function as virtual groups or logs, systematically storing messages and events in a sequential manner. This organization facilitates the seamless transmission of data between Kafka servers. Each topic acts as a dynamic repository, where messages sent by producers are chronologically appended, forming an evolving log file.

In practice, producers inject messages into these topics, adding to the tail end of the log, while consumers extract messages from specified topics, ensuring a streamlined flow of data. This methodology enables logical segregation of messages and events, akin to how distinct tables in a database hold varied types of data. In the Kafka ecosystem, the creation of multiple topics is permitted, catering to diverse use cases. Crucially, each topic must bear a unique, identifiable name to maintain clear distinction among various Kafka brokers within a Kafka cluster, thereby ensuring efficient data management and retrieval.

The article from DoorDash Engineering Blog titled "API-First Approach to Kafka Topic Creation" discusses how DoorDash's Engineering teams have improved their

Kafka Topic creation process. They replaced a Terraform/Atlantis-based approach with an in-house API Infrastructure Service, which has led to a 95% reduction in real-time pipeline onboarding time and has saved numerous developer hours. (See Exh. 126)

DoorDash's Real-Time Streaming Platform (RTSP) team, part of the Data Platform organization, manages over 2500 Kafka Topics. Kafka functions as the publication-subscription layer of the Iguazu pipeline and processes around six billion messages per day.

The article explains the challenges with the legacy architecture, where provisioning Kafka Topics was slow due to on-call engineer approval and prone to failures, increasing the on-call load. The RTSP team worked with storage and cloud teams to automate Kafka resource creation, which allowed for a more streamlined process and reduced manual intervention.

DoorDash has introduced super-user accounts to resolve merge conflicts that occurred in ACL files for Iguazu users, which has significantly sped up applications by Atlantis. The new architecture integrates with the Storage Self-Serve Platform within Infra Service, which provides an API to perform CRUD operations on infrastructure components. This new approach allows for provisioning approximately 100 new topics every week without manual intervention and significantly faster onboarding times for customers.

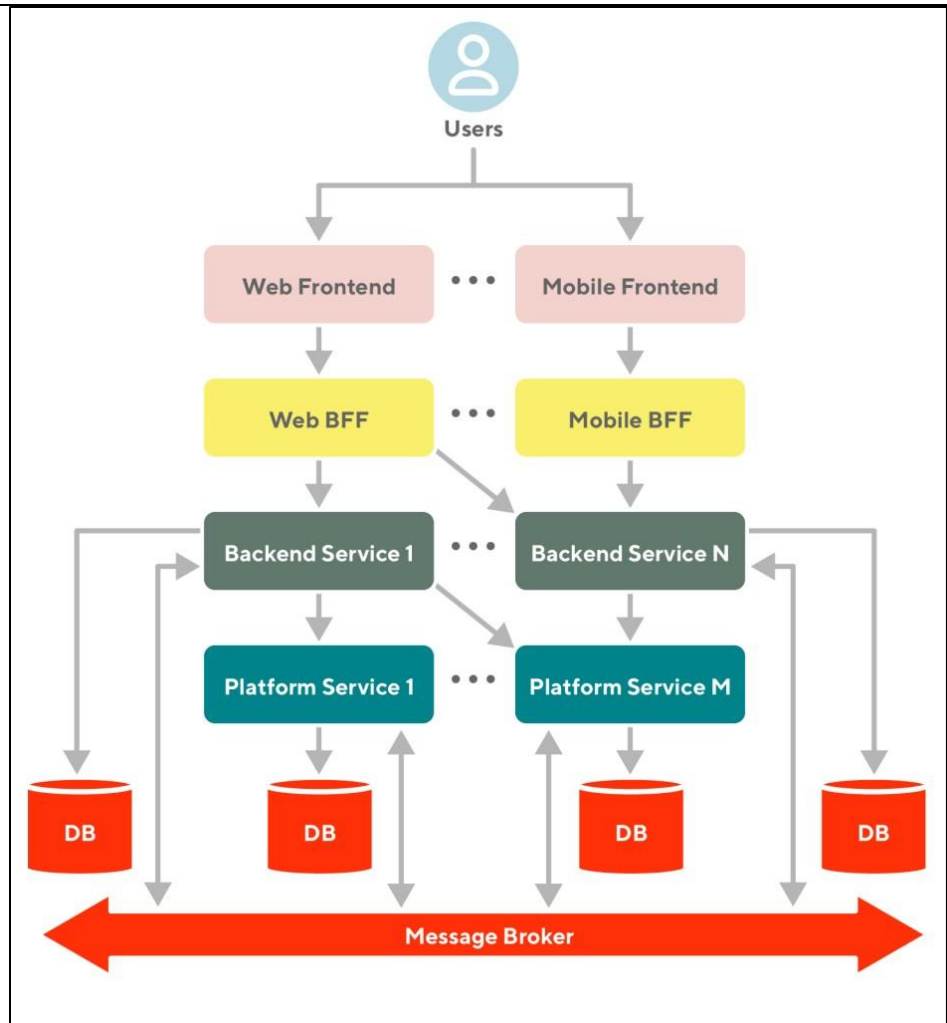
The article concludes by outlining the future direction of Kafka Automation and Storage Self-Serve, aiming to improve guardrails and customer experience. Acknowledgments are given to the various teams and engineers who contributed to this engineering win. This article demonstrates DoorDash's commitment to improving their operational efficiency and infrastructure management, ensuring faster onboarding times, and reducing the need for manual interventions, which contributes to a better overall experience for their customers and partners.

### **Microservices Layered Architecture**

The original DoorDash platform was originally a monolithic application written in Python using the Django web framework with a PostgreSQL database. As the platform grew, they started to have problems with reliability and scaling. Around 2018 they institute a code freeze and began migrating to microservices. At this time, they also migrated to the Kotlin language, and their services now run on the java virtual machine (JVM) (see Exh 20, 21, 22).

DoorDash was able to improve the efficiency and reliability of their platform using a microservices architecture. By breaking up their application into domain-specific parts they were able to reduce errors and latency. They state in the article "Future-proofing: How DoorDash Transitioned from a Code Monolith to a Microservice Architecture" (see Exh. 20) that:

*"... final design for our new microservice architecture consisted of five different layers, ranging from the user experience to the core infrastructure. Each layer provides functionality to the upper layer and leverages the functionality exposed by the lower layer [as shown below]":*



These layers include: (see Exh 20):

*“Frontend layer: Provides frontend systems (like the DoorDash mobile app, Dasher web app, etc.) for the interaction with consumers, merchants, and Dashers that are built on top of different frontend platforms.*

*BFF layer: The frontend layer is decoupled from the backend layer via BFFs. The BFF layer provides functionality to the frontend by orchestrating the interaction with multiple backend services while hiding the underlying backend architecture.*

*Backend Layer: Provides the core functionality that powers the business logic (order cart service, feed service, delivery service, etc.).*

*Platform layer: Provides common functionality that is leveraged by other backend services (identity service, communication service, etc.).*

*Infrastructure layer: Provides the infrastructural components that are required to build the site (databases, message brokers, etc.) and lays the foundation to abstract the system from the underlying environment (cloud service provider).”*



In their new architecture they introduced the backend-for-frontend (BFF) “... an application connecting the consumer-facing client and the services providing general purpose APIs. Client requests go to the BFF, which then orchestrates the aggregation of information needed by the client.”. The BFF is a software architecture pattern (see Exh 40) used by microservices which “...shifted from thick-client applications to **interfaces delivered via the web, a trend that has also enabled the growth of SAAS-based solutions in general**”. As such BFF can be considered as “...the user-facing application as being two components - a client-side application living outside your perimeter, and a **server-side component (the BFF)** inside your perimeter”. The perimeter of the BFF is the webserver.

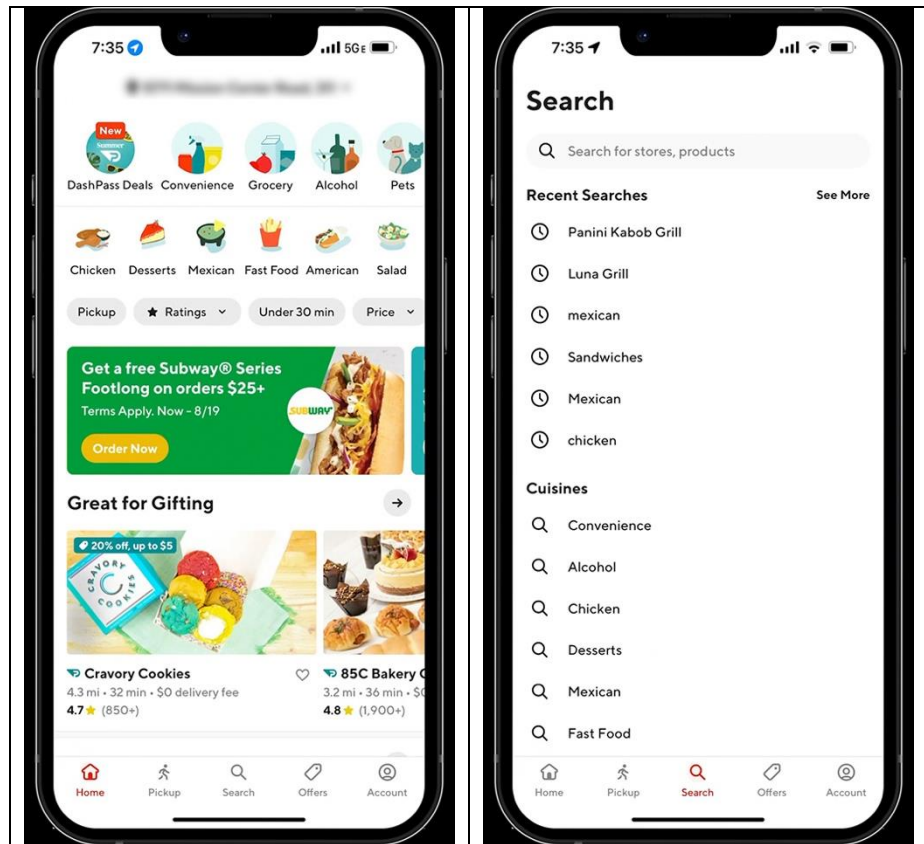
In the blog article “Building a Unified Chat Experience at DoorDash” by the Engineering Team they further admit to their back-end framework and its layered approach as follows (see Exh 102):

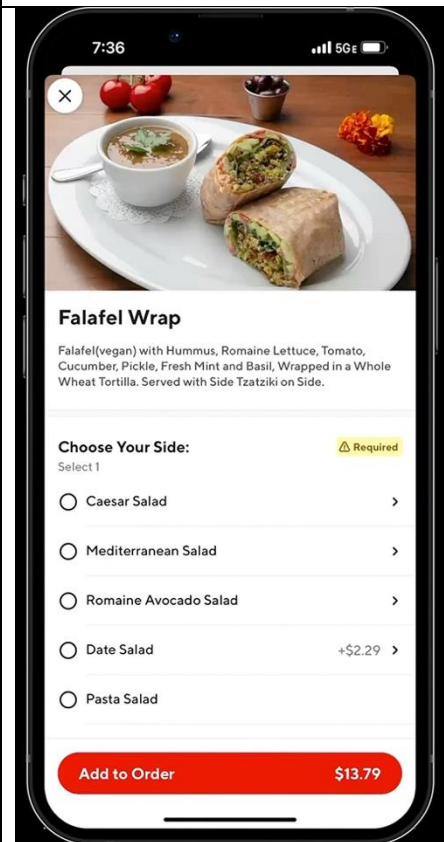
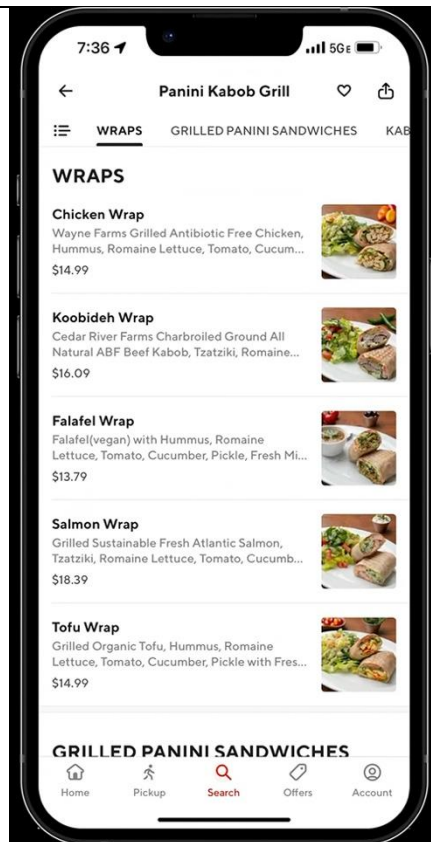
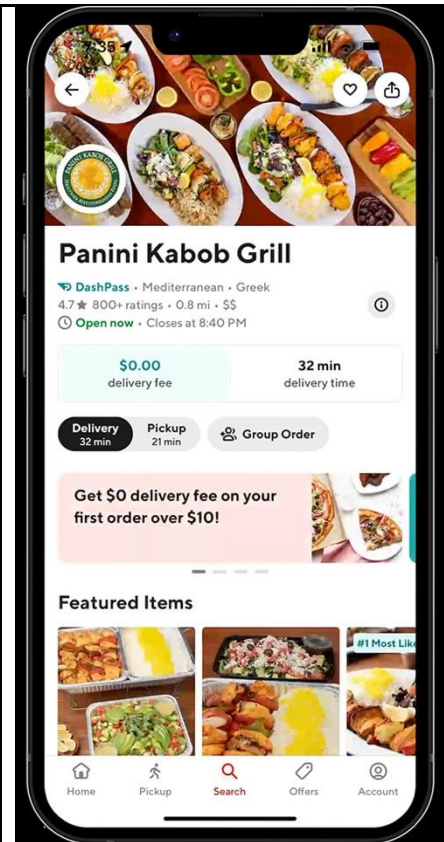
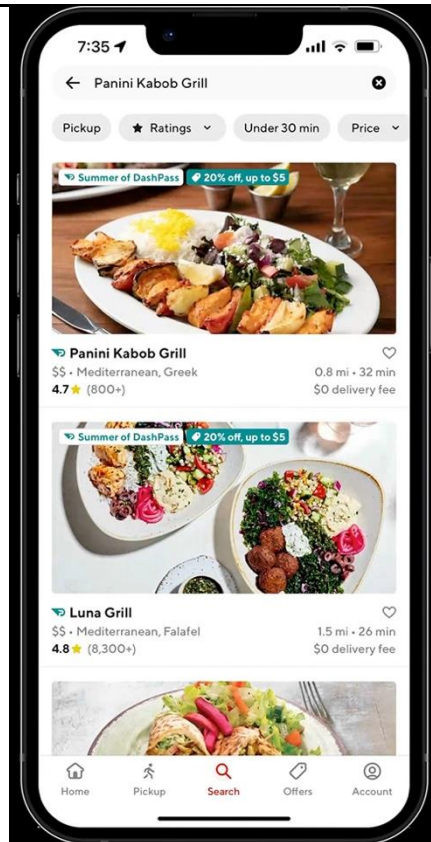
***“Building an extensible backend system”***

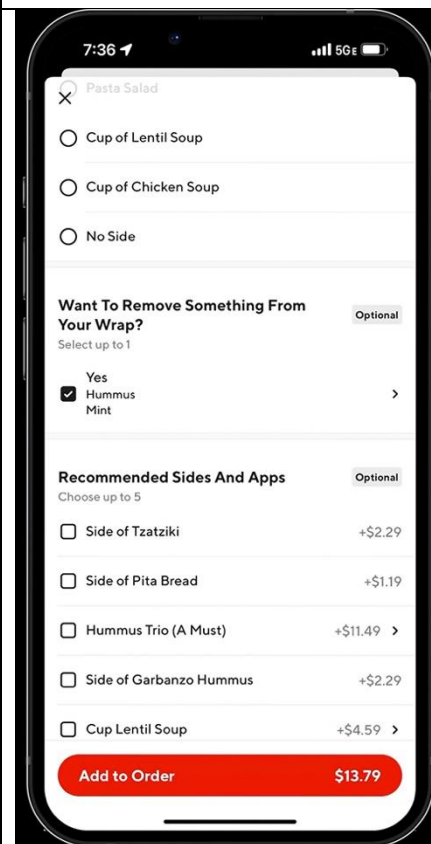
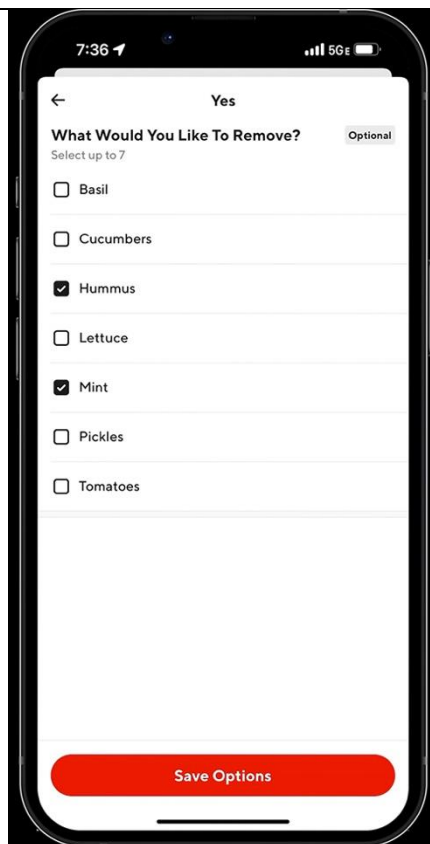
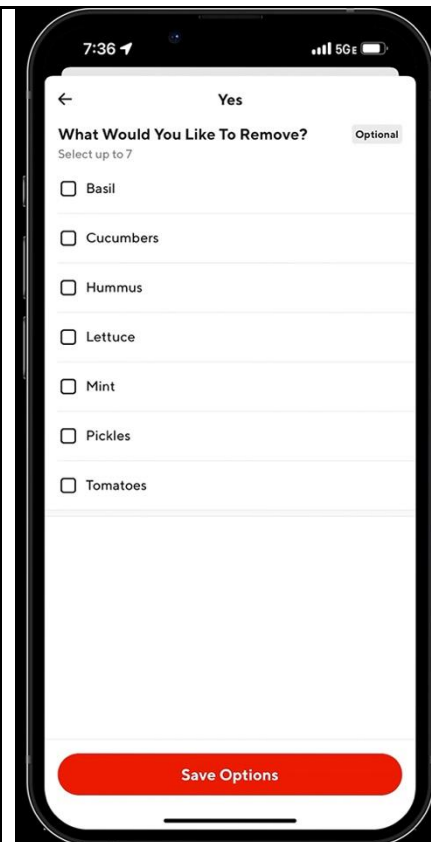
*“The backend system was built with multiple layers, allowing us to split responsibilities between internal services and third parties. Utilizing third parties for functionality such as chat, natural language processing (NLP), and agent ticket management allowed us to move quicker without having to build functionality that does not differentiate ourselves directly”*

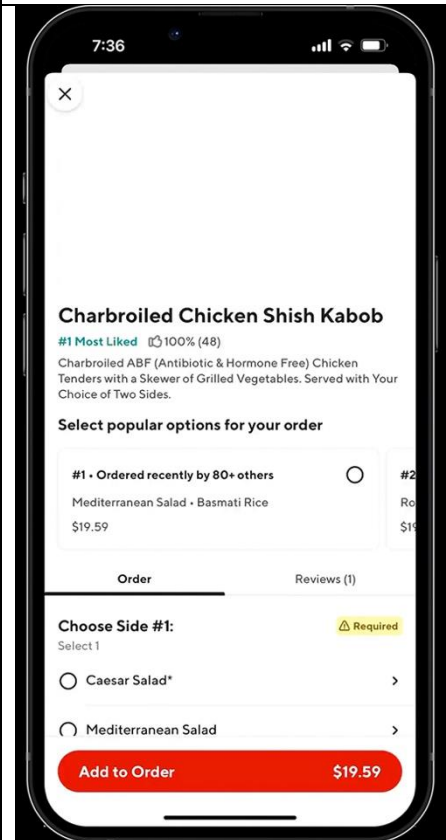
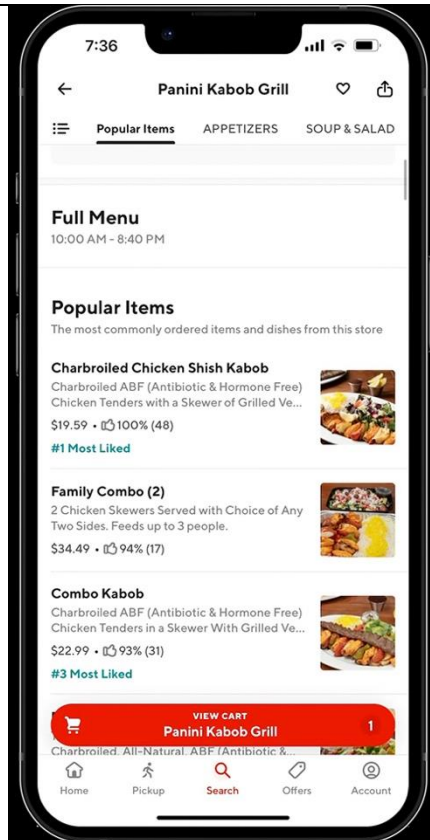
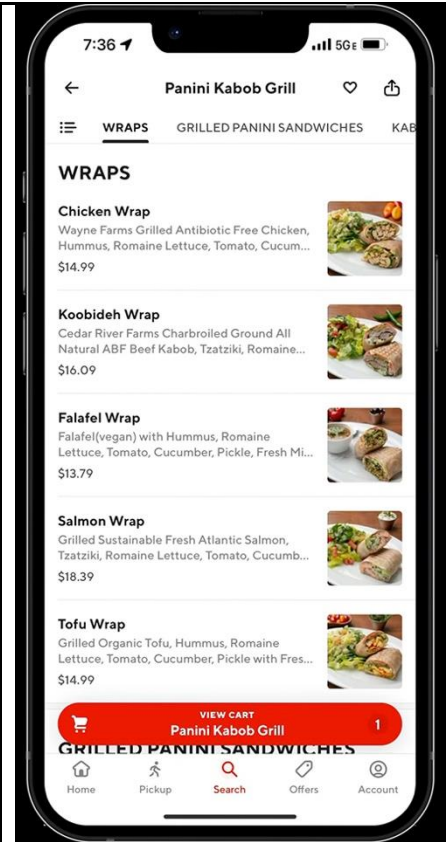
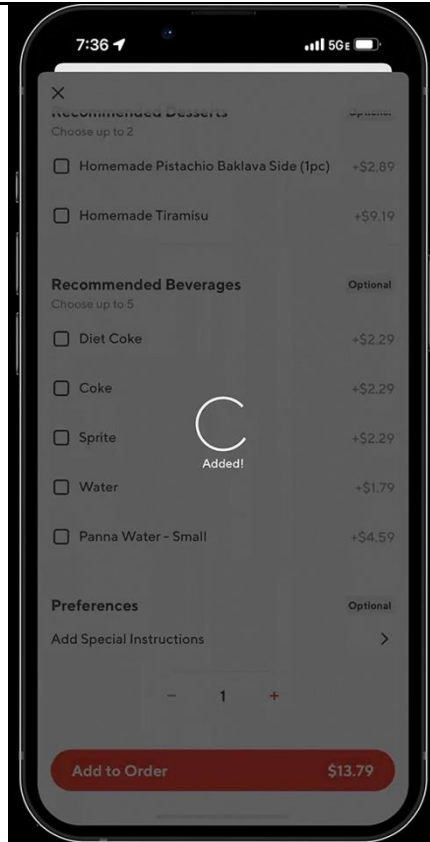
**DoorDash Consumer App – iOS**

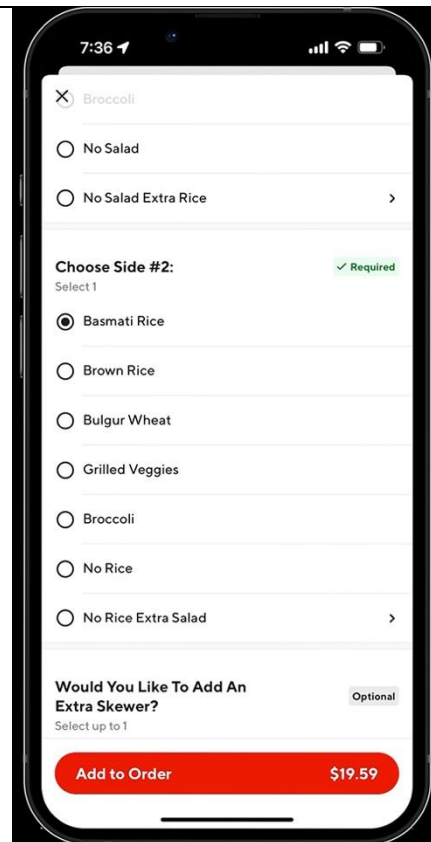
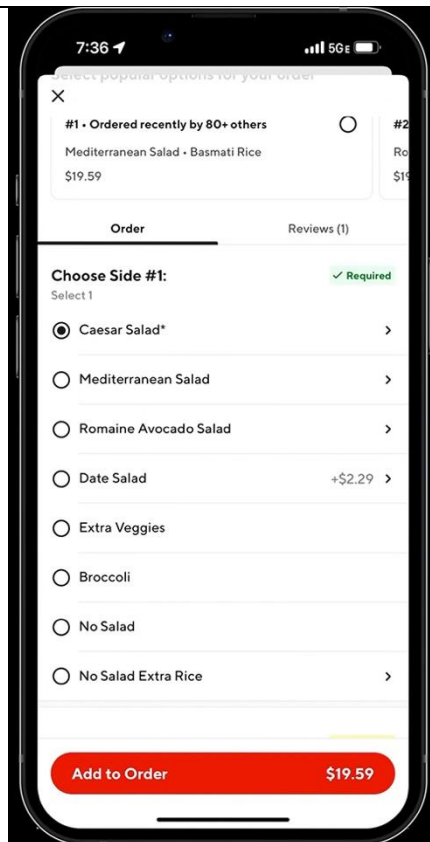
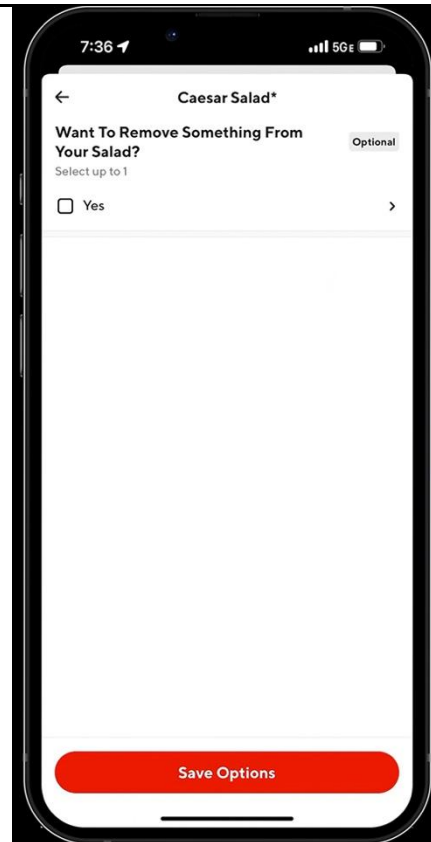
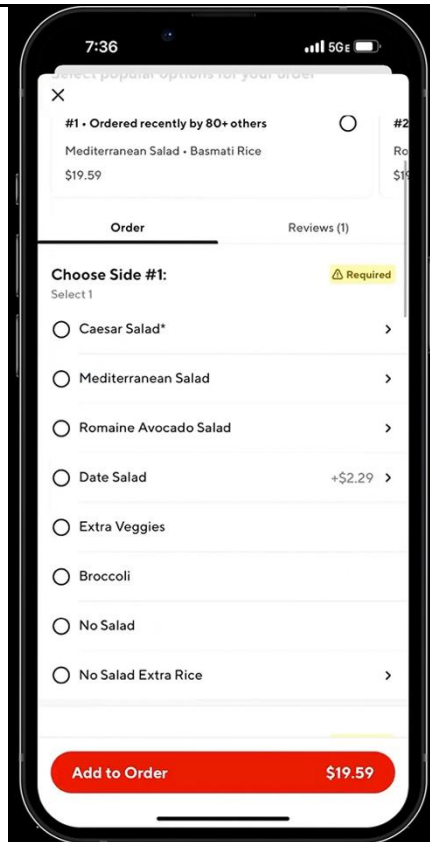
Below are screen shots of the ordering process on an iOS device. This process demonstrates the user launching the DoorDash app.

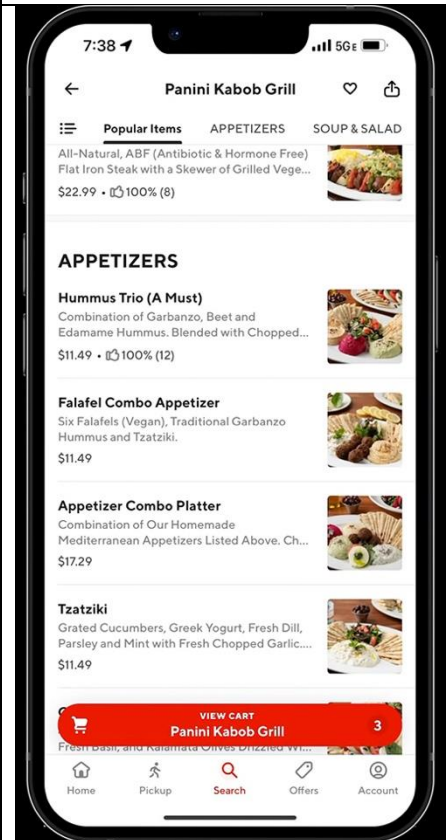
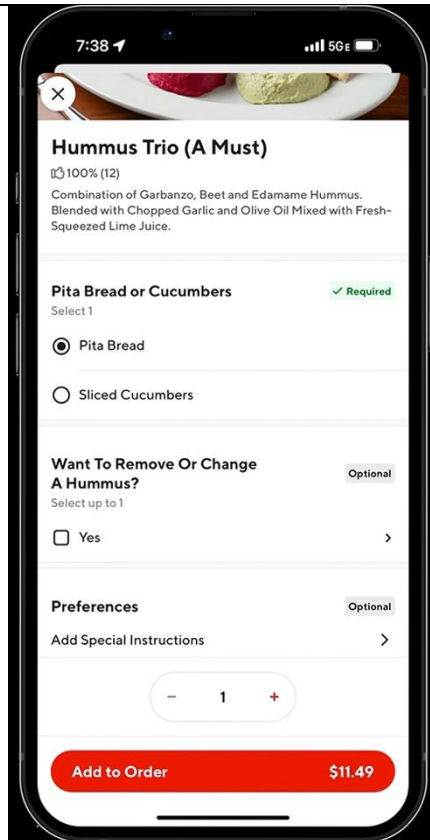
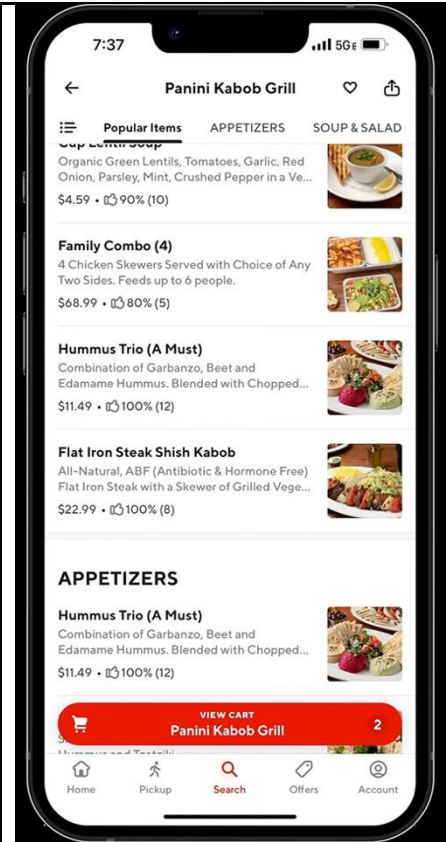
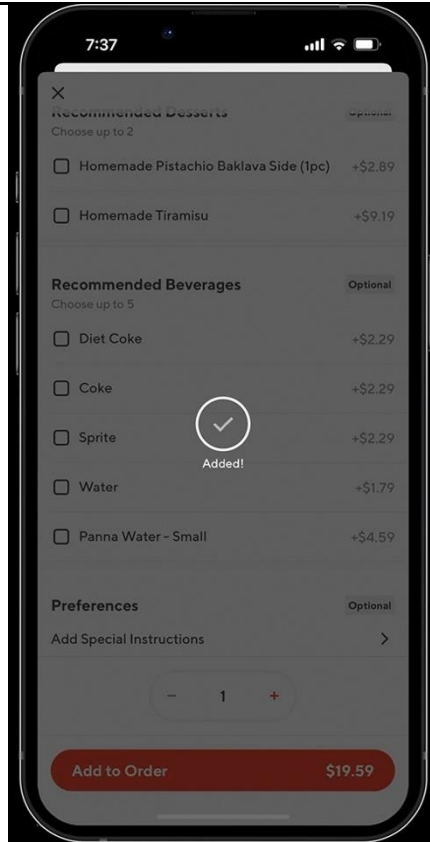


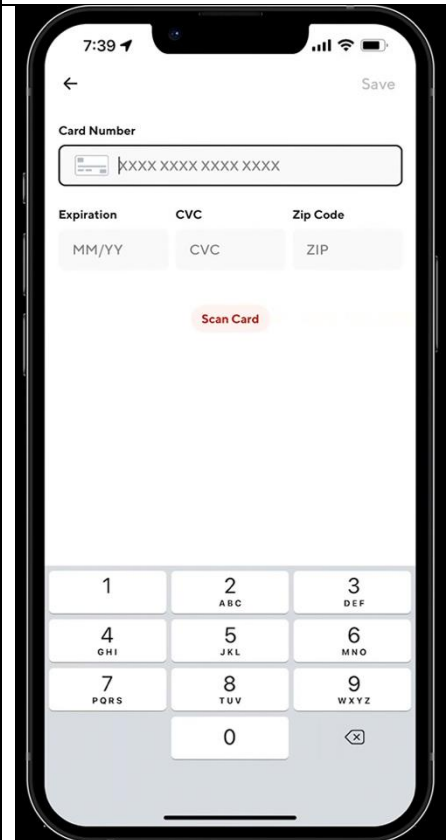
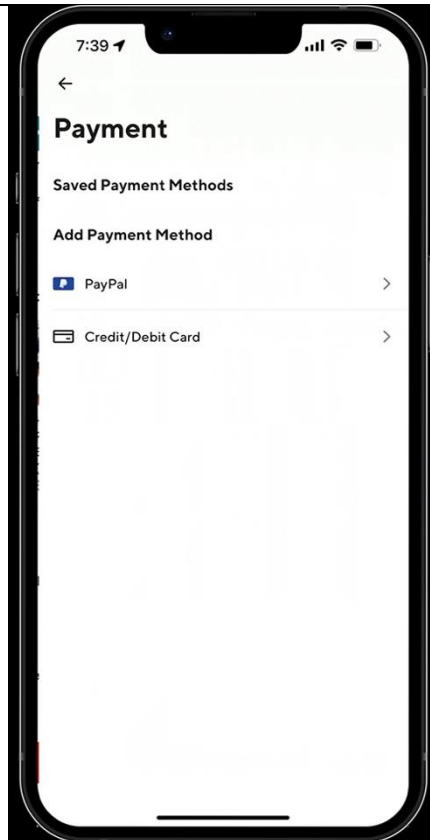
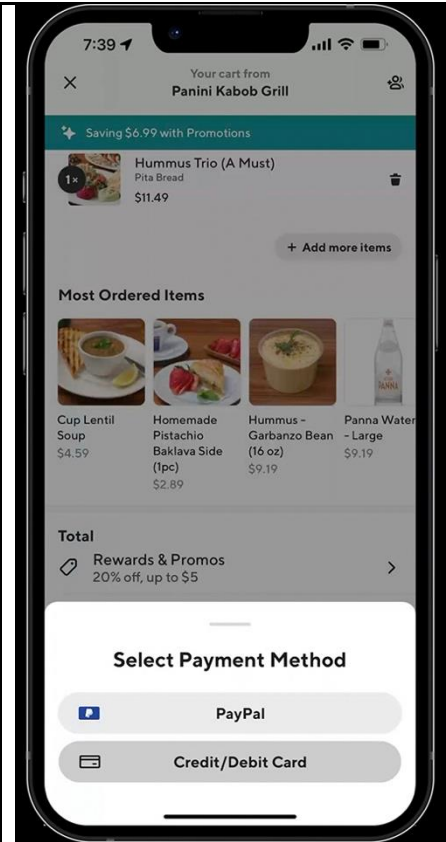
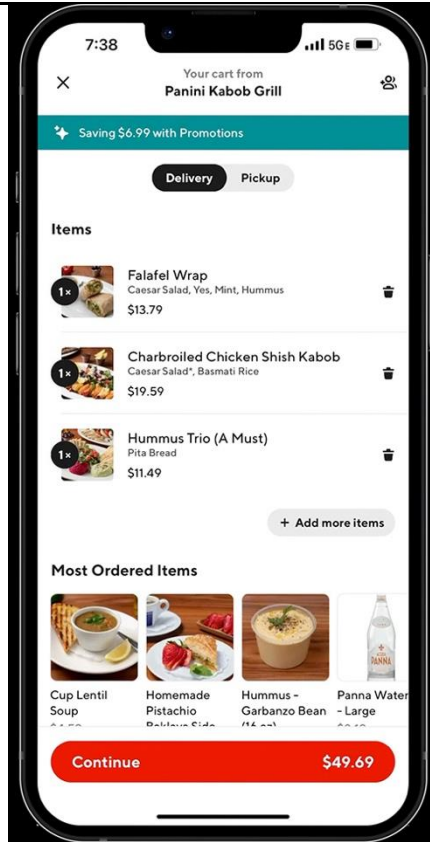


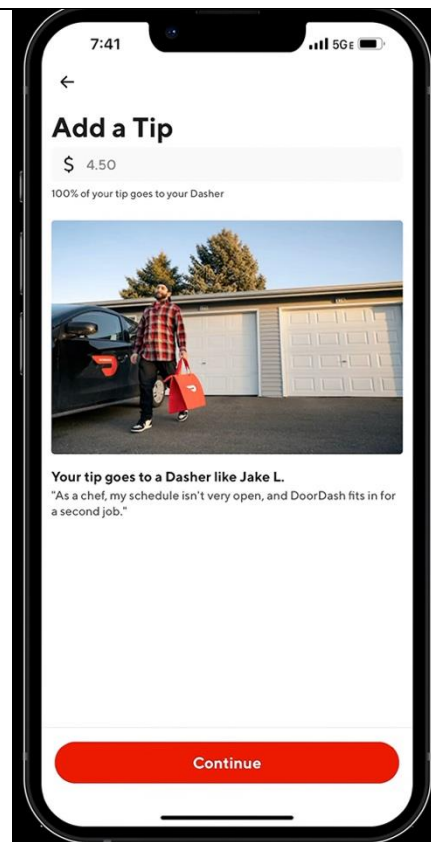
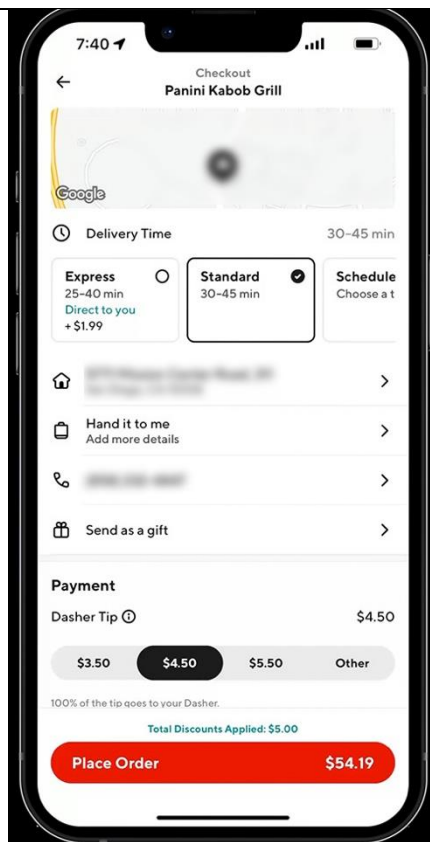
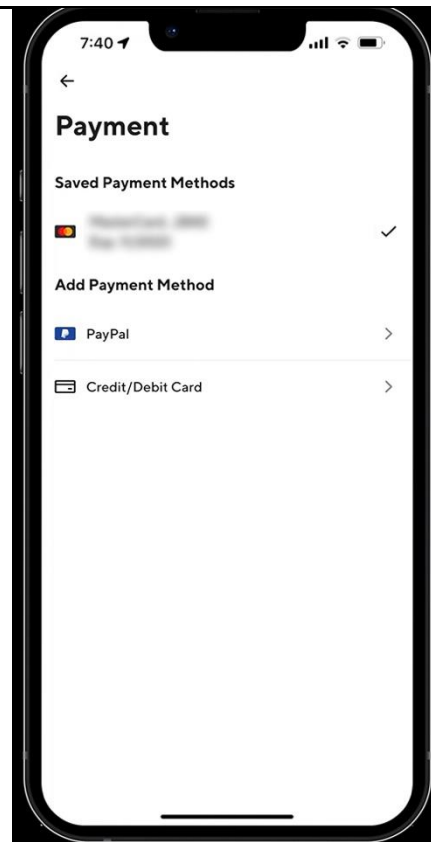
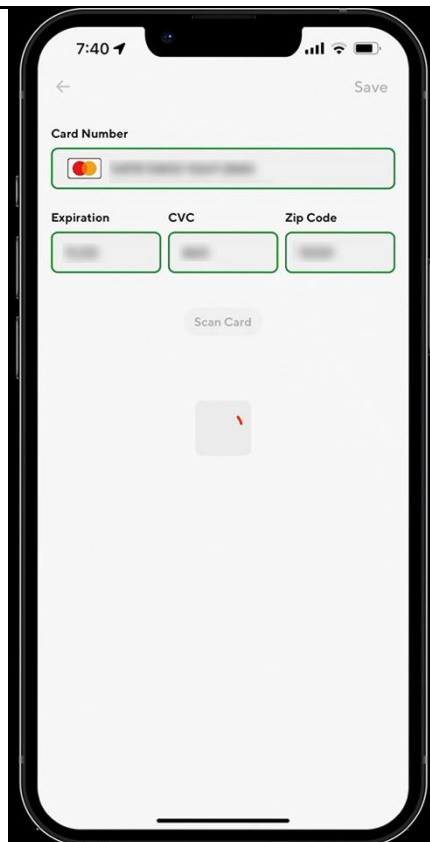




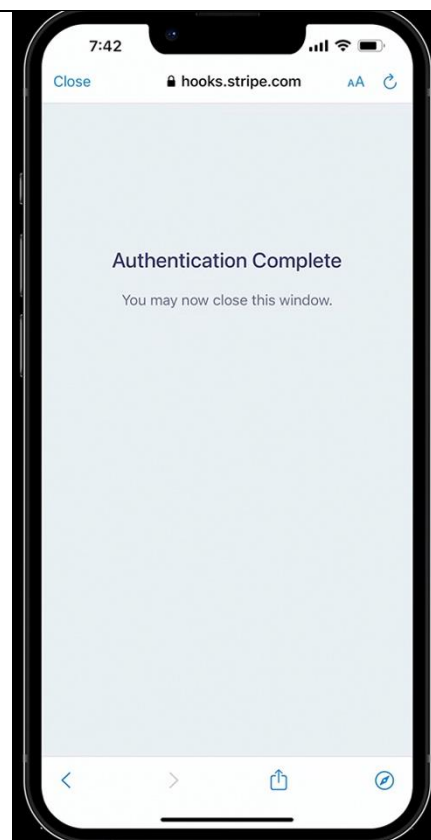
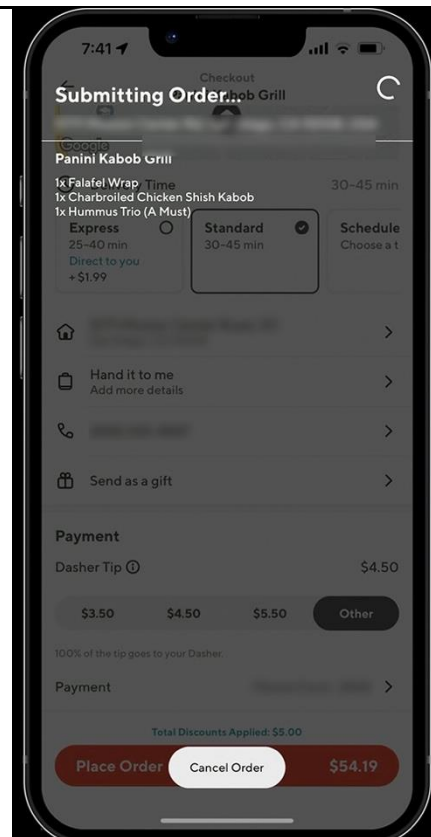
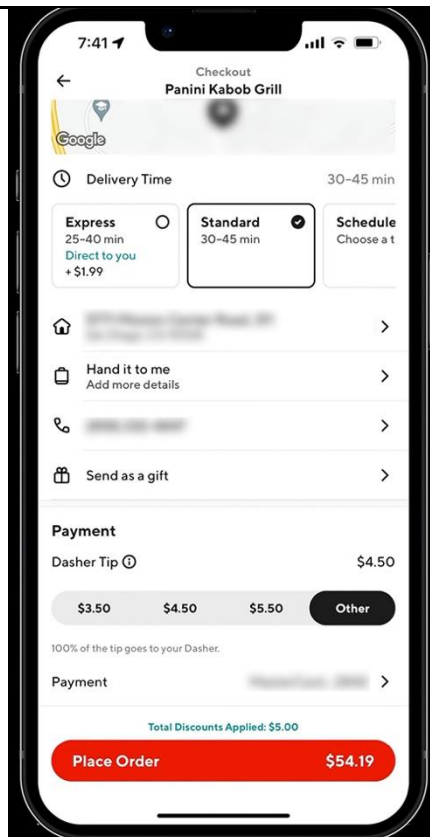


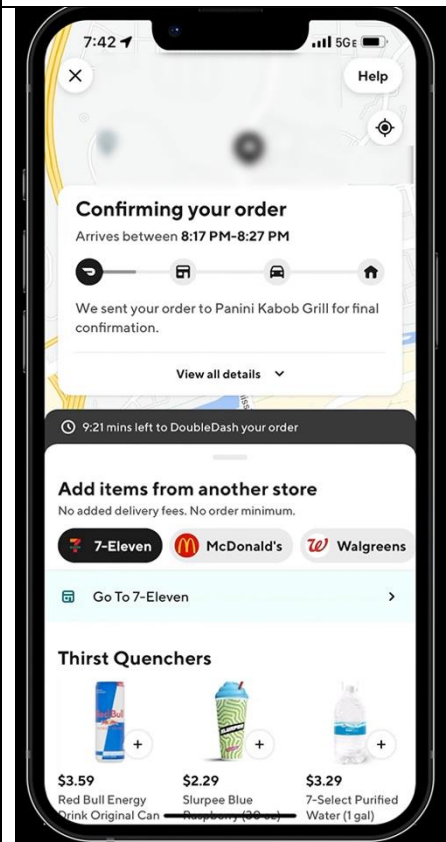
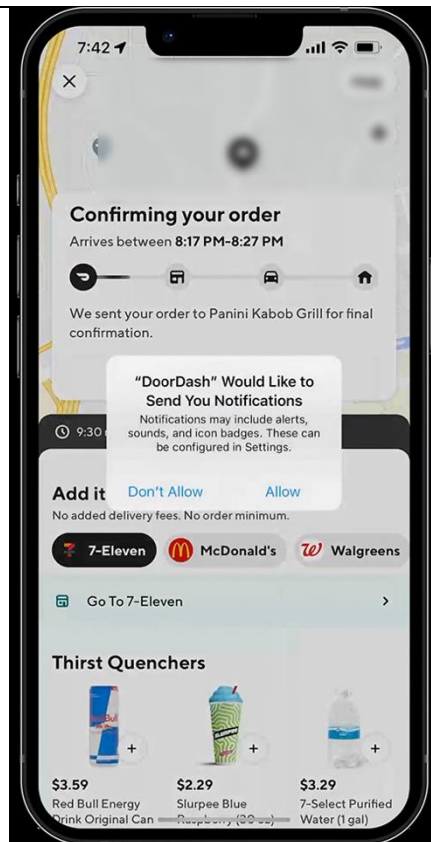
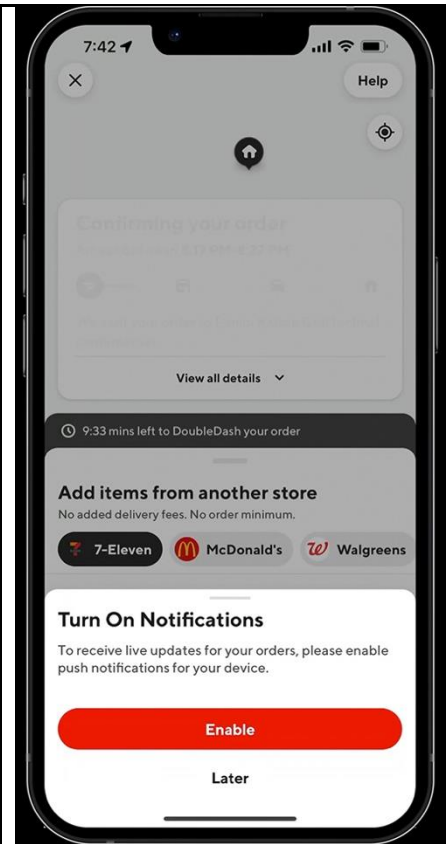
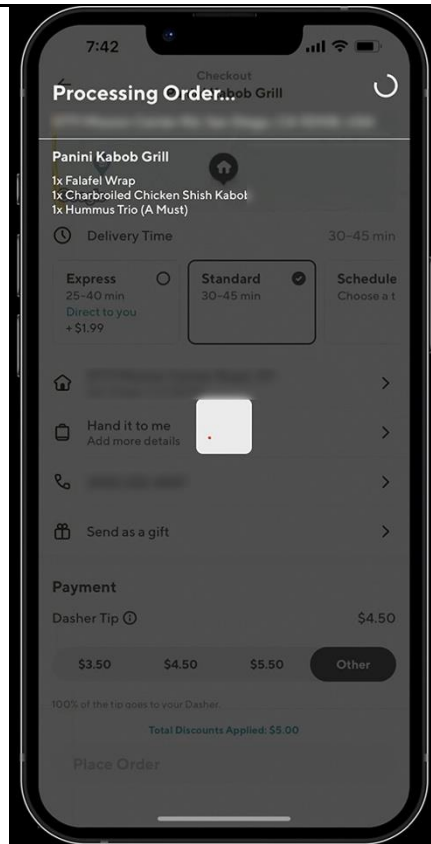


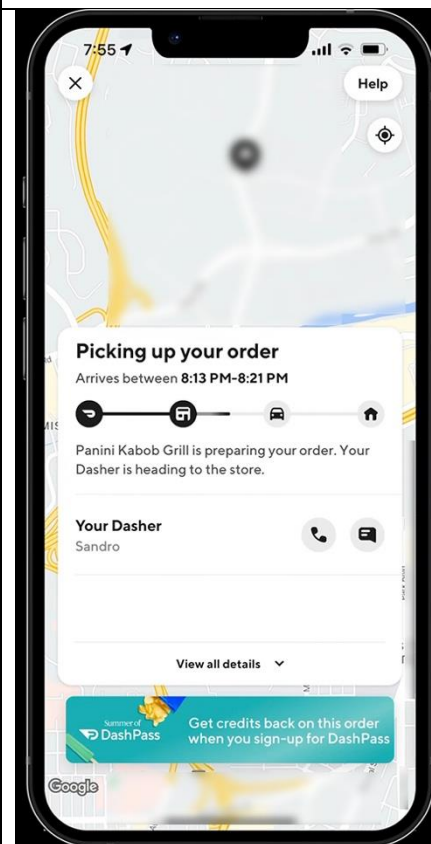
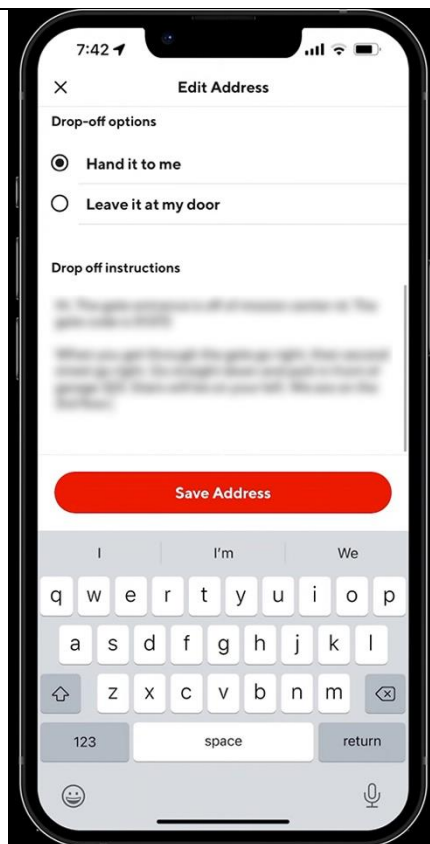
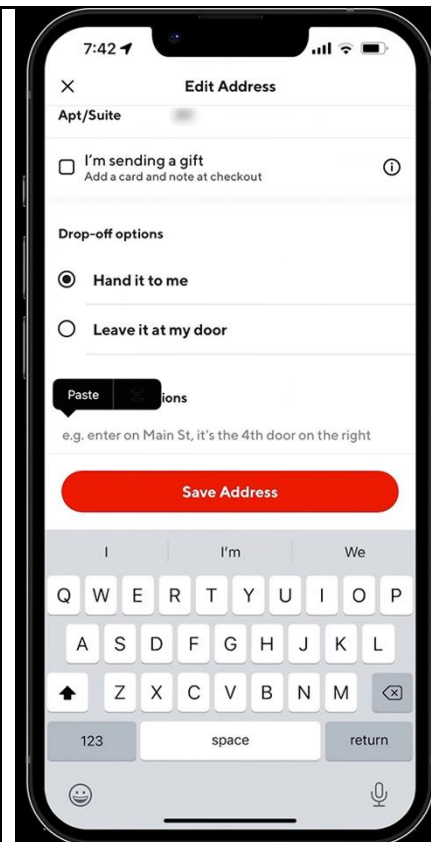
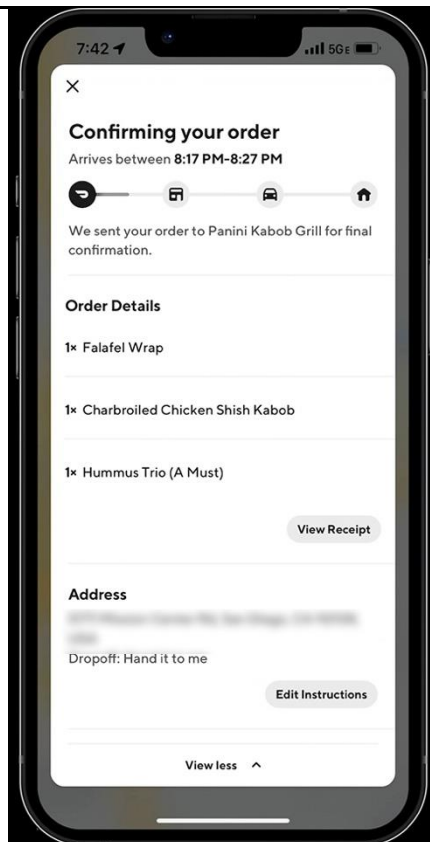


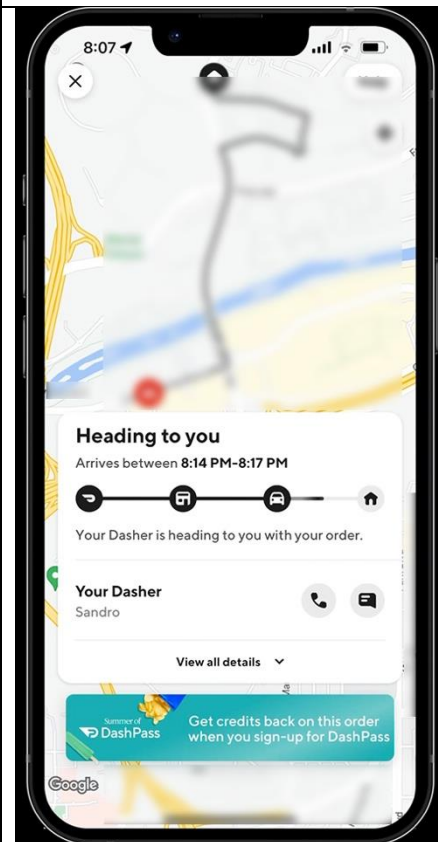
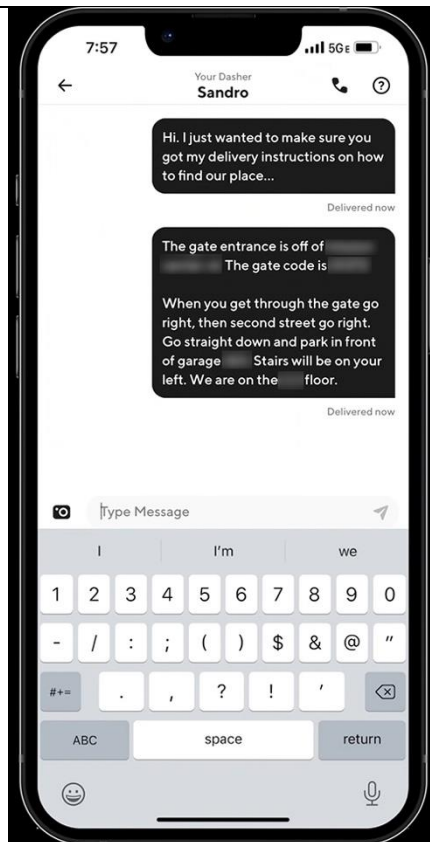
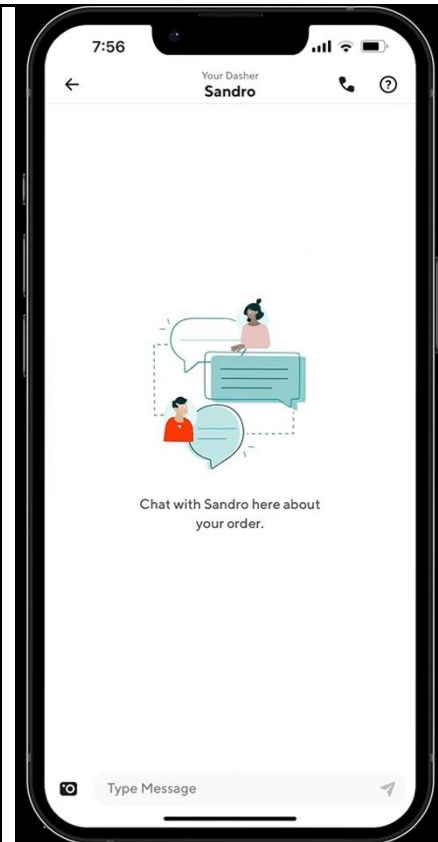
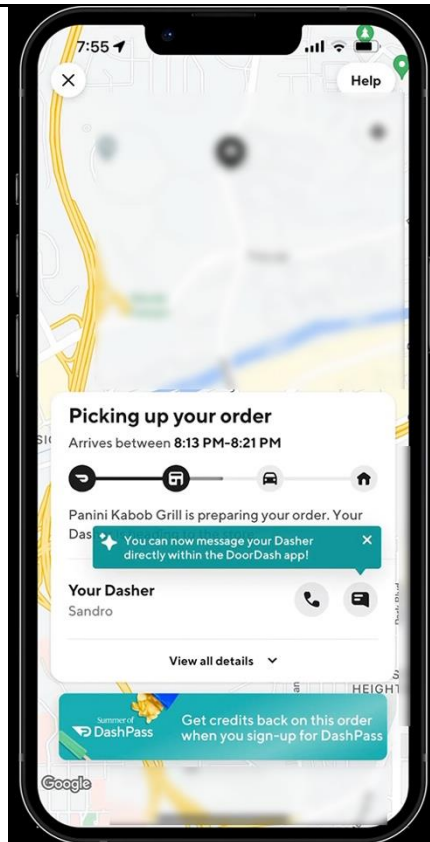


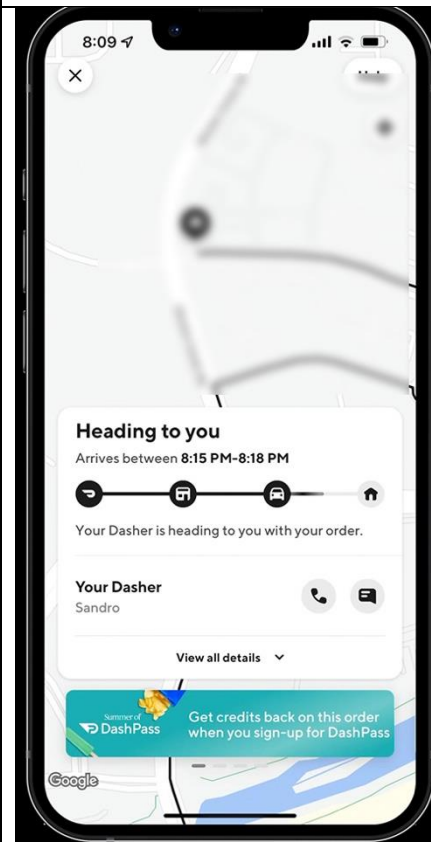
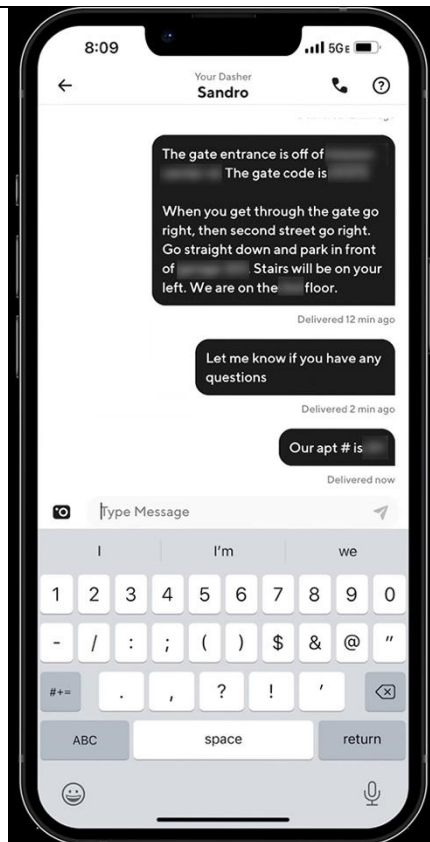
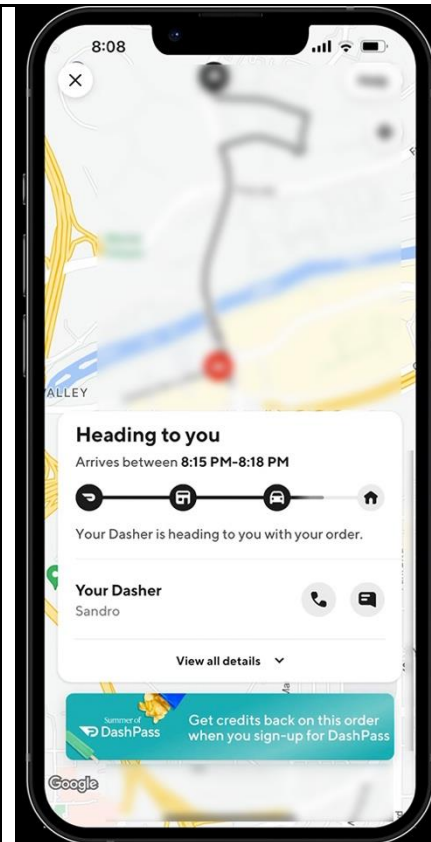
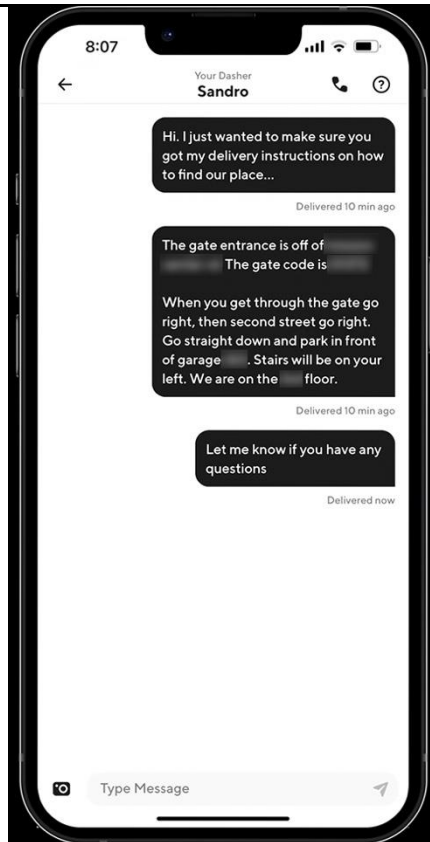


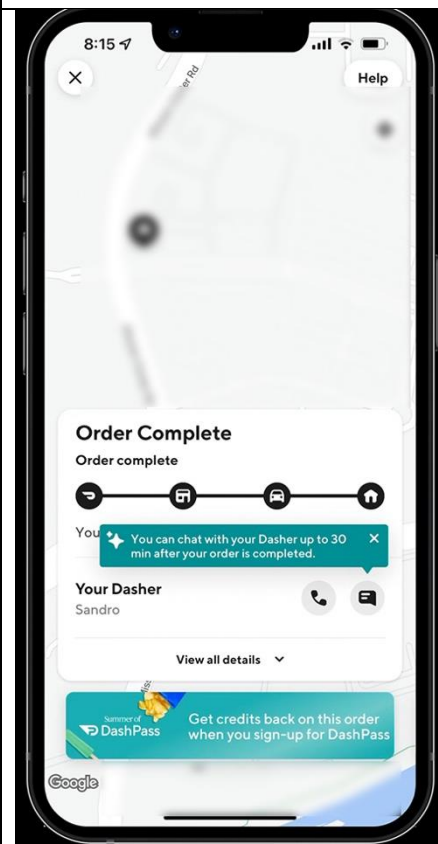
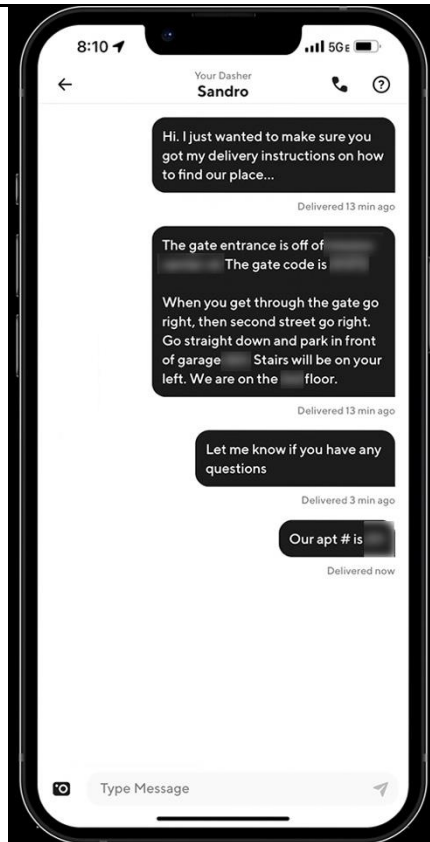






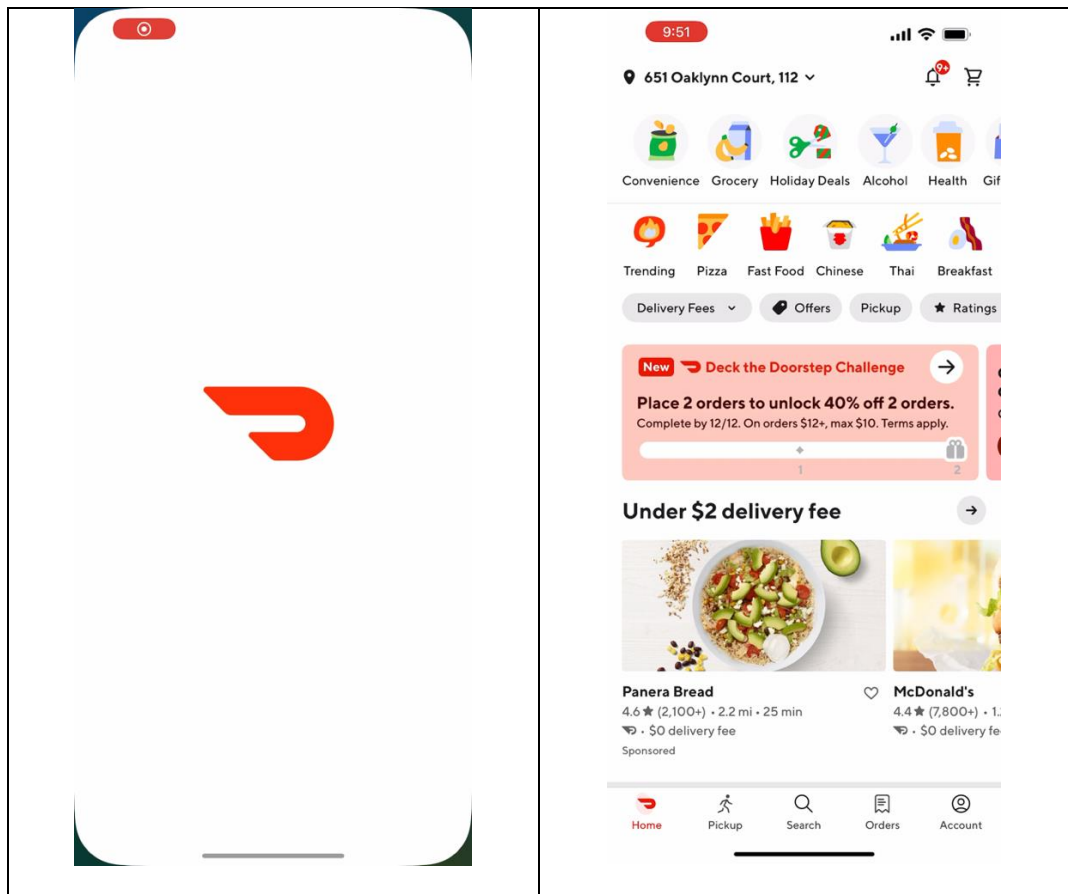


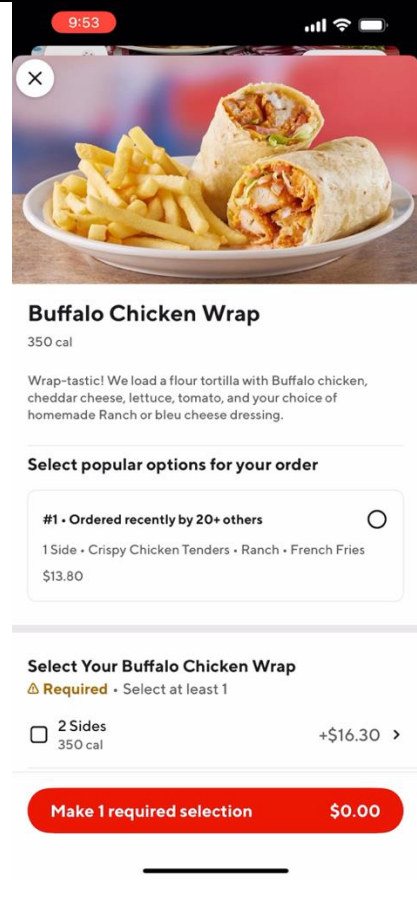
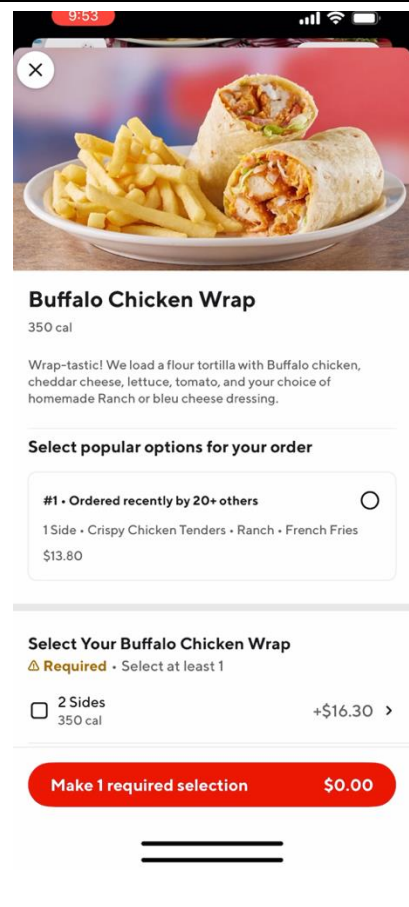
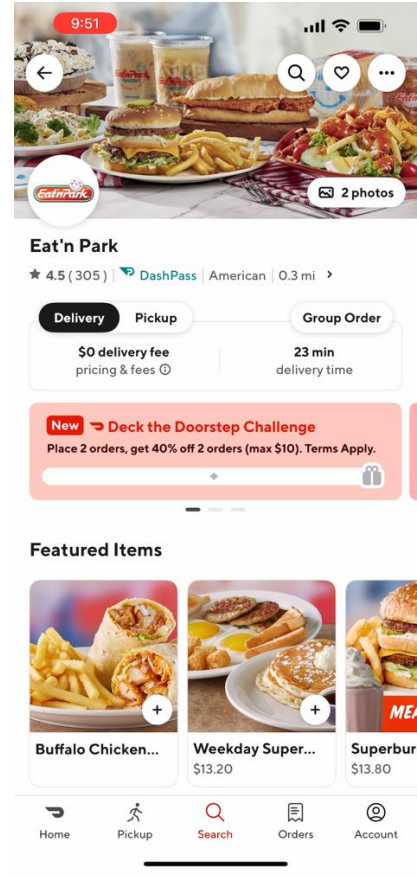
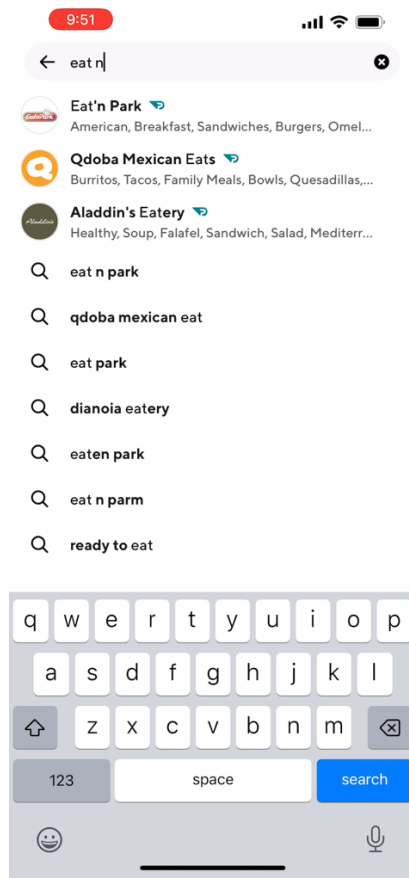




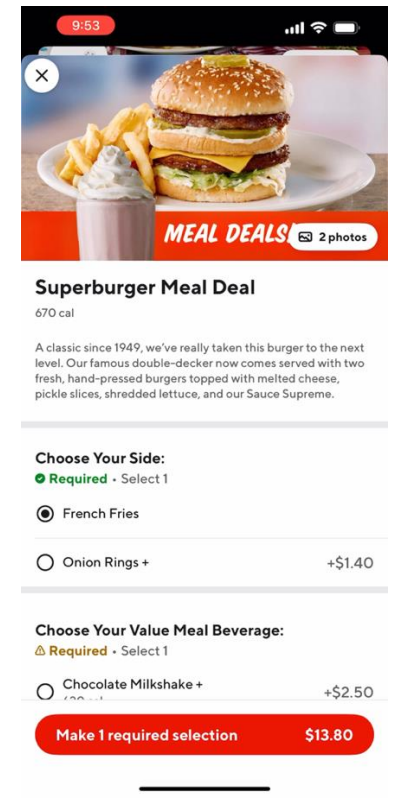
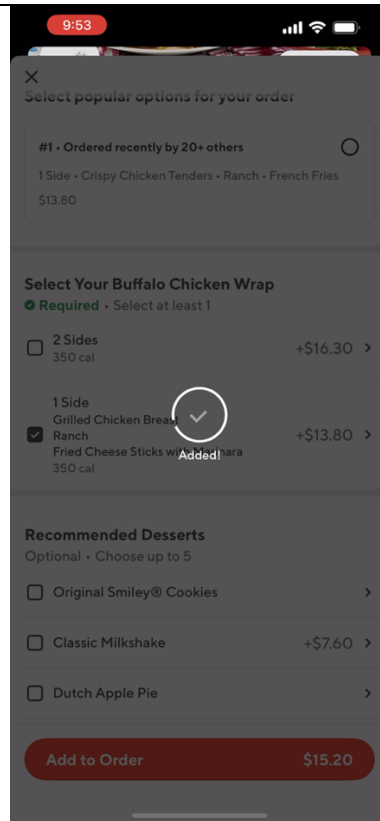
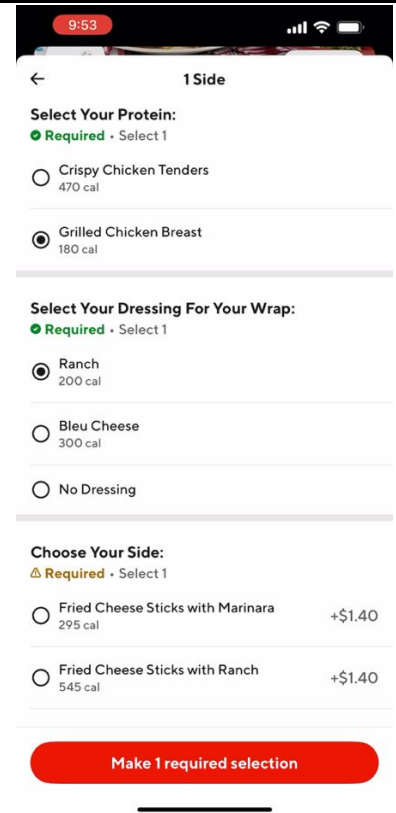
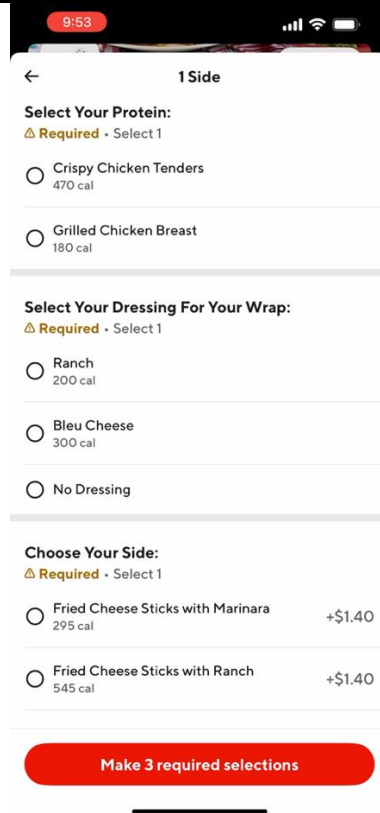
Below are screenshots of an DoorDash order for a customer located in Pittsburgh PA,

ordering from Eat 'N Park on the iOS app.









9:53

Required - Select 1

- French Fries
- Onion Rings + \$+1.40

**Choose Your Value Meal Beverage:**  
Required - Select 1

- Chocolate Milkshake + \$+2.50  
620 cal
- Vanilla Milkshake + \$+2.50  
610 cal
- Strawberry Milkshake + \$+2.50  
600 cal
- Caramel Milkshake \$+2.50  
800 cal
- Chocolate Peppermint Milkshake \$+3.50  
970 cal
- Pumpkin Pie Milkshake \$+3.50  
800 cal
- Bananas Foster Milkshake \$+3.50  
940 cal
- Cookies and Cream Milkshake \$+3.50

**Add to Order \$17.70**

9:53

Change Your Bun?  
Optional - Select up to 1

- Gluten free bun + \$+2.00  
40 cal
- No Bun

**Customize Your Superburger:**  
Optional

- No Lettuce
- No Pickles
- No American Cheese
- No Sauce Supreme
- Tomato
- Onions
- Extra Pickles
- Fried Egg + \$+1.50
- Bacon + \$+4.00

**Add to Order \$19.70**

9:53

- Onions
- Extra Pickles
- Fried Egg + \$+1.50
- Bacon + \$+4.00

**Add Condiments To Your Burger?**  
Optional

- Mayo
- Ketchup
- Yellow Mustard


**Preferences**  
Optional

Add Special Instructions >

- 1 +

**Add to Order \$19.70**

9:54



**Hand-Breaded Zucchini**  
570 cal

Hand-breaded zucchini served with marinara sauce for dipping.

**Choose Your Dipping Sauce:**  
Required - Select 1

- Marinara 50 cal
- Homemade Ranch Dressing 310 cal
- No Sauce

**Preferences**  
Optional

**Add to Order \$10.10**

9:54

Delivery Pickup

**Eat'n Park**

- Buffalo Chicken Wrap**  
1 Side, Grilled Chicken Breast, Ranch, Fried Cheese Sticks with Marinara  
\$15.20
- Superburger Meal Deal**  
Ketchup, Chocolate Milkshake +, Gluten free bun +, Onion Rings +, Onions, No Lettuce, No Pickles  
\$19.70
- Hand-Breaded Zucchini**  
Marinara  
\$10.10

+ Add more items

**Complement Your Cart**

Original Smiley® Co...  
Fried Cheese Sticks  
Garden Side Salad  
Turner's Iced Tea (1/2 Gallon)

**Save \$4.50 on this order with a free trial of DashPass and get a Special Offer**  
 \$0 delivery fees and reduced service fees on eligible orders.

Continue

9:54

Continue Shopping Eat'n Park

+ Add more items

**Complement Your Cart**

Original Smiley® Co...  
Fried Cheese Sticks  
Garden Side Salad  
Turner's Iced Tea (1/2 Gallon)

**Save \$4.50 on this order with a free trial of DashPass and get a Special Offer**  
 \$0 delivery fees and reduced service fees on eligible orders.

Continue

9:54

Checkout Eat'n Park

Adjust Pin

Delivery Time 20-32 min

Express 15-27 min Direct to you +\$2.99  
 Standard 20-32 min  
 Schedule, Choose a time

651 Oaklynn Court, 112 Pittsburgh, PA 15220

(858) 232-4847

Send as a gift

**Cart Summary**  
Eat'n Park • 3 items

- 1 × Buffalo Chicken Wrap  
1 Side, Grilled Chicken Breast, Ranch, Fried Cheese Sticks with Marinara \$15.20
- 1 × Superburger Meal Deal  
Ketchup, Chocolate Milkshake +, Gluten free bun +, Onion Rings +, Onions, No Lettuce, No Pickles \$19.70

**Save \$4.50 on this order with a free trial of DashPass and get a Special Offer**  
 \$0 delivery fees and reduced service fees on eligible orders.

Saving \$1.99 with Promotions

Next

9:54

Checkout Eat'n Park

- Ketchup, Chocolate Milkshake +, Gluten free bun +, Onion Rings +, Onions, No Lettuce, No Pickles \$19.70
- 1 × Hand-Breaded Zucchini Marinara \$10.10

**Summary**

**Save \$4.50 on this order with a free trial of DashPass and get a Special Offer**  
 \$0 delivery fees and reduced service fees on eligible orders.

Saving \$1.99 with Promotions

\$3.50  \$4.50  \$5.50  Other  
 100% of the tip goes to your driver.

**Total** \$61.86 **\$59.87**

Payment MasterCard...2843

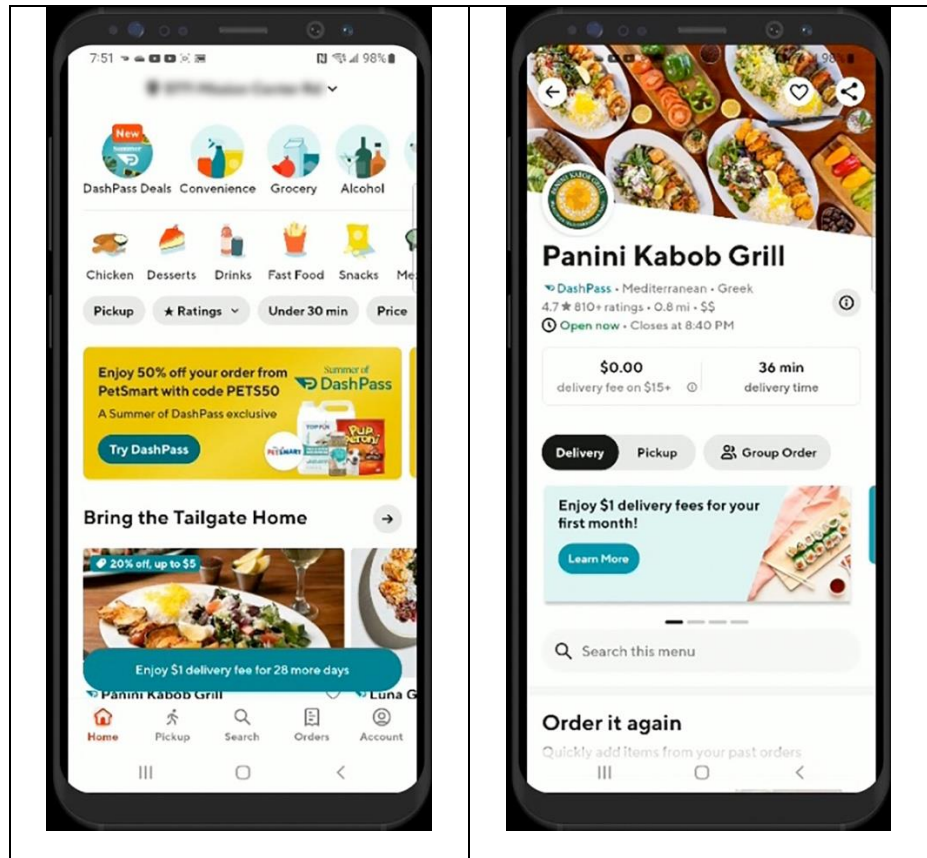
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 \$0 delivery fees and reduced service fees on eligible orders.

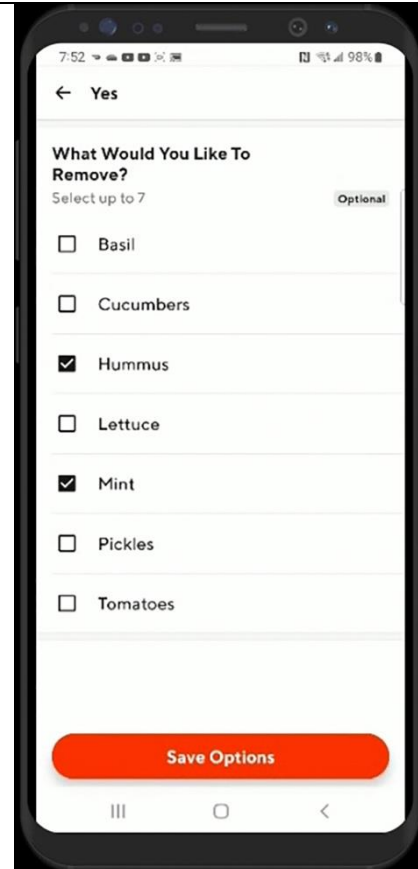
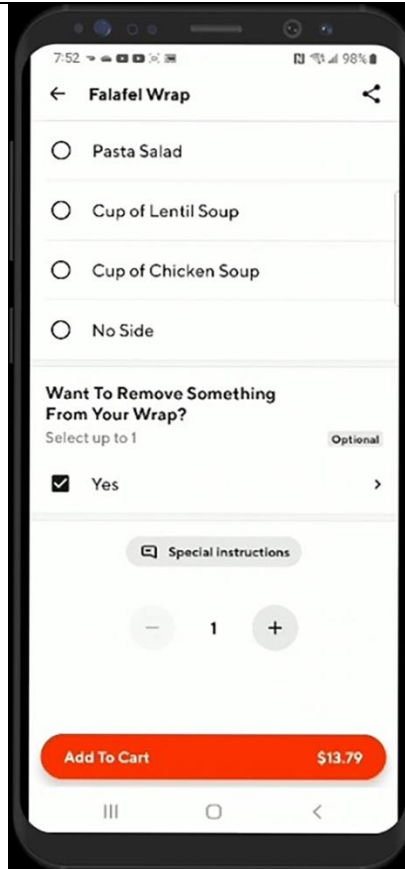
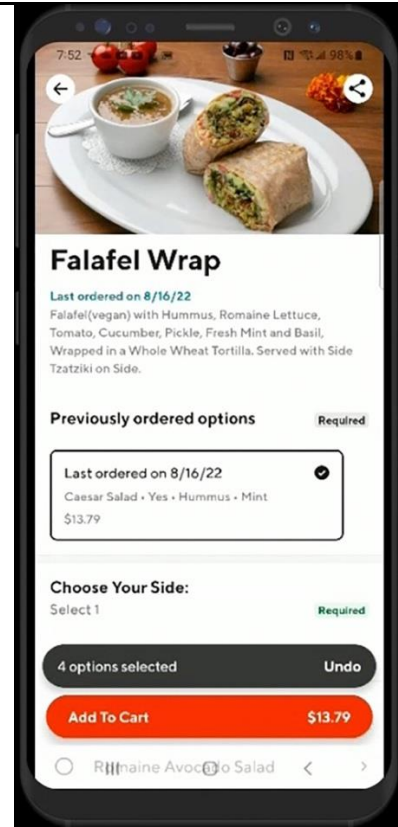
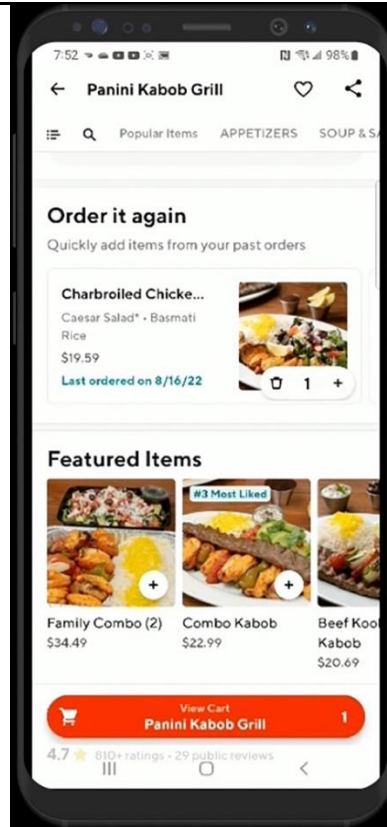
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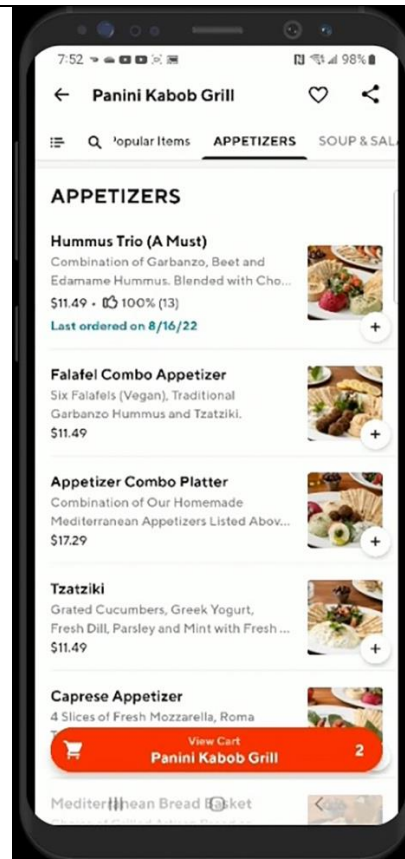
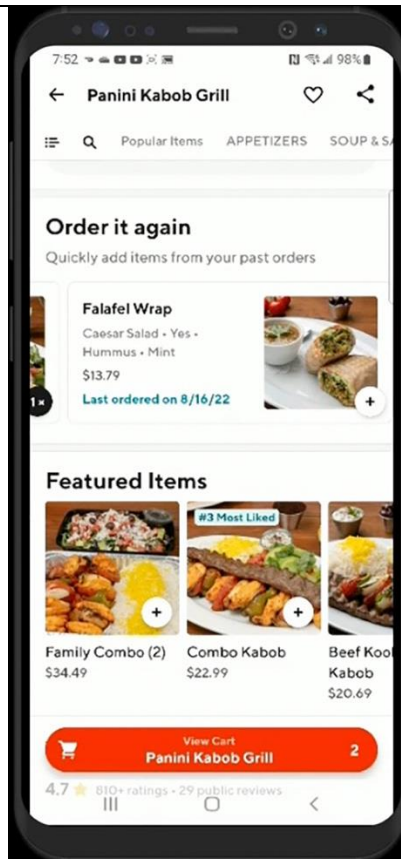
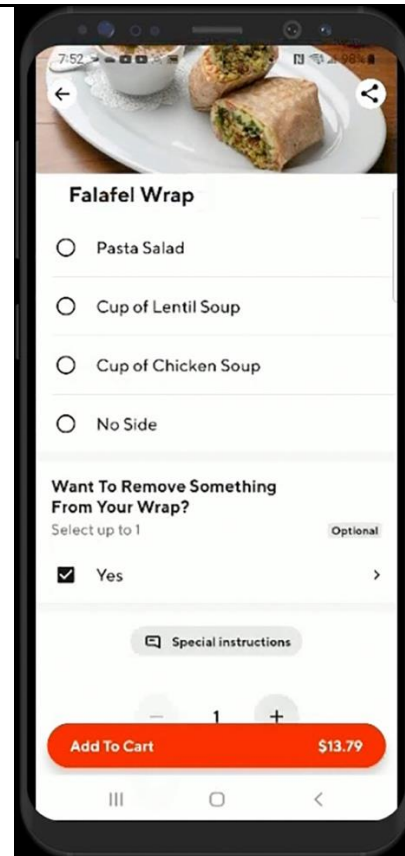
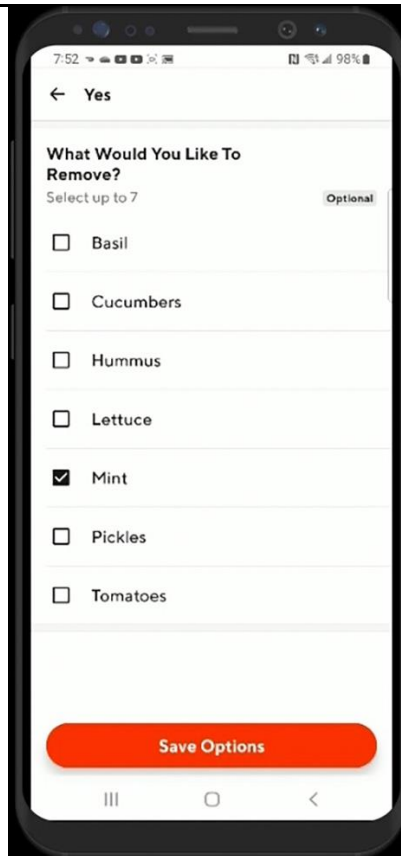
Place Order

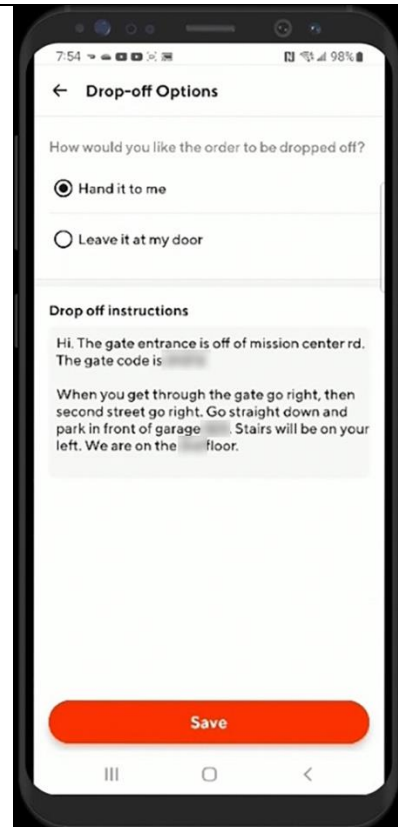
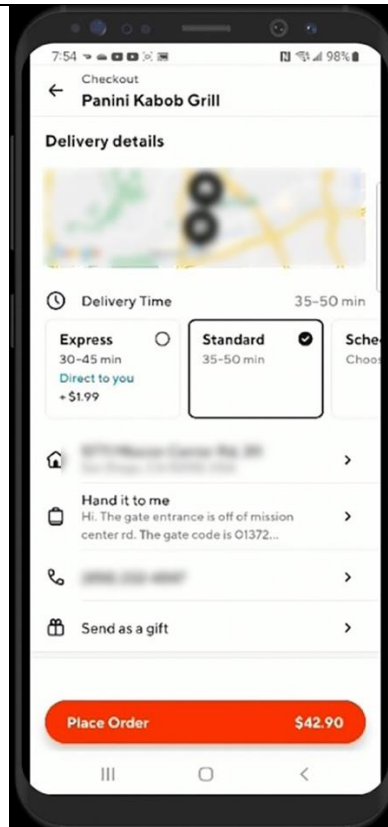
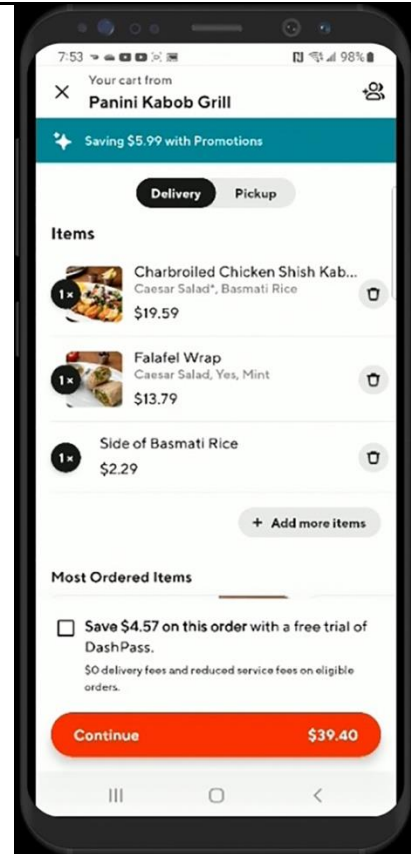
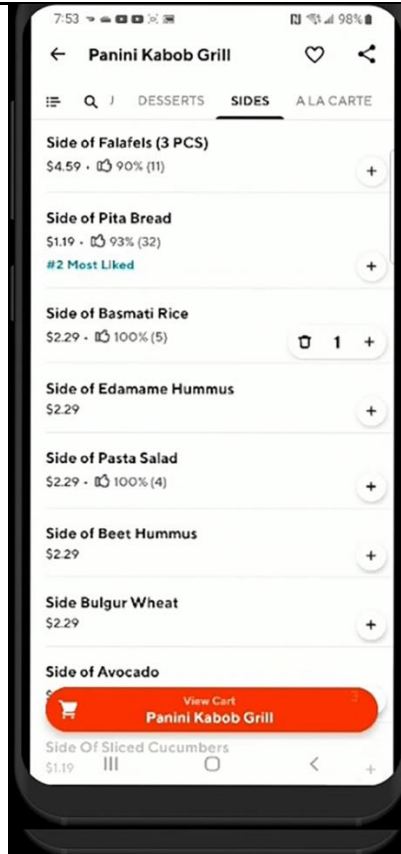
### DoorDash Consumer App - Android

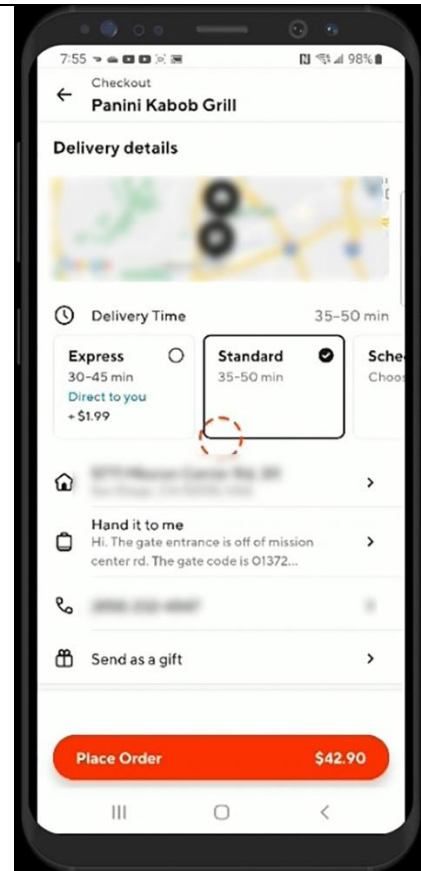
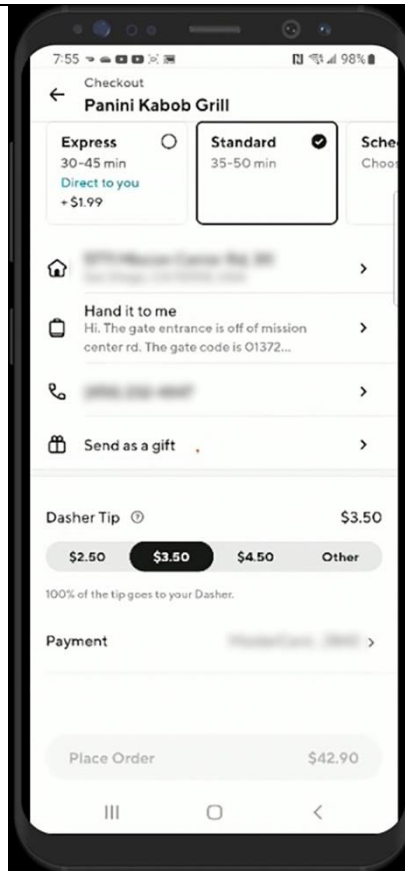
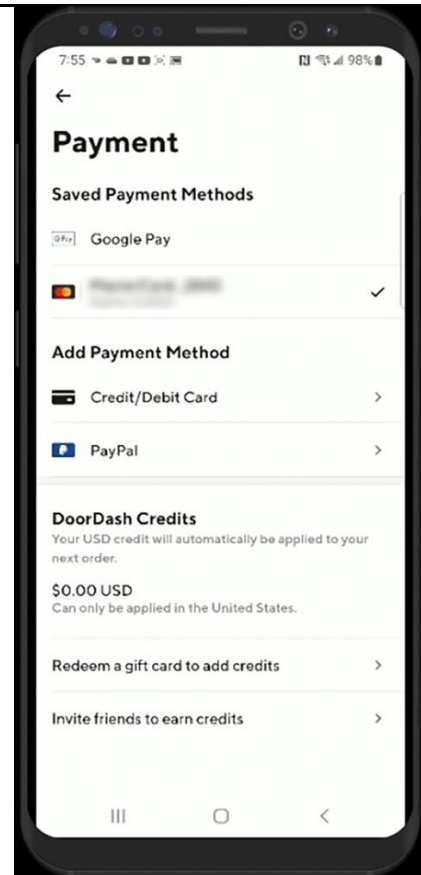
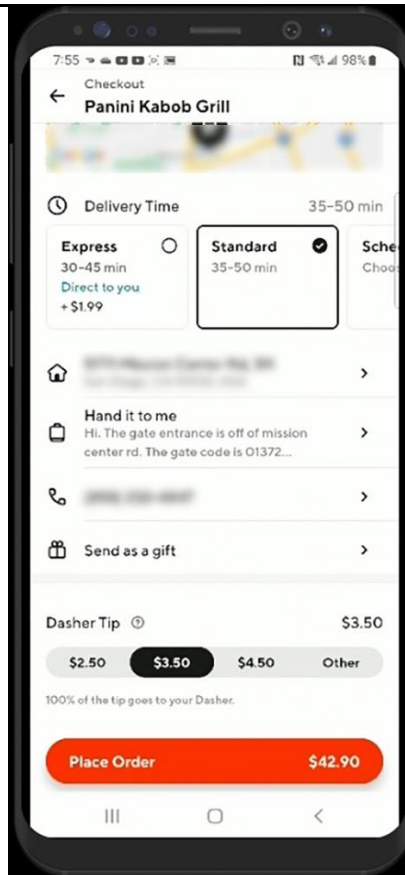
Below are screen shots of the ordering process on an Android device. This process demonstrates the user launching the DoorDash app.



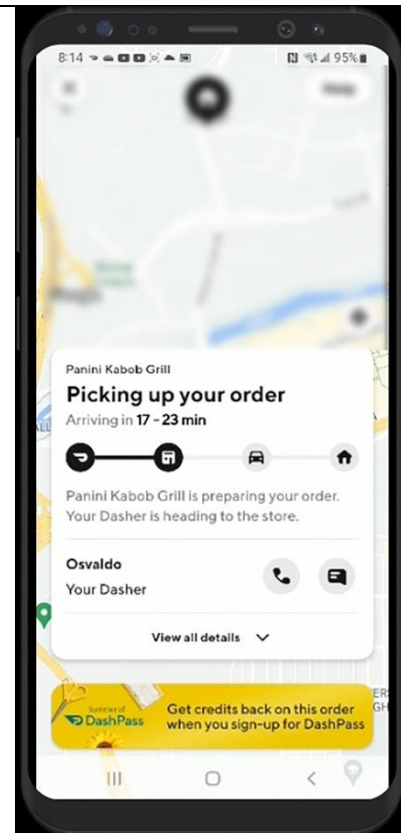
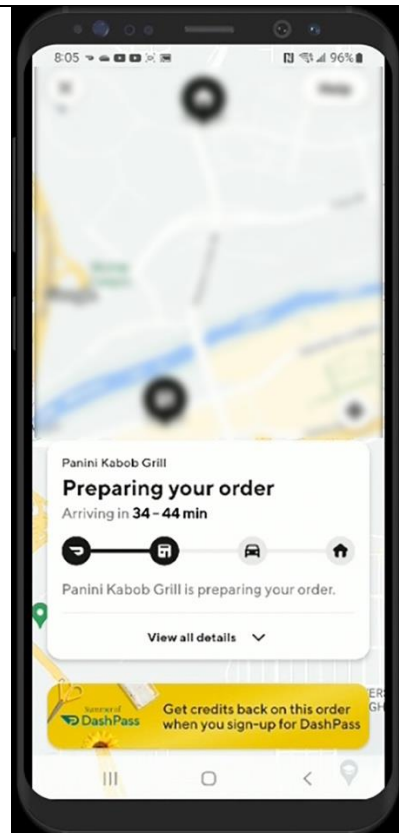
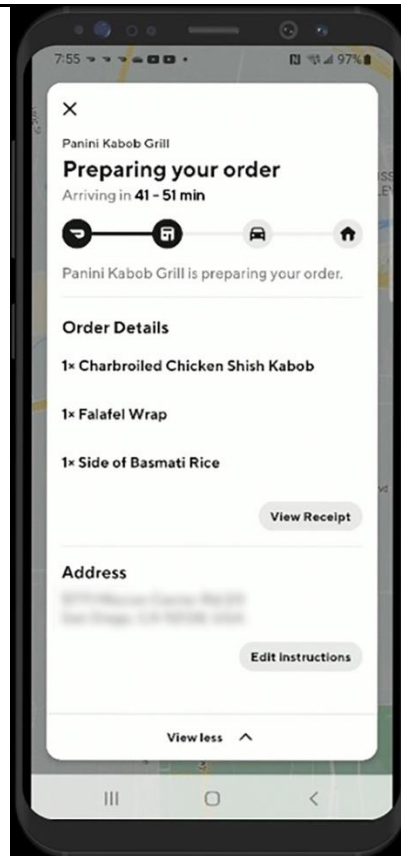
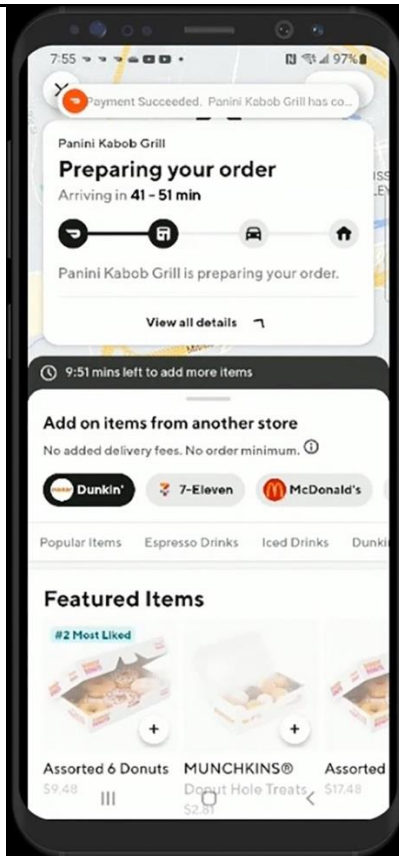


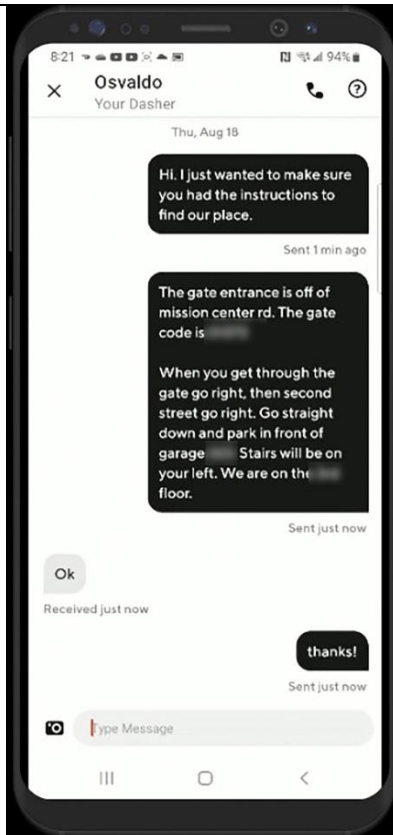
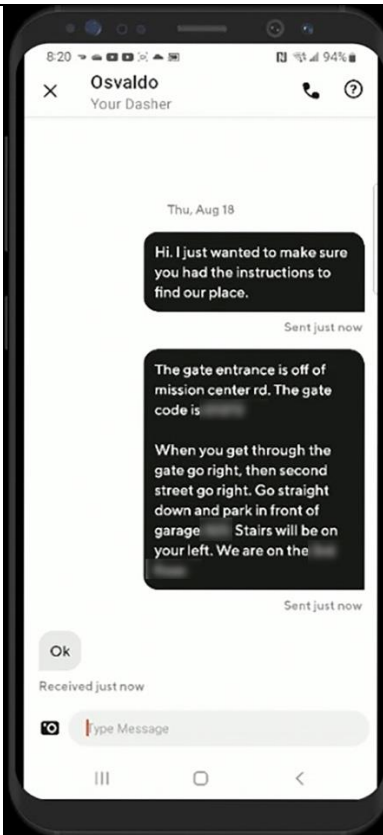
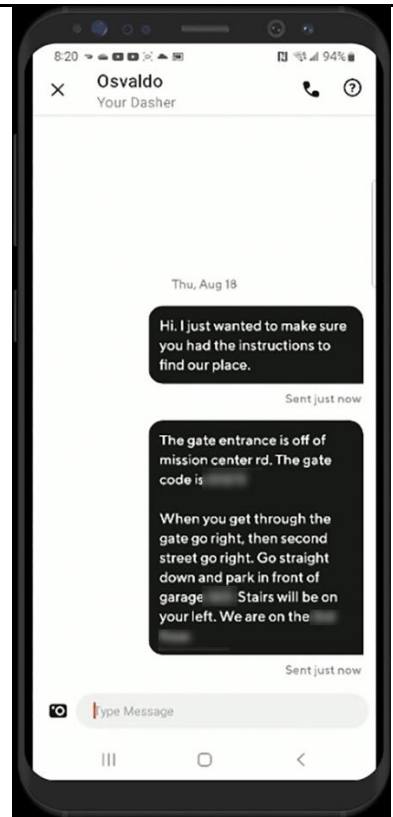
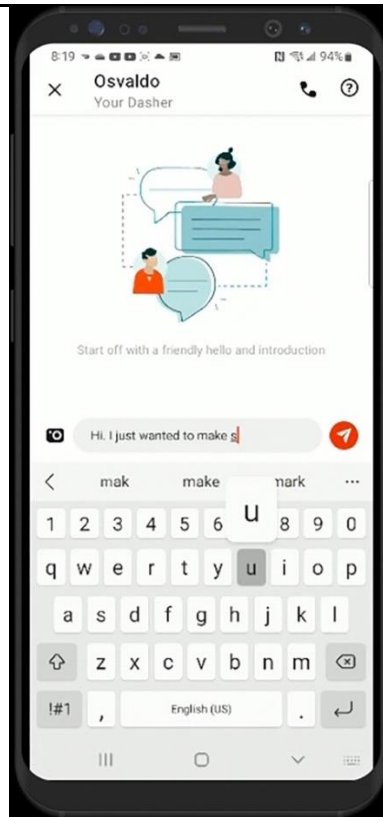


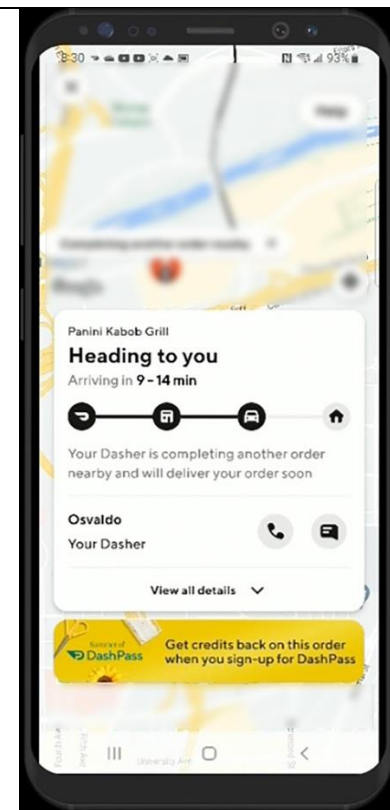
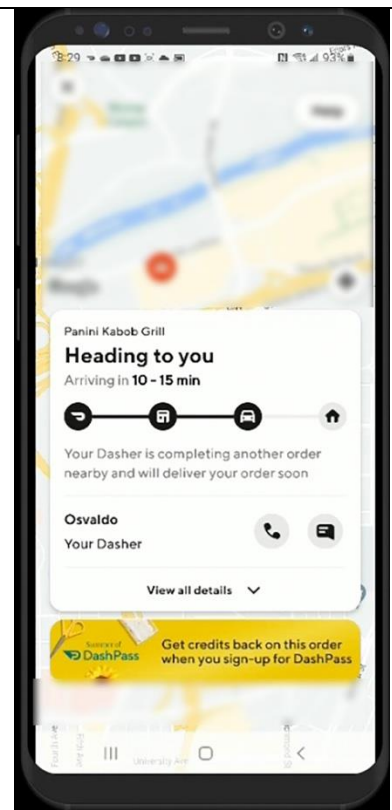
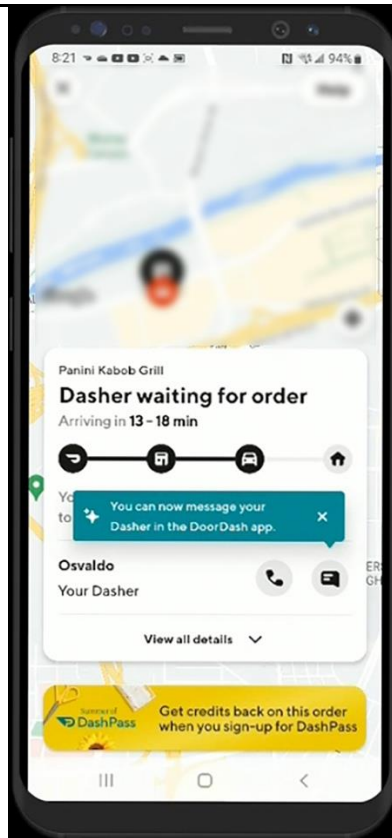


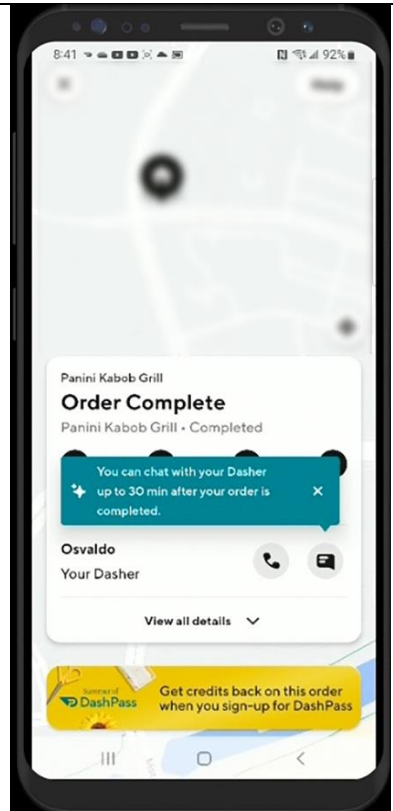
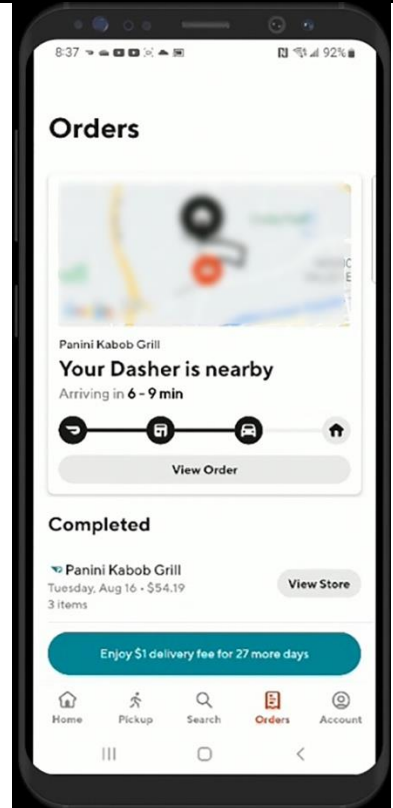








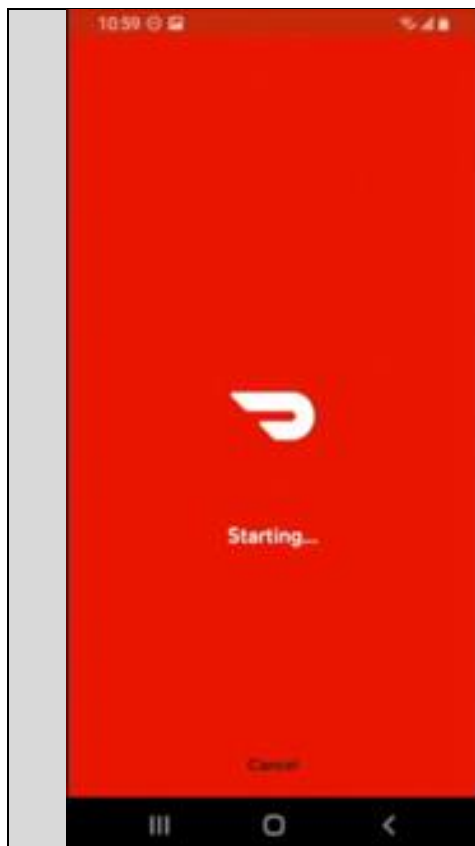


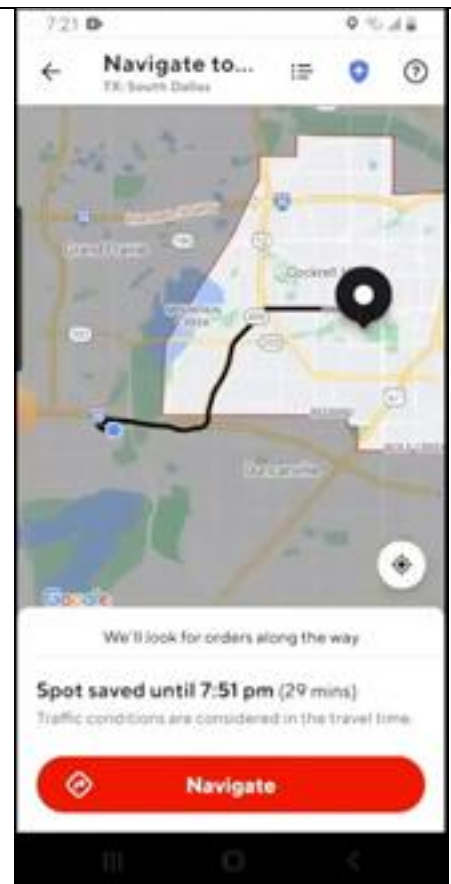
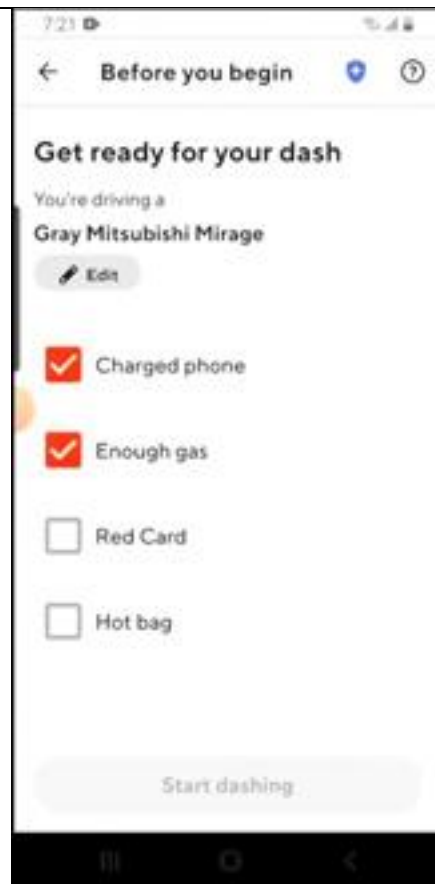
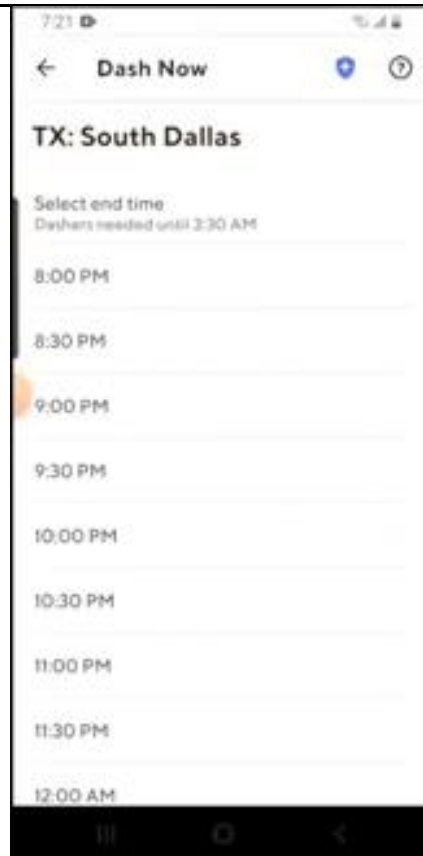


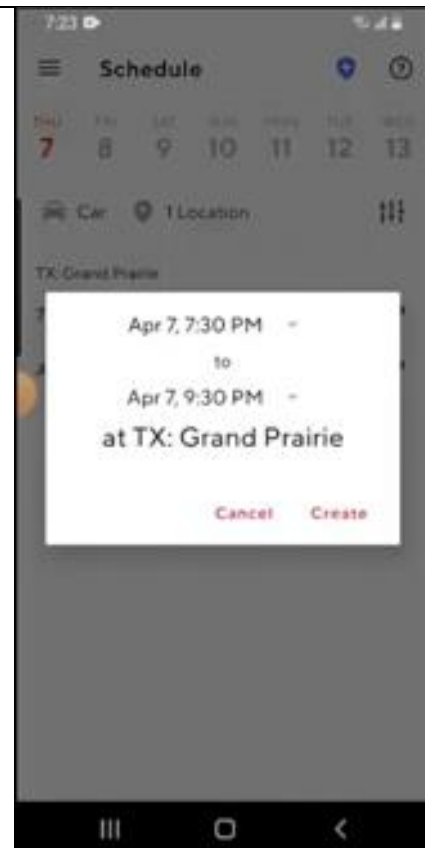
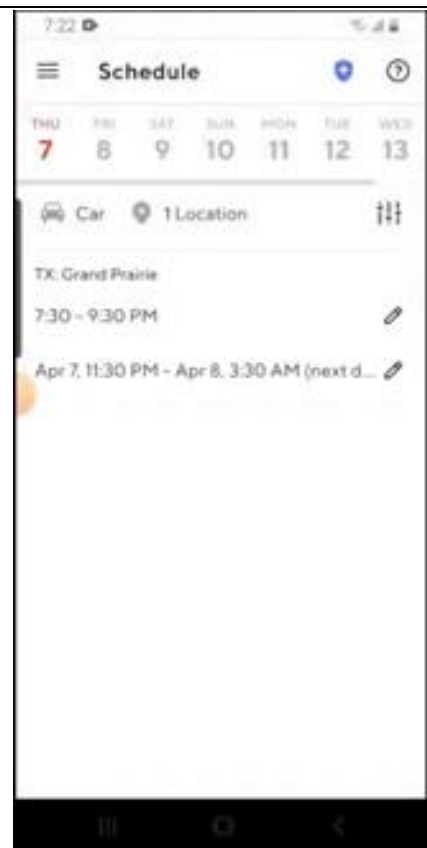
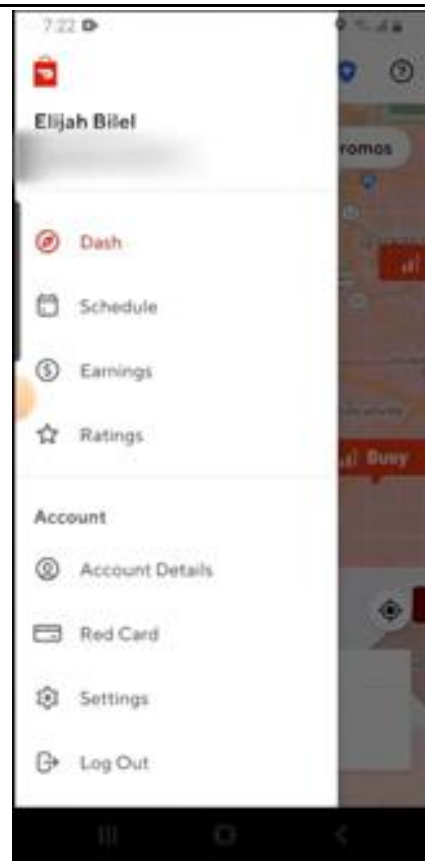
**DoorDash Dasher App – Android**

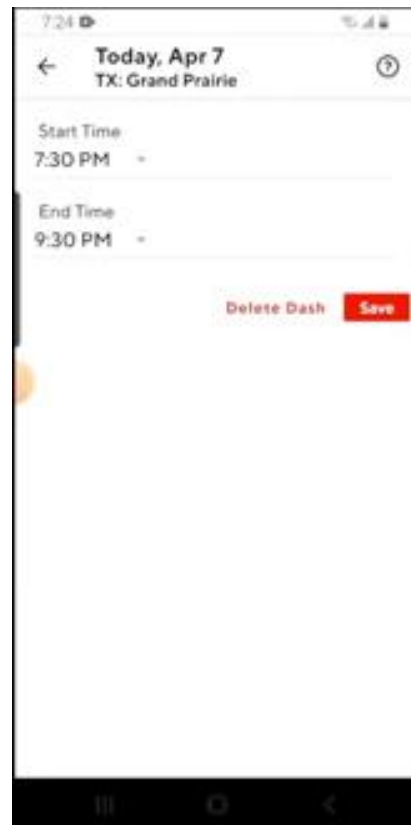
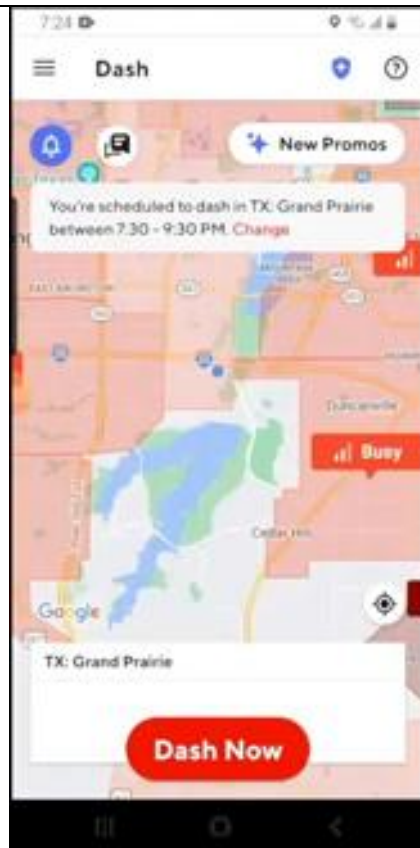
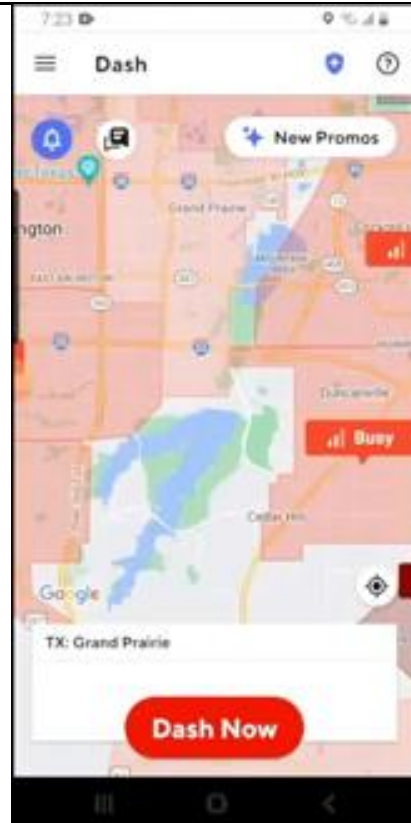
Below are screen shots of the Dasher App for Android. The Dasher app is the app that that DoorDash drivers use to pick-up orders at restaurants and deliver orders to

consumers (see Exh 86):

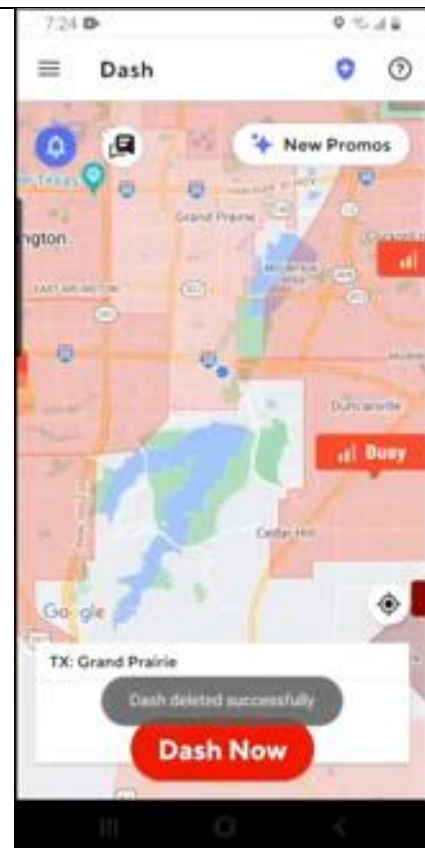
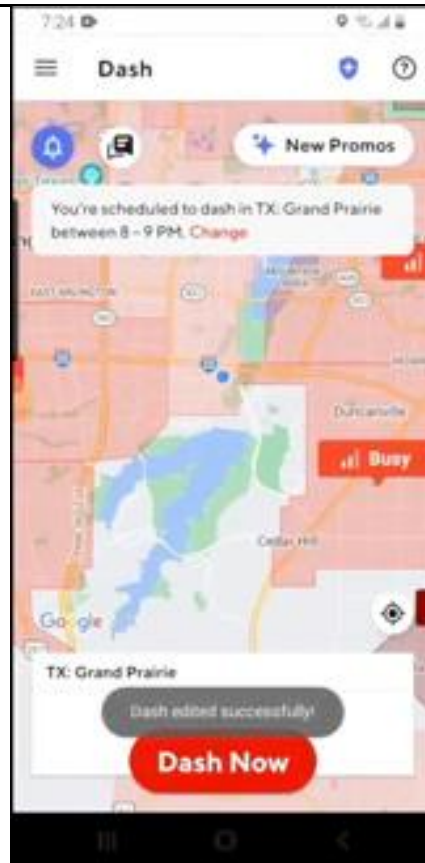


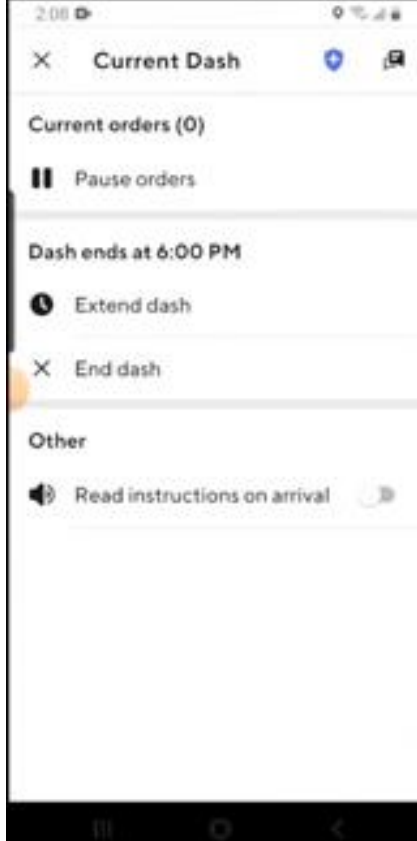
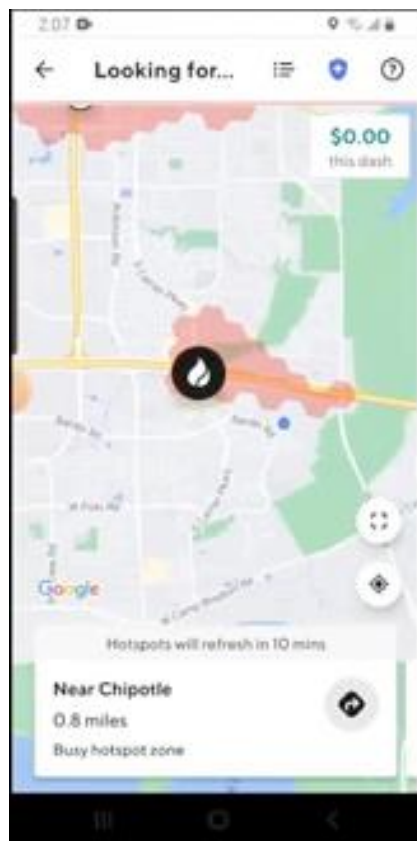
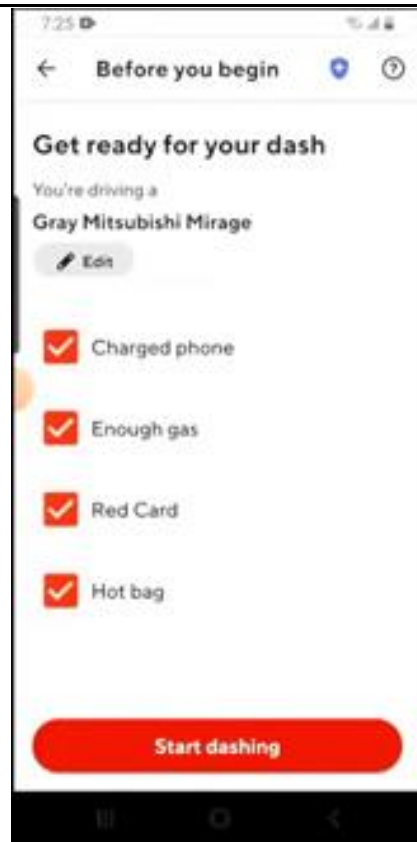
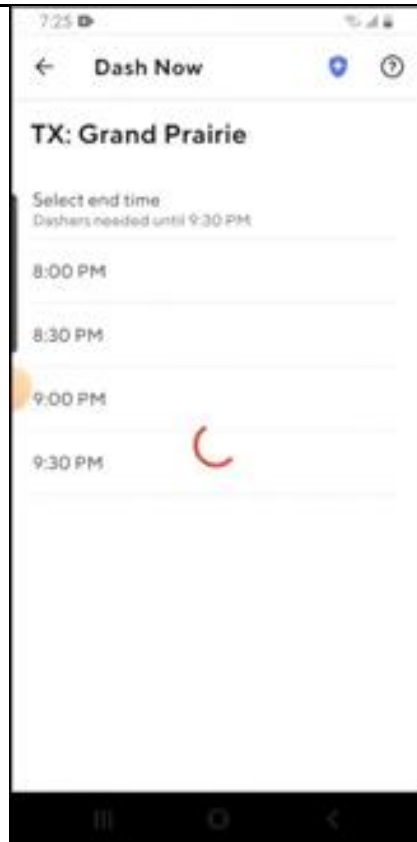


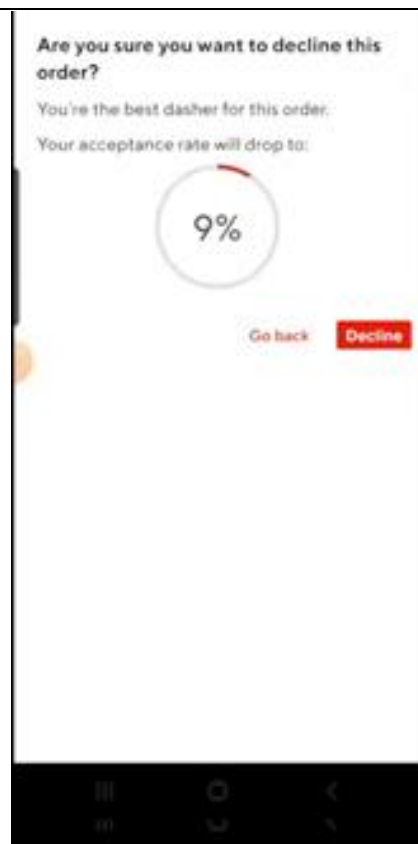
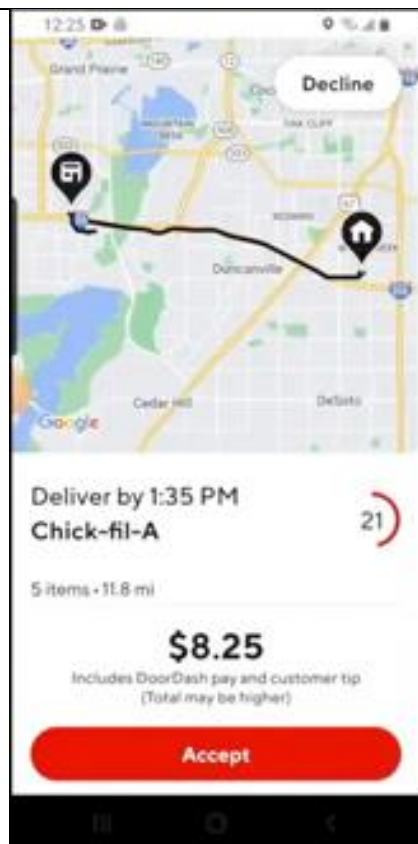
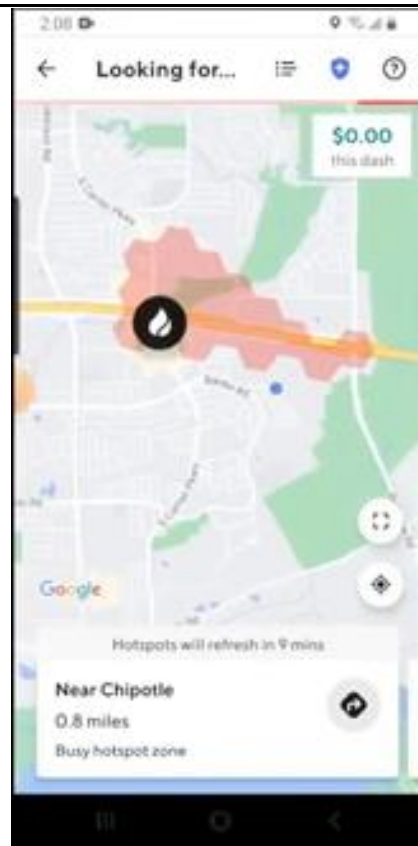
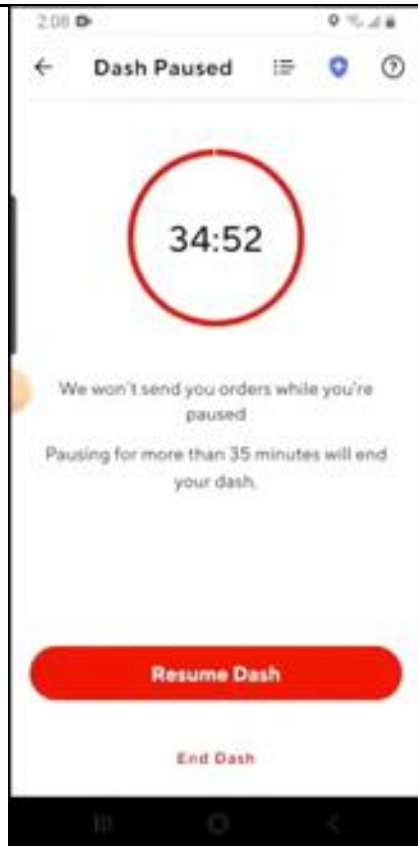


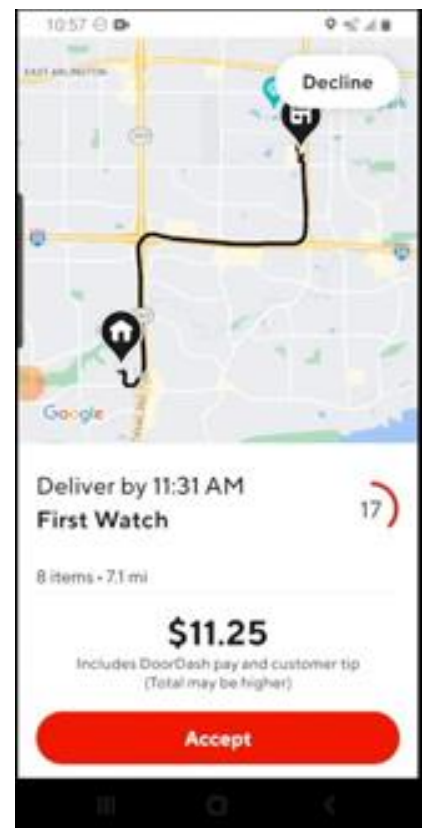
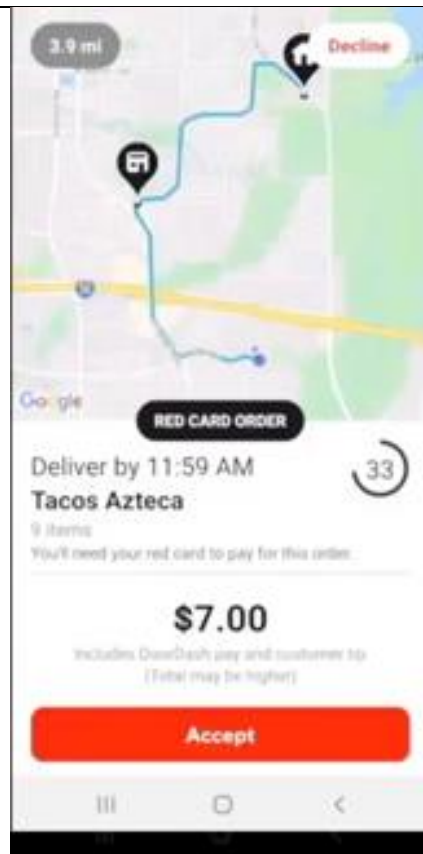
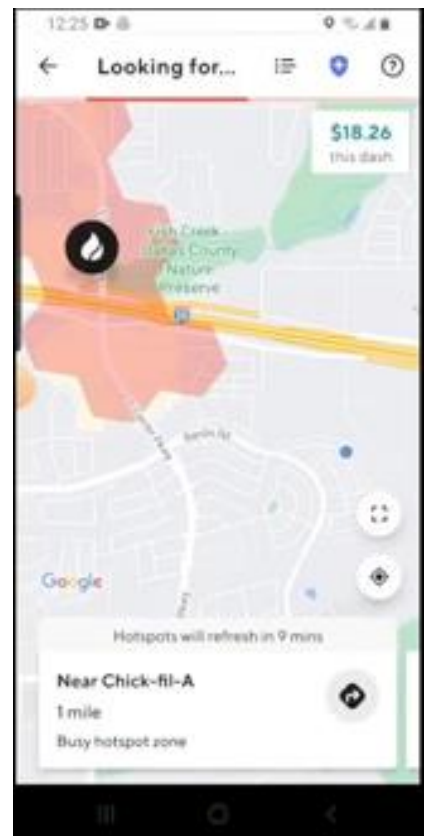
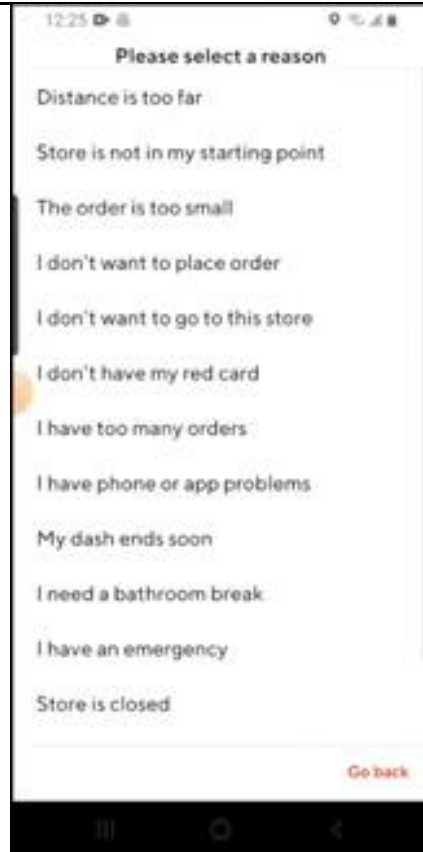


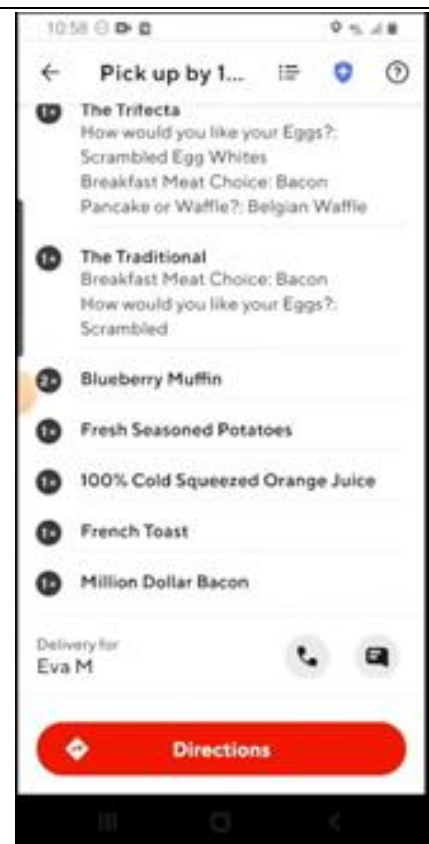
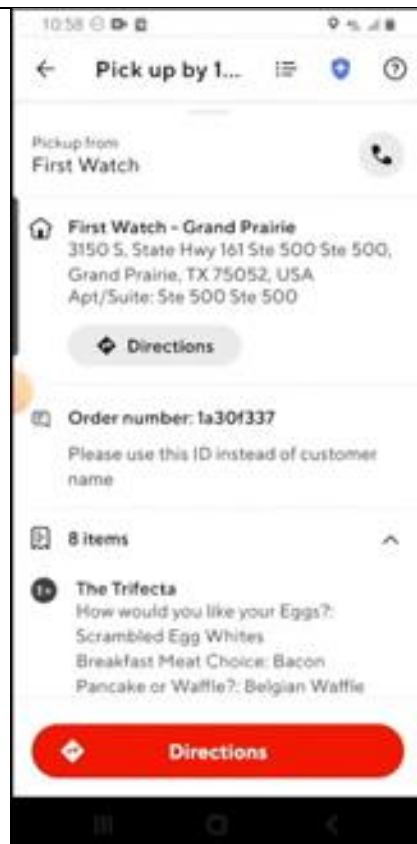
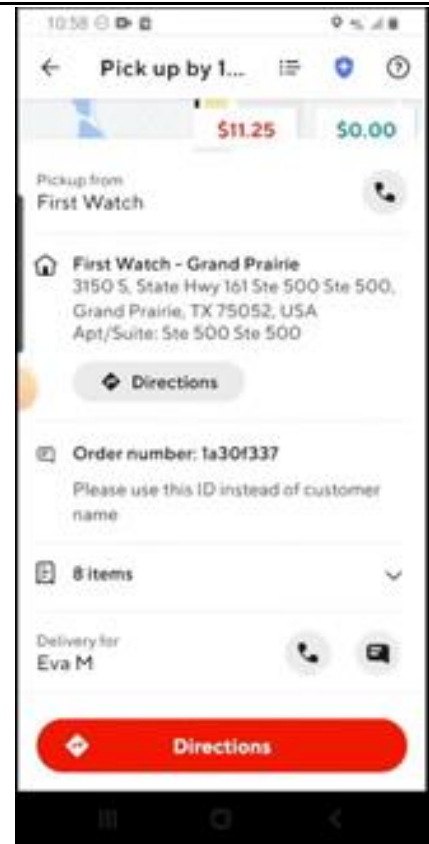
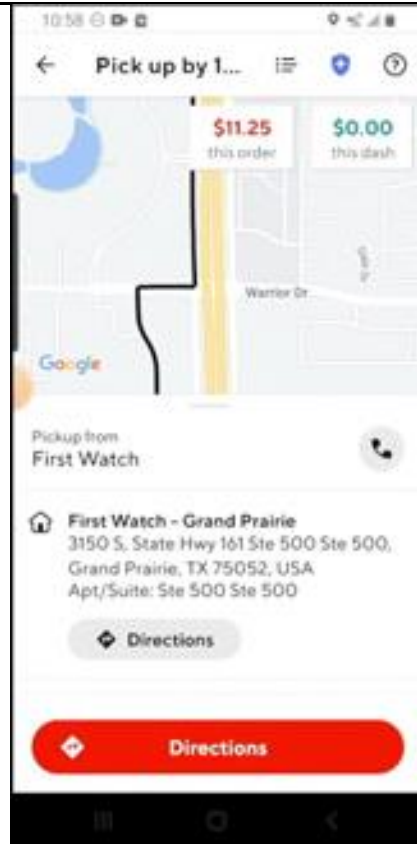


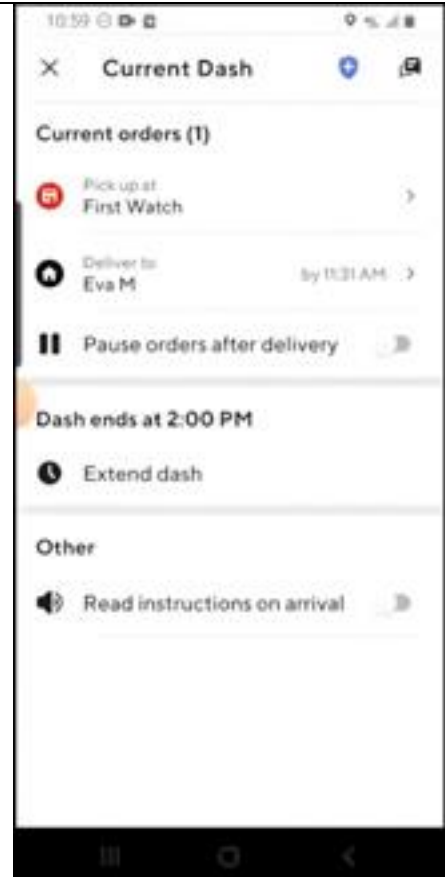
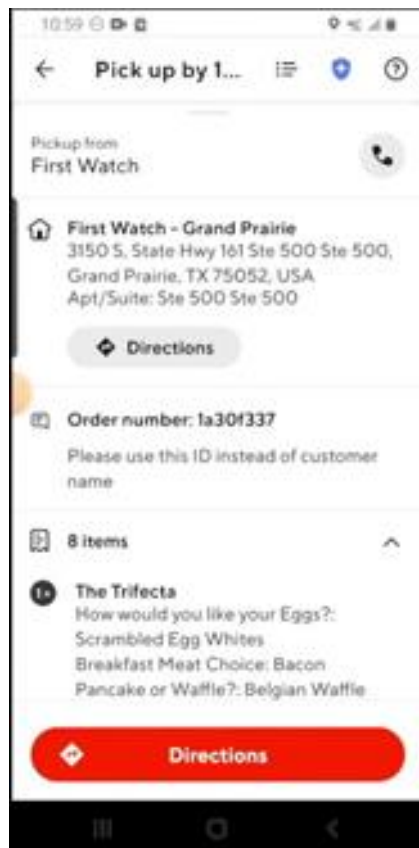
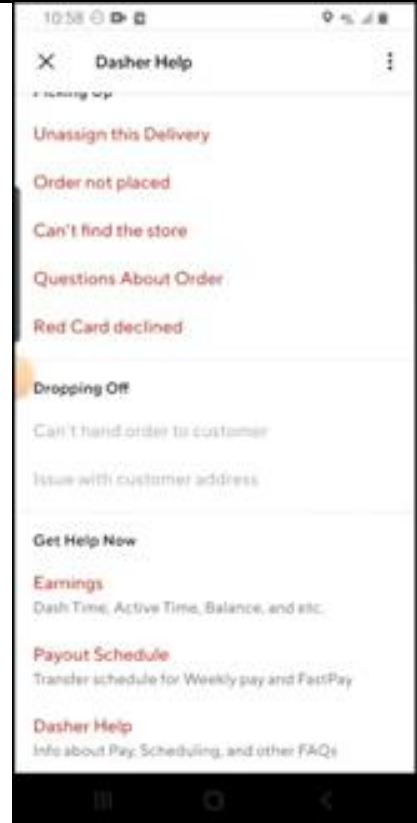
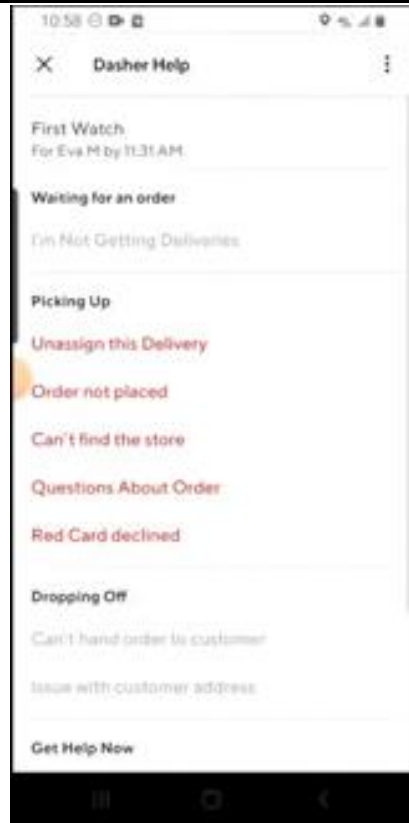


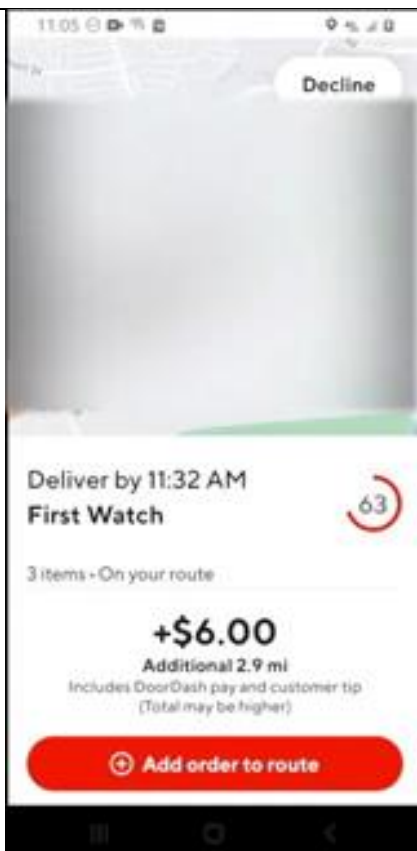
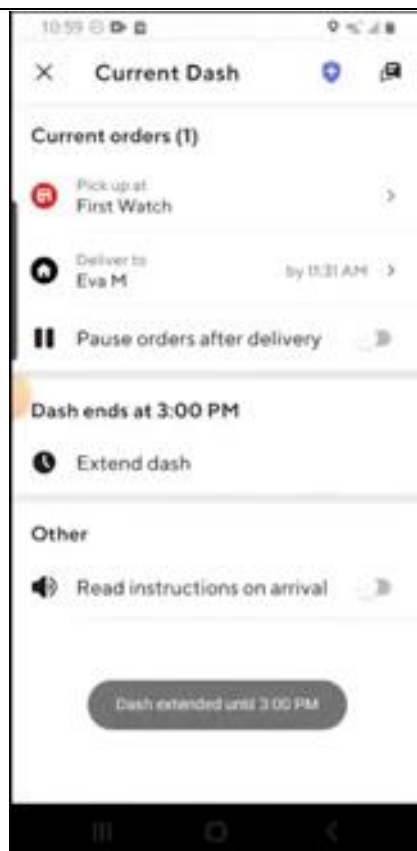
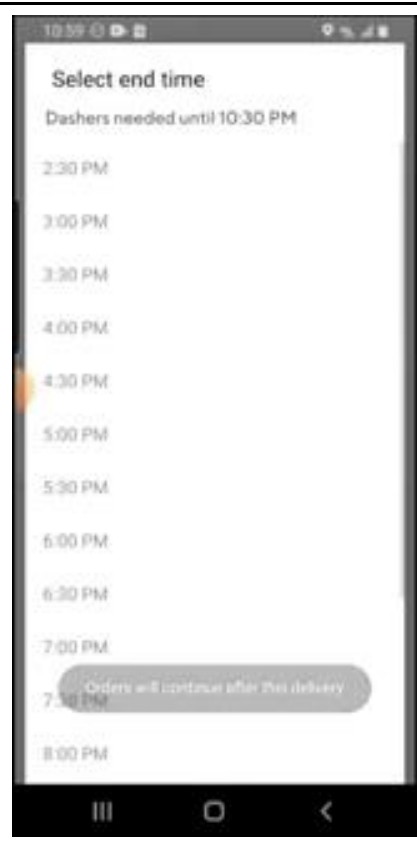
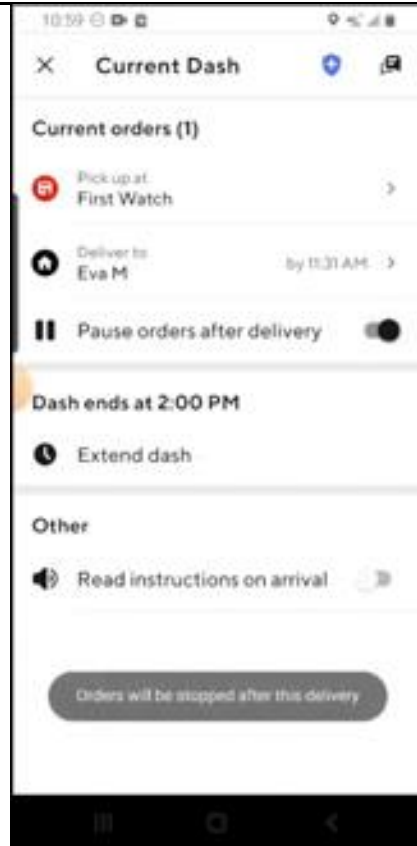


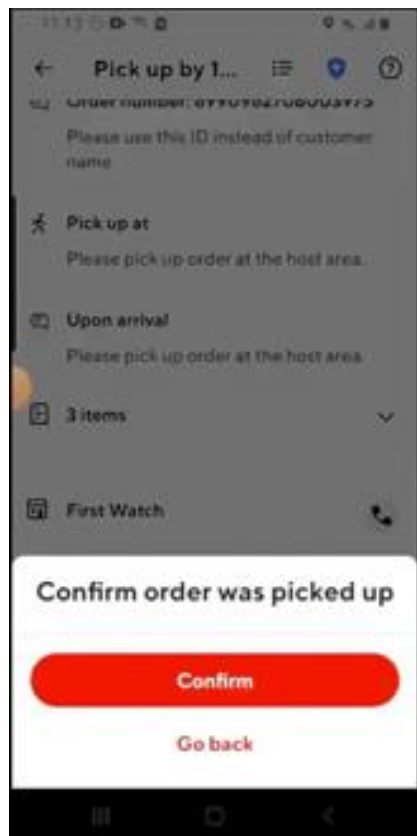
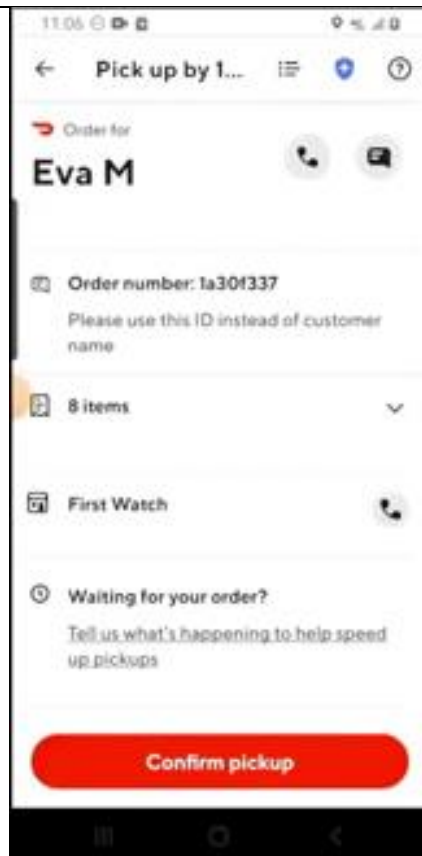
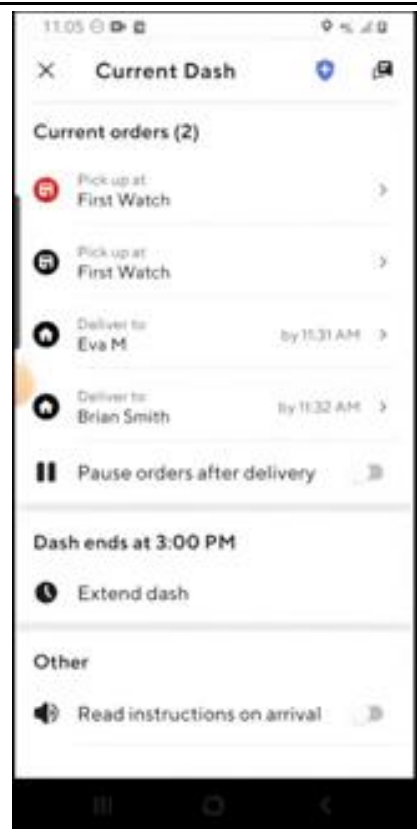
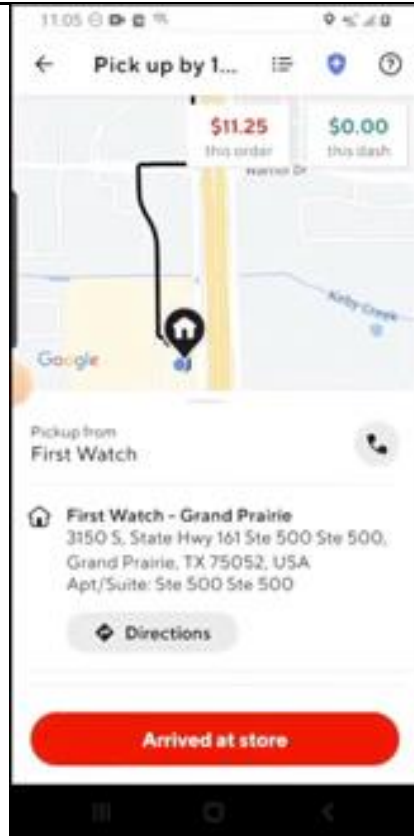




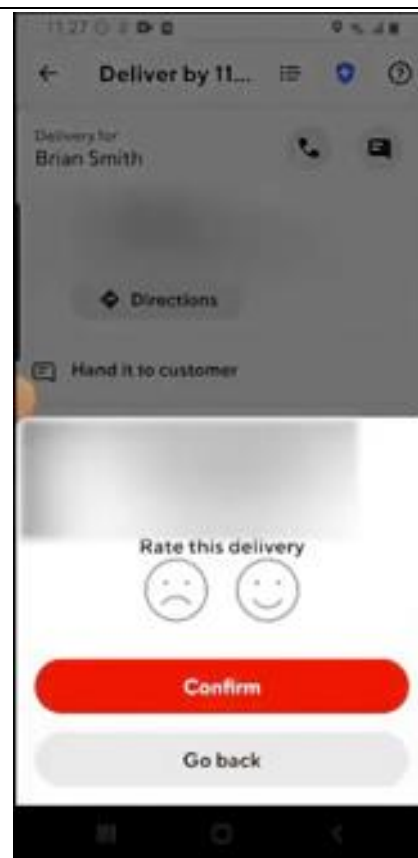
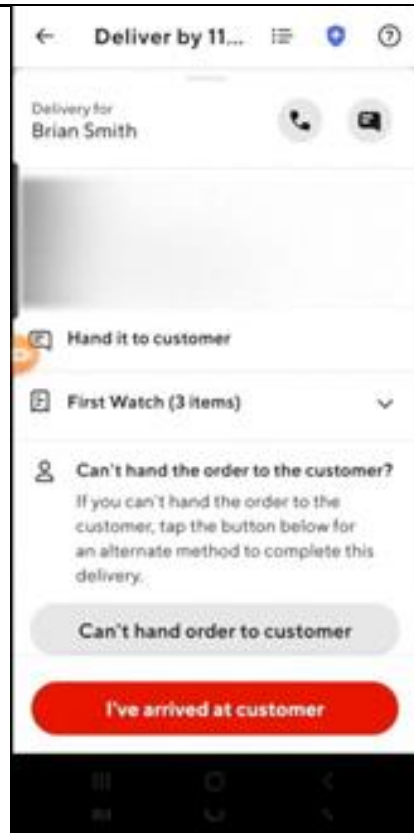


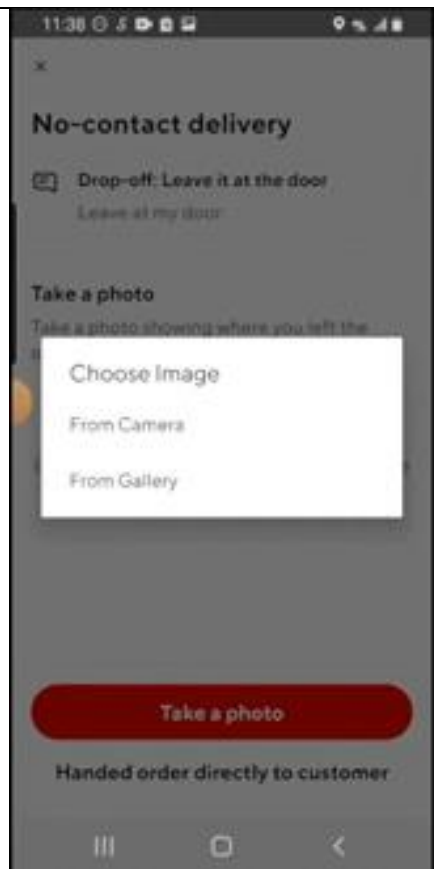
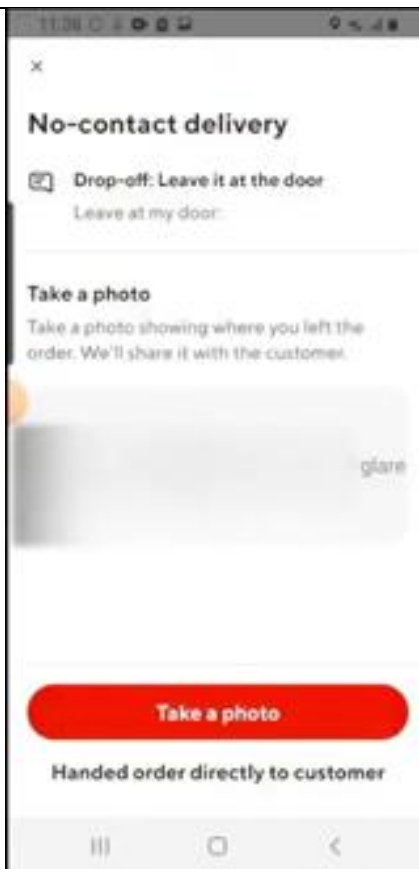
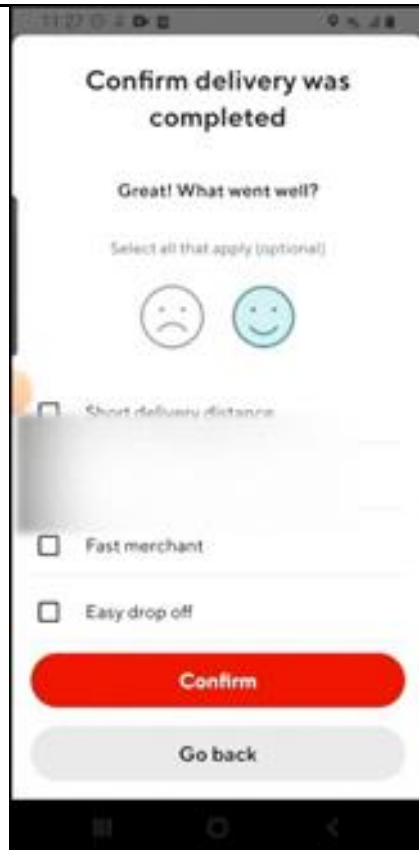


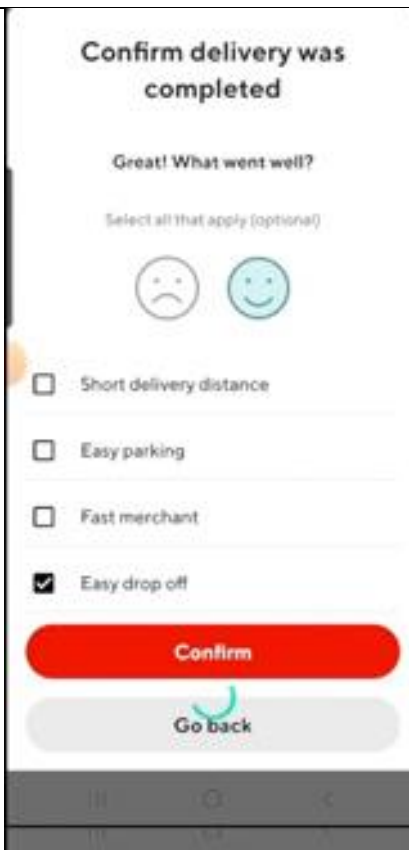
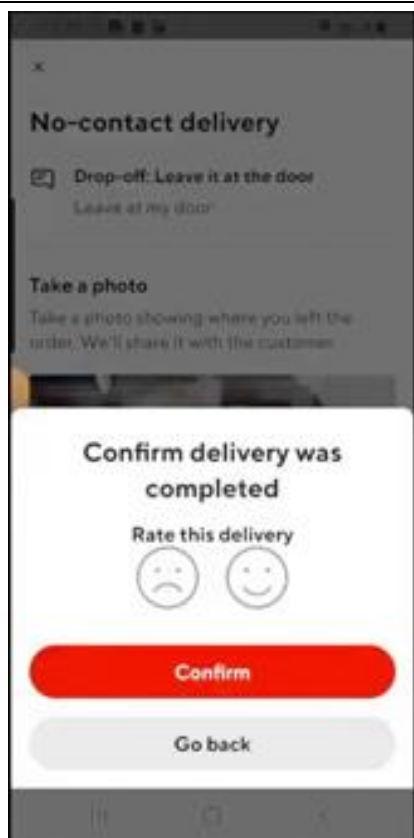


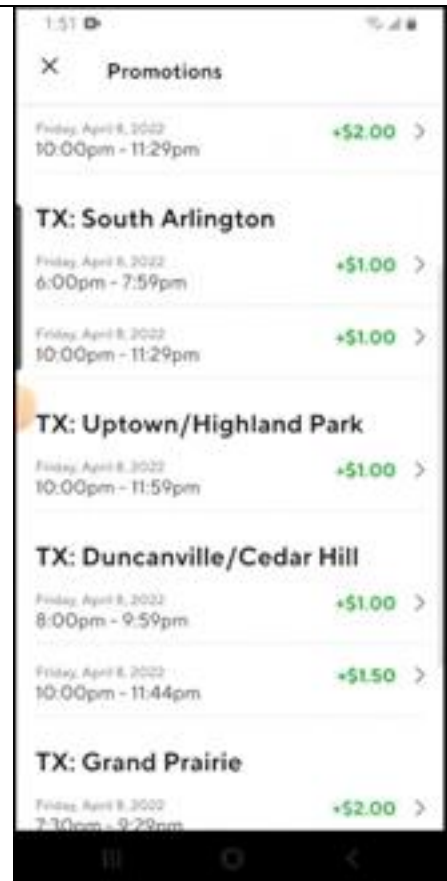
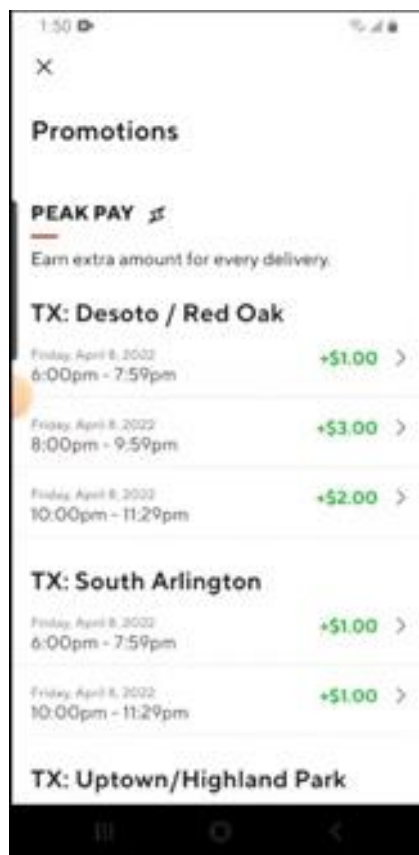
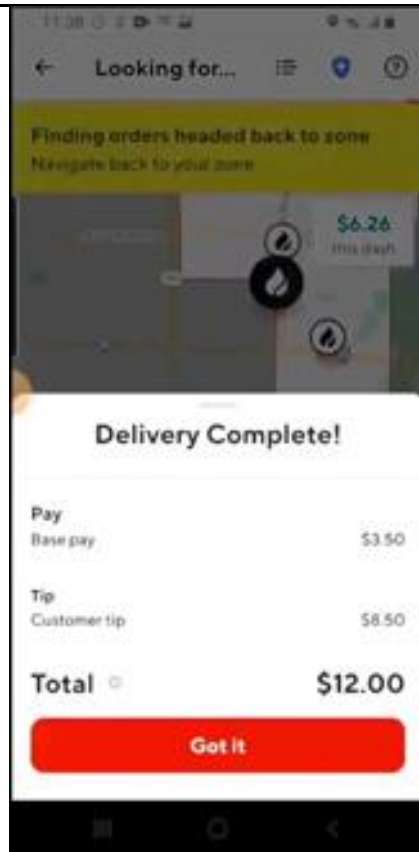


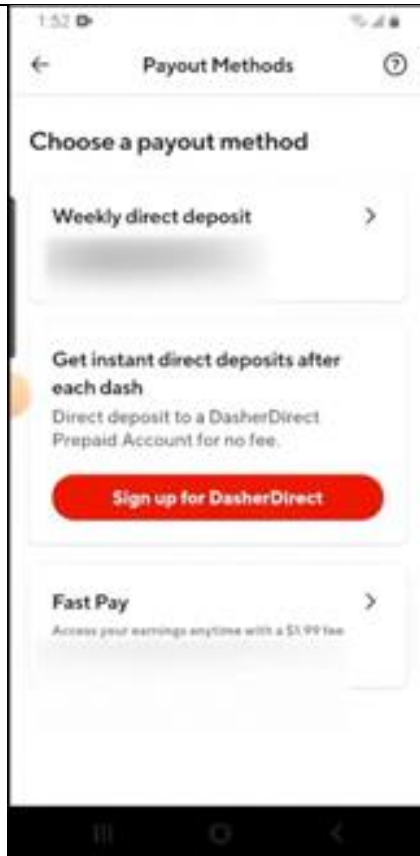
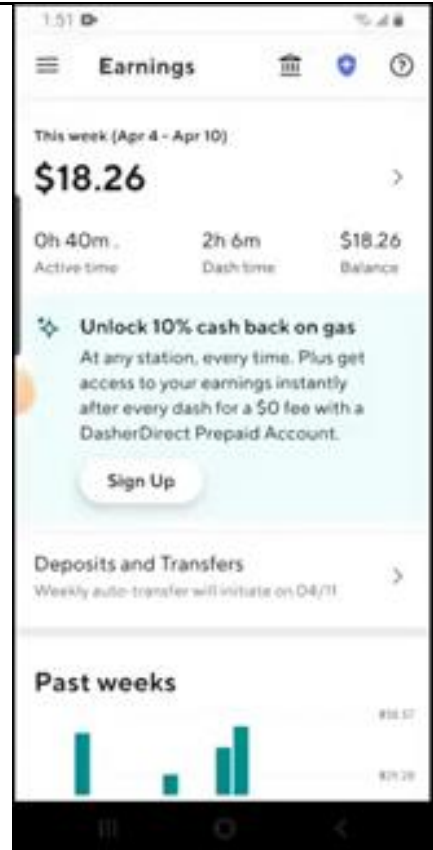
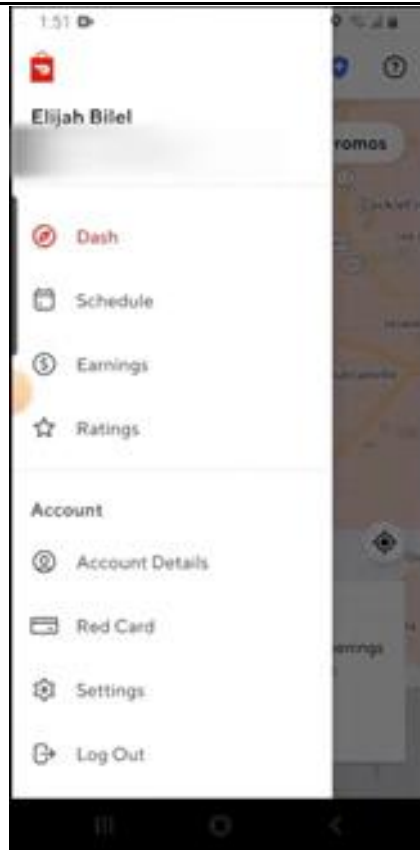


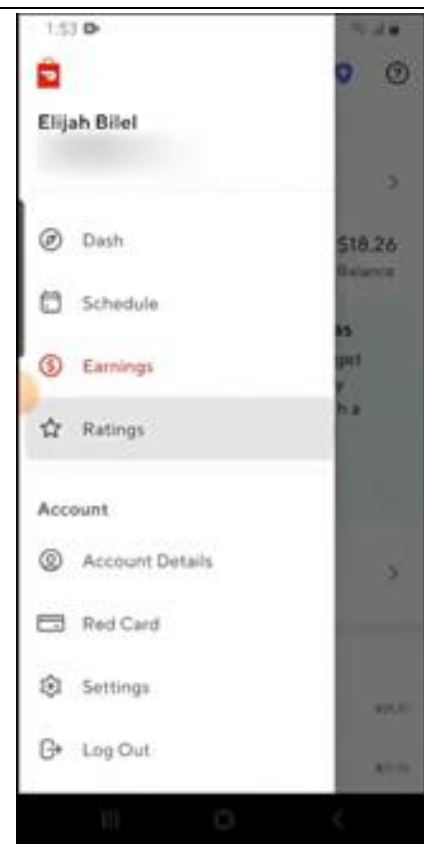
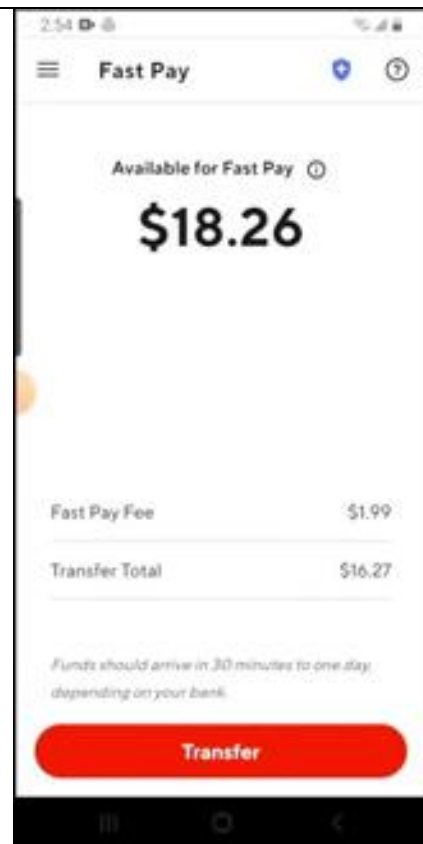
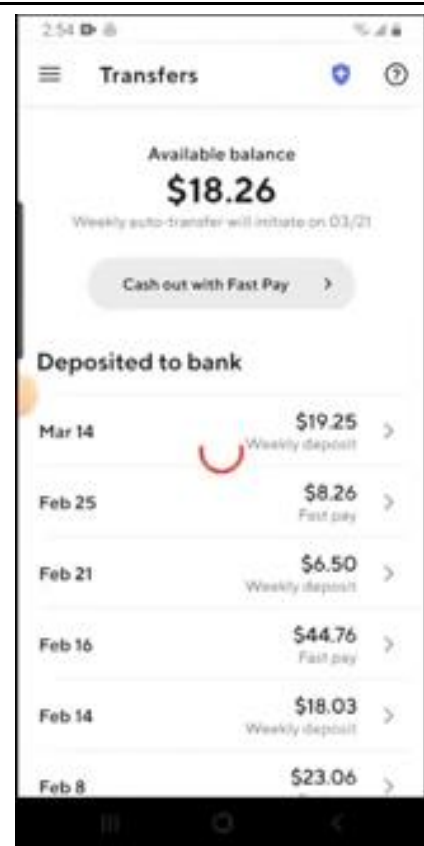
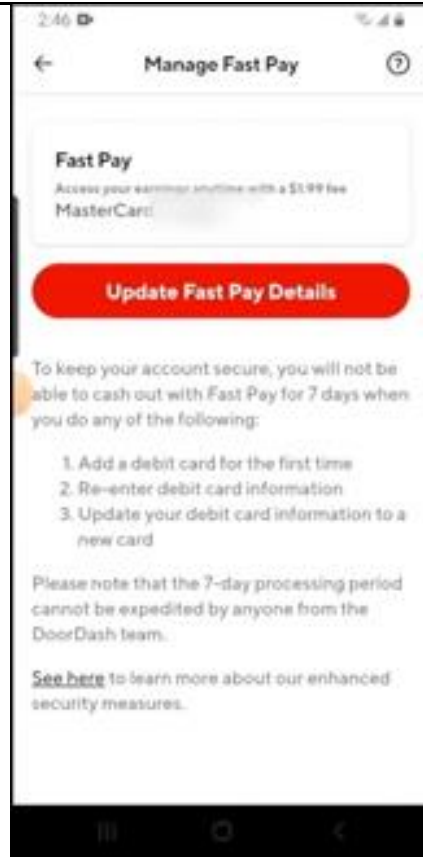


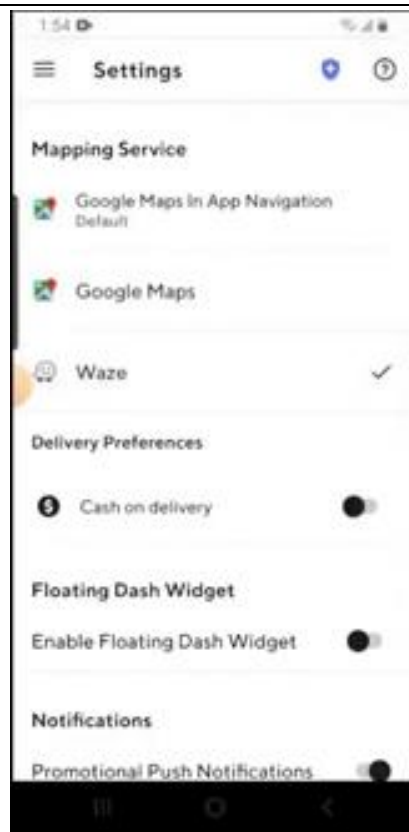







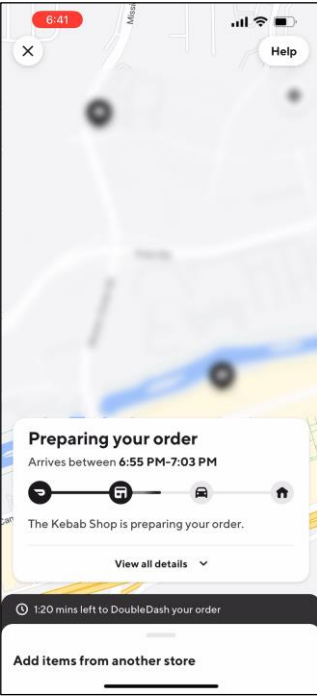




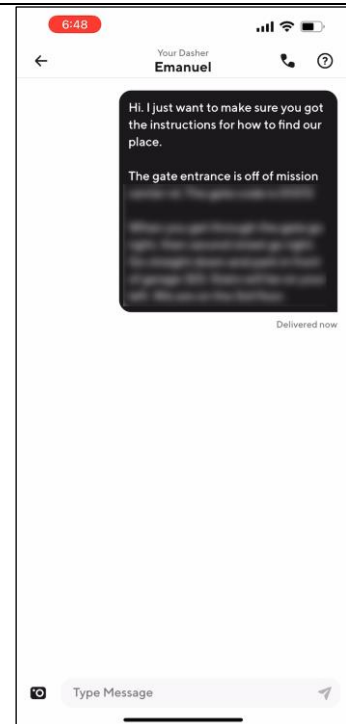
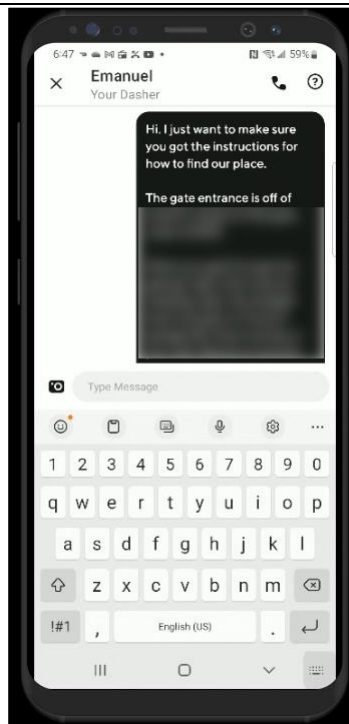
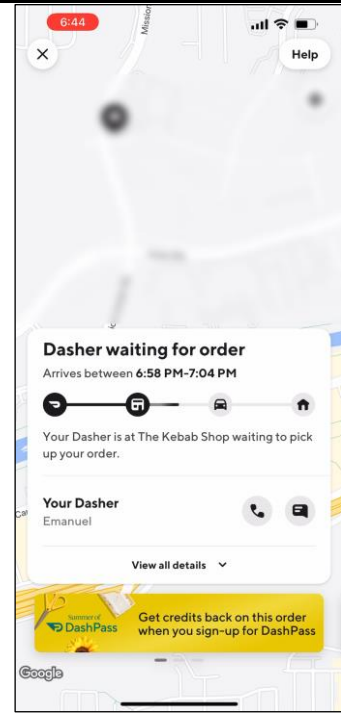


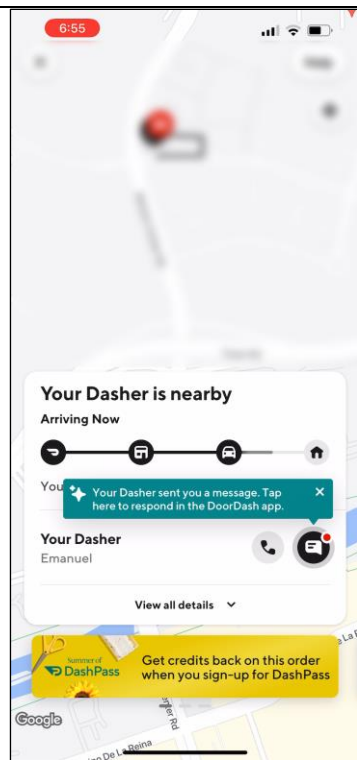
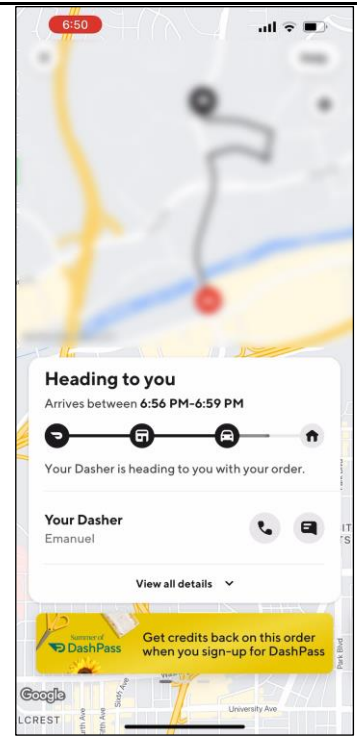
**Mobile App Order Tracking, Notification, and in-app Chat**

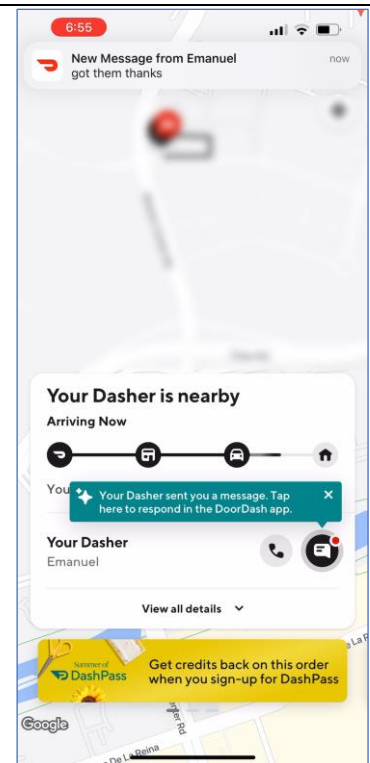
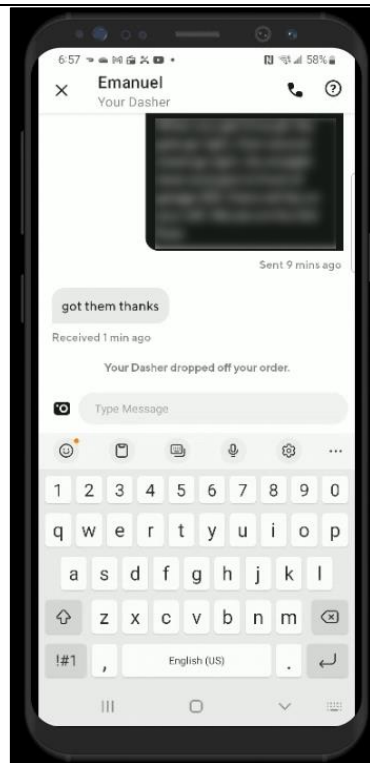
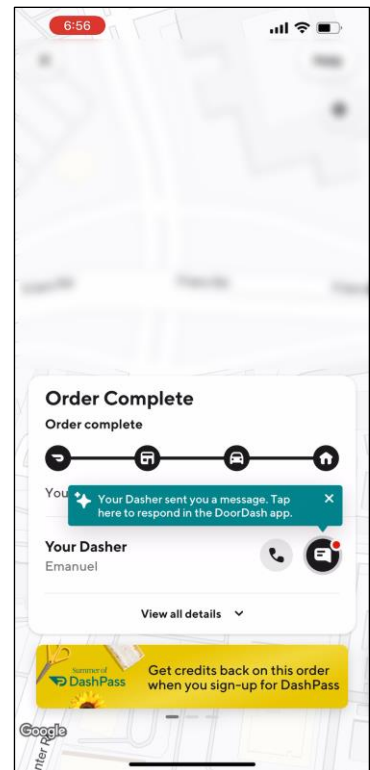
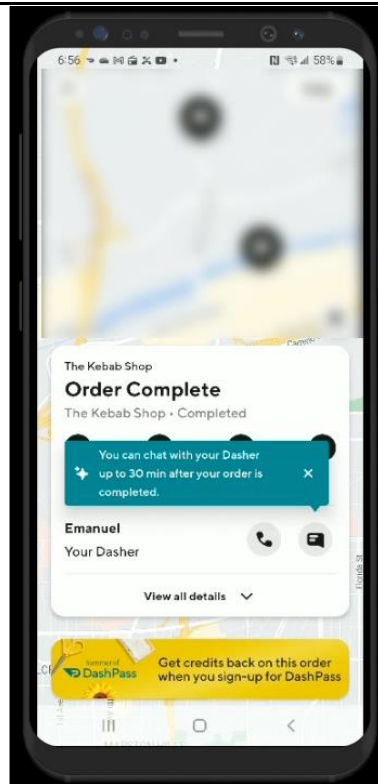
Below are a series of screen shots taken from one iPhone and one Android each tracking the same order placed by a user in the DoorDash Android App. They depict the order notifications and order updates in the app for the user to be able to track their order and delivery. In this case, we have one iPhone and one Android device tracking the same order, we can see the intelligent decisions being made by the Dispatcher regarding estimated time of delivery, and dasher time and distance from fulfilling the order. We also see text messages placed and sent by the user to the Dasher from the DoorDash android app, also viewable and accessible in the DoorDash iOS app on an iPhone that is tracking the order. When the Dasher responds to the chat from the user, the user is notified on the android phone and on the iOS phone. This functionality confirms multiple modes of contact are used by the two or more wireless handheld computers in support of the remote initiated hospitality tasks.

Android DoorDash App	iOS DoorDash App
	







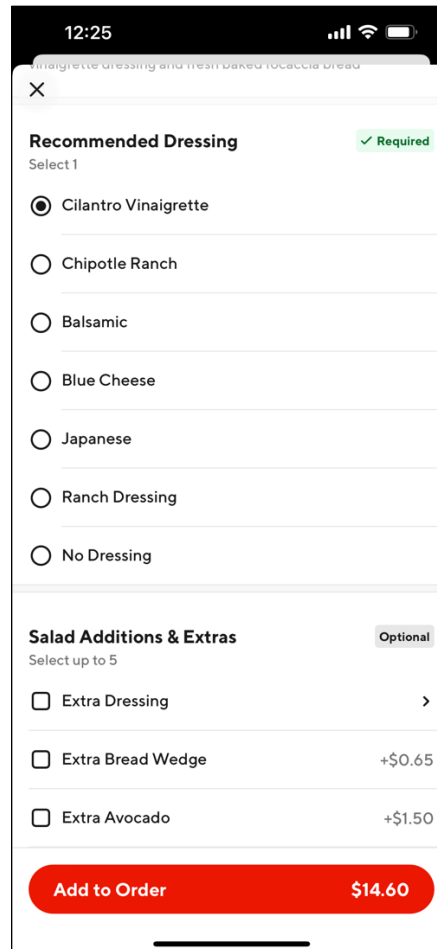


In the DoorDash Engineering blog article “Managing React State on DoorDash’s Item Modal Using the Class Pattern” (see Exh. 27) they state that DoorDash’s created an Item Modal to shows users what menu items (and their sub-modifiers) they can order from. The Item Modal is a dynamic form in which they display menu item data (menus, modifiers, and sub-modifiers) to the user to;

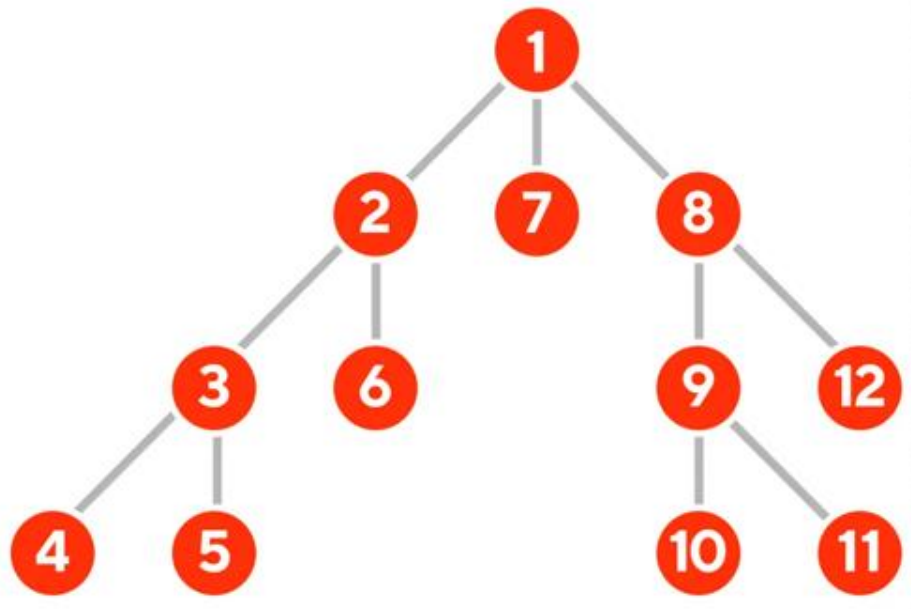
*“...take and validate user inputs based on boundary rules set by the item data, dynamically calculate item prices based on these user inputs, and submit valid user-modified items to a persistent data store. and validate their inputs based on rules set by the item data, dynamically item prices” (see Exh 75). This Item Modal they claim is:*

*...one of the most complex components of our app and web frontends”. When DoorDash moved to a microservices architecture, it gave them the ability to “...rethink how we manage the Item Modal on our React-based web frontend.”*

Here is a screenshot example:

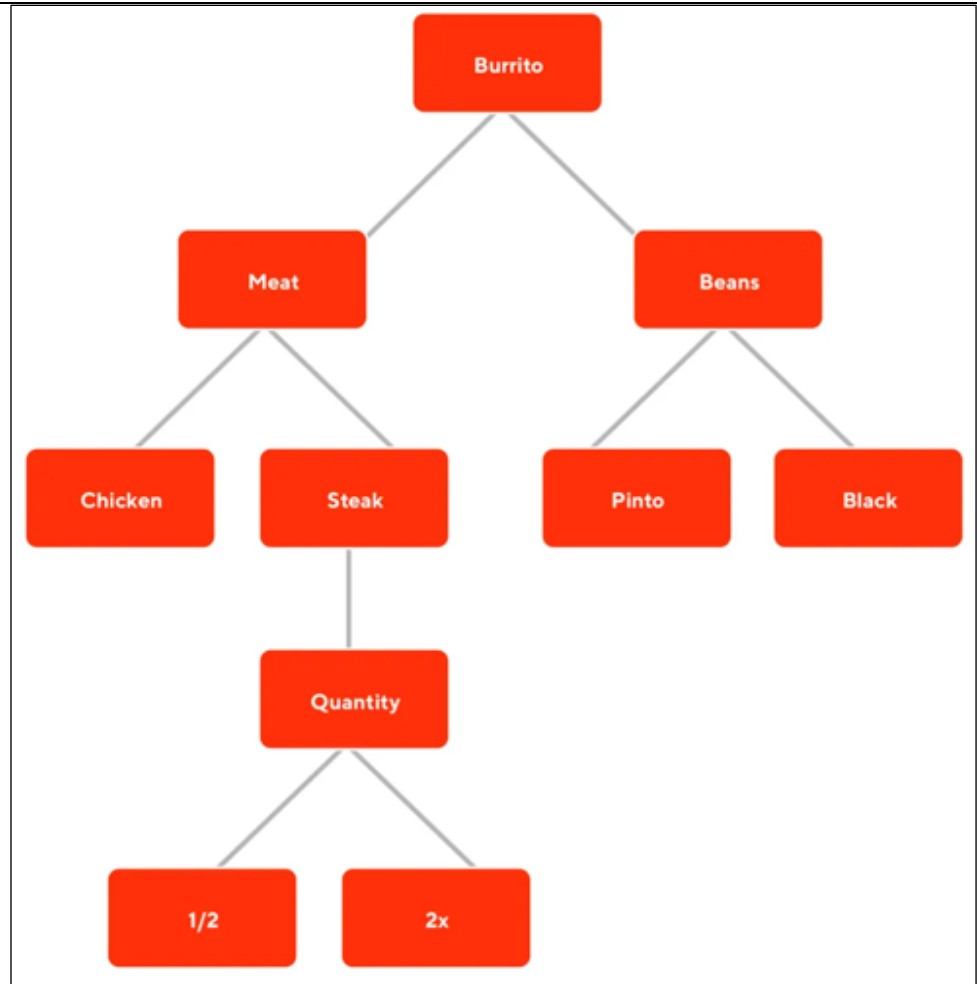


They describe the most important characteristic of the Item Modal rebuild was “...a TreeState, which is represented as an N-ary tree...” as shown below. In this design “...every item, has an ItemNode, and this ItemNode can have any number of OptionListNode. Each OptionListNode can have any number of OptionNodes, and these OptionNodes can have any number of OptionListNodes and so on.”

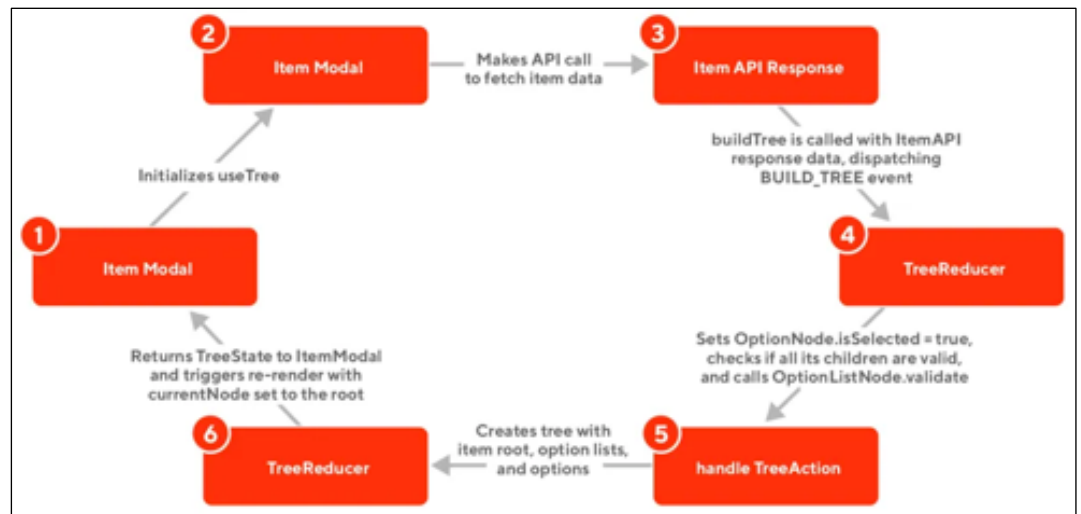


To better understand the model, they use the example of a user ordering a burrito and

*“...in which a user can choose from two meats, chicken or steak, and two beans, pinto or black. We can take it further by allowing the user to select the quantity of meat via a nested option.” The figure below shows that “[o]rdering a burrito provides a variety of options, as displayed in the N-ary tree above, making it a helpful way to visualize an otherwise complex item.”*



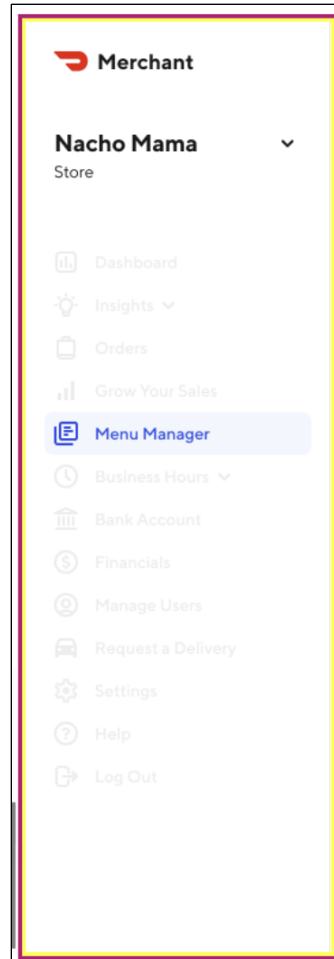
To render the Item Modal for a particular merchant, they must build the initial tree state with menu item data (including modifiers, and sub-modifiers) acquired via an API call to the web server (BFF) and validate accordingly. This requires a substantial workflow as exhibited by the chart below (see Exh. 75):

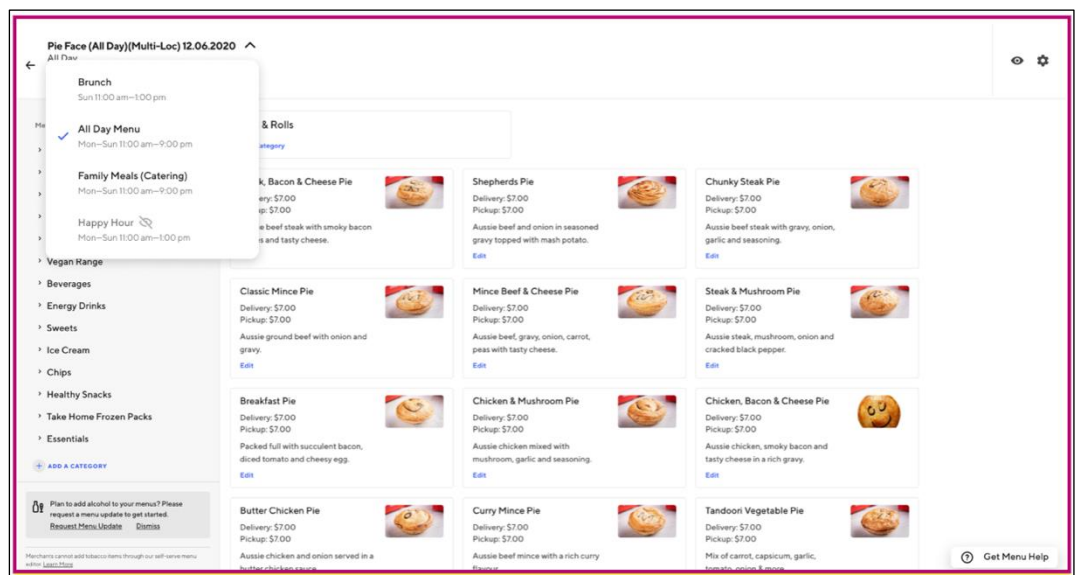
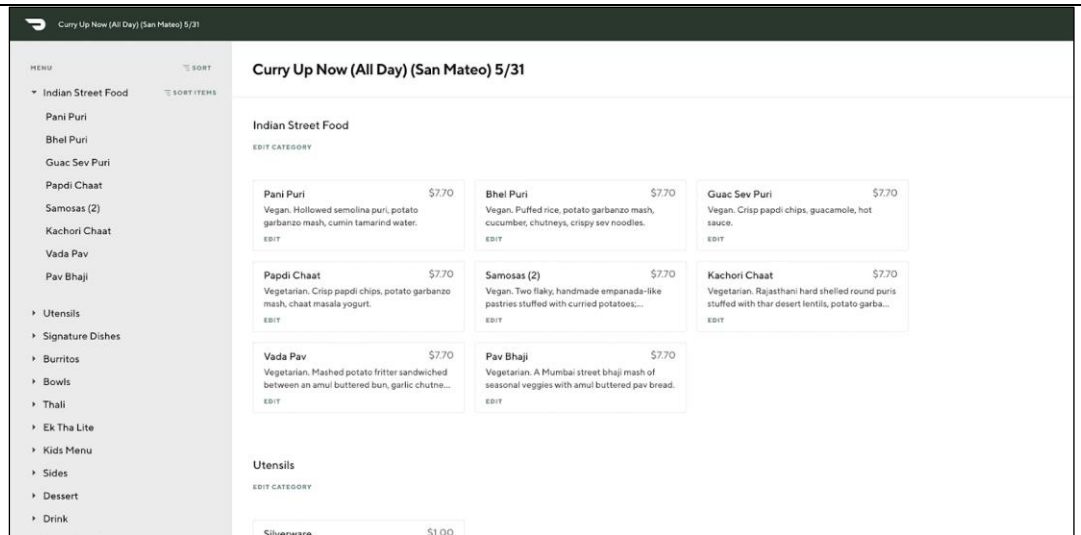


## Menu Management in DoorDash Business Manager

DoorDash provides merchants two methods for managing their menus on the DoorDash platform which are categorized into “POS Integrated Users” and “Non-POS Integrated users.”

A “menu manager” on their merchant portal (website) allows the merchants to build and manage how their menu appears on the platform. The UI provides options to build menu items, categories, modifiers, add photos, and specify the sort order. Their Menu Editor Guide details how you can create menu items, categories, modifiers, etc. (see Exh 28, 29, 97). Example of this are screenshots from the Menu Editor tool below:





According to the DoorDash documentation by using the merchant portal, restaurants can: (See Exh. 29, 30)

*“Add new items, modifiers, and options to your menu*

*Edit categories, items, modifiers, and options (setting prices, descriptions and names for each)*

*Sort categories, items, and modifiers*

*Temporarily deactivate items*

*Remove items from your menu permanently*

*Update modifier settings”*

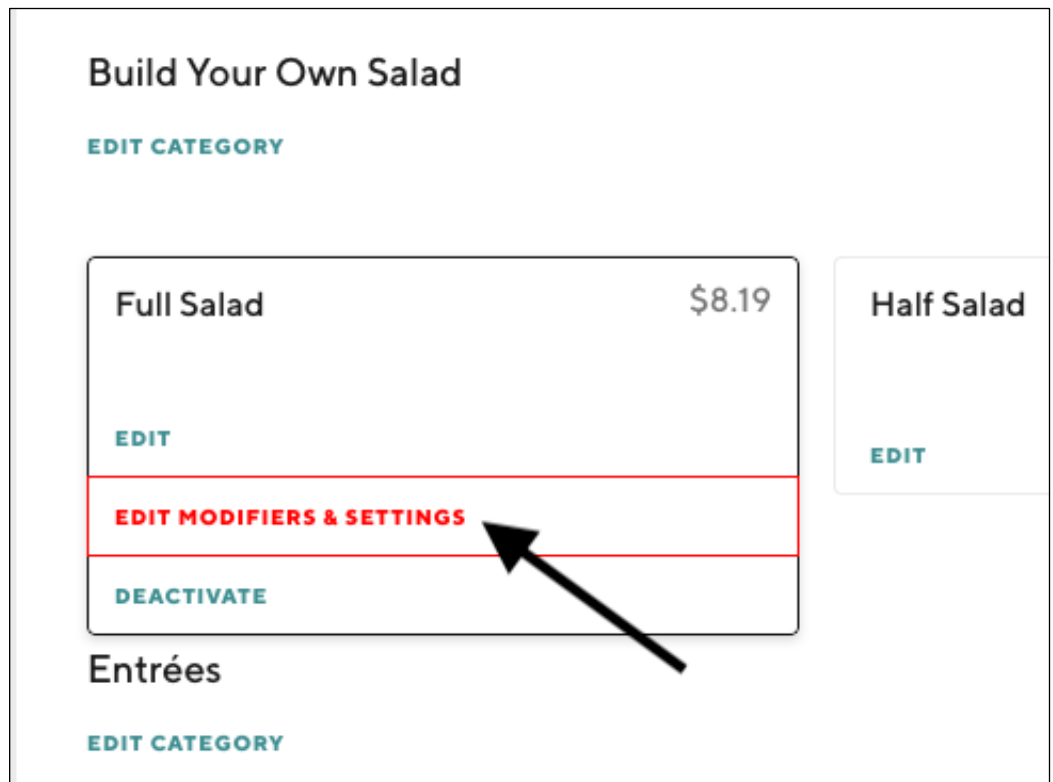
**Menu: How to Add a New Option to a Modifier**

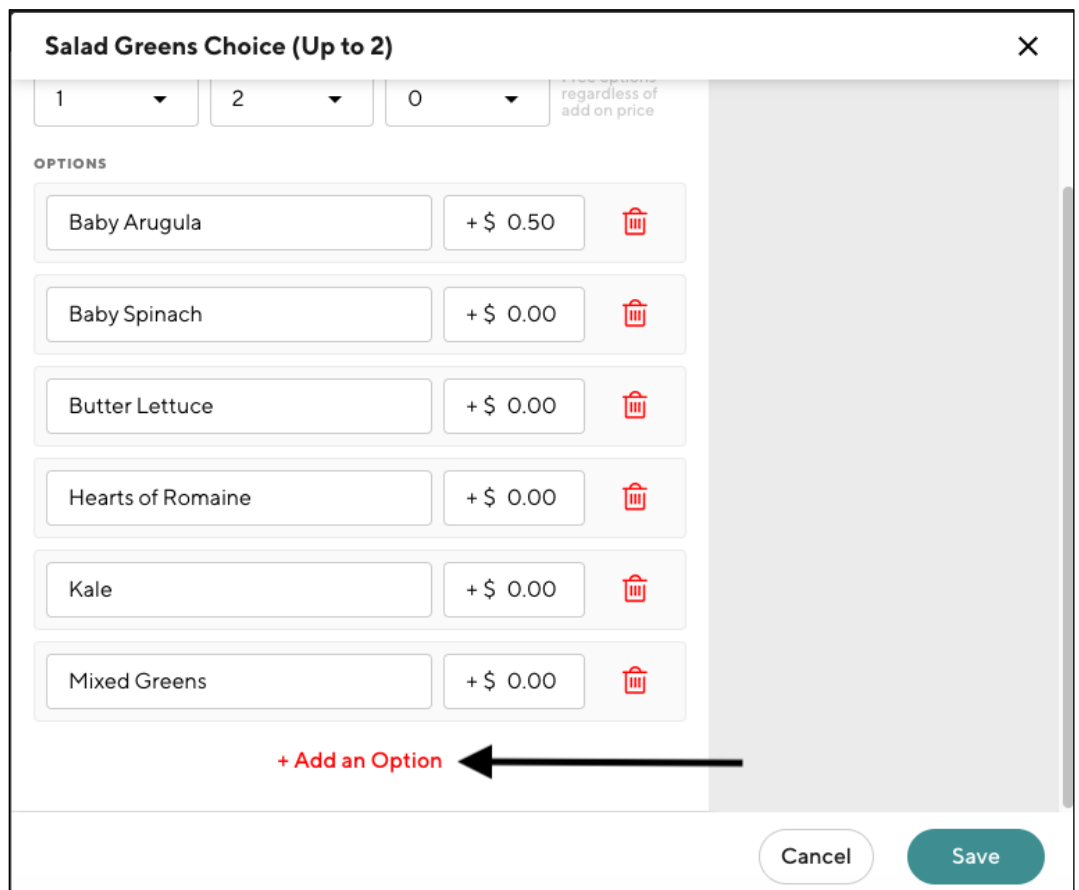
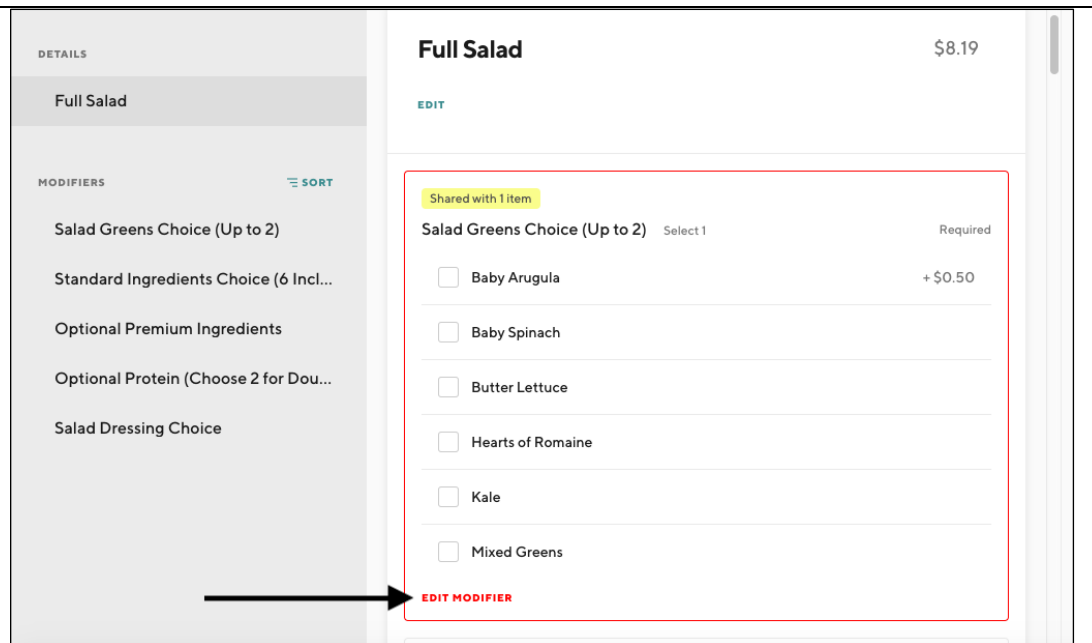
In the user support article, “Adding a new option to a modifier on your menu” (see



Exh. 73) they state “ ...[a] Modifier is a part that makes up an Item on your menu. For example, Greens are a modifier of a salad entree. Options within a Modifier are Kale, Romaine, Mixed, etc.” The article shows the user how to add a new option to their restaurant’s menu which includes the following steps and screenshots:

1. Click *Edit Modifiers & Settings* on the item with the modifier that you would like to edit
2. On the next screen, click *Edit Modifier* at the bottom of the modifier
3. Scroll to the bottom and click *Add an Option*
4. Type in the new option and price and click *Save*”



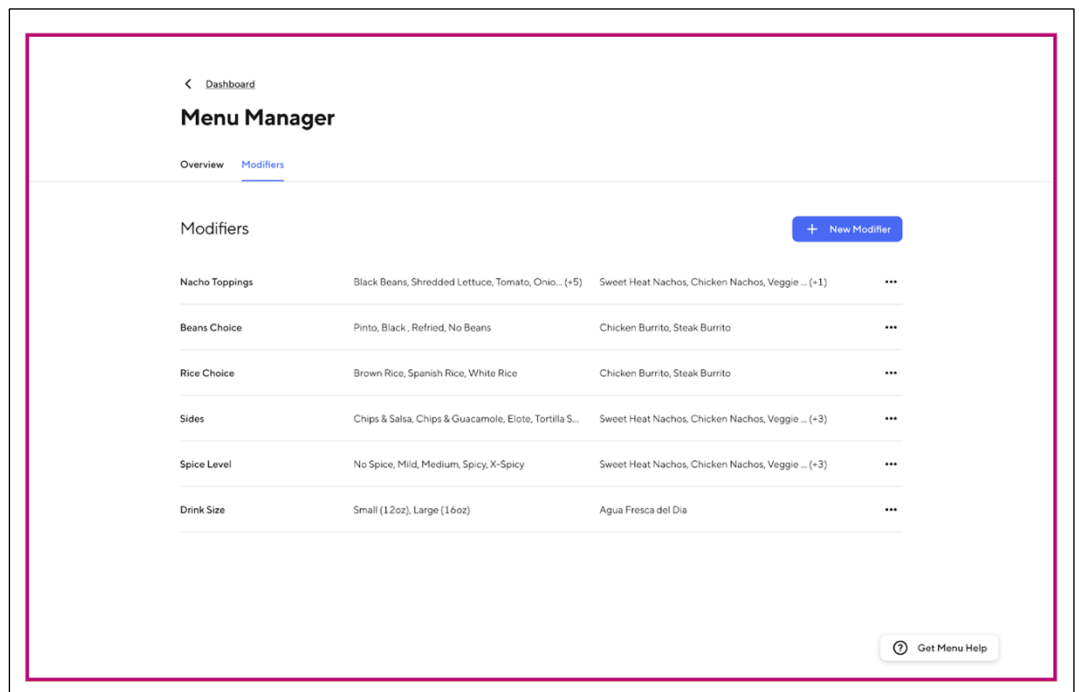
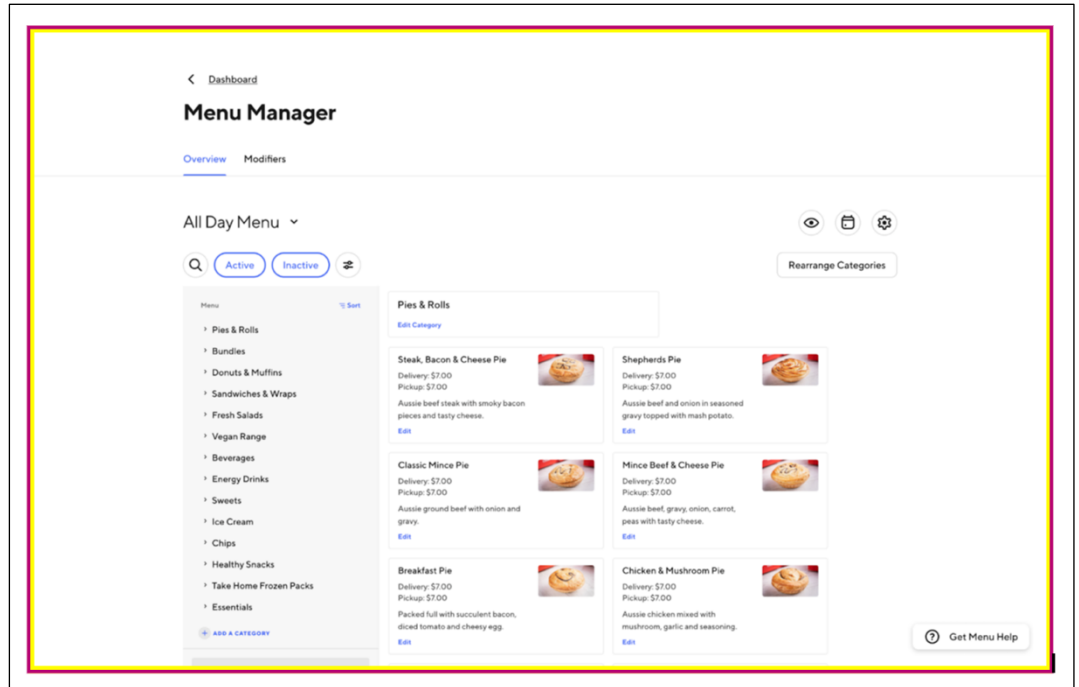


To edit the modifier settings for a single menu, according to the article, a user follows the following steps (as shown in the below screenshots):

“

1. Click Modifiers at the top

2. *On the Modifiers page, click on the three dots to the right of the modifier that you would like to edit*
3. *In the pop-up that appears, click Edit Details*
4. *In the right panel, in “Add an option”, enter new option name and price*
5. *Press enter and click Save Changes”*



Modifier ... X

### Example Modifier

You can only edit the availability of this modifier for your store. If you want to make additional changes to it, ask your DoorDash Business Admin user to add the other stores that also use this modifier to your user role.

[Learn More](#)

**Availability** ⓘ

Downtown  
123 Main St, Somewhere, CA, 96765

**Name**

Example Modifier

**Used In** Required

Label  Label  Label

Search for something...

**Options** ^

Give your customers a list of options to choose from.

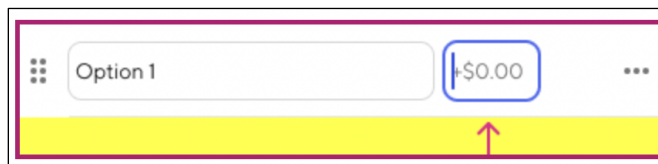
Option 1	+\$0.00	...
Option 2	+\$0.00	...
Option 3	+\$0.00	...
Option 4	+\$0.00	...

**Rules** ^

Set rules for the way your customers can select the options in this modifier.

**Require a selection**   
If you turn on this switch, customers will have to select at least one option in order to add the item to the cart.

**Allow multiple selections**   
If you turn on this switch, customers will be able to select



### Menu: How to Edit Modifier Settings on your Menu

In the user support article, “Editing Modifier Settings on your Menu” (see Exh. 74) they state, “Changes to modifier settings can be made in the Menu Editor in your Merchant Portal by following [these] steps”. The article proceeds to train the user on how to edit modifier settings by following these steps and screenshots:

*“Select at least: The minimum selections a customer must make on the modifier. Set this to 0 if the modifier is optional.”*

*Select at most: The maximum selections a customer can make on the modifier. This should be set to at least 1 and can not be less than the number in Select at least.*

*Free options: The number of free options available to the customer. The*

option is free regardless of add on price. For example, if Free options is set to 1 and each option costs \$1.00, the customer will not be charged \$1.00 for the first option they select, but they will be charged for the second option they select.”

### Build Your Own Salad

**EDIT CATEGORY**

**Full Salad** \$8.19

**EDIT**

---

**EDIT MODIFIERS & SETTINGS**

---

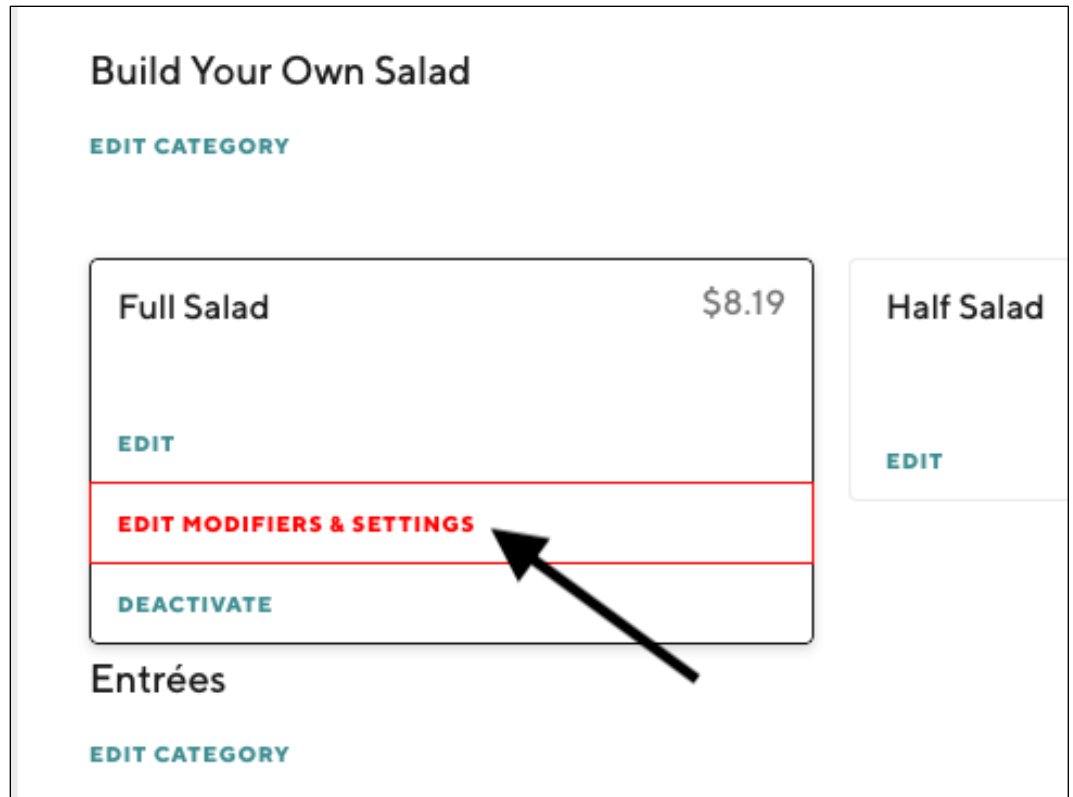
**DEACTIVATE**

**Half Salad**

**EDIT**

**Entrées**

**EDIT CATEGORY**



**Full Salad** \$8.19

**EDIT**

Shared with 1 item

**Salad Greens Choice (Up to 2)** Select 1 Required

<input type="checkbox"/>	Baby Arugula	+\$0.50
<input type="checkbox"/>	Baby Spinach	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Butter Lettuce	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearts of Romaine	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kale	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed Greens	

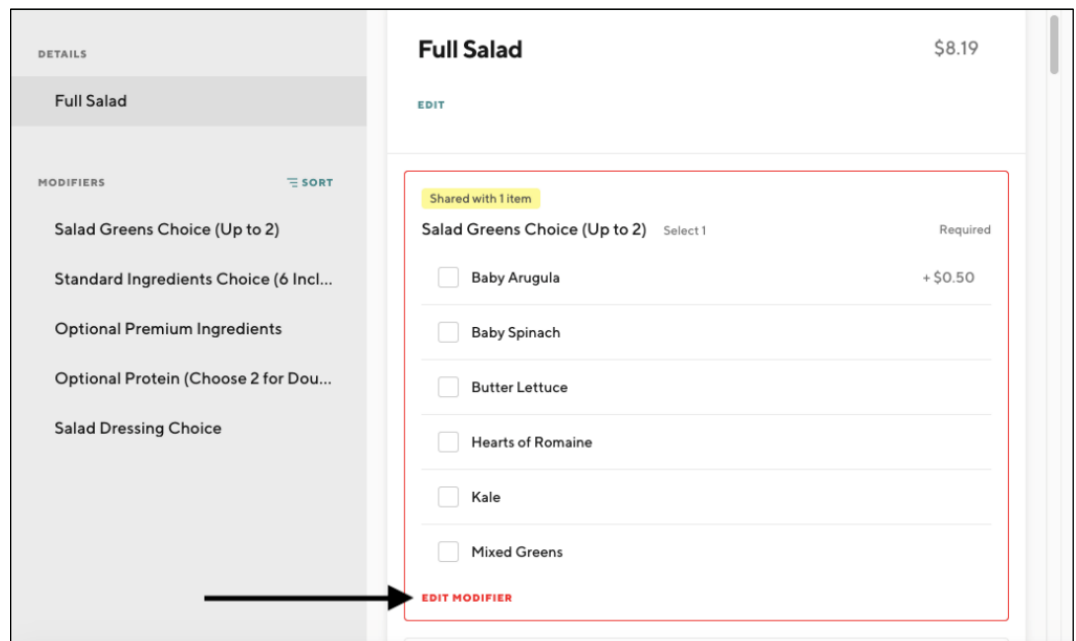
**EDIT MODIFIER**

**DETAILS**

Full Salad

**MODIFIERS** SORT

- Salad Greens Choice (Up to 2)
- Standard Ingredients Choice (6 Incl...
- Optional Premium Ingredients
- Optional Protein (Choose 2 for Dou...
- Salad Dressing Choice



### Salad Greens Choice (Up to 2)

NAME  
Salad Greens Choice (Up to 2)

**CUSTOMERS CAN**  
Select at least: 1 | Select at most: 2 | Free options: 0  
Free options (less of any price)

**OPTIONS**

Baby Arugula	+\$ 0.50	
Baby Spinach	+\$ 0.00	

**DELETE MODIFIER**

ITEMS USING THIS MODIFIER (1)  
Half Salad

### Menu Manager

Dashboard > Overview > Modifiers

All Day Menu

Active Inactive

Rearrange Categories

#### Pies & Rolls

<b>Steak, Bacon &amp; Cheese Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Aussie beef steak with smoky bacon pieces and tasty cheese. <a href="#">Edit</a>		<b>Shepherds Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Aussie beef and onion in seasoned gravy topped with mash potato. <a href="#">Edit</a>	
<b>Classic Mince Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Aussie ground beef with onion and gravy. <a href="#">Edit</a>		<b>Mince Beef &amp; Cheese Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Aussie beef, gravy, onion, carrot, peas with tasty cheese. <a href="#">Edit</a>	
<b>Breakfast Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Packed full with succulent bacon, diced tomato and cheesy egg. <a href="#">Edit</a>		<b>Chicken &amp; Mushroom Pie</b> Delivery: \$7.00 Pickup: \$7.00 Aussie chicken mixed with mushroom, garlic and seasoning. <a href="#">Edit</a>	

[Get Menu Help](#)

< Dashboard

## Menu Manager

Overview Modifiers

Modifiers + New Modifier

Nacho Toppings	Black Beans, Shredded Lettuce, Tomato, Onio... (+5)	Sweet Heat Nachos, Chicken Nachos, Veggie ... (-1)	...
Beans Choice	Pinto, Black, Refried, No Beans	Chicken Burrito, Steak Burrito	...
Rice Choice	Brown Rice, Spanish Rice, White Rice	Chicken Burrito, Steak Burrito	...
Sides	Chips & Salsa, Chips & Guacamole, Elote, Tortilla S...	Sweet Heat Nachos, Chicken Nachos, Veggie ... (-3)	...
Spice Level	No Spice, Mild, Medium, Spicy, X-Spicy	Sweet Heat Nachos, Chicken Nachos, Veggie ... (-3)	...
Drink Size	Small (12oz), Large (16oz)	Agua Fresca del Dia	...

🔗 Get Menu Help

...

 Edit Details

 Delete

Modifier ... X

### Example Modifier

You can only edit the availability of this modifier for your store. If you want to make additional changes to it, ask your DoorDash Business Admin user to add the other stores that also use this modifier to your user role.

[Learn More](#)

**Availability** ⓘ

Downtown  
123 Main St, Somewhere, CA, 98765

**Name**

Example Modifier

**Used In** Required

Label X Label X Label X

Search for something...

**Options** ^

Give your customers a list of options to choose from.

Option 1	+\$0.00	...
Option 2	+\$0.00	...
Option 3	+\$0.00	...
Option 4	+\$0.00	...

**Rules** ^

Set rules for the way your customers can select the options in this modifier.

**Require a selection**

If you turn on this switch, customers will have to select at least one option in order to add the item to the cart.

**Allow multiple selections**

If you turn on this switch, customers will be able to select

Here is another example. The slides below were extracted from a DoorDash merchant training video in which they show the user how to add a menu item using the Menu Editor in the Merchant Portal (see Exh 37):

Sprout Cafe 1/12

**MENU** SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
- ▶ Signature Salads
- ▶ Grilled Cheese Sandwiches
- ▶ Cool Sandwiches
- ▶ Warm Sandwiches
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Drinks

### Sprout Cafe 1/12

**Small Bites**

EDIT CATEGORY

<p><b>Summer Rolls</b> \$5.90</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">With mixed green lettuce, somen noodles, carrots, bean sprouts, caramelized shallots, a...</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Guacamole</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">With sour cream and homemade chips.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Fried Calamari</b> \$9.10</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">With chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Garlic Sweet Potato Fries</b> \$7.49</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">With chipotle ketchup and chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Pork Potstickers</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">6 pieces. With chili soy ginger sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Bulgogi Lettuce Cups</b> \$6.96</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">2 pieces. With rib eye steak, Gochujang sauce, crushed peanuts, carrots, and cilantro.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Shoestring Fries</b> \$5.50</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Chipotle ketchup, chili lime aioli</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Sesame Tofu</b> \$6.42</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Crispy tofu in a tangy sesame sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">EDIT</p>

Click

+

ADD AN ITEM



Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
- ▶ Signature Salads
- ▶ Grilled Cheese Sandwiches
- ▶ Cool Sandwiches
- ▶ Warm Sandwiches
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Drinks

### Sprout Cafe 1/12

**Small Bites**

EDIT CATEGORY

<p><b>Summer Rolls</b> \$5.90</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With mixed green lettuce, somen noodles, carrots, bean sprouts, caramelized shallots, a...</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Guacamole</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With sour cream and homemade chips.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Fried Calamari</b> \$9.10</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Garlic Sweet Potato Fries</b> \$7.49</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With chipotle ketchup and chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Pork Potstickers</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">6 pieces. With chili soy ginger sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Bulgogi Lettuce Cups</b> \$6.96</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">2 pieces. With rib eye steak, Gochujang sauce, crushed peanuts, carrots, and cilantro.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Shoestring Fries</b> \$5.50</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">Chipotle ketchup, chili lime aioli</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Sesame Tofu</b> \$6.42</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">Crispy tofu in a tangy sesame sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>

Click

Unnamed item \$ 0.00

Item description

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

+ ADD AN ITEM

Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
- ▶ Signature Salads
- ▶ Grilled Cheese Sandwiches
- ▶ Cool Sandwiches
- ▶ Warm Sandwiches
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Drinks

### Sprout Cafe 1/12

**Small Bites**

EDIT CATEGORY

<p><b>Summer Rolls</b> \$5.90</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With mixed green lettuce, somen noodles, carrots, bean sprouts, caramelized shallots, a...</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Guacamole</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With sour cream and homemade chips.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Fried Calamari</b> \$9.10</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Garlic Sweet Potato Fries</b> \$7.49</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With chipotle ketchup and chili lime aioli.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Pork Potstickers</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">6 pieces. With chili soy ginger sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Bulgogi Lettuce Cups</b> \$6.96</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">2 pieces. With rib eye steak, Gochujang sauce, crushed peanuts, carrots, and cilantro.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
<p><b>Shoestring Fries</b> \$5.50</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">Chipotle ketchup, chili lime aioli</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Sesame Tofu</b> \$6.42</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">Crispy tofu in a tangy sesame sauce.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>

Type

Type here \$ 0.00

Item description

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

+ ADD AN ITEM

Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
- ▶ Signature Salads
- ▶ Grilled Cheese Sandwiches
- ▶ Cool Sandwiches
- ▶ Warm Sandwiches
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Drinks

### Sprout Cafe 1/12

**Small Bites**

EDIT CATEGORY

<p><b>Summer Rolls</b> \$5.90</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With mixed green lettuce, somen noodles, carrots, bean sprouts, caramelized shallots, a...</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>	<p><b>Guacamole</b> \$8.03</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; color: #7f7f7f;">With sour cream and homemade chips.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em; color: #7f7f7f;">EDIT</p>
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Click

Hummus \$ 0.00

Item description

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

+ ADD AN ITEM

Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
- ▶ Signature Salads
- ▶ Grilled Cheese Sandwiches
- ▶ Cool Sandwiches
- ▶ Warm Sandwiches
- ▶ Snacks
- ▶ Drinks

### Sprout Cafe 1/12

Small Bites EDIT CATEGORY

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Hummus Type \$ 0.00

Type here

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

ADD AN ITEM

Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
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### Sprout Cafe 1/12

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Hummus Click \$ 0.00

House made hummus served with warm pita

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

ADD AN ITEM

Sprout Cafe 1/12

MENU SORT

- ▶ Small Bites
- ▶ Signature Soups
- ▶ Entrées
- ▶ Build Your Own Salad
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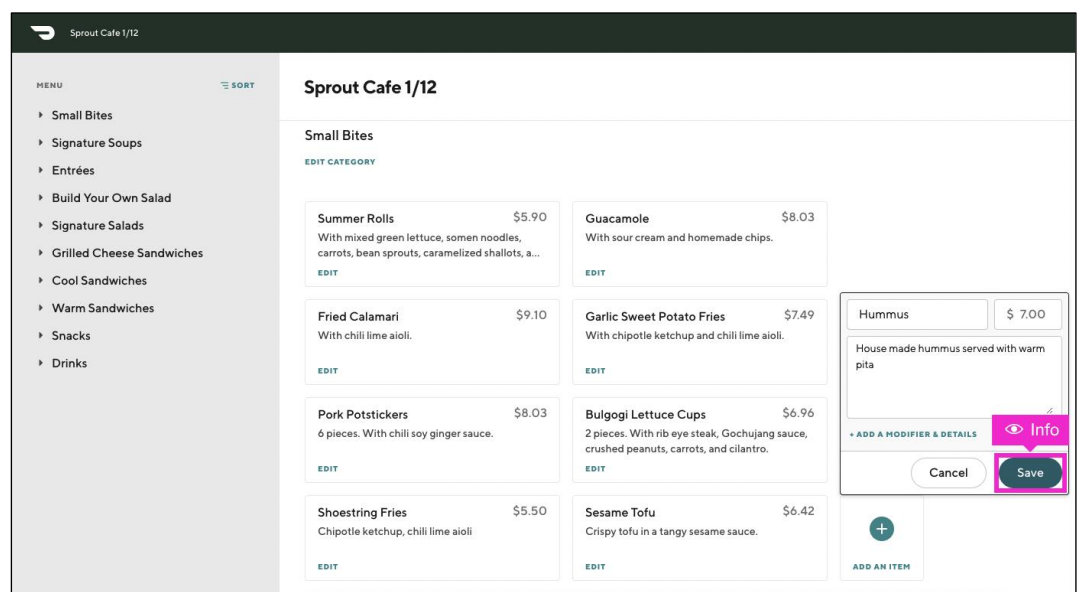
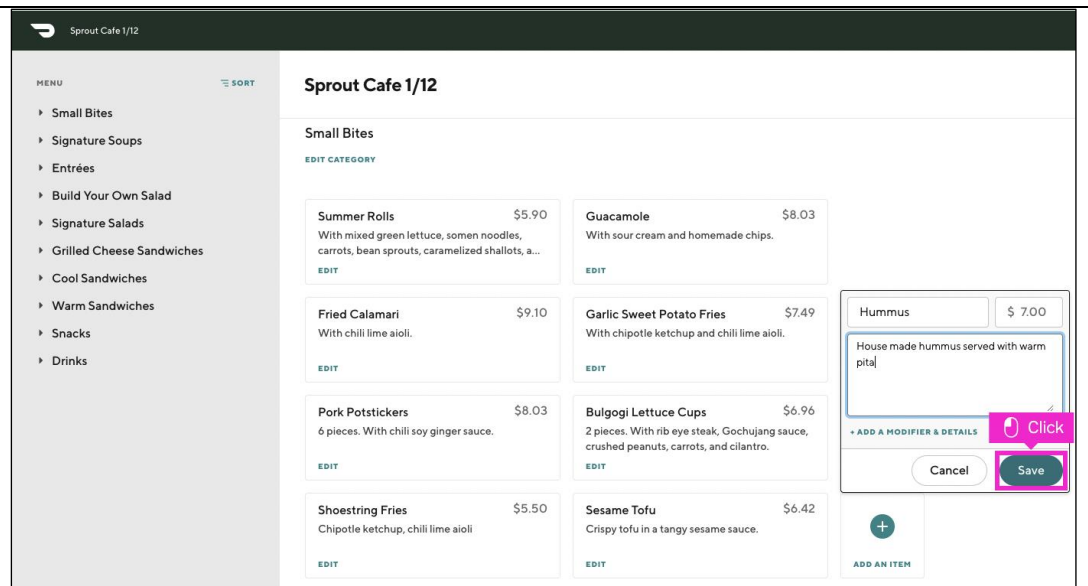
Hummus Type \$ 0.00

House made hummus served with warm pita

+ ADD A MODIFIER & DETAILS

Cancel
Save

ADD AN ITEM



## Integration Partners

DoorDash has “partners” that offer direct integration with the DoorDash platform. These third parties provide a means in their respective UIs to connect to the merchant’s DoorDash account.

There appear to be around 57 existing partners that represent different POS systems (Aloha, Square, Toast) and aggregators (All Day Kitchens, Chowly, MealCo). Within the category of POS integration there are two main features that a merchant can take advantage of: menu management and order fulfillment. Below are screenshots from the DoorDash Merchant portal listing the various DoorDash integration partners (see Exh 36, 37).

FOR MERCHANTS

Products ▾ Tools ▾ Business Types ▾ Resources ▾ Pricing Contact


US Log In [Get Started](#)

## Integrate your point of sale system

Streamline operations, easily manage your menu, and increase order accuracy by integrating your POS system with DoorDash.


[Get started](#)

Already on DoorDash? [Start here.](#)



### DoorDash Integration Partners






All Categories ▾ All Countries ▾

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  <b>Chowly</b><br>Aggregator / Middleware |  <b>Clover</b><br>POS System                  |  <b>Crisp</b><br>POS System  |
|  <b>Cuboh</b><br>Aggregator / Middleware  |  <b>Deliverect</b><br>Aggregator / Middleware |  <b>Doshii</b><br>POS System |

< 1 **2** 3 4 5 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners







All Categories ▾ All Countries ▾

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
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< 1 **2** 3 4 5 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners

All Categories ▾ All Countries ▾







- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  <b>Focus POS</b><br>POS System   |  <b>FuturePOS</b><br>POS System     |  <b>Givex</b><br>POS System          |
|  <b>HarborTouch</b><br>POS System |  <b>Heartland POS</b><br>POS System |  <b>HungerRush POS</b><br>POS System |

< 1 2 **3** 4 5 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners

Search for an Integration

All Categories All Countries







 <b>ItsaCheckmate</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>KBOX Global</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Local Kitchens</b> POS System
 <b>MealCo</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Mentum</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Microworks</b> POS System

< 1 ... 3 **4** 5 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners

Search for an Integration

All Categories All Countries

 <b>Mobi2go</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>MYR POS</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Nextbite/Ordermark</b> Aggregator / Middleware
 <b>Novadine</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Olo</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Omnivore</b> Aggregator / Middleware

< 1 ... 4 **5** 6 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners

Search for an Integration

All Categories All Countries


 <b>Ordermark</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>offer</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Paytouch</b> POS System
 <b>Paytronix</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>POSitouch</b> POS System	 <b>Precision POS</b> POS System

< 1 ... 5 **6** 7 ... 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners

Search for an Integration







All Categories All Countries

 <b>QuBeyond</b> POS System	 <b>Recipe</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Redcat</b> Aggregator / Middleware
 <b>REEF</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Restaurant Manager</b> POS System	 <b>RRT (Restaurant Revolution...)</b> POS System

< 1 ... 5 **6** **7** 8 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners









 <b>Square</b> POS System	 <b>Squirrel Systems</b> POS System	 <b>Tact</b> Aggregator / Middleware
 <b>Tillster</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Toast</b> POS System	 <b>Tyro</b> Aggregator / Middleware

< 1 ... 5 6 7 **8** 9 >

### DoorDash Integration Partners




 <b>EAT</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>VisualTouch POS</b> Aggregator / Middleware	 <b>Xenial</b> POS System
 <b>Xoikos</b> POS System	 <b>YourFare</b> Aggregator / Middleware	

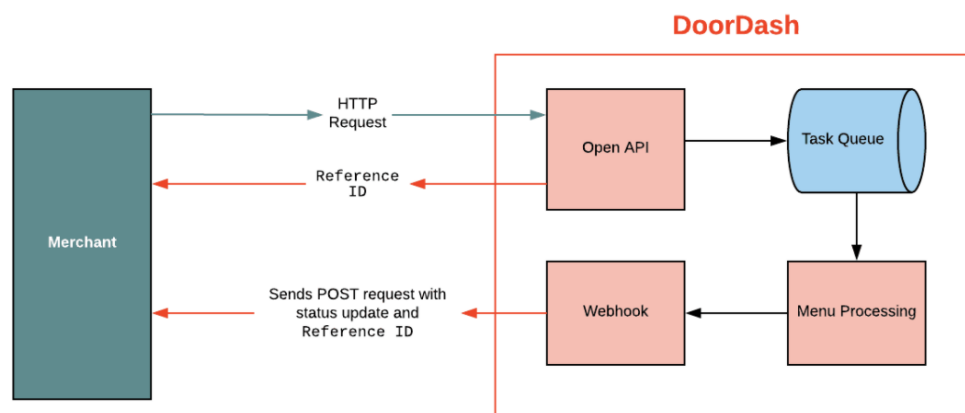
< 1 ... 5 6 7 8 **9** >

### Menu Management

Menu management automatically synchronizes the merchant's menu with the DoorDash platform. This is a one-way synchronization from the POS system to DoorDash. Not all features of DoorDash's menu manager are supported for all merchants. In some cases, the menu items will sync over but the sort order will not. The merchant is still able to utilize the menu manager to adjust imported items. Order fulfillment can happen through one of four different order protocols: direct POS integration, middleware integration, tablet (DoorDash Order Manager app), or email (see Exh. 31, 32)

Updating menus on the DoorDash platform involves both Push (partner to DoorDash) and Pull (DoorDash to partner). When a partner is first added to the DoorDash platform, a request is issued to the partner's server to retrieve a merchant's menu. The partner's server must respond with the full menu in its body. Whenever there are changes to a merchant's menu, the partner can then issue a request to DoorDash's server, pushing the new menu. In both push and pull scenarios, once the menu has been processed by the DoorDash platform, a request is issued to the partner server indicating the success or fail (see Exh. 38).

### Open API Menu Flowchart



### POS Integration

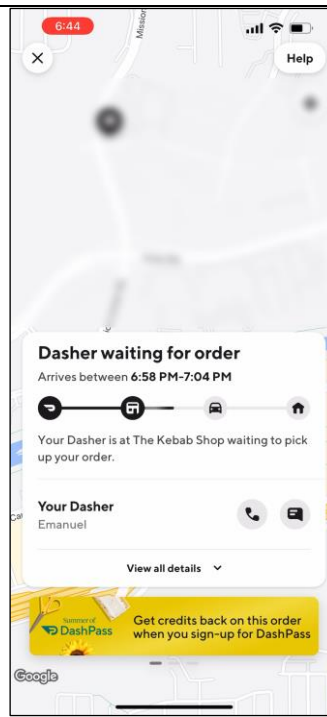
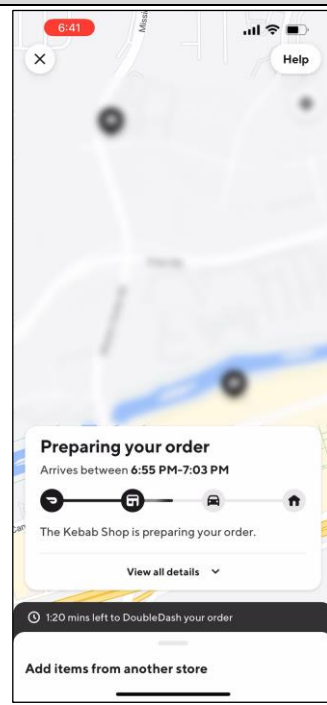
Two popular Point of Sale systems (OS) are Square and Clover. DoorDash provides the means for merchants to integrate with these POSs to fulfill DoorDash orders on said POS. Through this integration, merchants can manage their store menus (published on the DoorDash system) which included adding, editing, deleting, and updating menu item, menu photos, prices and price adjustment, special instructions, etc. Furthermore, through the integration merchants can directly interact with their POS to manage all aspects of DoorDash orders including fulfillment, refunds, cancellations, prep times, schedules, tips, etc. (See Exh 81, 82)

### Order Tracking and Notification

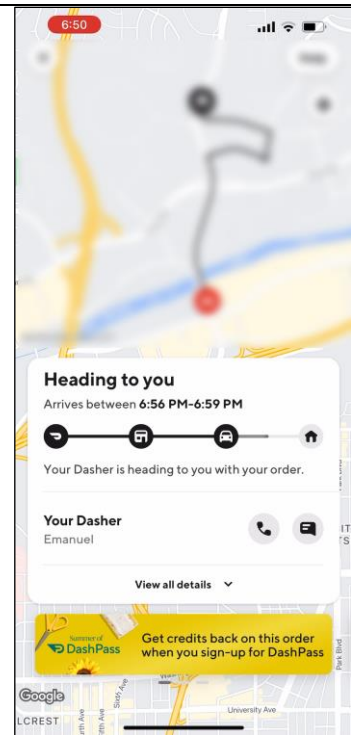
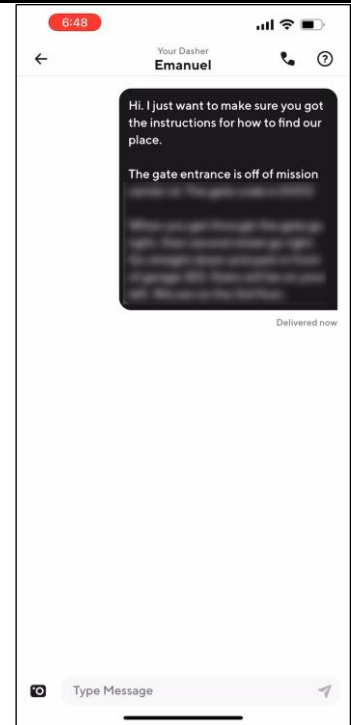
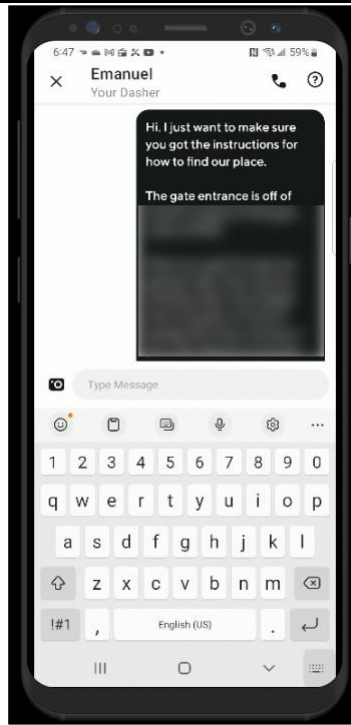
The same holds true for order notifications, order tracking and texting/chatting between the dasher and user. Below are a series of screens take from one iPhone and one Android each tracking the same order placed by a user in the Android App. They depict the notifications and updates in the app for the user to be able to track their order. In this case, we have one iPhone and one Android device tracking the same order, we can see the intelligent decisions being made by the Dispatcher regarding estimated time of delivery and dasher time and distance from fulfilling the order. We also see text messages placed and sent by the user to the Dasher on the android app, being reflected in the iOS app on an iPhone that is tracking the order. When the Dasher responds to the chat from the user, the user is notified on the android phone and on the iOS phone.

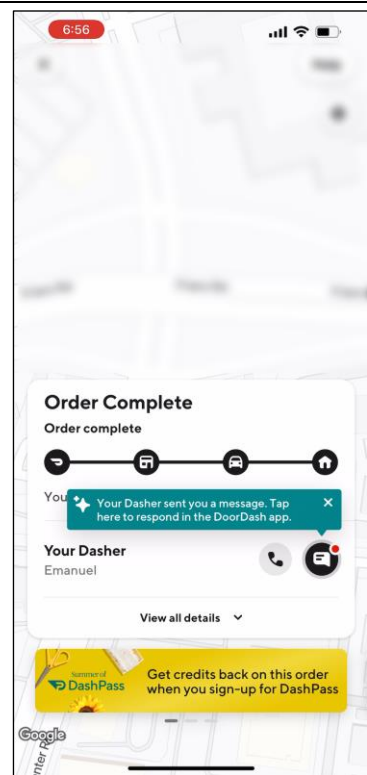
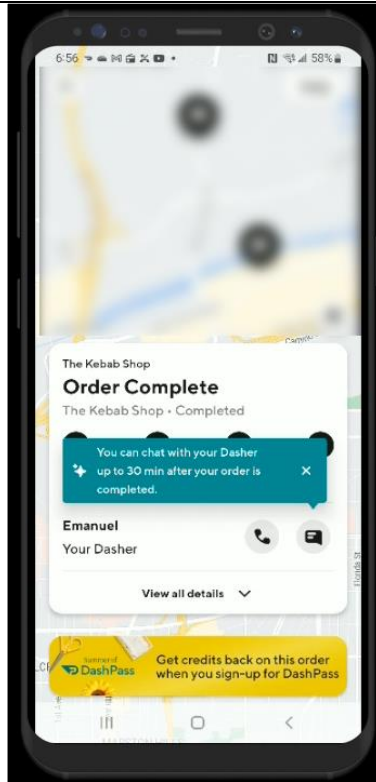
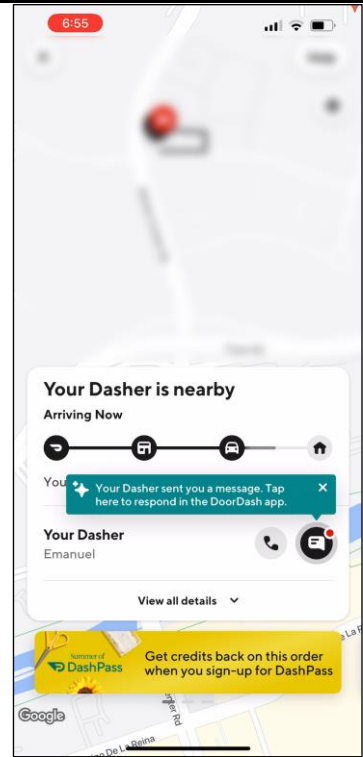
### Android DoorDash App

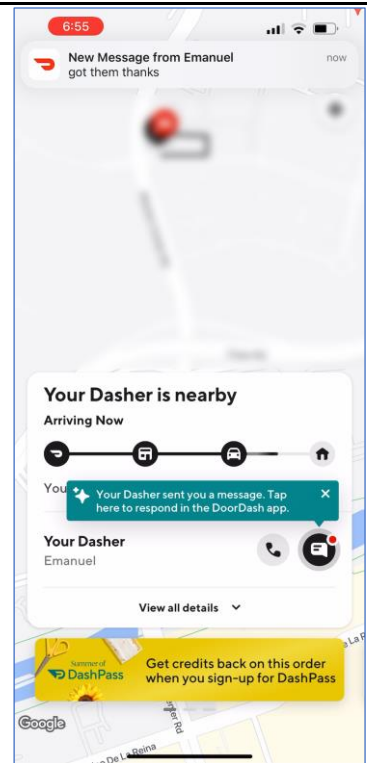
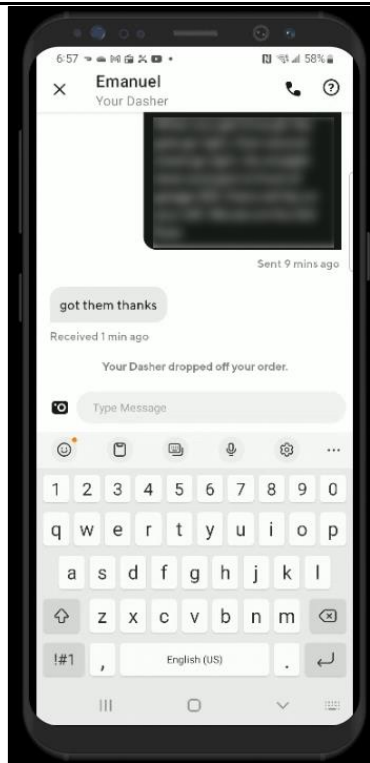
### iOS DoorDash App











**DoorDash Tablet (wireless handheld computer)**

Restaurants use the DoorDash’s custom app called **DoorDash Tablet** to receive and manage customer orders, manage their menus, manage hours of operation and kitchen status, and chat with DoorDash support. The following screenshots are taken from the DoorDash document “Your DoorDash Tablet A Step-by-Step Guide.pdf” (see Exh 88) and depict a step by step process as to how restaurants/merchants/entities use the tablet app:



SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Turn on your tablet

Turn your tablet on by finding and pressing the power button.

- 1 A screen will appear with a DoorDash icon and a WiFi icon. Tap the **DoorDash** icon.
- 2 On the next screen, tap the **Let's Get Started** button to begin.

DoorDash Android App Order

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Review your menu

Next you'll be asked to review your menu, which reflects the menu located in the Merchant Portal.

- 1 If you've already reviewed your menu on the portal, tap **I Already Reviewed It**.
- 2 If you haven't reviewed it yet or don't know what that means, tap **Review My Menu**.

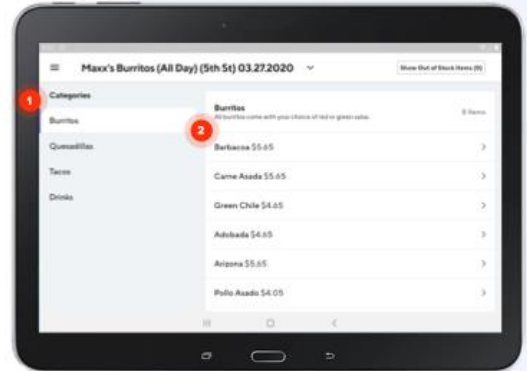
DoorDash Android App Order

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Review your menu

Your menu categories will be listed on the left-hand side of the screen.

- 1 Tap a category to view all the items in that category at once.
- 2 Tap an individual item to see its details.



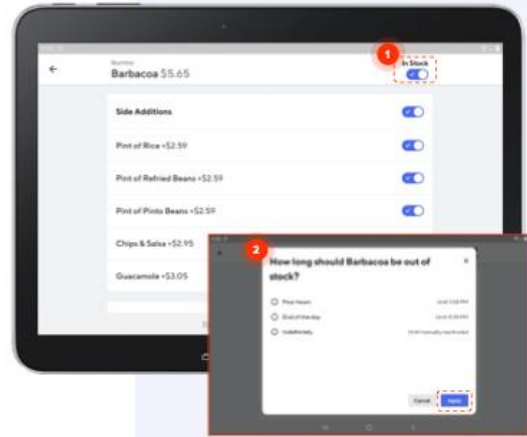
8

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Set item availability

Tapping into an individual item will display the options associated with that item.

- 1 If any of these optional items are out of stock, switch the **In Stock** toggle next to the item.
- 2 Select the period of time you want an item to be listed as out of stock, then tap **Apply**. Once your store goes live, you'll be able to edit these settings at any time using your tablet.

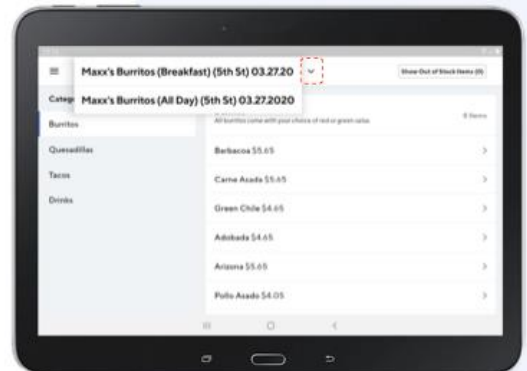


9

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Manage multiple menus

If you have different menus for different times of day or days of the week, you can access them using the **dropdown icon** next to your menu name.



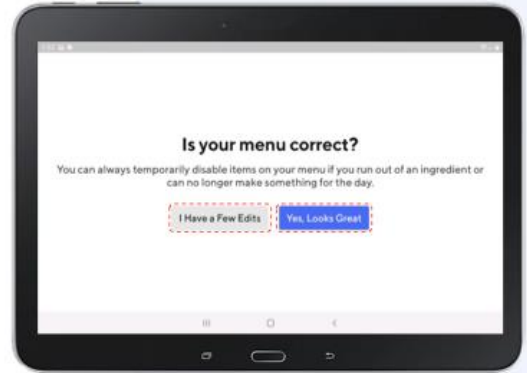
10



SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Approve your menu

Once you've reviewed your menu, tap **I Have a Few Edits** if you still want to make edits. If you have no further changes, tap **Yes, Looks Great**.



11



SET UP YOUR TABLET

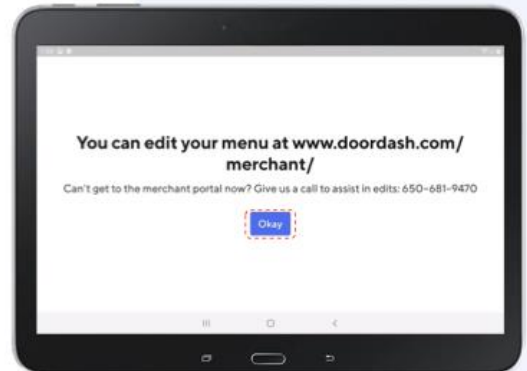
## Edit your menu

Need to make additional edits to your menu like descriptions, options, and prices? The fastest and easiest way is by using the Menu Editor tool in the [Merchant Portal](#).

Review the Merchant Portal guide for step-by-step instructions on how to update your menu.

If you're stuck, you can call Support and talk to one of our agents.

Tap **Okay** to move on to the next step.



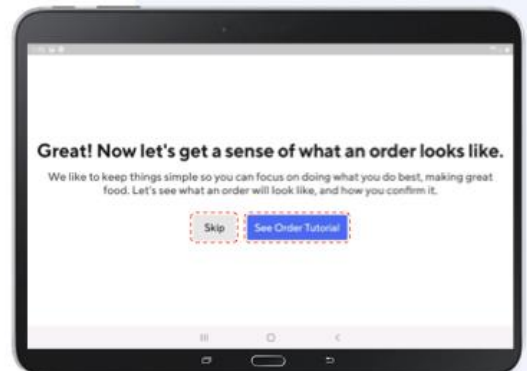
12



SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Take a quick order tutorial

If you'd like to see an overview on how orders work on your tablet, tap **See Order Tutorial**. If not, tap **Skip** to continue the setup.

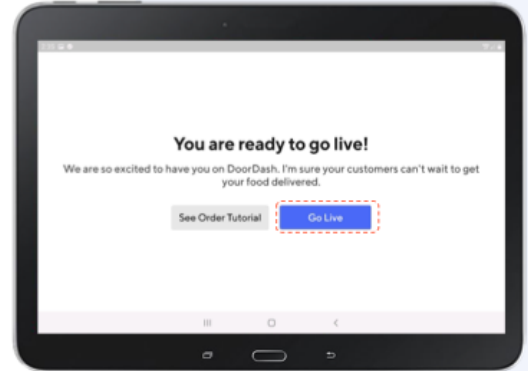


13

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## Go live

It's time to go live! Tap **Go Live** to get your store live on the DoorDash platform. If you go live during your store open hours, customers will be able to find and order from you right away.

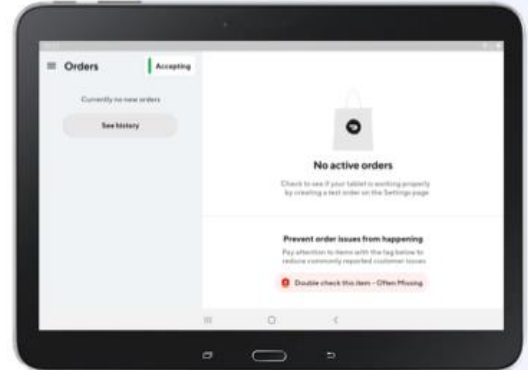


14

SET UP YOUR TABLET

## You're online

Once you see this screen, you're live. Congratulations! Next up: receiving and accepting new orders.



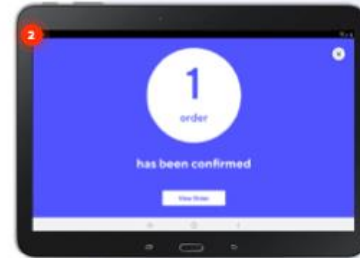
15

RECEIVE AN ORDER

## Review & confirm orders

When a customer places an order, you have the option to either:

- 1 **Manually confirm each order:** this allows you to review and confirm the prep time for each order that comes in.
- 2 **Automatically confirm orders as they in:** a Dasher will be assigned right away to come pick up your order. This is a good option for restaurants that have fast prep times.



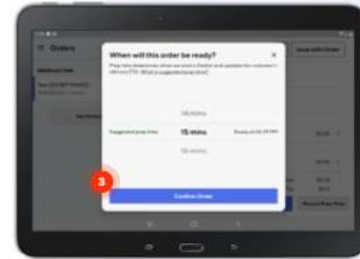
17

RECEIVE AN ORDER

## Manually confirming orders

- 1 Tap **Confirm with # min Prep Time** if the default time frame is accurate.
- 2 Or Tap **Manual Prep Time** if you need want to select less or more time.
- 3 Tap **Confirm Order**.

Note: If you've run out of an item, you'll need to report an issue with the order.

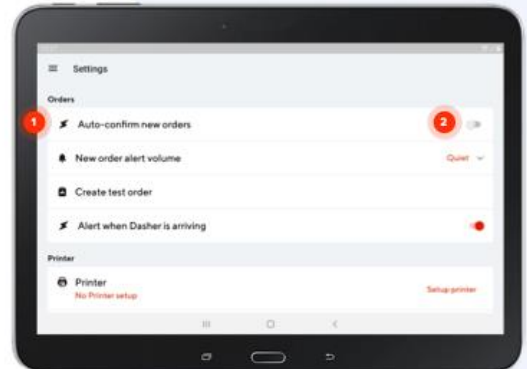


19

RECEIVE AN ORDER

## Auto-confirm new orders

- 1 When **Auto-confirm new orders** is on, new customer orders will automatically be confirmed and a Dasher will be assigned immediately.
- 2 Use the toggle to switch this function on or off.

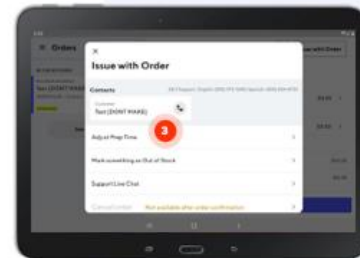
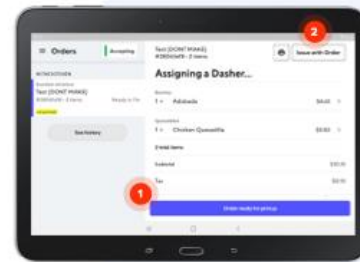


CONFIDENTIAL 19

RECEIVE AN ORDER

## Automatically confirm orders

- 1 Tap **Order ready for pickup** once you are ready for Dasher pickup.
- 2 If you need to adjust your prep time, tap **Issue with Order**.
- 3 Tap **Adjust Prep Time** to select your desired order ready time



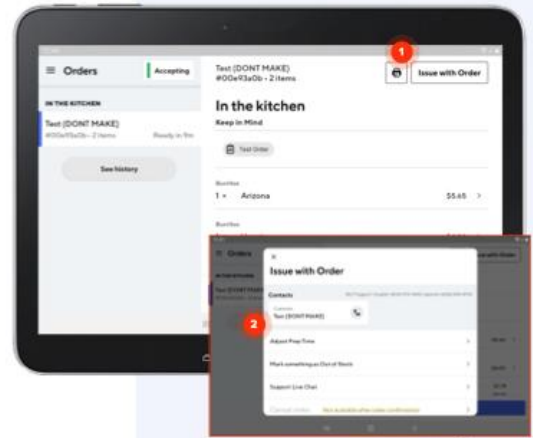
19



ADJUST PICKUP TIME

## Add more time

- 1 If an order will take longer than you originally estimated, you can move the pickup time back by tapping **Issue with Order**.
- 2 Select **Adjust Prep Time** in the pop-up menu.

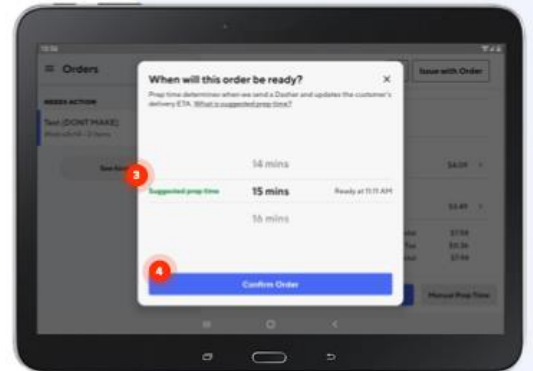


CONFIDENTIAL 24

ADJUST PICKUP TIME

## Add more time, continued.

- 3 From here, you can choose when the order will be ready for Dasher or customer pickup.
- 4 Tap **Confirm** to update the pickup time.

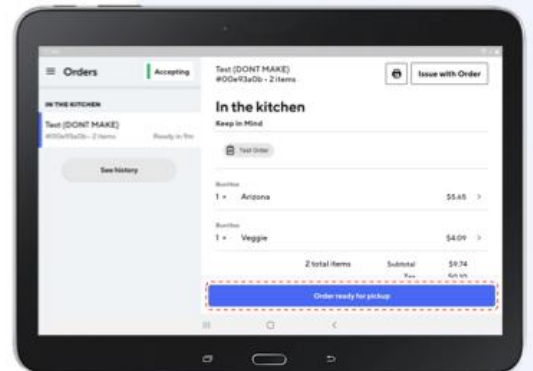


CONFIDENTIAL 25

ORDER READY

## Order ready for pickup

If an order is ready before the estimated time you originally selected, simply tap **Order ready for pickup** and we will notify the Dasher to head to your restaurant as soon as possible.



CONFIDENTIAL 26

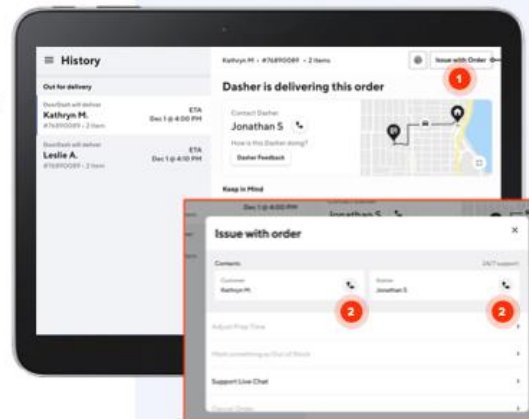
Contacting the Customer or Dasher on Tablet

## Contact Customer or Dasher on Live Orders

We understand that at times, questions arise and you may need to contact the customer or Dasher during an active order or after the order has been picked up.

To do so:

- 1 Navigate to **Active Orders** tab or **Order history** tab and tap on **Issue with Order** at the top right.
- 2 Choose either **Customer** or **Dasher** to contact on this screen by **tapping the phone icon**.



CONFIDENTIAL 28

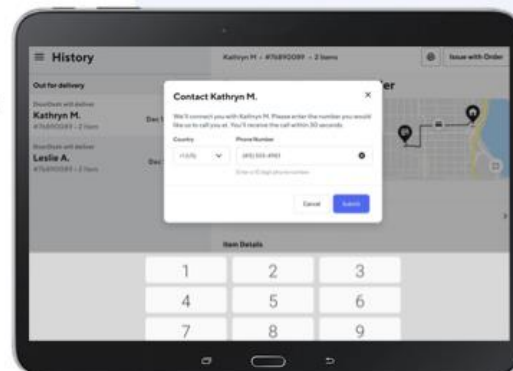
Contacting the Customer or Dasher on Tablet

## Contact Customer or Dasher on Live Orders

After you hit the phone icon, you will be prompted to **enter your phone number**. This can be any phone you wish to use to speak with the Customer or Dasher.

After entering your phone number, you will shortly receive a phone call from DoorDash connecting you to the Customer or Dasher.

**Note: Your phone number will be masked, the Customer or Dasher will not be able to view your number or call you back.**



CONFIDENTIAL 29

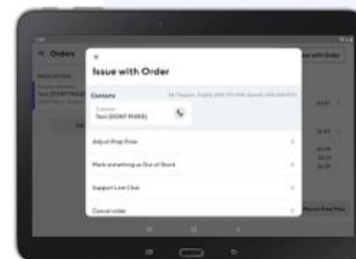
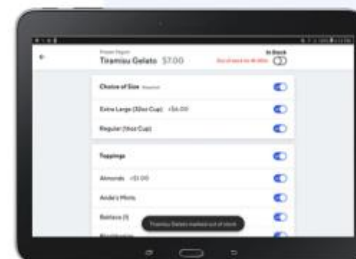
RESOLVE AN OUT OF STOCK ITEM

## Resolve an out-of-stock item

When you run out of an item, there are two ways to resolve:

*If you proactively notice the item is out of stock before an order is placed,* you'll want to update your menu ASAP. Review the following slides, "Mark Items Out-of-Stock".

*If you notice the item is out of stock as part of an existing order,* you'll need to follow the order issue resolution process. Review the following slides, "Resolving Orders with an Out-of-Stock Item".



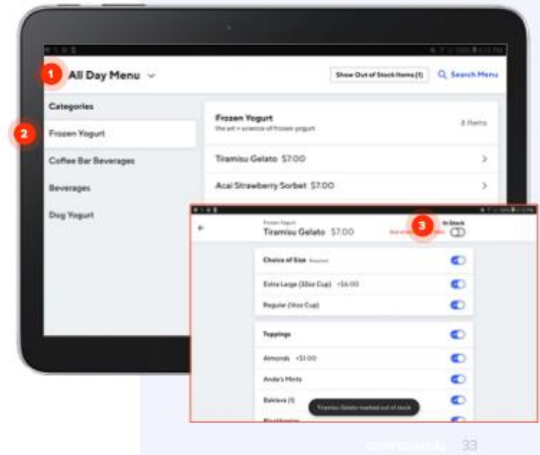
CONFIDENTIAL 31

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Mark items out-of-stock

When you notice an item is out of stock, you can remove it from your menu in the **Manage Menu** section of the tablet.

- 1 Click on the **menu** you would like to edit.
- 2 Select the **category** that contains the item(s) you would like to edit.
- 3 Tap the **item** and select the toggle to mark it out of stock. You can select the entire item or just specific modifiers



COMPASS/ATM 33

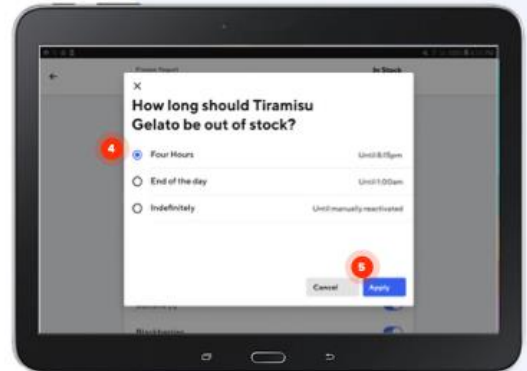
OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Mark items out-of-stock

Once you update the item to be out of stock, you'll be prompted to specify for how long.

- 4 Select one of the time duration options
- 5 Tap **Apply**

In the example shown, the entire item "Tiramisu Gelato" and related modifiers are marked out of stock for 4 hours.



COMPASS/ATM 34

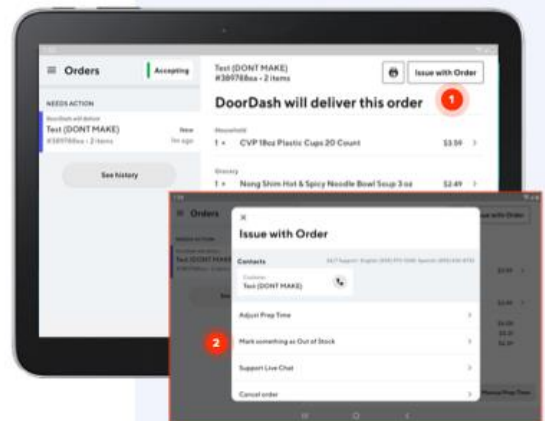
OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Marking items out-of-stock

If your Customer ordered an item that is out-of-stock, resolve by:

- 1 Tapping **Issue with Order**
- 2 Tapping **Mark something as Out of Stock**

Before checkout, Customers specify how they want out of stock items resolved. You will be prompted to resolve based on the Customer's choice: *Merchant Recommendation, Refund, Contact Customer, or Cancel the Order.*



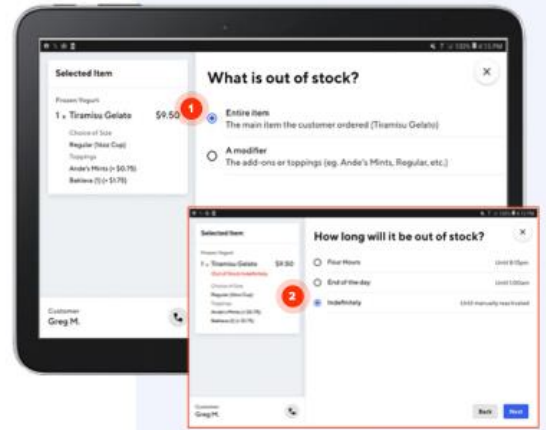
COMPASS/ATM 36

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Merchant Recommendation

If the Customer selected **Merchant Recommendation**, they are leaving the substitution up to your discretion.

- 1 Once you have selected the item with an order issue, you can choose either the **entire item** or **just specific modifiers**.
- 2 You will then be prompted to select how long to deactivate the item or modifier.



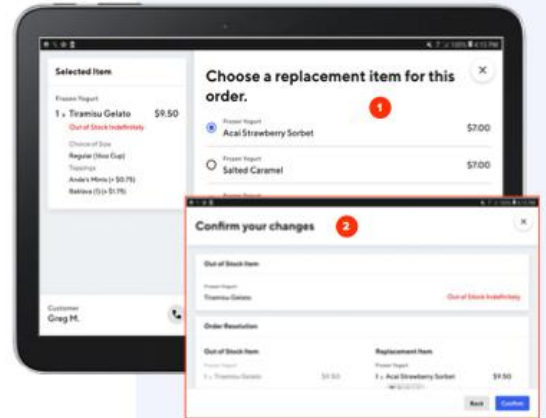
CONFIDENTIAL 37

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Merchant Recommendation

Next, you'll be asked to choose a replacement item for the order.

- 1 Select and customize a replacement item for your Customer.
- 2 Confirm your changes.



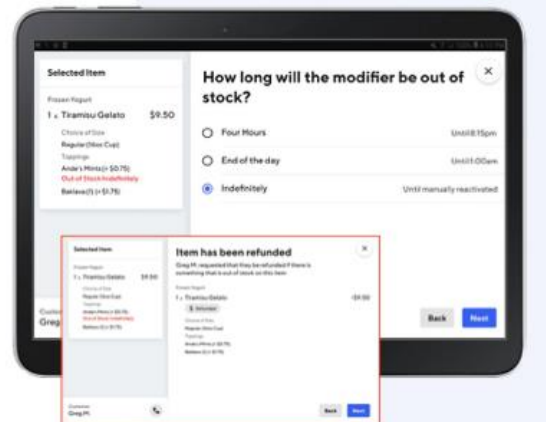
CONFIDENTIAL 38

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Refund

If the Customer selected **Refund**, they do not want a replacement and would like to be refunded for the item.

Once you mark the item as out of stock, we will automatically refund your Customer for the related item.



CONFIDENTIAL 39

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

## Contact Customer

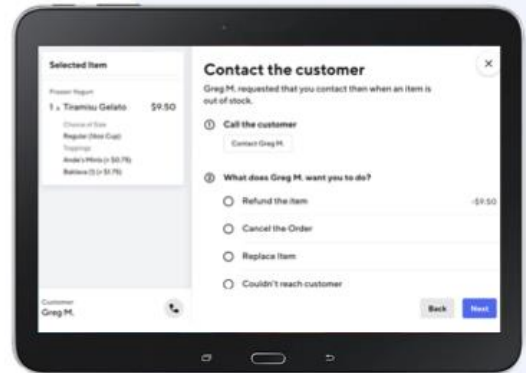
If the Customer selected **Contact Customer**, they want you to reach out to them to decide what to do about the out of stock item.

Call them by tapping the 'Contact Name' button in the active orders tab. Then ask how they would like to proceed. They can choose to:

- Receive a refund for the individual item;
- Cancel and refund the order;
- Or replace the item.

Choose the customer's preferred option and tap **Next**.

If you are unable to reach the customer, select **Couldn't reach customer** and then tap **Next**.

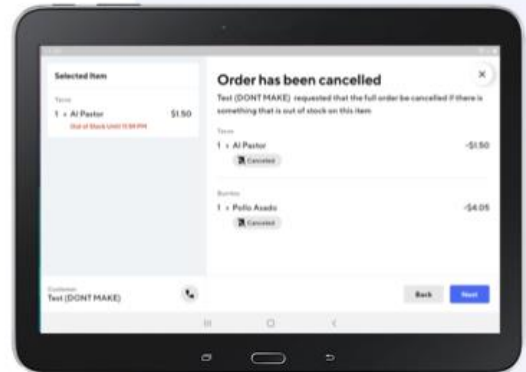


ITEM OUT OF STOCK

## Cancel and refund the order

If the Customer selected **Cancel and refund the order**, they no longer want their order and would prefer a refund.

The entire order will be cancelled and the customer to be refunded after you have marked it out of stock for a specific duration.



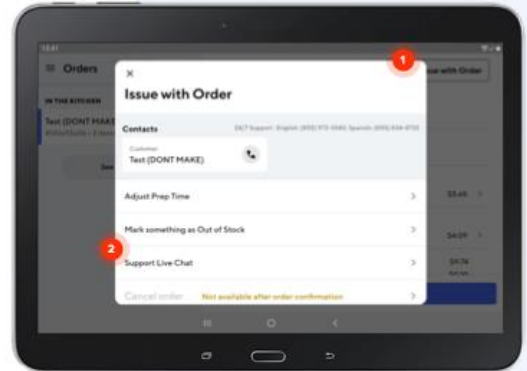
## Live Chat with Support

LIVE CHAT WITH SUPPORT

## Contact support

If you need assistance beyond contacting a customer, adjusting pickup time or marking an item out of stock, you can reach out to the Support team.

- 1 Tap on **Issue with Order** at the top right.
- 2 Tap **Support Live Chat** to open a chat window with our Support team. This feature is accessible for all orders that are currently in progress or have already been picked up.

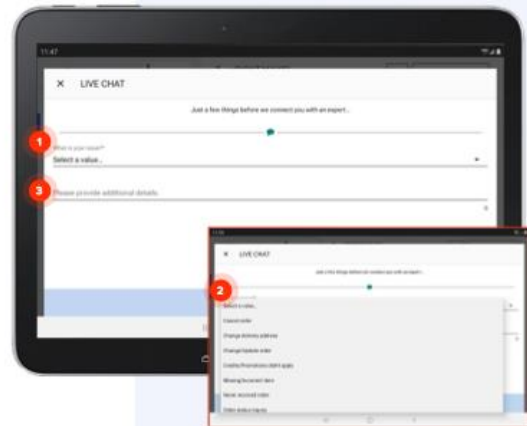


CONFIDENTIAL 43

LIVE CHAT WITH SUPPORT

## Contact support, continued.

- 1 Tap **Select a value** to reveal a drop-down menu.
- 2 Select the issue you're experiencing.
- 3 Provide additional details so our Support team can resolve quickly.
- 4 Tap **Chat with an Agent** to start the chat.



CONFIDENTIAL 44

# Dasher Arriving

45

DASHER ARRIVING

## Dasher is arriving alert

The Dasher Arriving feature will send you a secondary chime and visual cue that will alert you when a **Dasher is 5 minutes away**.

- 1 You will also be able to see which orders have Dashers coming for them (Customer name(s) shown).
- 2 If there are new orders and Dashers arriving at the same time, the screen will show both and the chime for "new order" will alarm.

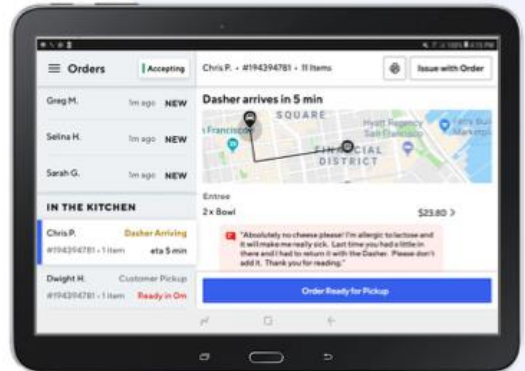


CONFIDENTIAL 46

DASHER ARRIVING

## Dasher is arriving label

Within each order, there will be a Dasher Arriving label with **eta x min** shown, counting down the time until the Dasher arrives.



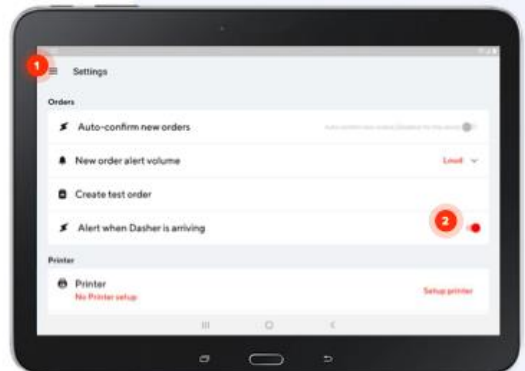
CONFIDENTIAL 47

DASHER ARRIVING

## Dasher notifications

You can update your tablet settings to turn Dasher-related notifications on or off.

- 1 Tap on the hamburger icon to open up the sidebar menu and select **Settings**.
- 2 Toggle the **Alert when Dasher is arriving** button on or off based on your preference.



CONFIDENTIAL 48

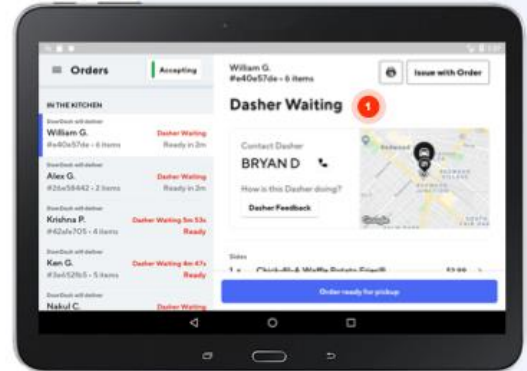
DASHER WAITING

## Dasher is waiting status

The Dasher Waiting feature will let you know how long Dashers have been waiting at your store to pick up an order.

- 1 **Dasher Early Arrival:** We will show a Dasher is waiting as soon as they arrive (Dasher Waiting), but we will wait to start the timer only after your confirmed prep time has lapsed

*Note: If the Dasher is early, your order ready time will show in grey (e.g. Ready in 2m)*

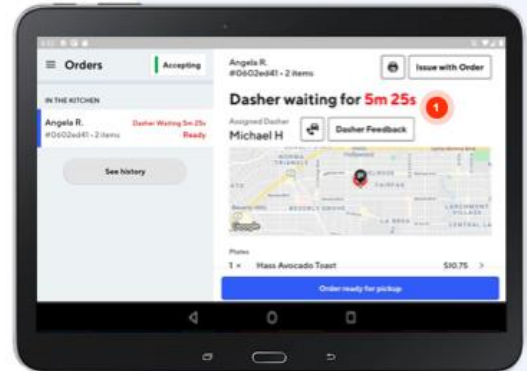


CONFIDENTIAL 50

DASHER WAITING

## Dasher is waiting timer

- 1 **Merchant Running Late:** In this example, the merchant-confirmed prep time has already lapsed (**Ready**); late orders will show **Dasher waiting for Xm XXs** (Dasher wait will align with your Avoidable wait time)



CONFIDENTIAL 51

## Change an existing order

In this section, we'll cover how to:

- [Update the status of your kitchen](#)
- [Adjust store hours](#)

CONFIDENTIAL 53

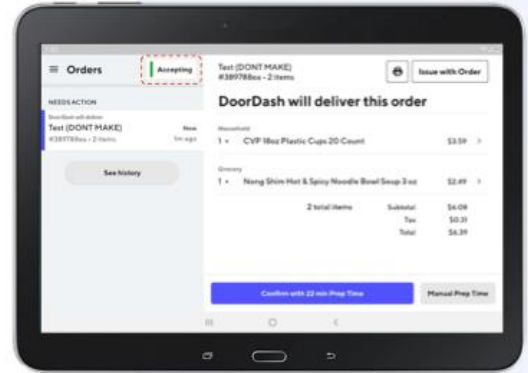


MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Update kitchen status

If you are experiencing a rush in the kitchen, you can update your kitchen status and choose to either slow down the volume of orders you receive or temporarily pause receiving new orders.

To change your kitchen status, tap on the **status button** on your order manager.



CONFIDENTIAL 55

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Update kitchen status

The default setting for your kitchen status is **Normal**.

When customers are on DoorDash, the estimated delivery time they see for your restaurant is partly calculated based on the amount of time it normally takes for your kitchen to prepare an order.



CONFIDENTIAL 56

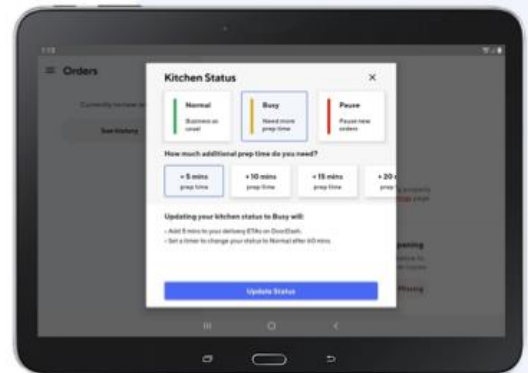
MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Update kitchen status to busy

Setting your kitchen status to **Busy** adjusts the estimated delivery time so you can set accurate expectations with customers before they order.

To set your status as busy, tap **Busy** and select how much extra prep time you need to prepare an order. Then tap **Update Status**.

*Tip: If your Kitchen Status is set to Busy, your suggested Prep Time will include the additional prep time you have selected.*



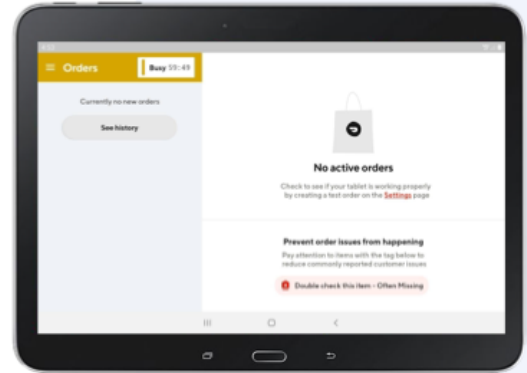
CONFIDENTIAL 57

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Update kitchen status to busy, continued

Your kitchen status will remain as **Busy** for one hour and then automatically shift back to **Normal**.

You can manually change your status to **Normal** any time within that hour by tapping on the **status button**.



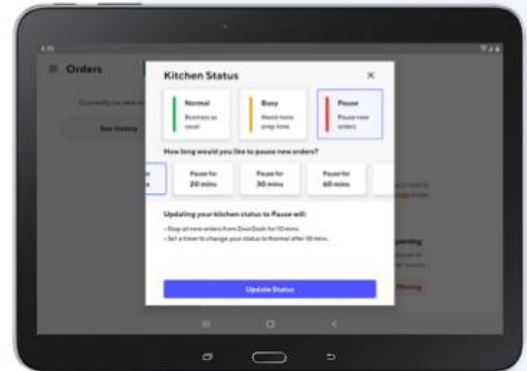
CONFIDENTIAL 58

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Pause new orders

If your kitchen becomes so busy that you are unable to accept more DoorDash orders, you can pause new orders. This means customers will temporarily lose the ability to place new orders, but existing orders will be unaffected.

The maximum amount of time your store can be paused via your tablet is 60 minutes. If you need to pause your store for a longer period, you can do so in the [Merchant Portal](#) or contact Support.

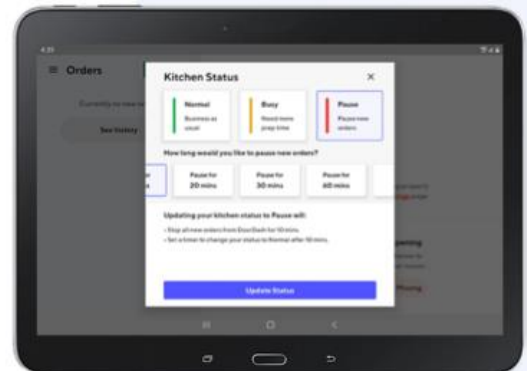


CONFIDENTIAL 59

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Pause new orders

To temporarily stop new orders, tap **Pause**, select the duration of time you want to pause new orders, and tap **Update Status**.

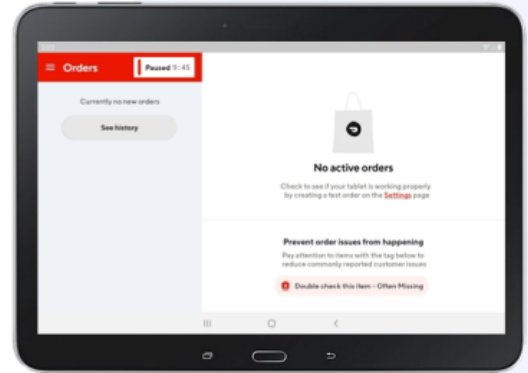


CONFIDENTIAL 60

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Pause new orders

Your store will remain **Paused** for the duration of time you selected and then automatically shift back to **Normal**. You can manually update your status to **Normal** at any time by tapping on the status button.

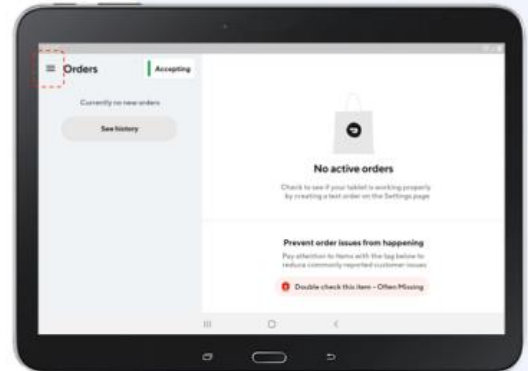


CONFIDENTIAL 61

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Adjust store hours

View your store hours by tapping on the **hamburger icon** to open up the sidebar menu.

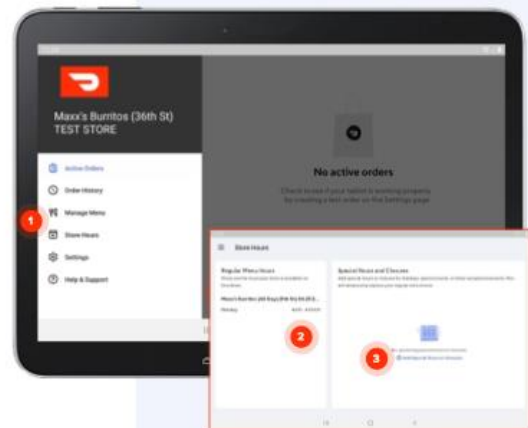


CONFIDENTIAL 63

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Adjust store hours, cont.

- 1 Tap **Store Hours** in the sidebar menu
- 2 Your regular store hours will be listed in the left hand column. If you need to change your store hours *permanently*, visit the [Merchant Portal](#) and follow the instructions in the how to guide.
- 3 If you need to adjust store hours or add a closure for a specific date or dates, these can be done on your tablet. Tap the **Add Special Hours or Closures** link to continue.

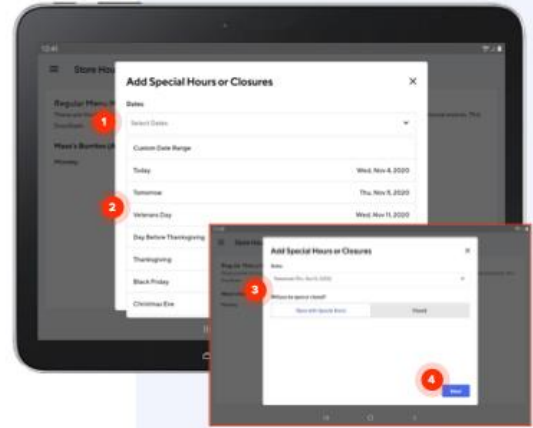


CONFIDENTIAL 64

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Adjust store hours, cont.

- 1 Tap **Select Dates** in the Dates section
- 2 Choose one of the options in the dropdown menu and tap **Next**
- 3 Choose whether your store will be **Open with Special Hours** or **Closed** for the date selected
- 4 Tap **Next** to continue

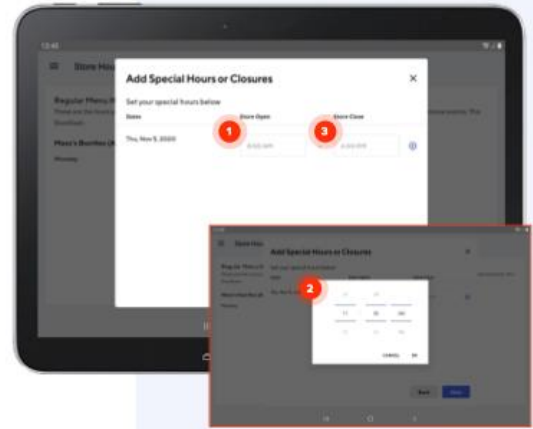


CONFIDENTIAL 65

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Adjust store hours, cont.

- 1 Tap the box under **Store Open**
- 2 Use the pop-up to select the special opening time. Tap **OK**
- 3 Repeat steps 1 & 2 for **Store Close**
- 4 Tap **Next** to continue



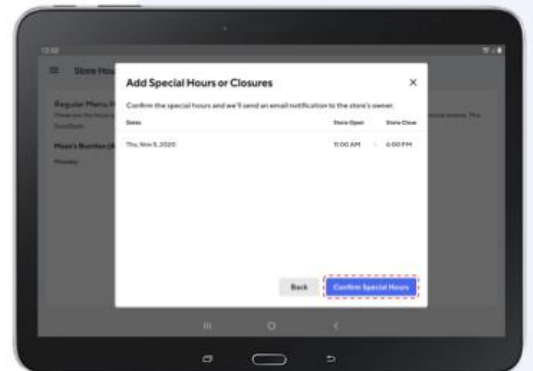
CONFIDENTIAL 66

MANAGE YOUR STORE

## Adjust store hours, cont.

Check the date and the open and close times to confirm they are correct. Tap **Confirm Special Hours** to finalize.

Your updates will also be reflected in the Merchant Portal under your **Business Hours** → **Special Closures/Hours** section.

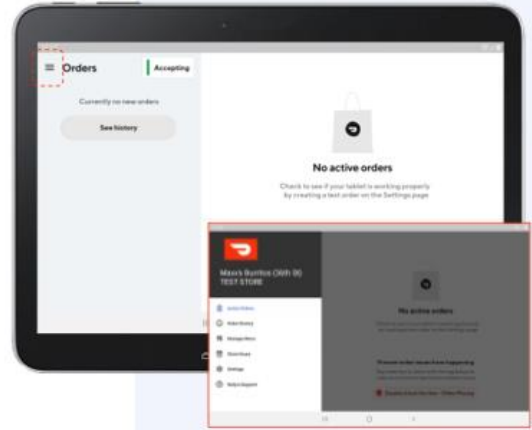


CONFIDENTIAL 67

SIDEBAR MENU

## Access your sidebar menu

Access your sidebar menu by tapping on the **hamburger icon**.

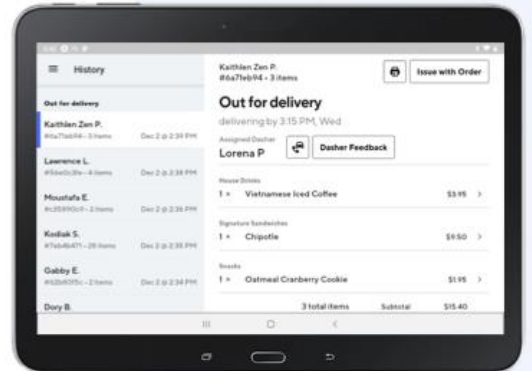


CONFIDENTIAL 70

SIDEBAR MENU

## Order history

When you tap **History**, the your most recent orders from the last 7 days (up to 100 orders total) will be displayed. Orders more than 7 days old will not appear here and can only be accessed via the Merchant Portal.

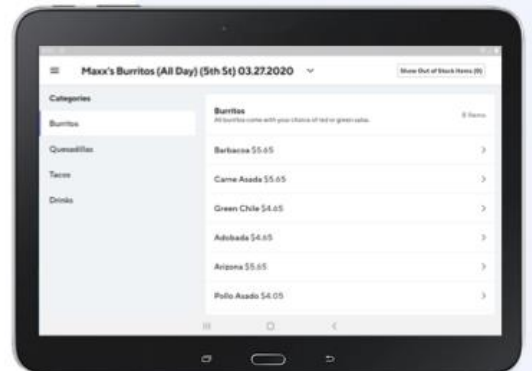


CONFIDENTIAL 72

SIDEBAR MENU

## Manage your menu

Refer to the [Review Your Menu](#) section to learn how to review your menu and mark items out of stock.



CONFIDENTIAL 74

SIDEBAR MENU

## Special store hours

Refer to the [Adjust Store Hours](#) section to learn how to add special holiday hours and closures. To permanently change your store hours, visit the [Merchant Portal](#).



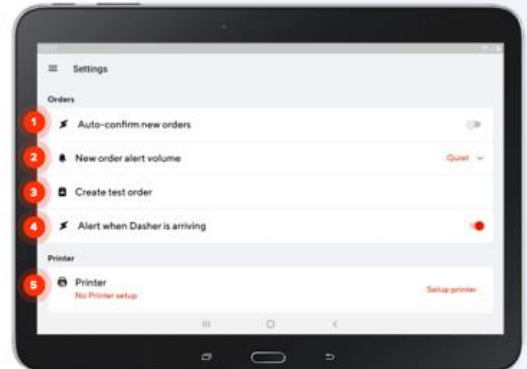
CONFIDENTIAL 76

SIDEBAR MENU

## Settings

In the Settings section, you can manage multiple settings, including:

- 1 Turning the automatic confirm of new orders on or off
- 2 Changing the volume of new order alerts
- 3 Creating a test order
- 4 Turning the Dasher arrival alert on or off
- 5 Setting up a printer

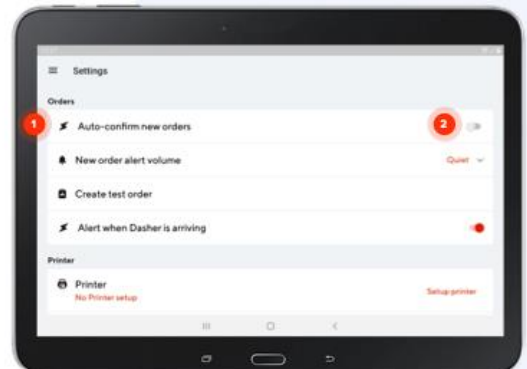


CONFIDENTIAL 78

SIDEBAR MENU

## Auto-confirm new orders

- 1 When **Auto-confirm new orders** is on, new customer orders will automatically be confirmed.
- 2 Use the toggle to switch this function on or off.

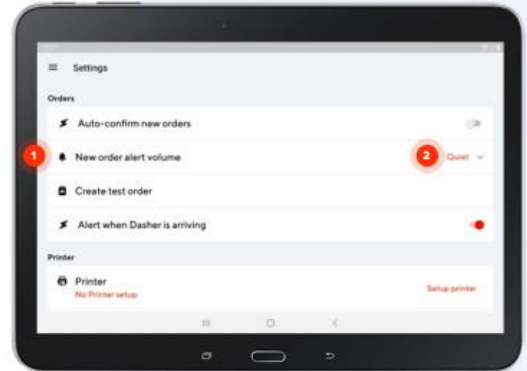


CONFIDENTIAL 79

SIDEBAR MENU

## New order alert volume

- 1 When **new order alert volume** is on, your tablet will "ding" every time a new order is received.
- 2 Use the dropdown menu to choose whether the alert is loud or quiet

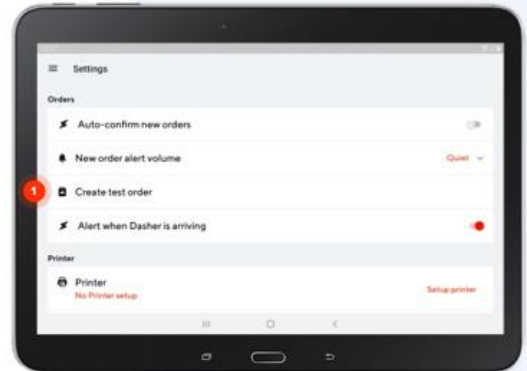


CONFIDENTIAL 80

SIDEBAR MENU

## Create a test order

- 1 Creating a test order is a great way to familiarize yourself with order flow. Tap **Create test order** to initiate the test order process.

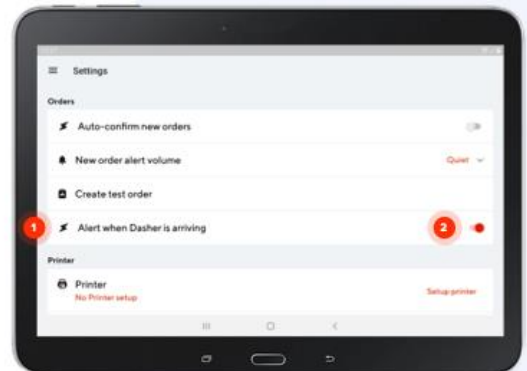


CONFIDENTIAL 81

SIDEBAR MENU

## Alert when Dasher is arriving

- 1 When the **Alert when Dasher is arriving** is turned on, you will be notified (with a full-screen notification and a unique sound) when a Dasher is arriving to pick up your customer's order
- 2 Use the toggle to switch this function on or off



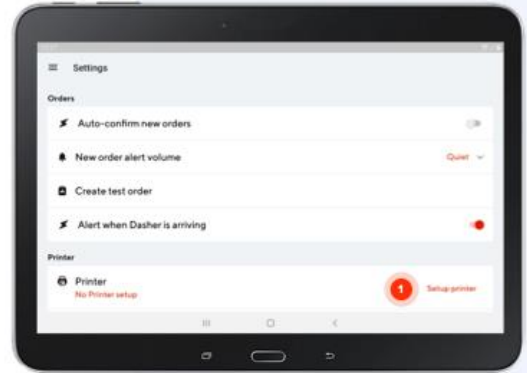
CONFIDENTIAL 82

SIDEBAR MENU

## Printer setup

If you selected a printer during your sign-up process, you need to pair it with your tablet.

- 1 Ensure your printer is turned on and tap **Setup printer** to begin.

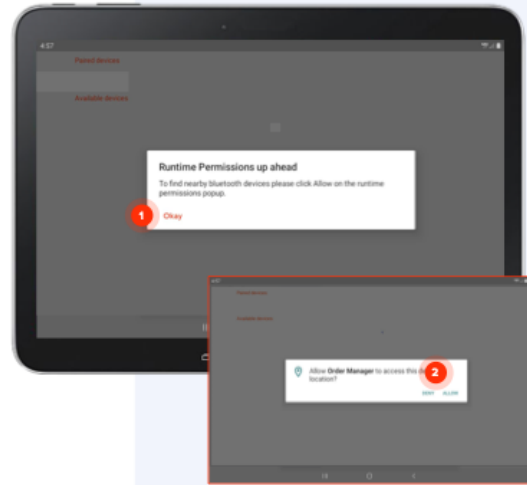


CONFIDENTIAL 84

SIDEBAR MENU

## Printer setup

- 1 Tap **Okay** to allow your tablet to find your printer via bluetooth
- 2 Tap **Allow** to continue pairing process

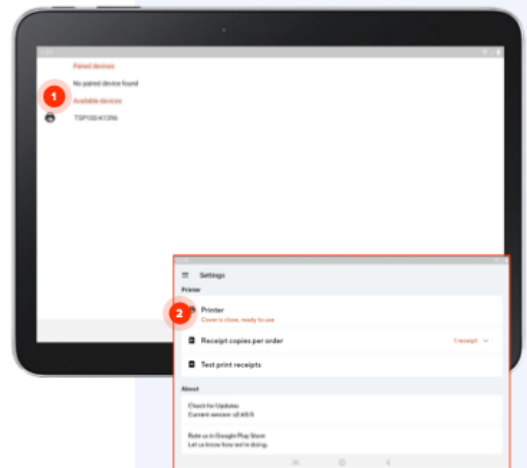


CONFIDENTIAL 85

SIDEBAR MENU

## Printer setup

- 1 Under **Available devices**, tap on the printer name to pair it with your tablet
- 2 When your printer and tablet are successfully paired, you will see a **Cover is close, ready to use** message under Printer in Settings.



CONFIDENTIAL 86

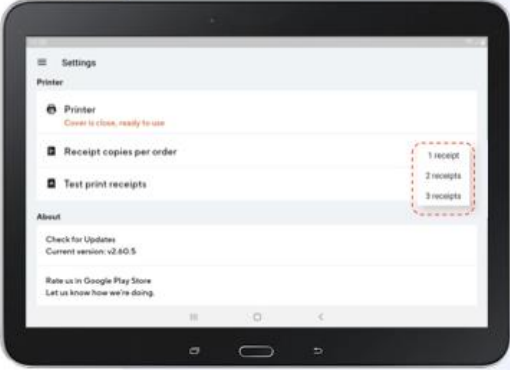


SIDEBAR MENU

## Printer setup

Your printer will now print a receipt of all new orders that you receive.

The default quantity is 1. To have multiple copies printed, tap on the **dropdown** to the right of Receipt copies per order and select how many copies you want printed (up to 3 per order).




CONFIDENTIAL 87

SIDEBAR MENU

## What to do when you've been logged out

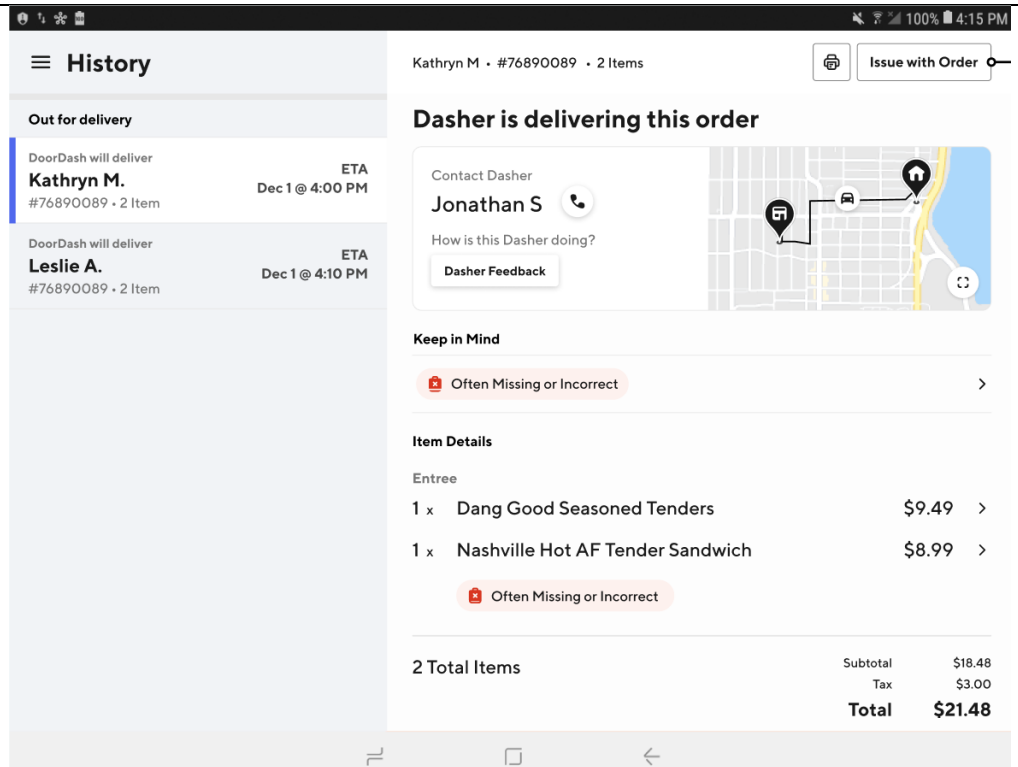
When your tablet arrives, you will already be logged in with your credentials. If you get signed out of the app and need to log back in, your user information can be found in the email you received when your tablet was delivered. You can also contact our support team.



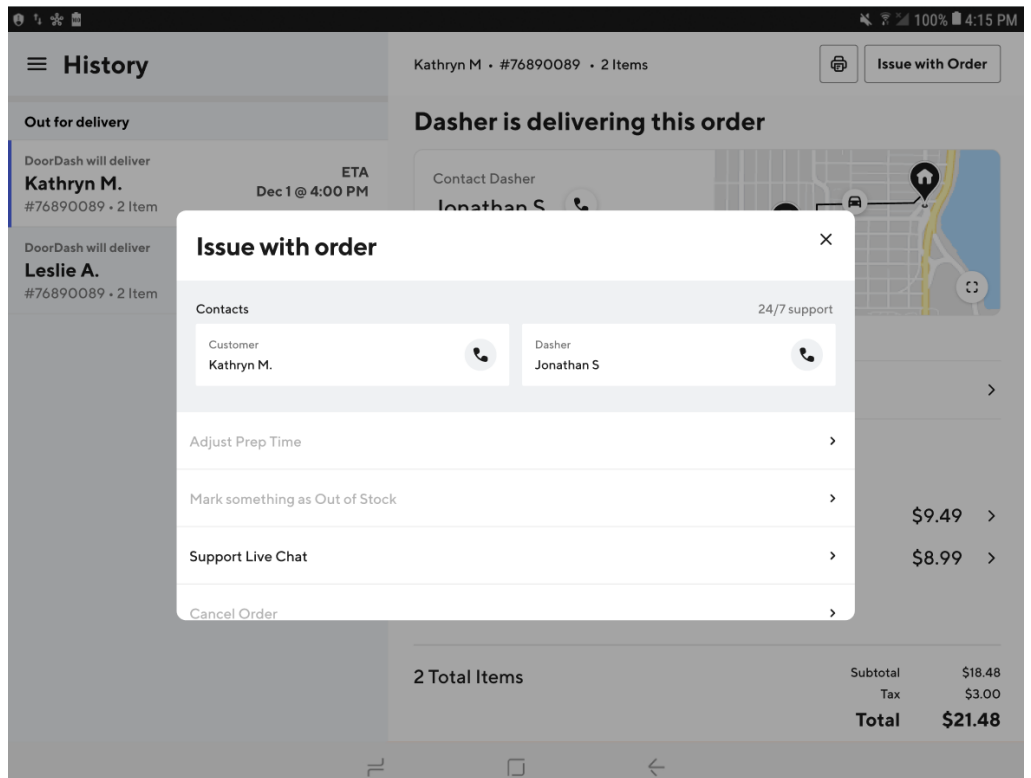
CONFIDENTIAL 89

The DoorDash Support article “How can I contact the Customer or Dasher through the tablet” (see Exh 114) instructs the DoorDash merchant how to communicate with a Dasher (delivery driver) or Customer for an order that’s in process or has been picked up, should any questions arise. According to the article, the merchant uses the tablet and:

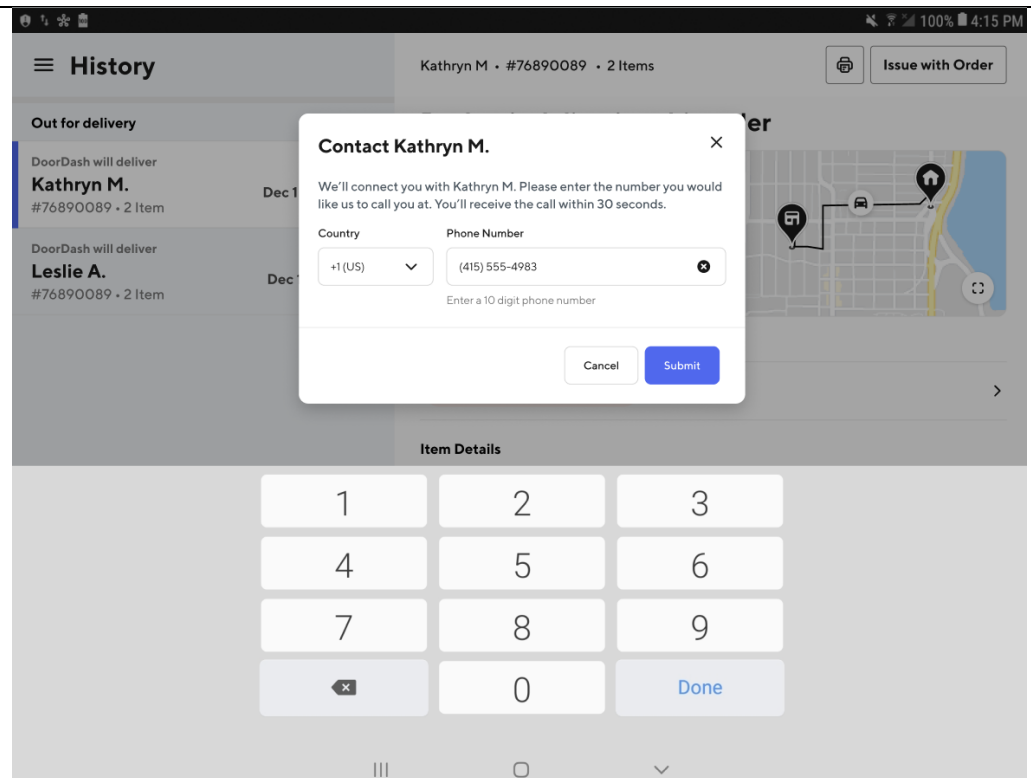
“...On the Order History page, tap on the Issue with Order button in the top right corner.”



*“Next, tap on either the Customer or Dasher that you would like to contact.”*



*“Next, enter the phone number you would like to use to be connected to either the customer or Dasher. Tap Submit and we will call you on the number you enter within 30 seconds to connect your call!”*



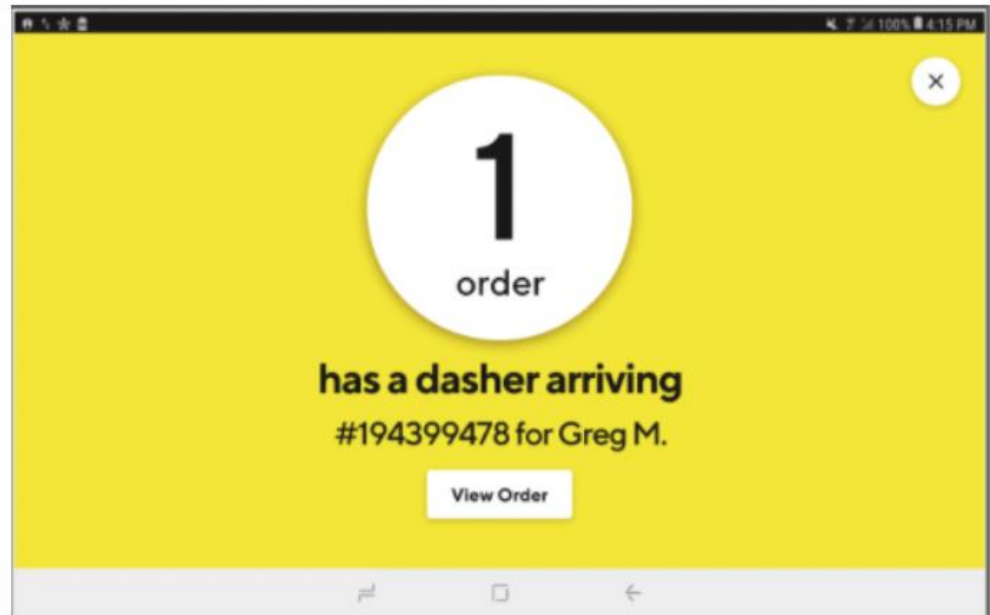
The DoorDash Merchant Support article *“How can I tell if my Dasher is arriving or waiting”* (see Exh 115), discusses how merchants receive real-time notifications on their DoorDash Tablet:

*“...when a Dasher is nearby to pickup an order! The new Dasher Arriving feature will send you a secondary chime and visual cue that will alert when a Dasher is 5 minutes away. With this feature, Merchants will now know exactly when to start preparing and bagging those final items (cold drinks, ice cream, fries, etc) right before a Dasher's arrival, preserving food quality and also reducing overall wait times!”*

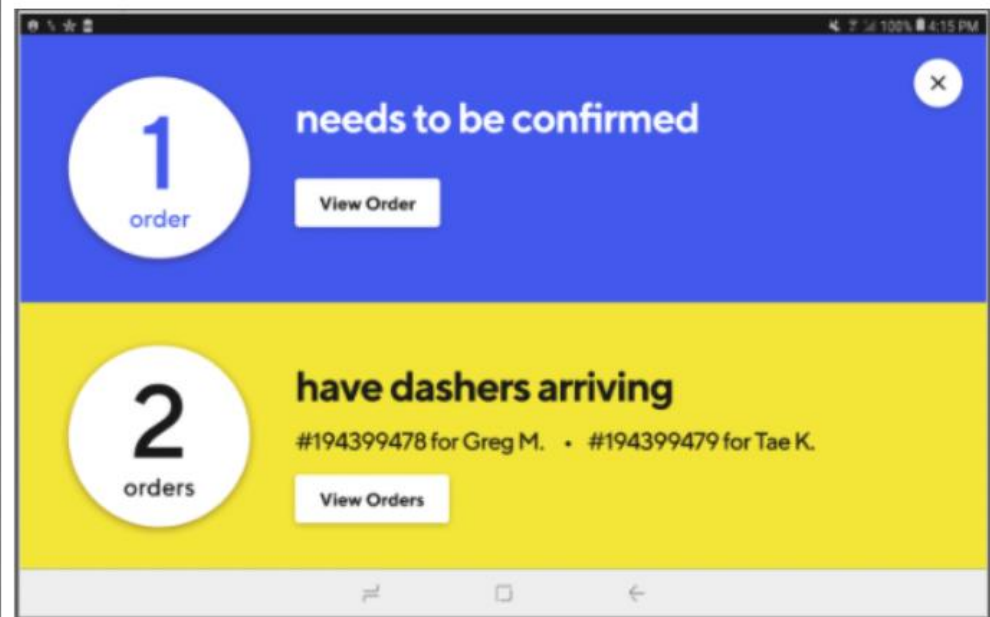
**Notification**

Once a Dasher is 5 minutes away, a full screen take-over will appear in yellow notifying staff on an approaching Dasher

Note: A unique chime will sound, which will help staff differentiate between a normal incoming order versus an incoming Dasher.

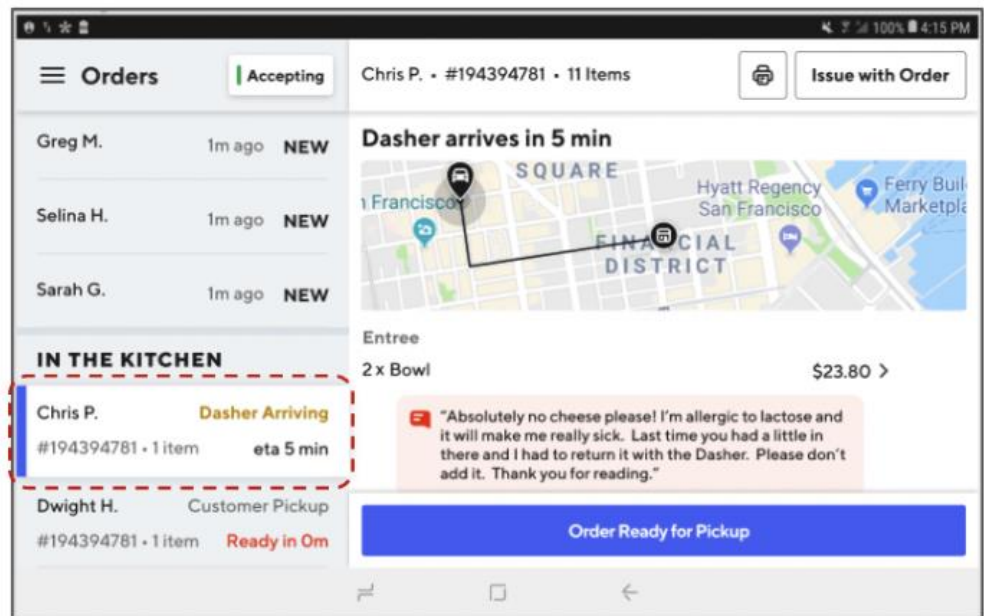


If there are new orders and Dashers arriving at the same time, the screen will appear as below, and the chime for "new order" will alarm. You will also be able to see which orders have Dashers coming for them (Customer name(s) shown).



### Dasher Arriving Label

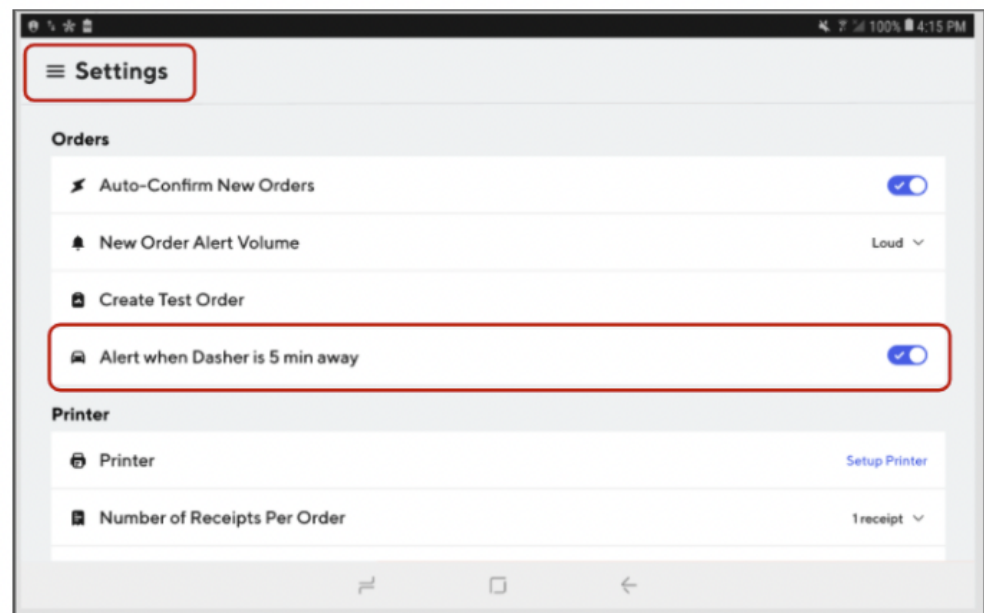
Within each order, there will be a Dasher Arriving label with eta x min shown, counting down until the Dasher arrives.



### Feature Settings

Enter the flow directly in the tablet by selecting Settings from the main navigation page

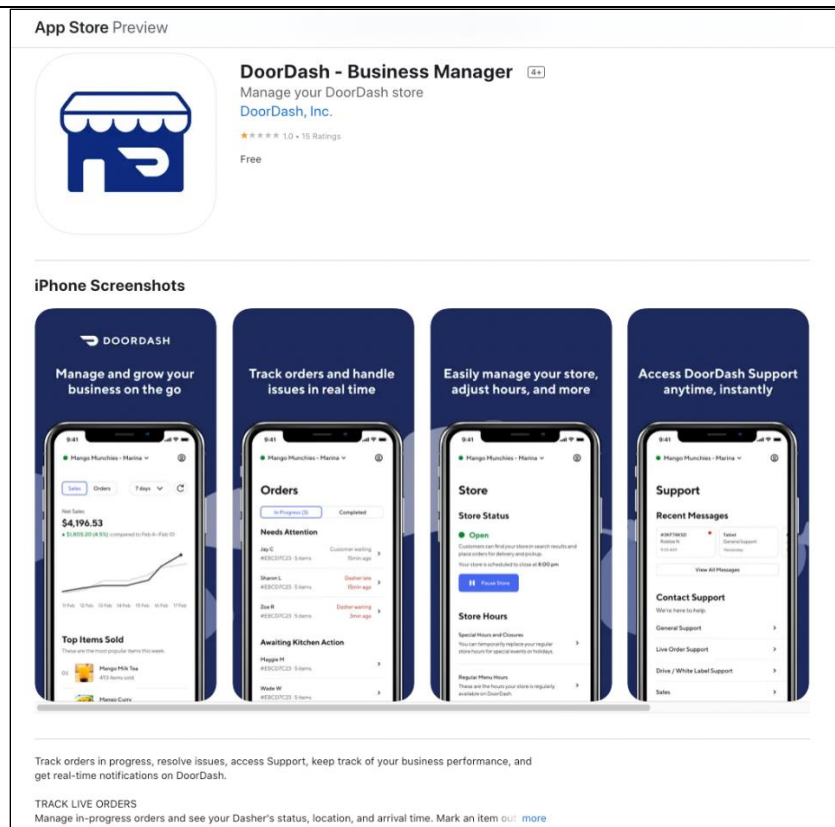
Settings → Alert when Dasher is 5 min away → Toggle On / Off



## DoorDash Business Manager Mobile Application

DoorDash offers the Business Manager app for iOS and Android and are found on the Apple App and Google Play Stores.

The screenshot shows the Google Play Store page for the DoorDash Business Manager app. At the top, the Google Play logo and navigation tabs (Games, Apps, Movies & TV, Books, Kids) are visible. The main banner features the text "Introducing the DoorDash Business Manager app." and "The tools you need to manage your business with DoorDash, right on your phone." To the right is a large icon of the app. Below the banner, the app's rating is 3.5 stars with 67 reviews, and it has over 10K downloads. An "Install" button and an "Add to wishlist" button are present. A "Trailer" button is in the bottom right corner. Below the banner, there are five preview cards showing app features: "Manage and grow your business on the go", "Track orders and handle issues in real time", "Easily manage your store, adjust hours, and more", "Access DoorDash Support anytime, instantly", and "Chat with DoorDash Support". To the right of these cards is a "Developer contact" section and a "More by DoorDash" section listing other apps: "DoorDash - Food Delivery DoorDash" (4.6 stars), "DoorDash - Dasher DoorDash" (2.7 stars), and "DoorDash Order Manager DoorDash" (3.5 stars). At the bottom, there is an "About this app" section with a right-pointing arrow and a descriptive sentence: "Track orders in progress, resolve issues, access Support, keep track of your business performance, and get real-time notifications on..."



The DoorDash Manger lets restaurants “...*track orders in progress, resolve issues, access support, monitor business performance, and get real-time notifications — all on your phone.*” Selective screenshots from the DoorDash Business Manager App Guide describes the app, and it’s features as below (See Exh 59, 62, 65). With the Business Manager App, managers can in real-time:

- track sales, orders, and trends, for one or multiple stores
- change store status
- update menu hours
- view active orders
- call the customer or Dasher
- contact DoorDash Support
- mark items out of stock
- cancel an order”

INTRODUCTION

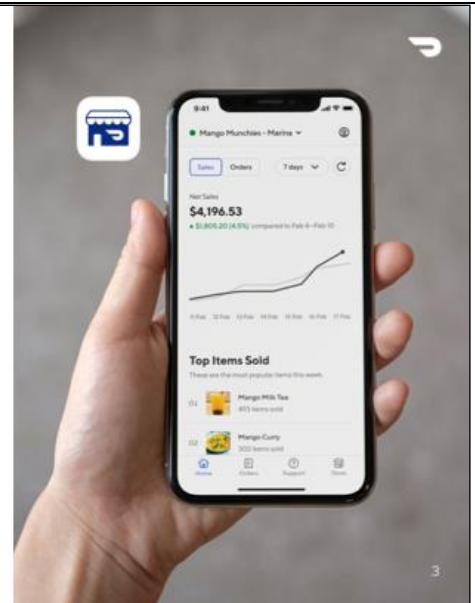
## DoorDash - Business Manager App

### Manage your DoorDash business right on your phone

Running a business isn't easy, but it could definitely be a little easier.

The new DoorDash - Business Manager app lets you track orders in progress, resolve issues, access support, monitor business performance, and get real-time notifications — all on your phone.

This guide will walk you through downloading, installing, and using the new app.



INTRODUCTION

## A note on Point-of-Sale (POS) Integrations



### What's a POS integration?

A POS integration is a streamlined connection between your point-of-sale (POS) software and DoorDash's platform. This connection lets you receive DoorDash orders directly on your POS, so everything is in one place and there's no need to manually enter orders from one system into another.

### Why is the user flow different depending on whether or not I have a POS?

When businesses use a POS system, some of their store information is stored directly on that system instead of on DoorDash. This means that the user experience for stores using POS system differs for certain actions and updates.

Use your POS system to:	Use the DoorDash Business Manager app to:	Call DoorDash Support to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update your menu (items, modifiers, and photos)</li> <li>Change menu and store hours</li> <li>Mark items out of stock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive push notifications</li> <li>Track business health</li> <li>View active orders</li> <li>Call customer, dasher, or support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancel live orders</li> </ul>

Throughout this guide, sections with separate POS instructions will be marked using this tag:



Integration features vary by provider. Reach out to your integration provider or refer to these [help articles](#) for more information.

HOW TO

## Install the app - iOS

- 1 Download the app with [this link](#) or QR Code below.
- 2 Click on **Install** and let the app download.
- 3 Once installed, tap **Open** to launch the app for the first time.



Apple App Store



HOW TO

## Install the app - Android

- 1 Download the app with [this link](#) or QR Code below.
- 2 Click on **Install** and let the app download.
- 3 Once installed, tap **Open** to launch the app for the first time.



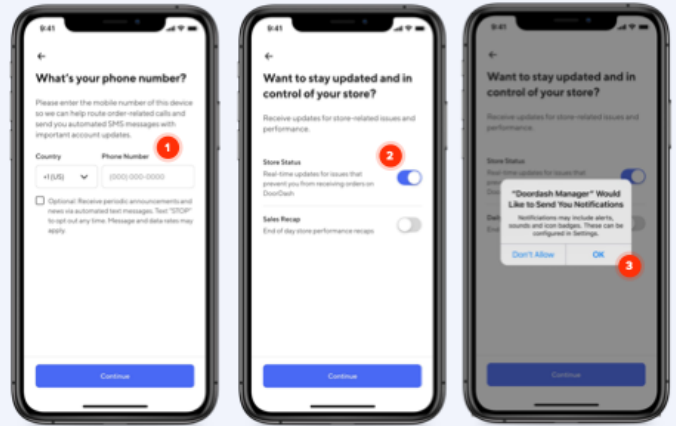
Google Play Store





### HOW TO Enable push notifications

- 1 When you first log in, you'll be asked to provide your **phone number for authentication**. Once you've done that, tap Continue.
- 2 **Enable push notifications** in the toggle bar to receive real-time updates about store issues and end-of-day performance recaps. Tap Continue.
- 3 You'll see a pop-up asking you to allow **DoorDash Manager to send you notifications**. Be sure to select **OK** for full functionality.
- 4 If you select Don't Allow, you'll need to **re-enable notifications** via your device's Settings menu.



1st time authentication

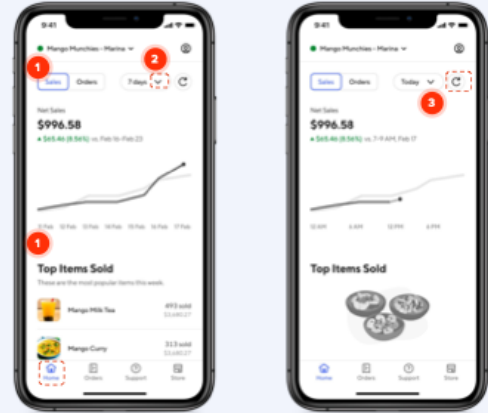
Notifications selector

Accept device notifications

### HOW TO Track business health (single store)

- 1 The Home tab of your Dashboard allows you to see **sales, orders, trends and top items sold** in a specific time range.
- 2 You'll have the option to choose from today, yesterday, 7 days, 30 days. Just tap the dropdown arrow.
- 3 If you select **today**, you'll be able to:
  - Monitor sales and orders in real time by tapping the refresh arrow
  - Analyze partial-day trends

Menu item performance is calculated at 7 days and 30 days, so to view that data just change the time range.

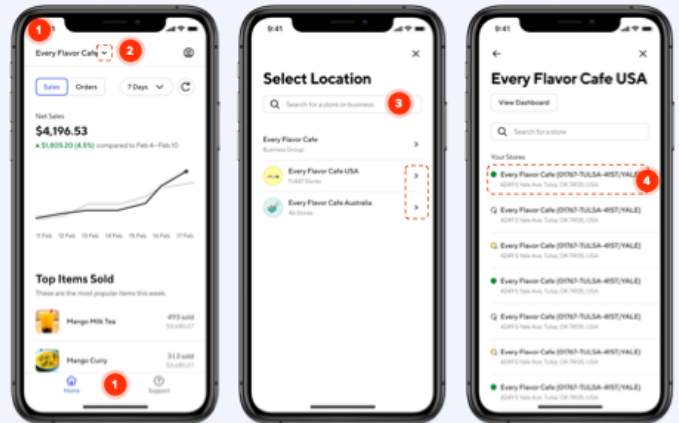


View top-line metrics and trends

Monitor day-of performance

### HOW TO Track business health (multiple stores)

- 1 If you own **multiple locations**, the home screen will display metrics across all stores by default. You can confirm this by noting:
  - The business (or group) name at the top left
  - Your bottom navigation bar will only show 2 tabs (Home and Support)
- 2 To view **store-level metrics and features**, tap the arrow in the top navigation bar.
- 3 Depending on how your business was set up on DoorDash, it may take 1-2 taps to get to an individual store (tap the **arrow to navigate**). You can also locate the store in the **search bar**.
- 4 **Tap the store** you'd like to view and both the app dashboard and metrics will automatically refresh.



Business-level Dashboard

Select a business (if applicable)

Select a store

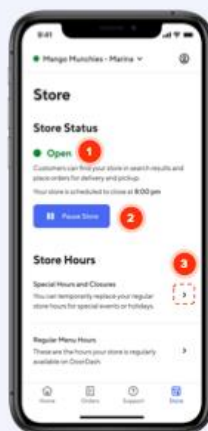
## HOW TO Change store status

POS Integrations

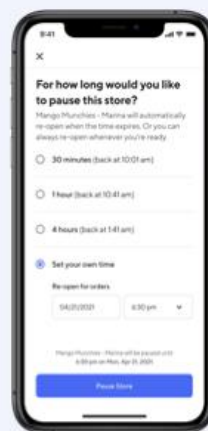
- 1 You can view and change your store status (**open, paused, closed**) in the Store tab. If you have access to multiple stores, select the specific store from the dropdown menu.
- 2 Tap **Pause Store** to pause an open store and choose when it reopens (in an hour, the next day, etc).
- 3 View or add special hours or closures by tapping the right-hand arrow next to **Special Hours and Closures.\***

When you change your store status in the app, it will be reflected on the Tablet and Portal (and vice versa).

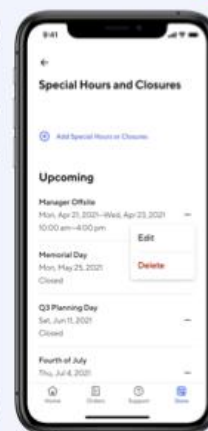
\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend making special hours updates and closures using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.



View status



Pause store



Special hours

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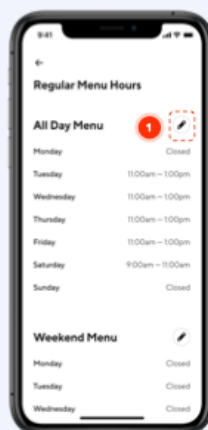
## HOW TO Update menu hours\*

POS Integrations

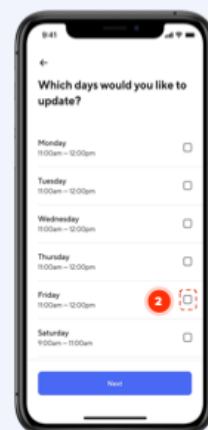
- 1 From the Store tab (refer to previous page for a screenshot) you can update your menu hours by tapping the right-hand arrow next to **Regular Menu Hours**.
- 2 If you have multiple menus for your store, scroll down to find the specific menu. Then tap the **pencil to edit**.
- 3 **Check the box** next to the day(s) of the week you'd like to update the menu hours for and tap **Next**.

Indicate whether the new hours reflect when you're open or closed by clicking on the top toggle. Then **tap on the start or end time** and select the desired time from the dropdown. Tap **Next** and then **Confirm**.

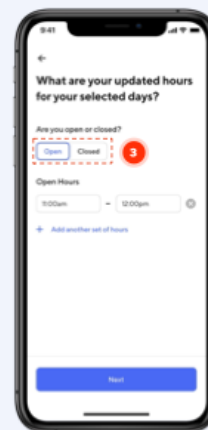
\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend updating menu hours using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.



Edit menu hours



Day of week

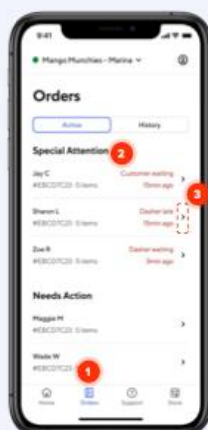


Start and end time

11

## HOW TO View active orders

- 1 Tap on the **Orders** button in the bottom navigation to view active orders. For already completed orders, you can also toggle to History.
- 2 Note the **order status** on the right-side to see if an order needs attention.
  - ▲ Dasher late
  - 🕒 Dasher en route
  - 🕒 Dasher arriving
  - ▲ Dasher waiting
  - 🕒 Delivered
  - 🕒 Customer pickup
  - 🕒 Customer arriving
  - 🕒 Customer picked up
- 3 See **order details** by tapping on the right-hand arrow by the individual order.
- 4 Call a **customer or Dasher directly** by tapping the phone icon.



Orders



Order details



Call customer or Dasher

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HOW TO

POS Integrations

### Call the customer or Dasher\*

If you use a Tablet protocol, you can continue to call customers or Dashers for in-progress orders by tapping the phone icon or Issue with Order.

Now you can also call from the app by **clicking on the phone icon by the customer's or Dasher's name**.

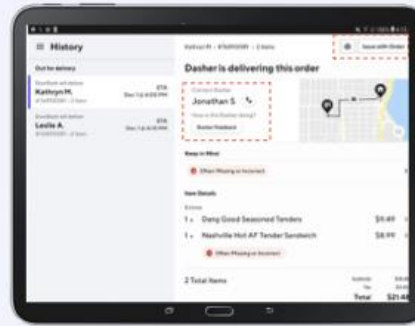
Common reasons to call a customer or Dasher:

- Out-of-stock item
- Clarification on special instructions
- Order running late
- Dasher arrives early
- Dasher waiting but not coming inside

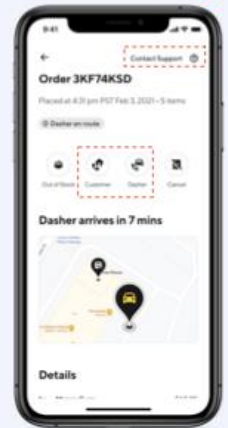
Afterwards, if you need to make any requested **order changes**, you can do so by chatting with our Support team — just tap **Contact Support** at the top right.

Your Tablet is still the best way to adjust prep time or mark an order ready for pickup.\*

\*If you use a POS Integration, there's no need to mark orders ready for pickup; they will be confirmed and assigned a Dasher automatically.



Using Tablet to call customer or Dasher

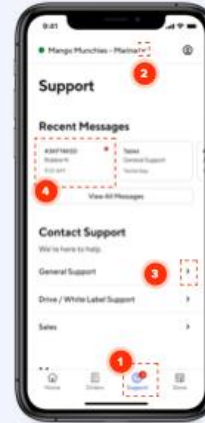


Call customer or Dasher

HOW TO

### Contact Support

- 1 The **Support icon** is always accessible on the bottom navigation.
- 2 If you have access to multiple stores, be sure to select the right store from the dropdown.
- 3 To start a new request, tap **General Support** and then select the nature of your question in the next screen.
- 4 If you'd like to reopen a previous conversion, you can do so by tapping one of the Recent Messages.
- 5 For any issues with in-progress orders, tap **Live Delivery**. You can then choose if you'd like to **call Support** or **chat with Support**.



Support



Live delivery



Chat or call

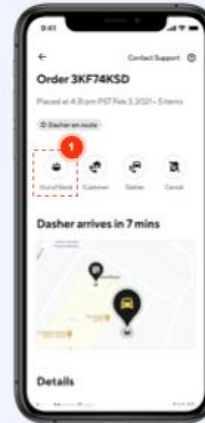
HOW TO

POS Integrations

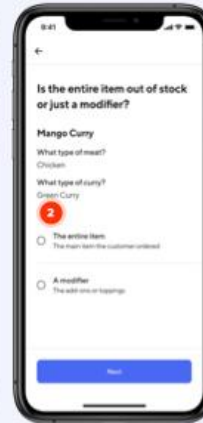
### Mark out of stock

- 1 Click on an active order to note when an item is **out of stock**.
- 2 Based on the order details, you'll select which **item or modifier** is out of stock.
- 3 Click on Next to **choose how long it will be out of stock** — hours, until the end of the day, or indefinitely. The item will automatically be made available after the selected time. You are also able to mark the item back in stock manually on your Tablet or POS.
- 4 Handle the **active order** in question by tapping Next to **chat with Support**. They'll get in touch with the customer to confirm if they want to replace the out-of-stock item or remove the item.

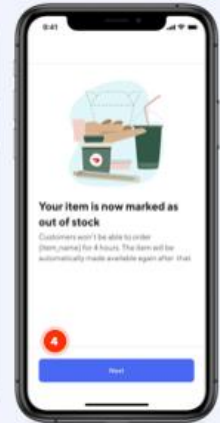
\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend marking items out of stock using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.



Active order



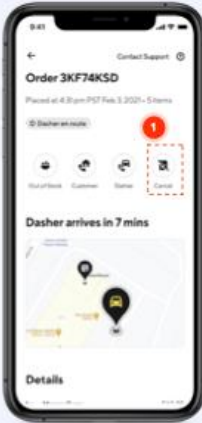
Select item or modifier



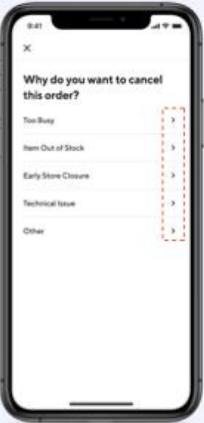
Chat for live order help

**HOW TO Cancel a live order\*** POS Integrations

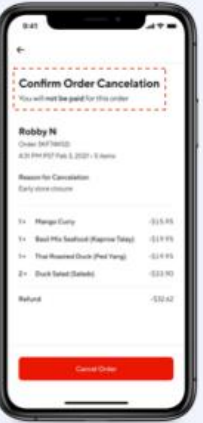
- 1 If you're not able to fill an active order, you can choose to **cancel** it from the order details.
- 2 **Provide more detail** on why you can't fill the order so we can help you with next steps.
- 3 If you choose to cancel the order, we'll **confirm** this with you and let the customer know. As a reminder, cancellations that you initiate will **not be paid** for, even if you already prepared the food.



Cancel a live order



Tell us what's going on



Confirmation

\*This feature is not available on POS order protocol. If you're using a POS system and need to cancel a live order, contact DoorDash Support.

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### Multi-Modes of Communication

DoorDash affirms in the merchant support document “Which order protocol works best for your business” (see Exh 112) that DoorDash merchants/partners can receive orders through multiple modes of communication including:

- “Your existing point-of-sale (POS) system via an integration
- A DoorDash tablet or your own Android tablet using the Order Manager app
- Email”

This document presents a table that specifies which mobile, tablet or web app is best to use for a given features. Below are screenshots of this specification (see Exh 112):

	Direct POS Integration (POS protocol)	Middleware Integration (POS protocol)	Tablet	Email
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Popular with high-medium volume stores (~300+ orders per month)</p> <p>Great operational efficiency</p> <p>Most preferred</p>		<p>Popular with medium-low volume stores (60-300 orders per month)</p> <p>Good operational efficiency</p>	<p>Suited for low volume stores (less than 60 orders per month)</p> <p>Lowest operational efficiency</p> <p>Least preferred</p>
<b>Best For</b>	<p>Businesses of all sizes, from quick-service to full-service, with an existing POS system.</p>	<p>Businesses of all sizes, from quick-service to full-service, with an existing POS system that does not support integration. Also for businesses using multiple third-party delivery providers.</p>	<p>Businesses of all sizes without a POS system or where POS integration is not available.</p>	<p>Small businesses that do not have a POS system and/or efficient internet connectivity.</p>
<b>It Provides</b>	<p>An easy, seamless way to manage delivery and pickup orders using your POS.</p>	<p>An easy, seamless way to manage delivery and pickup orders using your POS.</p>	<p>Quick order management, access to Dasher status monitoring, item availability updates, and real-time prep time adjustment.</p>	<p>Manual work to receive, confirm, and update orders.</p>
<b>Country Availability</b>	<p>Varies by provider</p>	<p>Varies by provider</p>	<p>All markets</p>	<p>All markets</p>

Functionalities				
Receive Delivery and Pickup Orders	✓	✓	✓	✓
Receive Scheduled Orders	✓	✓	✓	✓
Managed Menu Changes	✓	✓	Merchant Portal	Merchant Portal
Menu Item modifiers	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
Manage Menu Photos	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
Manage Prep Times	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	×
Track DoorDash Business Health	✓	Varies by provider; available on Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
Pricing Merchant charges/fees paid to DoorDash	<b>FREE</b> Some providers charge a fee for 3rd party integrations. Reach out to your provider for details	<b>FREE</b> Some providers charge a fee for 3rd party integrations. Reach out to your provider for details	\$6/ WEEK	<b>FREE</b>
Extra Hardware	None	None	DoorDash or Personal Android Tablet	Computer or tablet

<b>Menu Management Features</b>				
<b>Item 86'ing (Item OOS in real-time)</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Manage Store Hours</b>	✓	✓	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Manage Store Holiday/Special Hours</b>	✓	✓	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Update Menu Hours</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Separate and Day-part Menus</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Special Instructions*</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Menu Item Sort Order</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Menu Item Level Hours**</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Price Override/Inflation</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal

Live Operations Features				
Busy Kitchen	Contact DoorDash Support	Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Contact DoorDash Support
Temporarily Pause Store	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
Contact Customer	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Cancel/Refund Customer	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Dasher Updates	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Contact DoorDash Merchant Support	Business Manager app, phone, or email	Business Manager app, Merchant Portal, phone, or email	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support

Furthermore, in the merchant support document “How do I receive orders with DoorDash?” DoorDash affirms (see Exh 113):

*“If you would prefer orders to come through a tablet, all orders will come through DoorDash's Order Manager App on Android tablets.*

- *With the tablet, you can see:*
- *Sections for each order stage lifecycle to easily identify where an order is*
- *Scheduled order timing when it appears in-app is changing (used to show up/print immediately)*
- *Cancellations won't just disappear anymore*



- *Tags for scheduled orders, large orders, canceled orders, modified orders, customer pickup*
- *Item count per order*
- *Large/clearer map and Dasher location information*

*You can receive orders by POS, email, or email/fax. However, you will not be able to receive orders from phone+tablet or email+fax.*

*DoorDash can also place a follow-up automated call to ensure that all orders were received.”*

The DoorDash Merchant support article “How to switch to POS order protocol” states that (see Exh 117):

“As a DoorDash partner, you can choose to receive DoorDash orders through:

- Your existing point-of-sale (POS) system via an integration (see the complete list of integration partners here)
- A DoorDash tablet or your Android tablet using the Order Manager app
- Email

### **DoorDash’s Unified Chat Experience**

The DoorDash engineering team stated in an engineering blog post, titled **Building a Unified Chat Experience at DoorDash**, how they successfully integrated chat into their overall system, addressing the challenges and strategies employed to create a unified chat experience. Their implementation aligns with MFCCS as it provides a centralized system layer architecture enhancing communication between the web server and multiple wireless handheld devices, each operating on distinct mobile systems thus allowing customers to communicate with customer support and dashers. (See Exh. 102)

DoorDash recognized the crucial need to address customer issues on a large scale, leading them to acknowledge the essential nature of a unified chat feature. Their initial challenge was a fragmented chat system, which was scattered across various user groups and platforms, causing duplicated efforts and central adoption of best practices to be challenging.

By leveraging the architecture MFCCS, DoorDash could centralize its chat functionalities, allowing for seamless interactions between consumers, Dashers, and merchants. The MFCCS would facilitate the web server’s ability to communicate with diverse handheld devices, presenting mobile-compatible versions of the hospitality application. This integration is crucial for enabling user-initiated actions and subsequent selection of choices directly from the touchscreens of various devices, fostering a multi-modal, multi-protocol communication environment.

According to the engineering article, a significant objective for DoorDash was to streamline their support processes through automation, allowing customers to

retrieve information through the app itself, thus minimizing the need for human support interaction. They aimed to develop a single chat support platform that would ensure consistent user experiences across different platforms and facilitate the reuse of components.

In building this unified platform, DoorDash created a single chat implementation that functioned for both customer support and communication between consumers and Dashers. This system, powered by Sendbird, was directly integrated into the consumer and Dasher apps, providing a uniform experience across all DoorDash chats and allowing for shared enhancements across different chat flows.

The backend system was strategically designed with multiple layers, distinguishing between internal services and third-party functionalities such as chat natural language processing. This separation expedited development by eliminating the need to create distinct, non-essential features.

Integration with their Decision Engine platform was another crucial step, which enabled operations to be automated, such as order updates, issuing credits, and personalized messaging. This significantly decreased the dependency on manual operations. DoorDash also carefully monitored several key performance indicators, including feedback from agents and customers, error rates, customer satisfaction, average handle time, first contact resolution, and manual tasks per order.

The outcomes of this updated chat support system, according to the article, were noteworthy, with reduced escalation rates and improved customer satisfaction. The automation led to a decrease in manual interactions per delivery, and customers were able to solve their problems more quickly, sometimes without the need for manual assistance. The time needed to implement additional automation was also reduced, owing to the common platform processing. Moreover, the common UI layers ensured that the chat feature was seamlessly integrated into the applications (iOS and Android), providing a consistent brand experience across all platforms.

The advancements DoorDash has made in their chat system encapsulate the essence of the Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS) described in the patent claim. By creating a unified chat platform that seamlessly integrates with multiple user interfaces and operating systems, DoorDash has effectively embodied the centralized system layer architecture that MFCCS envisions. Their backend, which differentiates between core and third-party functionalities, mirrors the multi-layered approach of MFCCS, allowing for efficient, scalable communication across various devices. Moreover, the phased rollout and meticulous performance monitoring align with the adaptive, intelligent operational capabilities that MFCCS aims to provide. This demonstrates a real-world application of the patent's claim, showcasing a system that not only supports multi-mode communication but also enhances user experience and operational efficiency in a dynamic hospitality market.

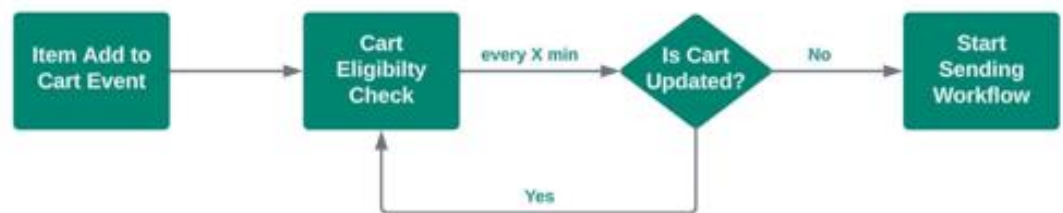
### **Notifications**

The MFCCS is evident through DoorDash's strategic use of real-time notifications to engage consumers and enhance user experience as detailed by their engineering team in the blog article titled "**Leveraging Flink to Detect User Sessions and Engage DoorDash Consumers with Real-Time Notifications**". By harnessing the capabilities of Apache Flink, DoorDash has been able to detect user sessions and

discern the critical moments to send push notifications, directly aligning with the objectives of the MFCCS to facilitate intelligent, timely communication between the server and the user's handheld devices. (See Exh. 127)

This approach to session detection and notification dispatch represents the essence of MFCCS. The sessions on DoorDash's platform are managed in a way that reflects the centralized control of MFCCS, grouping user activities into sessions and determining inactivity, thus optimizing the timing for sending out notifications. This reduces unnecessary communication attempts, which is a core feature of the MFCCS, aiming to enhance the efficiency of the server's operations.

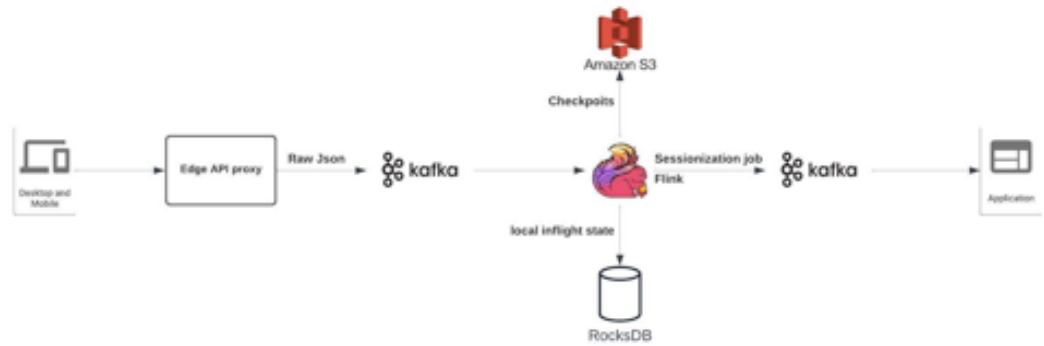
The previous notification system at DoorDash relied on a front-end triggered approach that lacked the precision of the current model, often resulting in untimely and less effective user notifications which did not reflect actual user engagement or session activity accurately, as shown below:



DoorDash's new backend-focused strategy (see diagram below) for triggering notifications ensures that the system accurately mirrors actual user activity, an essential aspect of the MFCCS's design to ensure relevance and personalization of user interactions. The sessionization platform developed by DoorDash utilizes in-memory streaming for processing events, further embodying the MFCCS principle of leveraging real-time data for improved service delivery.



The infrastructure supporting this system (see diagram below) mirrors the robustness required by MFCCS, capable of handling large-state computing and managing user events in a stateful manner until the appropriate action is determined. This is in line with MFCCS's aim to manage multiple communication modes and protocols, ensuring that the server selects the most efficient and effective form of user engagement.



The tangible results of integrating such an intelligent communication system is that DoorDash's cart abandonment notifications have not only increased order volume and revenue but also the speed of notification delivery by six-fold, leading to higher user engagement rates. This success is a testament to the MFCCS's capability to provide an adaptable.

### Robocalls for Store Status

In the DoorDash customer support article “**Using Robocalls to Verify Store Hours**” DoorDash's states that it uses automated calls (or robocalls) to its customers locations to ensure the maintain efficient and reliable service of operations. As detailed in the support document, DoorDash implements robocalls to verify store hours and open status, especially during times of uncertainty such as holidays, severe weather, or unforeseen events. This automated system embodies the proactive and responsive communication strategy central to MFCCS. (See Exh. 128)

The document outlines how robocalls are placed from the DoorDash backend to merchants, requiring a simple keypad response to ascertain the store's status, thereby minimizing avoidable cancellations, and ensuring a seamless customer experience. In cases of non-response, a temporary deactivation is initiated, emphasizing the MFCCS's focus on intelligent and adaptable operational processes. Merchants can reactivate their service through DoorDash's Merchant Portal or by contacting support, showcasing a system designed for rapid recovery and continuity, which is intrinsic to the robust nature of MFCCS.

This proactive approach to merchant engagement via robocalls, as practiced by DoorDash, ensures that the service ecosystem remains agile and customer-focused, mirroring the MFCCS's goal of utilizing technology to enhance operational efficiency and user satisfaction.

The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, DoorDash's system mirrors the functionalities described in the patent claim for Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS). Their architecture facilitates seamless interactions across different mobile operating systems and devices, meeting the claim's requirements for centralized communication. This system supports varied user interfaces and adapts to real-time data processing needs, which exemplifies the adaptable and efficient communication control integral to the claim under the principle of equivalence.

at least one external software application program interface (API), which enables the full integration of the one or more hospitality software applications via the MFCCS and its layer architecture with one or more non-hospitality applications;

DoorDash has strategically implemented at least one external API showcasing their advanced master database and their ability to synchronize and integrate their food and drink ordering software application with non-hospitality applications like Google Maps and texting.

In their enhancement from a monolithic codebase to a microservices architecture, DoorDash has focused on refining API designs for better platform functionality. They emphasize the importance of APIs in providing information to apps and facilitating quick, storage-efficient, and failure-resistant operations. This commitment to API optimization has led to a significant reduction in latency and errors, improving both backend services and user experience, according to the DoorDash engineering team.

The API for menu management is another aspect of DoorDash's commitment to integration and efficiency. It allows for synchronization from the POS system to DoorDash, with the capability for merchants to adjust imported items using DoorDash's menu manager. The process of updating menus involves both pushing from the partner to DoorDash and pulling from DoorDash to the partner, ensuring that menus are current and accurate.

DoorDash's Documentation highlights the selective access to Marketplace APIs, emphasizing the importance of managing menu, store, and order data. This approach aligns with their goal to offer a controlled and efficient API system that supports the seamless operation of their marketplace.

Moreover, DoorDash's integration with Google Maps via its API for real-time navigation in both iOS and Android apps showcases their ability to leverage external non-hospitality applications to enhance their service. This integration provides Dashers with precise delivery locations and navigation data, crucial for the delivery journey.

The DoorDash engineering team's blog post about building a unified chat experience illustrates their successful integration of a chat system that aligns with the MFCCS, providing a centralized layer that enhances communication across different devices and platforms. This system, powered by Sendbird and integrated with the consumer and Dasher apps, ensures consistent user experiences and leverages automation to reduce the need for human support interaction.

DoorDash's advancements in integrating a chat system embody the centralized system layer architecture that MFCCS envisions. Their multi-layered backend, differentiated between core functionalities and third-party services, allows for efficient, scalable communication across various devices, demonstrating the practical application of the patent's claim in enhancing user experience and operational efficiency in the hospitality market.

In the blog article "Platform Optimization Through Better API Design" by the Engineering Team (see Exh 22) they admit and confirm the DoorDash platforms framework and API optimizations. Specifically, the article states:

*"As DoorDash migrated from a monolithic codebase to a microservices architecture, we found an opportunity to refine our API design. Beyond simple functionality, we determined best practices in making APIs that help our applications load quickly, use minimal storage, and, most importantly,*

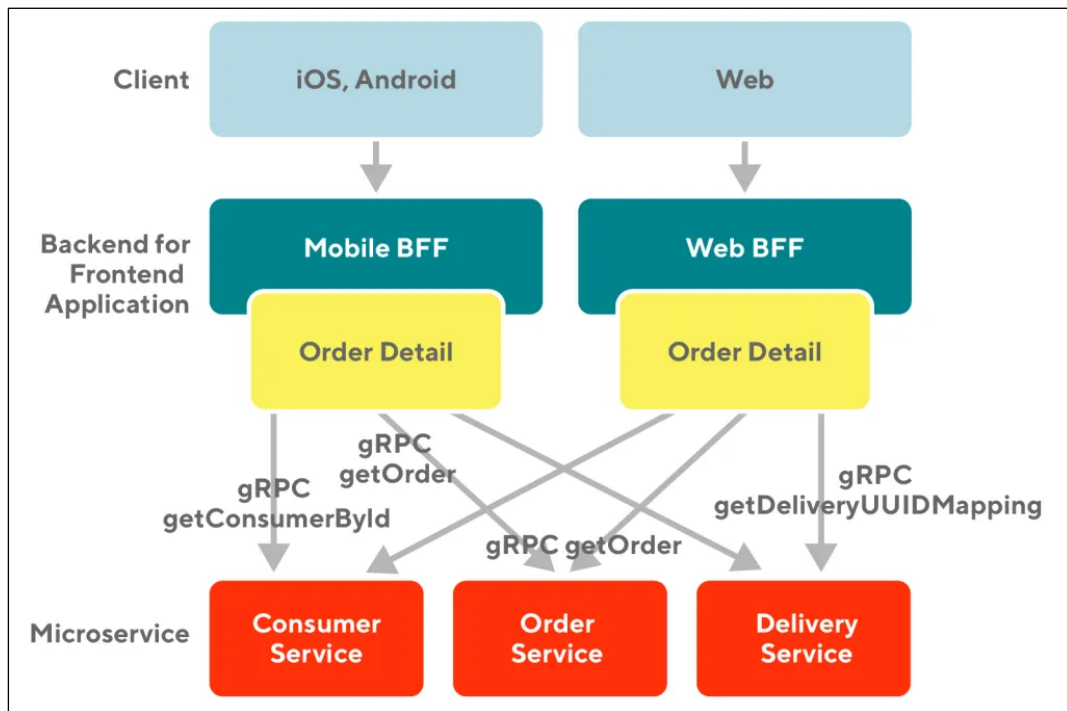
avoid failures.

APIs, the connective tissue of a software platform, can offer performance improvements when properly designed. At DoorDash, the APIs relay front end client requests to backend services and provide the information that users see in our apps, such as the estimated time when a food order will be delivered. If the APIs perform at maximum efficiency, client requests and responses all process more quickly

The migration to a microservice architecture gave DoorDash the opportunity to revisit our API design, specifically determining how to optimize the information flows. We came up with best practices around targeted endpoint requests, resulting in significantly reduced latency and errors.

As shown in Figure 2, below, when the BFF receives the order details request, it orchestrates the calls to the consumer service, order service, and delivery service, ultimately assembling the response details into a consolidated order detail response. Building APIs using domain-specific services, orchestrated by the BFF, makes it easier to understand which RPCs are called and how they are executed.”

“[The figure below shows] ...our microservices architecture, APIs orchestrated by a BFF are targeted towards specific services, making it easier to design precise calls and appropriate execution.”

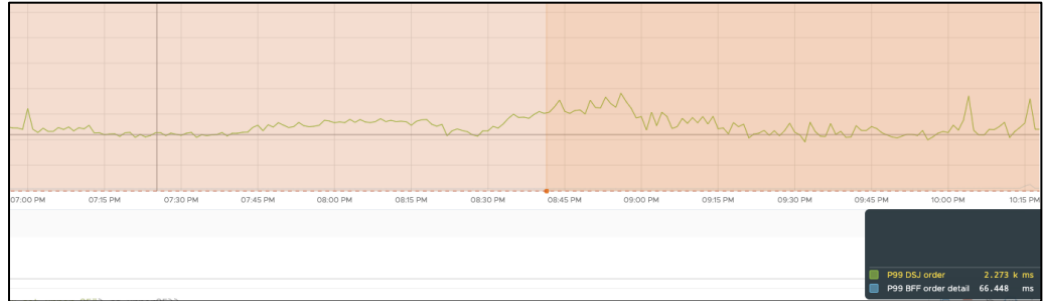


“At DoorDash, our APIs primarily support information on food orders, whether that’s an order placed by a consumer and sent to a restaurant, a delivery request sent to a Dasher, or a Dasher’s progress in bringing a food order to a consumer.

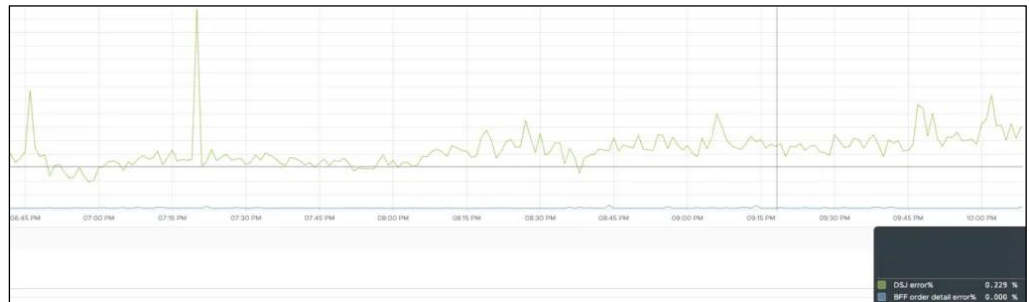
Redesigning our APIs to focus on their specific roles yielded significantly reduced latency and error rates. For the use cases cited above, both the order

detail endpoint and order history endpoint process a high volume of traffic. Our API improvements show that:

- For the order detail endpoint, we reduced endpoint latency by over 90%, a 30 times improvement. For P99, as shown in Figure 6, the latency has been reduced from greater than 2,000ms to less than 100ms. In terms of error rate, shown in Figure 7, we achieved a 60 times improvement, going from 0.3% on average to 0.005% (actually, the new endpoint often shows 0% error).”

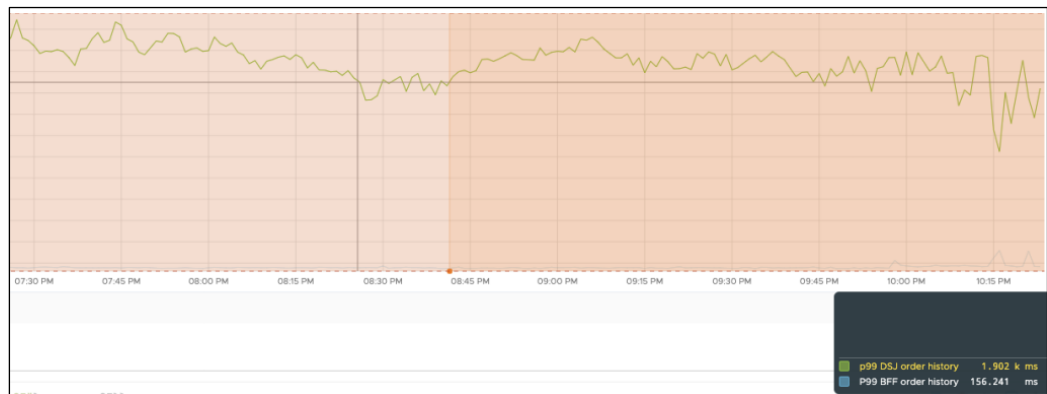


“[The figure above shows] ... redesigning our order detail API to better focus on its role led to a 30 times reduction in latency.”

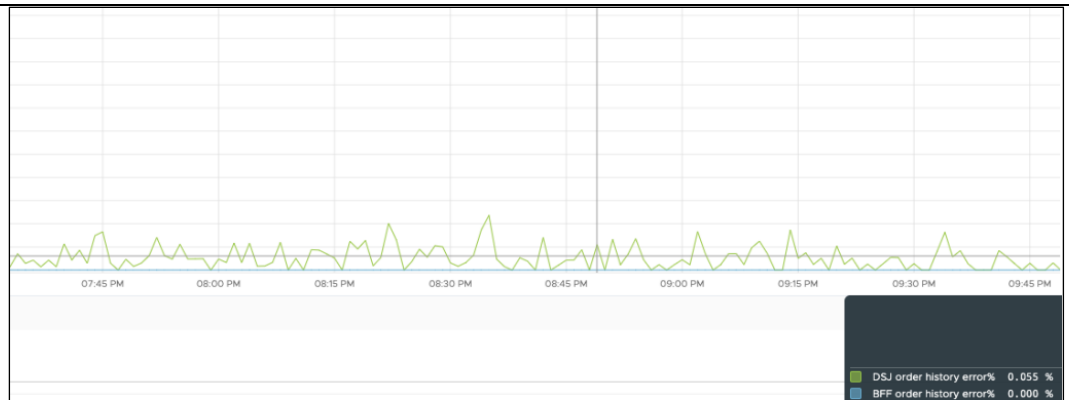


“[The figure above shows the] ...order detail error rate went down significantly with the redesigned API, and it frequently runs flawlessly.”

- “For the order history endpoint, we achieved a 10 times reduction in endpoint latency, as shown in Figure 8, and an error rate for the new API of 0% for almost all the time, as shown in Figure 9.”



“[The figure above shows] ... [t]he order history endpoint shows a 10 times reduction in latency with our new design.”



*“[The figure above shows metrics] ...for the redesigned order history API rarely show any errors.*

*“These API improvements led to a perceivable improvement on the client side. When we place a test order with a couple of items the response size of the old API was 72kb (71.4kb exactly), while it is 1kb (1.1kb exactly) using the new API, as shown [these figures below]:”*

Request Headers	14	>
Response Headers	17	>
Response Body	72 KB	>

Request Headers	14	>
Response Headers	15	>
Response Body	1 KB	>

In a video by DoorDash's engineering team title “Databases at DoorDash | How DoorDash manages 1.9 PB of data & 1.2M QPS on CockroachDB”, DoorDash showcases their utilization of Cockroach DB as the “master database” for managing massive amounts of data, demonstrating their implementation of a master database. The video begins with Mike Czabator, an engineer with both DoorDash and Cockroach Labs experience, providing insights into DoorDash's database practices. DoorDash's core infrastructure team is responsible for a range of databases, including CockroachDB, showcasing a dedicated approach to database management. (See Exh. 122 -123)

DoorDash's deployment strategy spans a single AWS region, supported by multiple Availability Zones (AZs), highlighting their scalability. The substantial growth



metrics, including a 55% node increase and nearly doubling data size to two petabytes (PBs), highlight the extensive scope of their data management. Furthermore, DoorDash promotes a self-service model, allowing users to create applications and users for their clusters. They emphasize automation and feedback-driven improvement, enhancing the efficiency and reliability of their database operations. DoorDash's commitment to performance optimization and continuous enhancement aligns with the concept of a master database, reinforcing their capability in handling vast amounts of data.

In another video by the DoorDash Engineering team titled “DoorDash’s Journey from Aurora Postgres to CockroachDB”, they shared insights into their data management practices, particularly their utilization of CockroachDB for handling extensive data volumes with the “master database”. DoorDash's primary challenge was managing high traffic loads, which often led to database crashes during peak usage. To address this, the team recognized the need for a database solution that could provide horizontal scalability through multiple writers. (See Exh 124 -125)

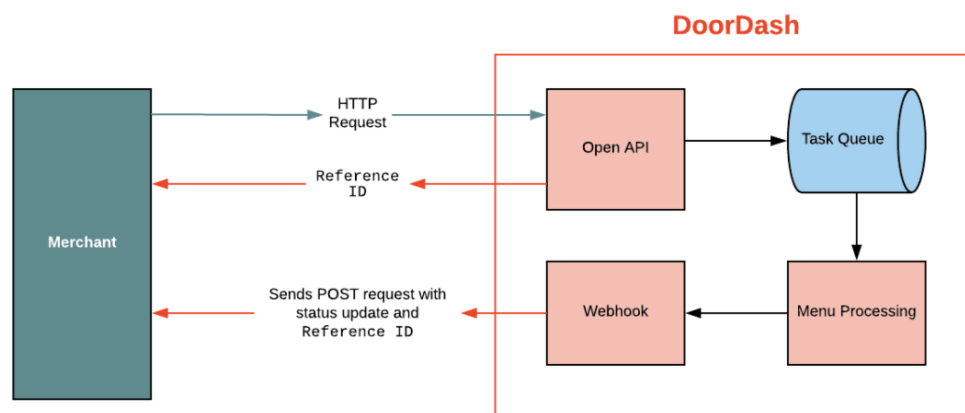
During the COVID-19 lockdown, DoorDash faced a pivotal moment when their main database cluster experienced a peak query per second (QPS) load of 1.6 million, resulting in system downtime. To tackle this issue, they opted to migrate to CockroachDB, a distributed database system known for its scalability and fault tolerance. Their migration strategy involved the extraction of 54 tables to seven new database clusters, significantly reducing the QPS load on the main database cluster. To facilitate this migration, DoorDash developed a versatile data migration tool. This tool was designed to minimize manual intervention, support schema transformations, and streamline data synchronization. Key features of the tool included the ability to customize runtime behavior, accommodate schema changes, and perform data chunking for parallel processing. DoorDash also leveraged foreign data wrappers, intelligent traffic routing, and data chunking to optimize the migration process.

### **Menu Management/Open API**

The Open API of Menu management automatically synchronizes the merchant’s menu with the DoorDash platform. This is a one-way synchronization from the POS system to DoorDash. Not all features of DoorDash’s menu manager are supported for all merchants. In some cases, the menu items will sync over but the sort order will not. The merchant is still able to utilize the menu manager to adjust imported items. Order fulfillment can happen through one of four different order protocols: direct POS integration, middleware integration, tablet (DoorDash Order Manager app), or email (see Exh. 31, 32).

Updating menus on the DoorDash platform involves both Push (partner to DoorDash) and Pull (DoorDash to partner). When a partner is first added to the DoorDash platform, a request is issued to the partner’s server to retrieve a merchant’s menu. The partner’s server must respond with the full menu in its body. Whenever there are changes to a merchant’s menu, the partner can then issue a request to DoorDash’s server, pushing the new menu. In both push and pull scenarios, once the menu has been processed by the DoorDash platform, a request is issued to the partner server indicating the success or fail (see Exh. 38).

## Open API Menu Flowchart



In the DoorDash Developer Documentation site, they state the following on the About DoorDash Marketplace page (see Exh 106):

*“MARKETPLACE APIS ARE LIMITED ACCESS, The 2022 Marketplace API integration pipeline is closed. New integration requests will not be accepted. Please record interest for 2023 builds here, and we'll reach out when capacity opens.*

*The DoorDash Marketplace API enables partners to manage their menu, store, and order data. You can use the Menu API to create and update the menus you wish to display to consumers on DoorDash. With the Order Webhook, you can receive live order data from DoorDash directly to your system. And through our Store webhook, you're able to control store level data such as store availability and item availability.*

*DoorDash Merchant API is an asynchronous API organized around REST. JSON is returned by all API responses, and we use conventional HTTP response codes to indicate the success or failure of a request. All requests must be made using HTTPS or they will fail.”*

In the blog article “Building a Unified Chat Experience at DoorDash” by the Engineering Team, they provide further admissions of DoorDash’s layered architecture approach and integration with non-hospitality (third party) applications (see Exh 102):

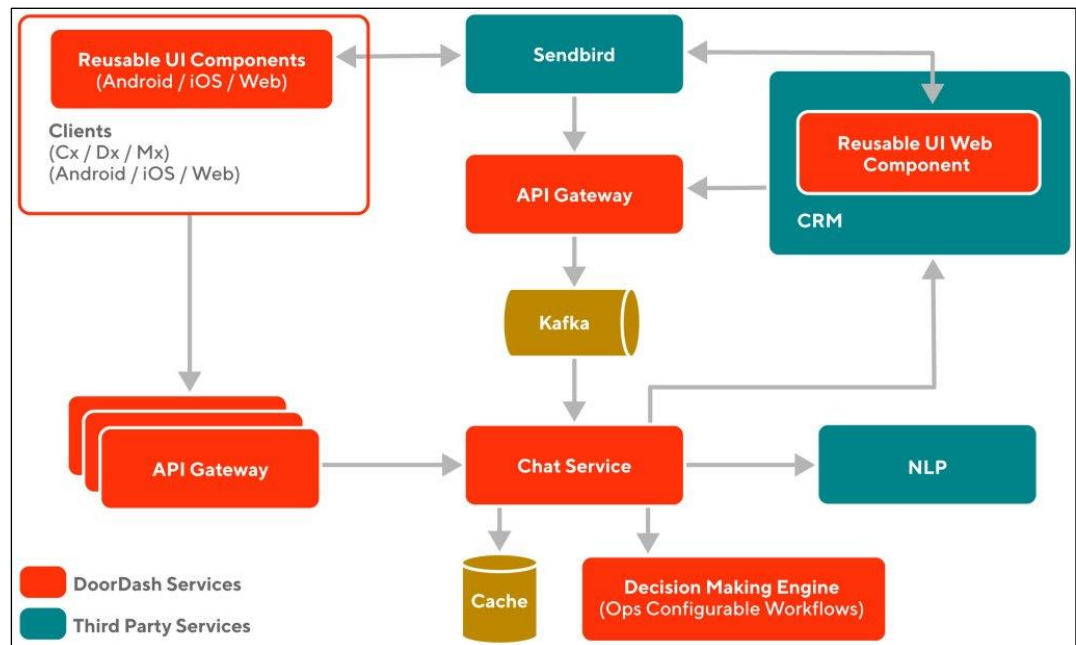
***“Building an extensible backend system***

*The backend system was built with multiple layers, allowing us to split responsibilities between internal services and third parties. Utilizing third parties for functionality such as chat, natural language processing (NLP), and agent ticket management allowed us to move quicker without having to build functionality that does not differentiate ourselves directly.*

*To allow the platform to handle processing at common layers, we created anew API gateway for all the different callbacks from third parties. Since the processing does not need to be synchronous, we are able to push the messages*

*to a messaging queue for processing to ensure we process the messages reliably. The downstream processing is then agnostic of the source and data-driven based upon the different events."*

The figure below shows: "... [data] flow through centralized chat service, integrating with 3rd parties"



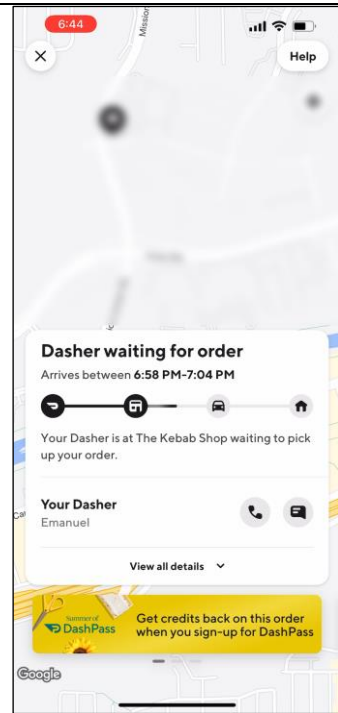
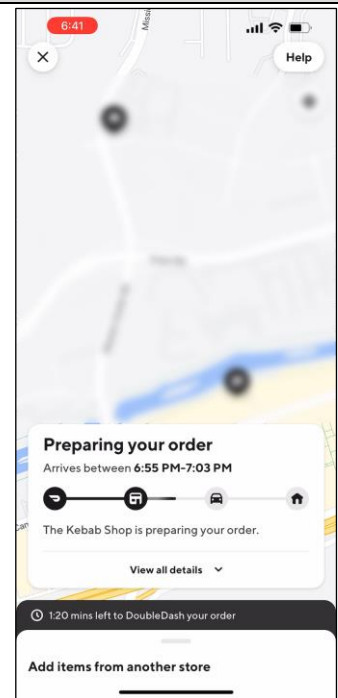
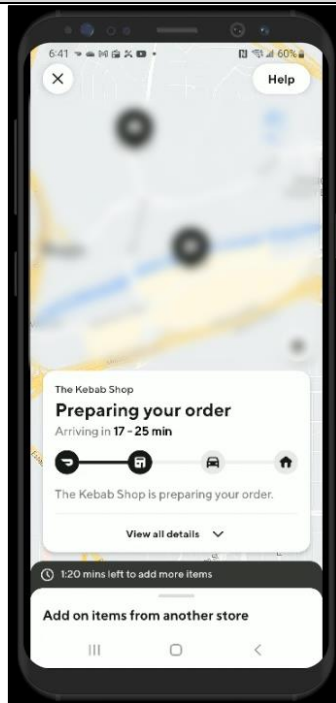
DoorDash also integrates via its API's its website, webapp, DoorDash iOS app, DoorDash Android app, Dasher iOS App and Dasher Android app with Google Maps through the Google Maps API.

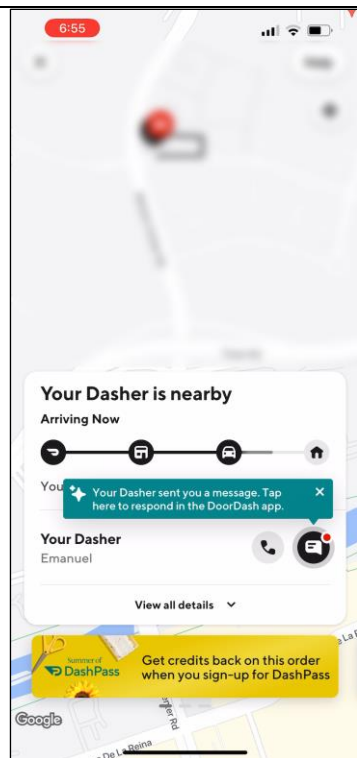
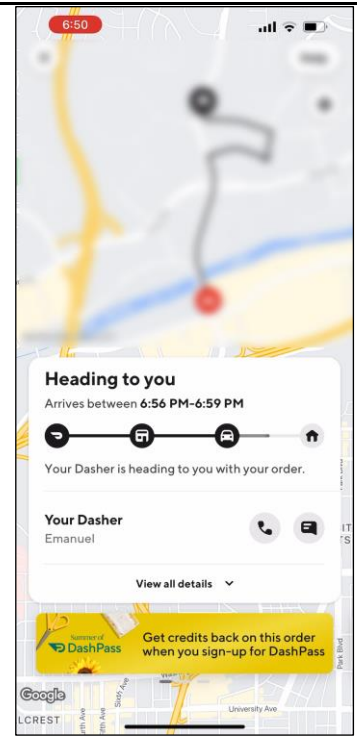
### **Google Maps and DoorDash Mobile Apps**

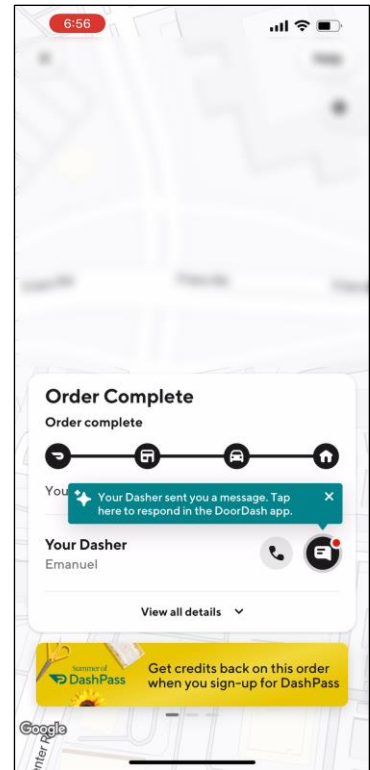
In both the iOS and Android DoorDash apps we see real time delivery information displayed in an embedded Google Map after the user has placed an order with a DoorDash partnered restaurant, and the order has been sent out for delivery. As the dasher gets closer to their destination, the DoorDash Android and iOS apps update the embedded Google Maps (through the Google Maps API) in real time from data from the DoorDash platform, through communication with the webserver and DoorDash Platform.

**Android DoorDash App**

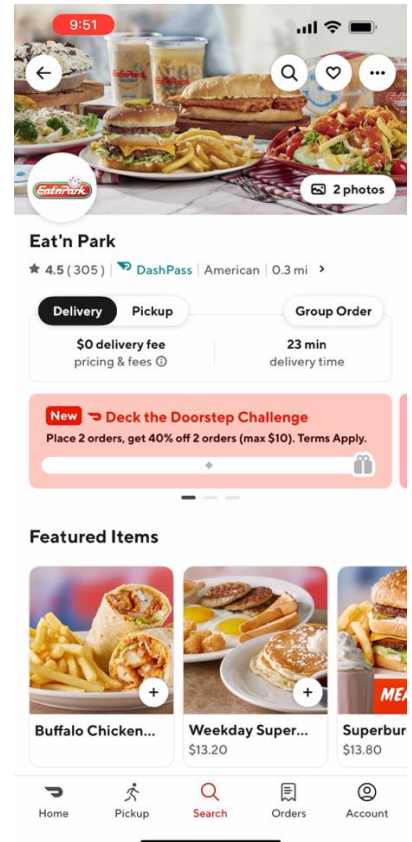
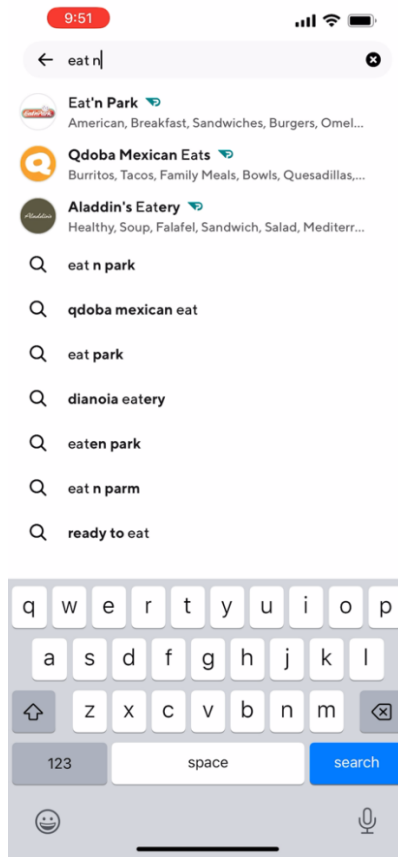
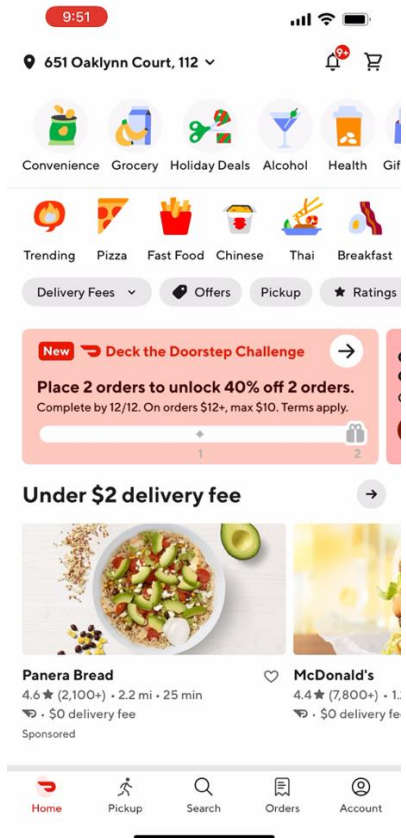
**iOS DoorDash App**

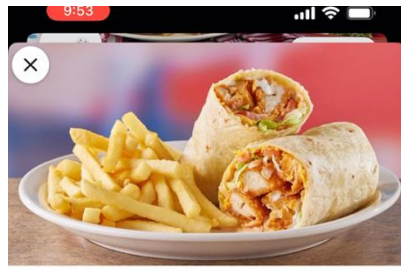






Below are screenshots of an DoorDash order for a customer located in Pittsburgh PA, ordering from Eat 'N Park on the iOS app.





### Buffalo Chicken Wrap

350 cal

Wrap-tastic! We load a flour tortilla with Buffalo chicken, cheddar cheese, lettuce, tomato, and your choice of homemade Ranch or bleu cheese dressing.

#### Select popular options for your order

#1 • Ordered recently by 20+ others

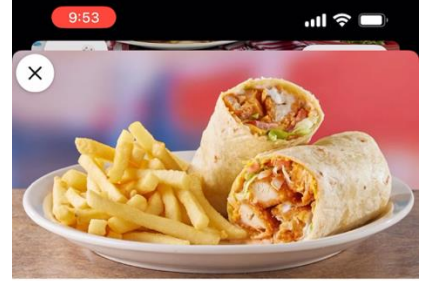
1 Side • Crispy Chicken Tenders • Ranch • French Fries  
\$13.80

#### Select Your Buffalo Chicken Wrap

**Required** • Select at least 1

2 Sides  
350 cal +\$16.30 >

Make 1 required selection \$0.00



### Buffalo Chicken Wrap

350 cal

Wrap-tastic! We load a flour tortilla with Buffalo chicken, cheddar cheese, lettuce, tomato, and your choice of homemade Ranch or bleu cheese dressing.

#### Select popular options for your order

#1 • Ordered recently by 20+ others

1 Side • Crispy Chicken Tenders • Ranch • French Fries  
\$13.80

#### Select Your Buffalo Chicken Wrap

**Required** • Select at least 1

2 Sides  
350 cal +\$16.30 >

Make 1 required selection \$0.00



#### 1 Side

##### Select Your Protein:

**Required** • Select 1

Crispy Chicken Tenders  
470 cal

Grilled Chicken Breast  
180 cal

##### Select Your Dressing For Your Wrap:

**Required** • Select 1

Ranch  
200 cal

Bleu Cheese  
300 cal

No Dressing

##### Choose Your Side:

**Required** • Select 1

Fried Cheese Sticks with Marinara +\$1.40  
295 cal

Fried Cheese Sticks with Ranch +\$1.40  
545 cal

Make 3 required selections



#### 1 Side

##### Select Your Protein:

**Required** • Select 1

Crispy Chicken Tenders  
470 cal

Grilled Chicken Breast  
180 cal

##### Select Your Dressing For Your Wrap:

**Required** • Select 1

Ranch  
200 cal

Bleu Cheese  
300 cal

No Dressing

##### Choose Your Side:

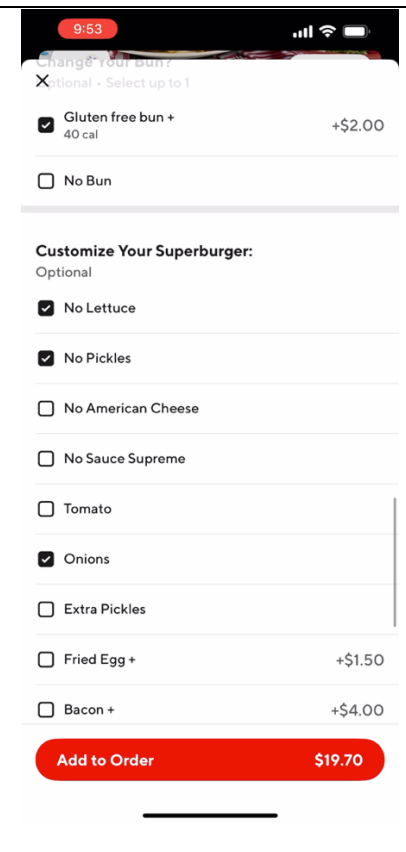
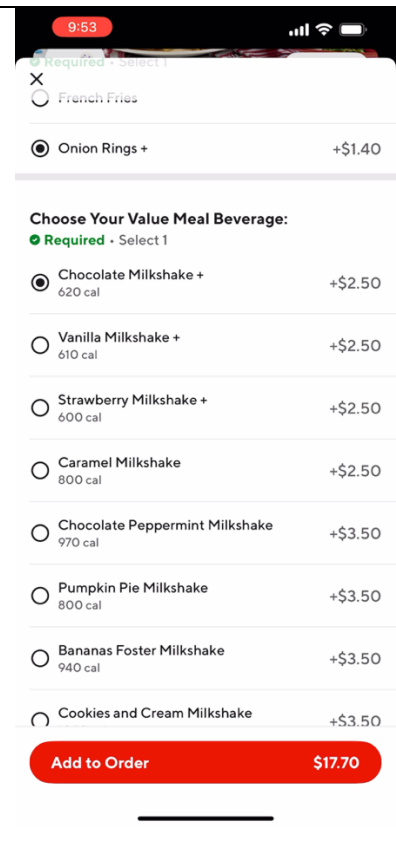
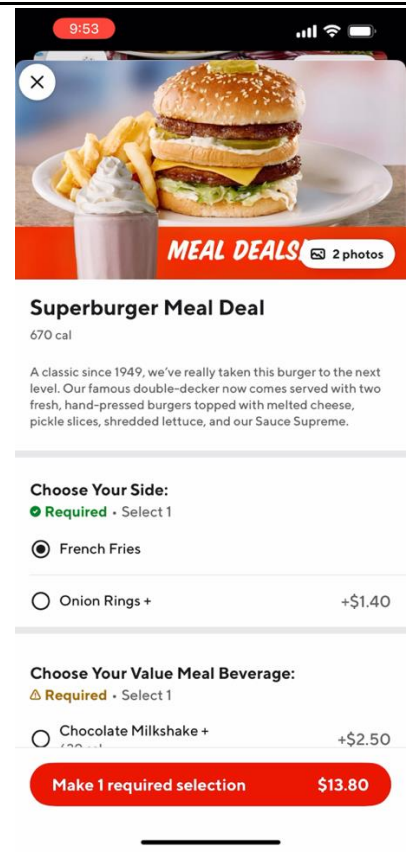
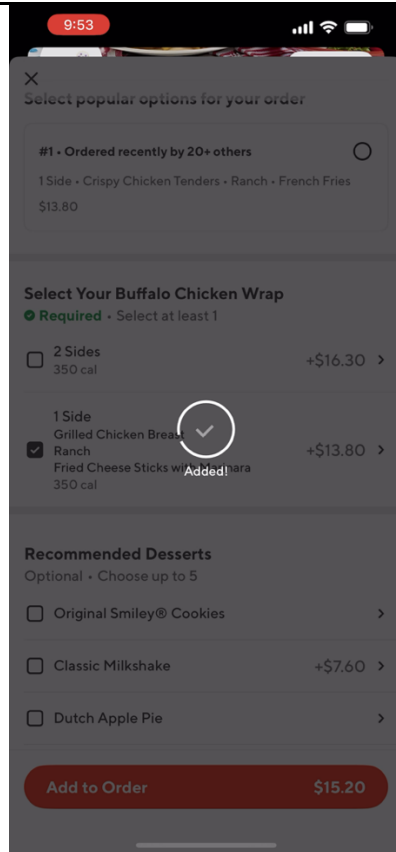
**Required** • Select 1

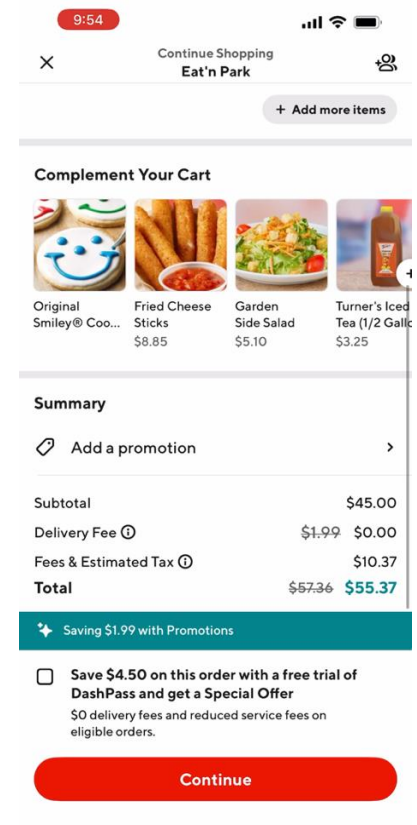
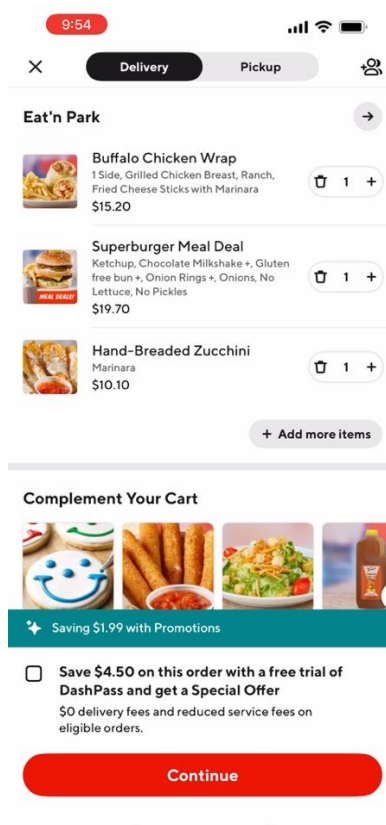
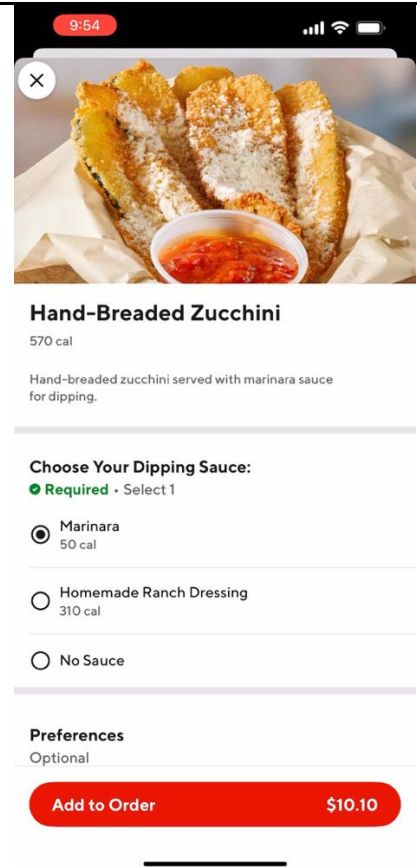
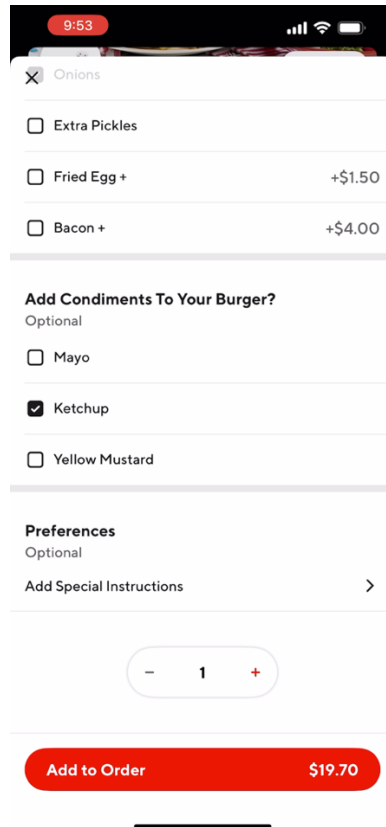
Fried Cheese Sticks with Marinara +\$1.40  
295 cal

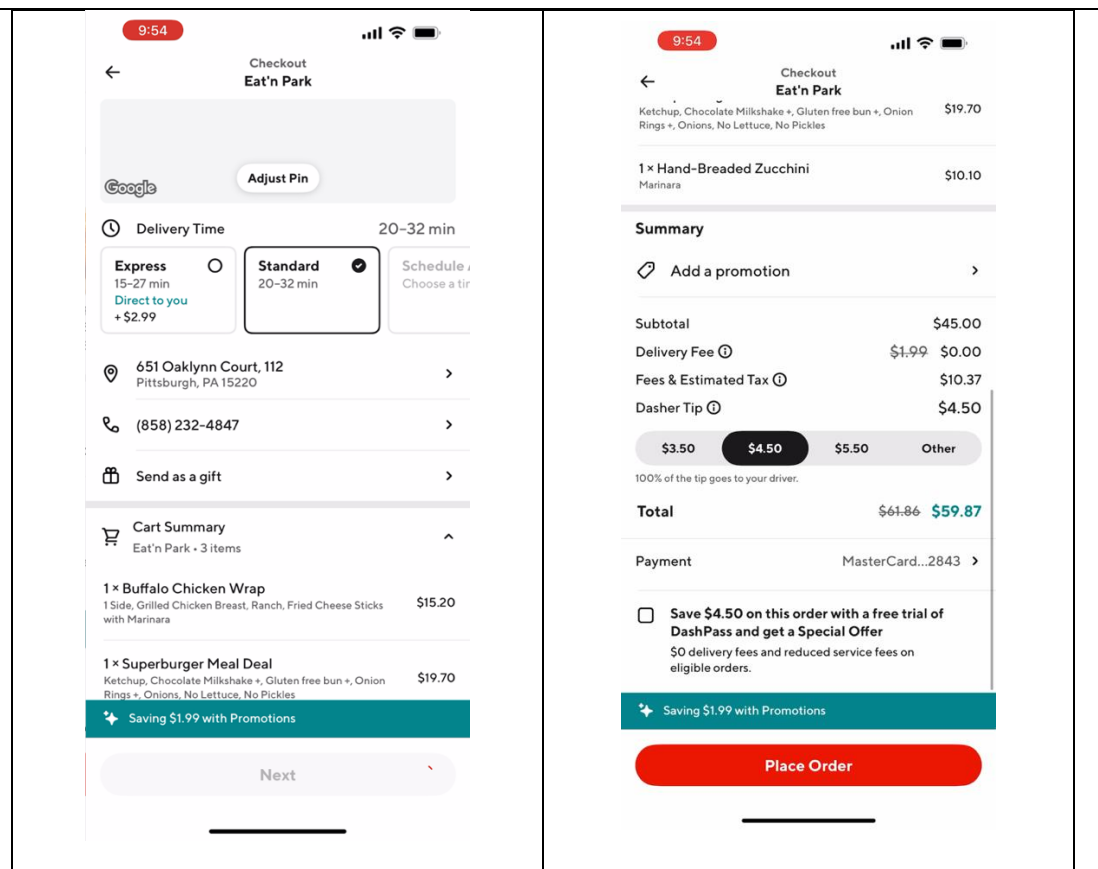
Fried Cheese Sticks with Ranch +\$1.40  
545 cal

Make 1 required selection





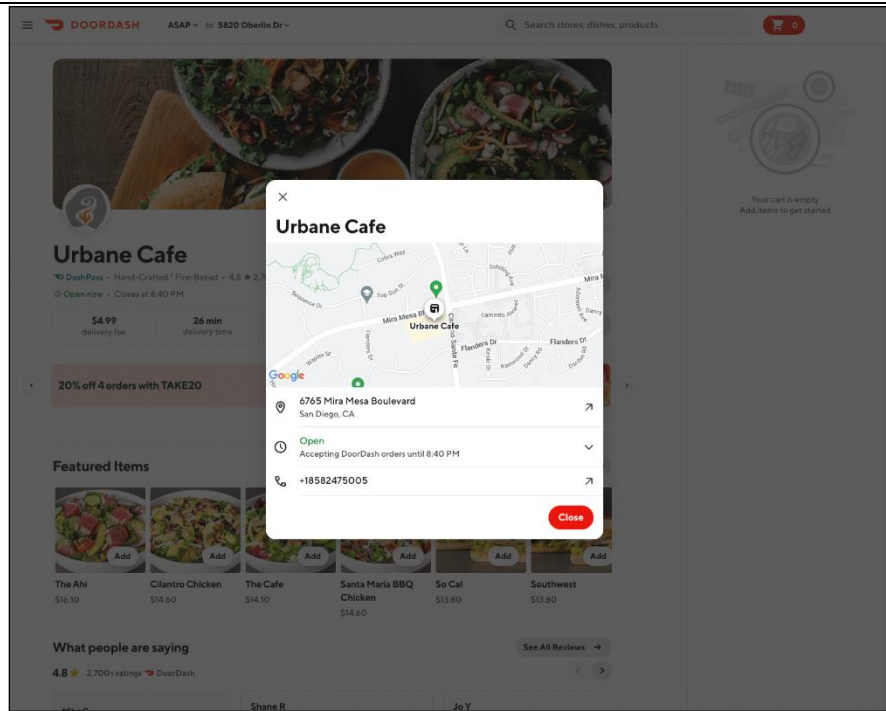




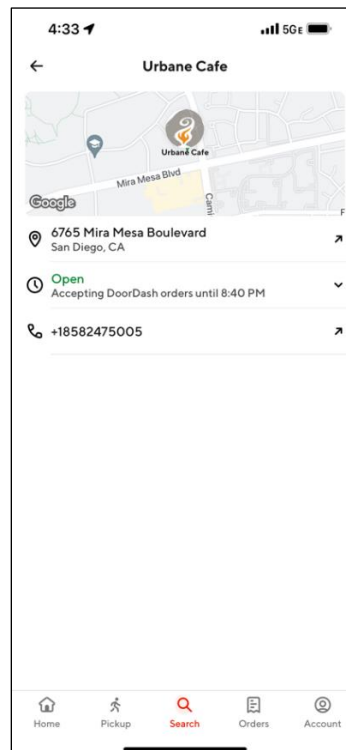
The Dasher App (iOS and android) integrate with Google Maps, through the Google Maps API (see Exh. 66, 67, 68, 69) to provide in app real time navigation to delivery drivers (Dashers). As stated in the google documentation:

*“...with the Maps SDK for iOS, you can add maps based on Google maps data to your application. The SDK automatically handles access to the Google Maps servers, map display, and response to user gestures such as clicks and drags. You can also add markers, polylines, ground overlays and info windows to your map. These objects provide additional information for map locations and allow user interaction with the map.”*

On the website the user can see where a particular restaurant from which they might order is located from the restaurants page on DoorDash.com. After sign-in, selecting the delivery address, and clicking on a restaurant from which to possibly order, takes the user to that restaurants page. There, the user clicks the more info icon, and the restaurant info popup appears displaying the exact location on a google map (that's integrated into the DoorDash webapp) like so:



The same holds true for the iOS and Android app. In the iOS app, once the user has navigated to the restaurant page, clicking the more info icon yields the following popup.



Google Maps API is part of the technology stack integrated with the DoorDash platform as indicated by the analysis at [webtechsurvey.com](http://webtechsurvey.com) (see Exh. 42)

In the blog article by the DoorDash Engineering team titled “Augmenting Google Maps to Power Local Commerce Delivery” (See Exh 69) dated July 6, 2022, they describe how the DoorDash system is integrated with the Google Maps API. The premise of the article is that they had to augment:

*“...Google Maps [integration] by capturing correct addresses and micro-routing Dashers with precise delivery locations and contextual navigation data during every step in the delivery journey.”*

In the video interview “SFBIGAnalytics\_20220920: DoorDash: Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” by Allen Wang “[the] lead engineer at DoorDash working on real-time data infrastructure” (see Exh 120), he admits the following:

*“...and therefore we fine-tuned our topic and the proxy producers configuration to achieve high efficiency and throughput on the topic level we use replication factor of two with one minimum in sync replica and compare with the typical configuration of three replicas and this saved this disk space and reduces the broker's CPU utilization on replication while still providing adequate data redundancy.”*

### **DoorDash’s Unified Chat Experience**

The DoorDash engineering team stated in an engineering blog post, titled **Building a Unified Chat Experience at DoorDash**, how they successfully integrated chat into their overall system, addressing the challenges and strategies employed to create a unified chat experience. Their implementation aligns with MFCCS as it provides a centralized system layer architecture enhancing communication between the web server and multiple wireless handheld devices, each operating on distinct mobile

systems thus allowing customers to communicate with customer support and dashers. (See Exh. 102)

DoorDash recognized the crucial need to address customer issues on a large scale, leading them to acknowledge the essential nature of a unified chat feature. Their initial challenge was a fragmented chat system, which was scattered across various user groups and platforms, causing duplicated efforts and central adoption of best practices to be challenging.

By leveraging the architecture MFCCS, DoorDash could centralize its chat functionalities, allowing for seamless interactions between consumers, Dashers, and merchants. The MFCCS would facilitate the web server's ability to communicate with diverse handheld devices, presenting mobile-compatible versions of the hospitality application. This integration is crucial for enabling user-initiated actions and subsequent selection of choices directly from the touchscreens of various devices, fostering a multi-modal, multi-protocol communication environment.

According to the engineering article, a significant objective for DoorDash was to streamline their support processes through automation, allowing customers to retrieve information through the app itself, thus minimizing the need for human support interaction. They aimed to develop a single chat support platform that would ensure consistent user experiences across different platforms and facilitate the reuse of components.

In building this unified platform, DoorDash created a single chat implementation that functioned for both customer support and communication between consumers and Dashers. This system, powered by Sendbird, was directly integrated into the consumer and Dasher apps, providing a uniform experience across all DoorDash chats and allowing for shared enhancements across different chat flows.

The backend system was strategically designed with multiple layers, distinguishing between internal services and third-party functionalities such as chat natural language processing. This separation expedited development by eliminating the need to create distinct, non-essential features.

Integration with their Decision Engine platform was another crucial step, which enabled operations to be automated, such as order updates, issuing credits, and personalized messaging. This significantly decreased the dependency on manual operations. DoorDash also carefully monitored several key performance indicators, including feedback from agents and customers, error rates, customer satisfaction, average handle time, first contact resolution, and manual tasks per order.

The outcomes of this updated chat support system, according to the article, were noteworthy, with reduced escalation rates and improved customer satisfaction. The automation led to a decrease in manual interactions per delivery, and customers were able to solve their problems more quickly, sometimes without the need for manual assistance. The time needed to implement additional automation was also reduced, owing to the common platform processing. Moreover, the common UI layers ensured that the chat feature was seamlessly integrated into the applications (iOS and Android), providing a consistent brand experience across all platforms.

The advancements DoorDash has made in their chat system encapsulate the essence of the Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS)

	<p>described in the patent claim. By creating a unified chat platform that seamlessly integrates with multiple user interfaces and operating systems, DoorDash has effectively embodied the centralized system layer architecture that MFCCS envisions. Their backend, which differentiates between core and third-party functionalities, mirrors the multi-layered approach of MFCCS, allowing for efficient, scalable communication across various devices. Moreover, the phased rollout and meticulous performance monitoring align with the adaptive, intelligent operational capabilities that MFCCS aims to provide. This demonstrates a real-world application of the patent's claim, showcasing a system that not only supports multi-mode communication but also enhances user experience and operational efficiency in a dynamic hospitality market.</p> <p>The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, the doctrine of equivalence, in the context of the provided information regarding DoorDash's integration of external software APIs and optimization of their platform, refers to the principle that even if specific elements or technologies used may vary from those mentioned in a patent claim, the overall function, purpose, and outcome achieved by DoorDash remain substantially equivalent to what is described in the claim. In other words, DoorDash has implemented technologies and strategies that may not be identical to those explicitly outlined in the claim but still achieve the same essential objectives. This doctrine acknowledges that variations in implementation are acceptable as long as they maintain the core principles and goals described in the patent claim. DoorDash's integration of external APIs, optimization of API designs, and creation of a centralized chat system all align with this doctrine by achieving substantially equivalent results to the claim elements related to integration and efficiency in their platform.</p>
<p>additionally, the network is further enabled to automatically communicate alerts to the handheld/mobile equipped management staff when corresponding criteria are met;</p>	<p>DoorDash's system architecture presents a compelling example of an intelligent network as described in Claim 7 of the patent, designed to foster seamless communication between its technological components and management staff. The company's use of Apache Flink enables real-time detection of user sessions and the strategic delivery of notifications, reflecting the intelligent and responsive nature of the network. This capability ensures that alerts are not only timely but also relevant, enhancing the decision-making processes and operational efficiency of management staff.</p> <p>The architecture's backend-focused approach to notifications ensures that communication is reflective of actual user engagement. This sophisticated handling of session data reduces unnecessary communications and targets the precise moments for interaction, a core feature of the intelligent network described in the patent. Such precision in communication exemplifies the patent's emphasis on the efficiency of server operations and the importance of real-time data processing.</p> <p>DoorDash's implementation of Machine Learning further underscores the network's intelligent design. The system learns from vast datasets, optimizing the matching of orders with delivery personnel and predicting preparation and delivery times. This continuous learning process, integral to the network's intelligence, facilitates swift adjustments to operational parameters, ensuring a high level of service and responsiveness to changing conditions in the delivery environment.</p>

The transition to a microservices architecture has enabled DoorDash to enhance the reliability and scalability of its platform. By compartmentalizing functions into domain-specific services, DoorDash has reduced errors and latency, a testament to the network's robust design. This architectural shift not only supports the scalability required for a growing platform but also embodies the resilience and efficiency envisioned by the patent.

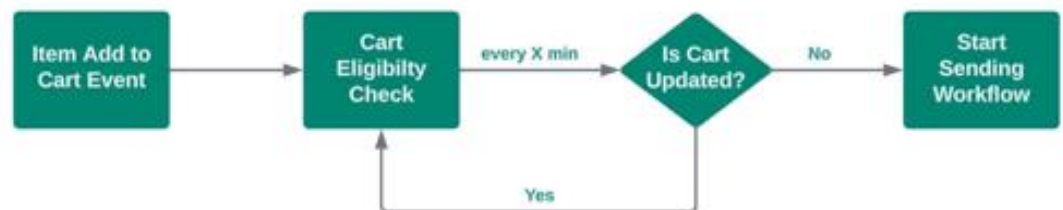
The central data platform and ML Workbench are the linchpins of DoorDash's intelligent network. They act as the operational core, where data is not just stored but intelligently processed to inform decisions across the platform. This centralized data handling and the application of Machine Learning algorithms for predictive analytics are in direct alignment with the intelligent network capabilities set forth in the patent. DoorDash's system architecture thus presents a clear real-world embodiment of the patent's visionary communication network, driving efficiency and intelligence in the domain of hospitality services.

### Notifications

The MFCCS is evident through DoorDash's strategic use of real-time notifications to engage consumers and enhance user experience as detailed by their engineering team in the blog article titled "**Leveraging Flink to Detect User Sessions and Engage DoorDash Consumers with Real-Time Notifications**". By harnessing the capabilities of Apache Flink, DoorDash has been able to detect user sessions and discern the critical moments to send push notifications, directly aligning with the objectives of the MFCCS to facilitate intelligent, timely communication between the server and the user's handheld devices. (See Exh. 127)

This approach to session detection and notification dispatch represents the essence of MFCCS. The sessions on DoorDash's platform are managed in a way that reflects the centralized control of MFCCS, grouping user activities into sessions and determining inactivity, thus optimizing the timing for sending out notifications. This reduces unnecessary communication attempts, which is a core feature of the MFCCS, aiming to enhance the efficiency of the server's operations.

The previous notification system at DoorDash relied on a front-end triggered approach that lacked the precision of the current model, often resulting in untimely and less effective user notifications which did not reflect actual user engagement or session activity accurately, as shown below:



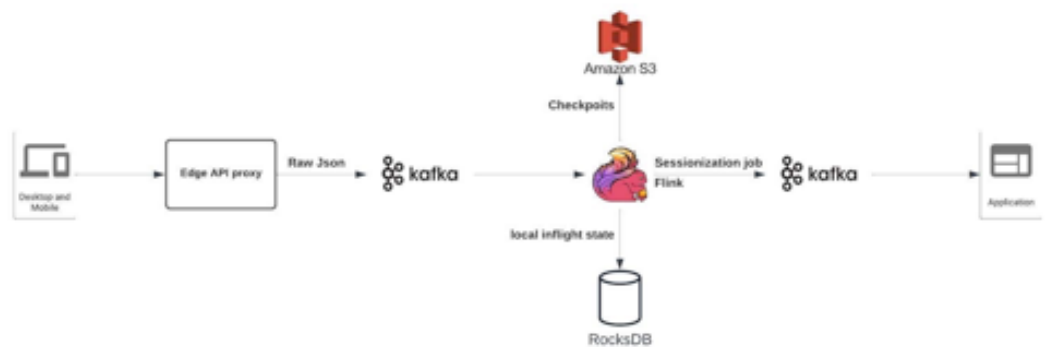
DoorDash's new backend-focused strategy (see diagram below) for triggering notifications ensures that the system accurately mirrors actual user activity, an essential aspect of the MFCCS's design to ensure relevance and personalization of user interactions. The sessionization platform developed by DoorDash utilizes in-memory streaming for processing events, further embodying the MFCCS principle



of leveraging real-time data for improved service delivery.



The infrastructure supporting this system (see diagram below) mirrors the robustness required by MFCCS, capable of handling large-state computing and managing user events in a stateful manner until the appropriate action is determined. This is in line with MFCCS's aim to manage multiple communication modes and protocols, ensuring that the server selects the most efficient and effective form of user engagement.



The tangible results of integrating such an intelligent communication system is that DoorDash's cart abandonment notifications have not only increased order volume and revenue but also the speed of notification delivery by six-fold, leading to higher user engagement rates. This success is a testament to the MFCCS's capability to provide an adaptable.

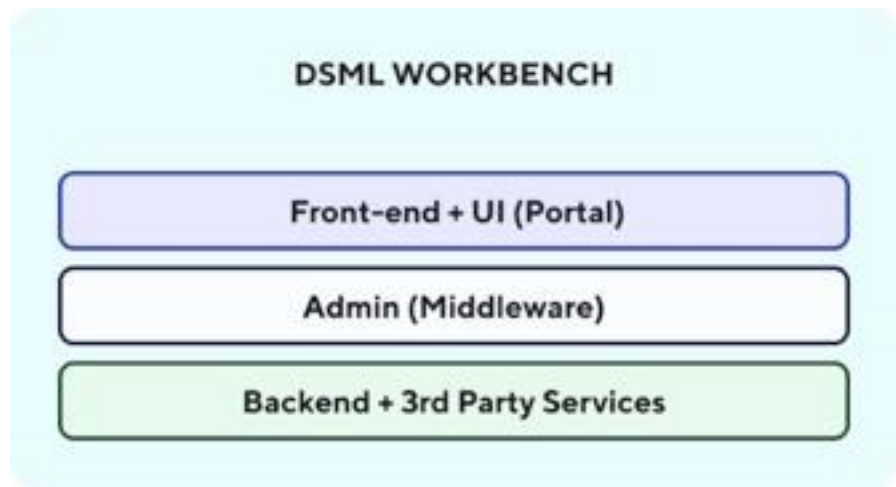
### Machine Language

In the blog article by the DoorDash Engineering team titled "Transforming MLOps at DoorDash with Machine Learning Workbench", states how DoorDash has developed an internal Machine Learning (ML) Workbench to enhance data operations and support their data scientists, analysts, and AI/ML engineers. The importance of ML at DoorDash is emphasized, given its applications across the platform's ecosystem involving customers, Dashers, and merchants. The ML Workbench serves as a centralized hub for tasks in the machine learning lifecycle, including building, training, tuning, and deploying machine learning models. (See Exh. 121)

DoorDash's ML Workbench streamlines the machine learning process by providing a space for data collection, organization, and use in ML algorithms. It was designed with user-centered principles, aiming to create a best-in-class internal tool that is functional, usable, aesthetically pleasing, and integrates well with DoorDash's internal tools ecosystem. The development strategy was iterative, focusing on understanding user pain points, designing solutions, running user tests, and optimizing for better velocity and productivity.

Key components of the ML Workbench include front-end UI (Portal), Admin

(Middleware), and Backend + 3rd Party Services. Through user research and interviews, DoorDash categorized users into admins, end users, and operators, tailoring the Workbench's features to their needs. Features such as model viewing, testing predictions, and model performance monitoring were added to streamline daily workflows and accelerate model development velocity.



The implementation of the ML Workbench has led to significant improvements in the efficiency and user experience of DoorDash's engineering and data science teams. The tool facilitated better observability of features and models, and the future vision includes diversifying adoption, improving feature and model observability, and continuing a user-centric development approach.

This ML Workbench and its capabilities align well with Claim 7 of the patent, as it is an embodiment of an interconnected, intelligent web server network with multi-modes of contact, multi-communications protocols, and multi-user and parallel operational capabilities. The master database's role within this framework is also showcased, where it integrates with the network of web servers and is accessible via a database API, which intelligently learns, updates, and stores data. The Workbench's integration with various ML lifecycle stages and its emphasis on efficiency and reliability reflect the innovations described in Claim 7, particularly in the context of improving network efficiency and reliability.

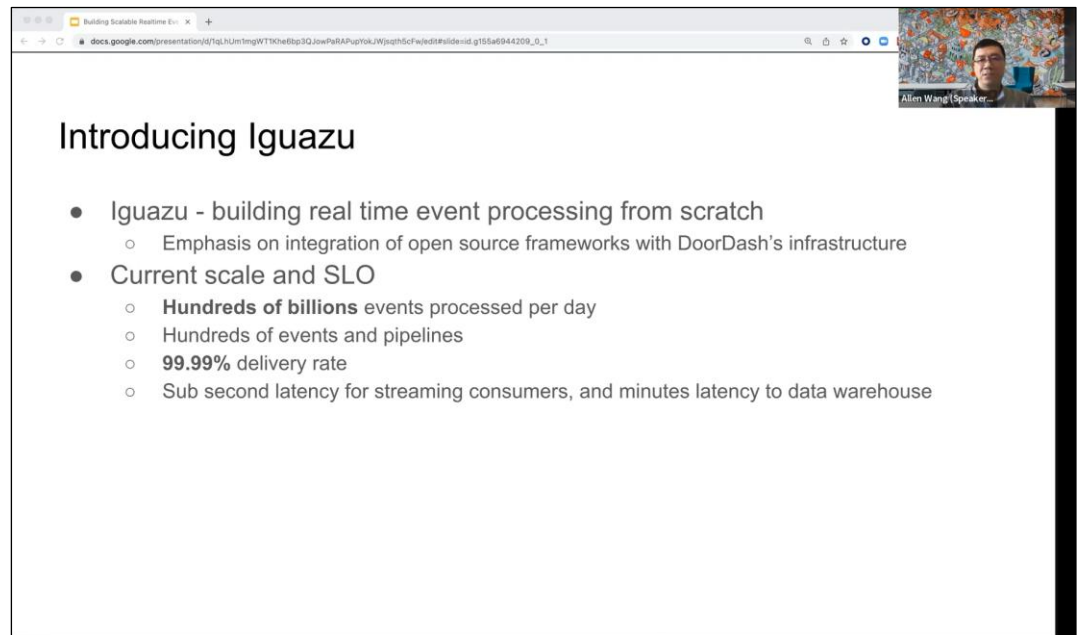
### **DoorDash Iguazu Event Processing System**

In the technical presentation video “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” by the DoorDash Engineering team (see Exh 91) they present that

*“...[t]wo years ago, DoorDash started the journey of creating a real time event processing system to replace the legacy data pipelines and address our event processing needs to scale our business. We created a scalable system that could handle heterogeneous data sources and destinations, was easily accessible with different levels of abstractions and had end to end schema enforcement. We were able to accomplish this by shifting our strategy from heavily relying on AWS and third-party data services to leveraging open source frameworks that can be customized and better integrated with our infrastructure.*”

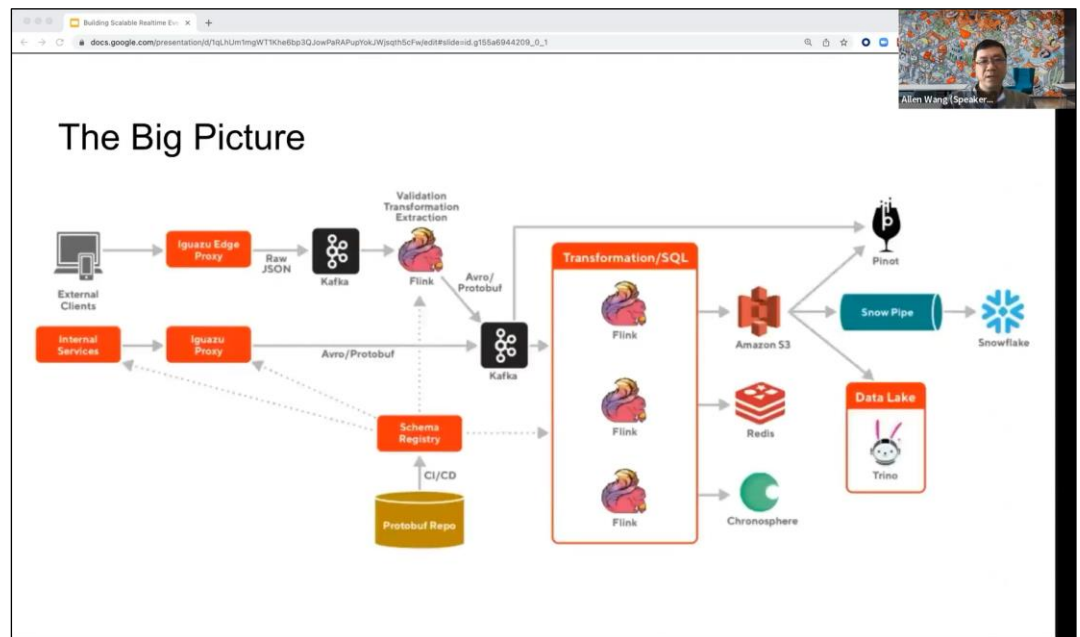
*In this session, I will share what we learned and how we put together this system with Apache Flink, Kafka as well as Kubernetes.”*

*They discuss the Iguazu real time event processing system they development from scratch and it’s architecture.”*



**Introducing Iguazu**

- Iguazu - building real time event processing from scratch
  - Emphasis on integration of open source frameworks with DoorDash’s infrastructure
- Current scale and SLO
  - **Hundreds of billions** events processed per day
  - Hundreds of events and pipelines
  - **99.99%** delivery rate
  - Sub second latency for streaming consumers, and minutes latency to data warehouse



The diagram above depicts the layered system architecture of Iguazu, DoorDash’s event processing system. It depicts the inner functioning of Iguazu taking from the DoorDash engineering blog article “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink” (see Exh 53) and the DoorDash technical video “Scaling our Data Platform” (see Exh 47).

In the DoorDash engineering blog article (see Exh 53) “Building Scalable Real Time Event Processing with Kafka and Flink”, they state that:

*“...[t]wo years ago, we started the journey of creating a real time event processing*

*system named Iguazu to replace the legacy data pipelines and address the following event processing needs we anticipated as the data volume grows with the business:*

- ***Heterogeneous data sources and destinations:*** *Data ingest from a variety of data sources including the legacy monolithic web application, microservices and mobile/web devices, and delivery to different destinations including third-party data services. Reliable and low latency data ingest into the data warehouse is a high priority.*
- ***Easily accessible:*** *A platform that makes it easy for different teams and services to tap into the streams of the data and build their own data processing logic.*
- ***End-to-end schema enforcement and schema evolution:*** *Schema only improves data quality, but also facilitates easy integration with data warehouses and SQL processing.*
- ***Scalable, fault-tolerant, and easy to operate for a small team:*** *We want to build a system that can easily scale to the business need with minimal operational overhead.”*

Kafka is an open-source platform from Apache, excels in stream processing and data management. It adeptly handles the reception, storage, organization, and distribution of voluminous data streams to a diverse array of end-users and applications. However, the influx of substantial data payloads—spanning hundreds to thousands of messages—into Kafka's servers can precipitate challenges such as data overloading and duplication. These issues, in turn, can result in the data within Kafka servers becoming disorganized and obscured, complicating effective data management and utilization.

Apache Kafka's architecture includes a key structural element known as Topics, which serve as the primary unit for organizing events or messages. Essentially, Kafka Topics function as virtual groups or logs, systematically storing messages and events in a sequential manner. This organization facilitates the seamless transmission of data between Kafka servers. Each topic acts as a dynamic repository, where messages sent by producers are chronologically appended, forming an evolving log file.

In practice, producers inject messages into these topics, adding to the tail end of the log, while consumers extract messages from specified topics, ensuring a streamlined flow of data. This methodology enables logical segregation of messages and events, akin to how distinct tables in a database hold varied types of data. In the Kafka ecosystem, the creation of multiple topics is permitted, catering to diverse use cases. Crucially, each topic must bear a unique, identifiable name to maintain clear distinction among various Kafka brokers within a Kafka cluster, thereby ensuring efficient data management and retrieval.

The article from DoorDash Engineering Blog titled "API-First Approach to Kafka Topic Creation" discusses how DoorDash's Engineering teams have improved their Kafka Topic creation process. They replaced a Terraform/Atlantis-based approach with an in-house API Infrastructure Service, which has led to a 95% reduction in real-time pipeline onboarding time and has saved numerous developer hours. (See Exh. 126)

DoorDash's Real-Time Streaming Platform (RTSP) team, part of the Data Platform

organization, manages over 2500 Kafka Topics. Kafka functions as the publication-subscription layer of the Iguazu pipeline and processes around six billion messages per day.

The article explains the challenges with the legacy architecture, where provisioning Kafka Topics was slow due to on-call engineer approval and prone to failures, increasing the on-call load. The RTSP team worked with storage and cloud teams to automate Kafka resource creation, which allowed for a more streamlined process and reduced manual intervention.

DoorDash has introduced super-user accounts to resolve merge conflicts that occurred in ACL files for Iguazu users, which has significantly sped up applications by Atlantis. The new architecture integrates with the Storage Self-Serve Platform within Infra Service, which provides an API to perform CRUD operations on infrastructure components. This new approach allows for provisioning approximately 100 new topics every week without manual intervention and significantly faster onboarding times for customers.

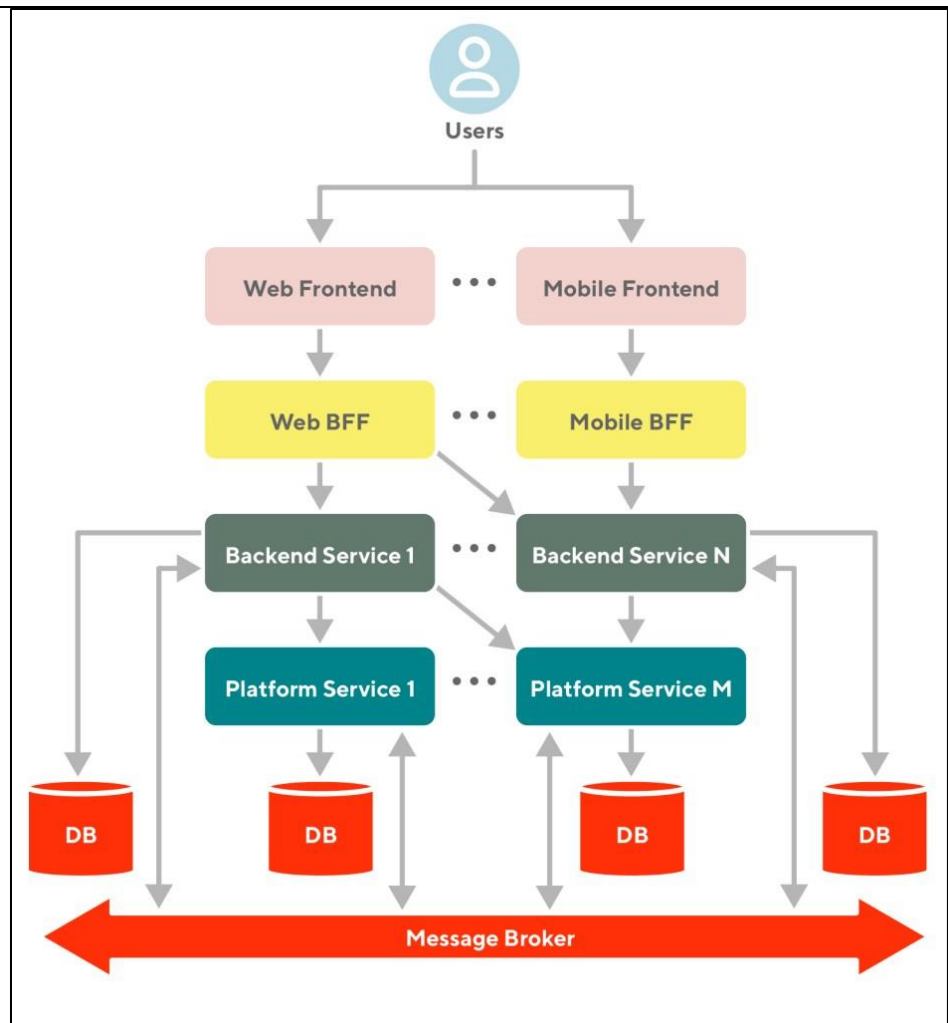
The article concludes by outlining the future direction of Kafka Automation and Storage Self-Serve, aiming to improve guardrails and customer experience. Acknowledgments are given to the various teams and engineers who contributed to this engineering win. This article demonstrates DoorDash's commitment to improving their operational efficiency and infrastructure management, ensuring faster onboarding times, and reducing the need for manual interventions, which contributes to a better overall experience for their customers and partners.

### **Microservices Layered Architecture**

The original DoorDash platform was originally a monolithic application written in Python using the Django web framework with a PostgreSQL database. As the platform grew, they started to have problems with reliability and scaling. Around 2018 they institute a code freeze and began migrating to microservices. At this time, they also migrated to the Kotlin language, and their services now run on the java virtual machine (JVM) (see Exh 20, 21, 22).

DoorDash was able to improve the efficiency and reliability of their platform using a microservices architecture. By breaking up their application into domain-specific parts they were able to reduce errors and latency. They state in the article “Future-proofing: How DoorDash Transitioned from a Code Monolith to a Microservice Architecture” (see Exh. 20) that:

*“... final design for our new microservice architecture consisted of five different layers, ranging from the user experience to the core infrastructure. Each layer provides functionality to the upper layer and leverages the functionality exposed by the lower layer [as shown below]”:*



These layers include: (see Exh 20):

*“Frontend layer: Provides frontend systems (like the DoorDash mobile app, Dasher web app, etc.) for the interaction with consumers, merchants, and Dashers that are built on top of different frontend platforms.*

*BFF layer: The frontend layer is decoupled from the backend layer via BFFs. The BFF layer provides functionality to the frontend by orchestrating the interaction with multiple backend services while hiding the underlying backend architecture.*

*Backend Layer: Provides the core functionality that powers the business logic (order cart service, feed service, delivery service, etc.).*

*Platform layer: Provides common functionality that is leveraged by other backend services (identity service, communication service, etc.).*

*Infrastructure layer: Provides the infrastructural components that are required to build the site (databases, message brokers, etc.) and lays the foundation to abstract the system from the underlying environment (cloud service provider).”*

In their new architecture they introduced the backend-for-frontend (BFF) “... an application connecting the consumer-facing client and the services providing general

	<p>purpose APIs. Client requests go to the BFF, which then orchestrates the aggregation of information needed by the client.” The BFF is a software architecture pattern (see Exh 40) used by microservices which “...shifted from thick-client applications to <b>interfaces delivered via the web, a trend that has also enabled the growth of SAAS-based solutions in general</b>”. As such BFF can be considered as “...the user-facing application as being two components - a client-side application living outside your perimeter, and <b>a server-side component (the BFF)</b> inside your perimeter”. The perimeter of the BFF is the webserver.</p> <p>The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, DoorDash's network utilizes a sophisticated algorithmic framework that mirrors the intelligent operational capabilities of the patented system. It dynamically adjusts to real-time data for delivery logistics, employs predictive analytics for operational efficiency, and incorporates a centralized data management system for streamlined communication, much like the patent's description of an intelligent network. This implementation achieves the same overarching goal of efficient service delivery, adhering to the principles of the doctrine of equivalents.</p>
<p>wherein the network is integrated with the MFCCS and the backend servers are programmed with instructions executable to choose and apply varying modes of contact during the same remotely initiated hospitality task, for and with the handheld/mobile customers and/or handheld/mobile equipped entity staff, to intelligently execute and support completion of the hospitality application task requests.</p>	<p>This claim element focuses on the importance of a backend servers' ability to efficiently manage communications within the hospitality industry. This system is particularly relevant to DoorDash, which requires a robust and flexible communication channel to operate its systems and apps smoothly.</p> <p>The claim element describes a server that intelligently selects the best way to communicate with users and can switch methods if the primary one fails. This capability ensures that DoorDash can maintain consistent contact with both customers and restaurants, even when technical issues arise ensuring seamless operations through smart communication management.</p> <p>DoorDash effectively uses an external API to integrate its food and drink ordering system with other applications like Google Maps and Freebird. This intelligent integration via the internet enriches the master menu database with imported data, thereby boosting system efficiency in catering to user requests.</p> <p>The web server network described in the patent claim is a sophisticated system designed to facilitate smooth communication between hospitality entities and users during various tasks. DoorDash employs this system to dynamically manage communications and to efficiently reallocate requests to alternate entities when inventory issues occur, optimizing resource use and computing time.</p> <p>DoorDash's integration with third-party POS systems like Redcat and ItsaCheckmate enhances operational simplicity by directly importing orders to kitchen systems, reflecting menu changes on DoorDash's platform, and reducing the likelihood of out-of-stock orders. Their Vice President of Analytics and Data Science, Jessica Lachs, has highlighted the comprehensive data integration across their platform, which centralizes information to deliver a cohesive operational picture.</p> <p>Furthermore, DoorDash's migration to a microservices architecture has allowed for domain-specific applications that reduce errors and latency, as detailed in their</p>

"Future-proofing" article. This approach is exemplified by their Backend for Frontend (BFF) architecture, which efficiently aggregates client information requests.

DoorDash has also integrated an in-app texting feature between customers and Dashers, which is detailed in their engineering blog post "Building Chat Into the DoorDash App to Improve Deliveries." This feature is powered by SendBird's technology, illustrating the integration of third-party functionalities into DoorDash's platform.

DoorDash has developed a Business Manager app for real-time order tracking, issue resolution, and performance monitoring, further emphasizing their commitment to enhancing the operational efficiency and user experience within the dynamic hospitality industry.

### **Redact POS**

DoorDash integrates with the Redcat point-of-sale (POS) "...[seamlessly] integrate orders from DoorDash, Caviar, and Storefront" (see Exh 95). In this DoorDash Merchant Support document concerning Redcat integration, it states the following overview of this integration:

*"Integrating DoorDash with your POS through Redcat simplifies order management and operations with:*

- *Streamlined orders - No need to manually enter orders from a tablet, email, or phone to your POS. Orders will go right to the kitchen, minimizing room for error and freeing up your staff to focus on your in-person guests.*
- *Automatic menu updates - Any changes you make to your POS menu will be automatically reflected on your DoorDash menu.*
- *Increased order accuracy - Because menu changes are synced through Redcat, customers are less likely to order an out-of-stock item.*
- *Consolidated accounting & reporting on your POS - DoorDash orders are tagged to a unique payment type and dining option to let you view your business's performance on your POS."*

### **ItsaCheckmate POS**

DoorDash integrates with the ItsaCheckmate point-of-sale (POS) "...[seamlessly] integrate orders from DoorDash, Caviar, and Storefront" (see Exh 96). In this DoorDash Merchant Support document concerning Redcat integration, it states the following overview of this integration:

*"Integrating DoorDash with your POS through ItsaCheckmate simplifies order management and operations with:*

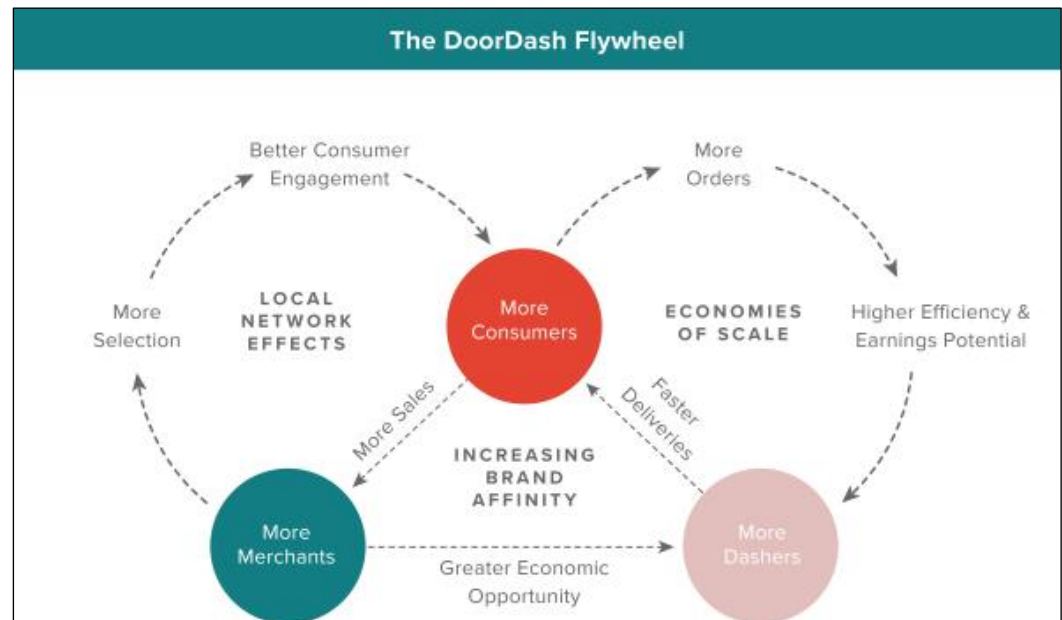
- *Streamlined orders - No need to manually enter orders from a tablet, email, or phone to your POS. Orders will go right to the*



*kitchen, minimizing room for error and freeing up your staff to focus on your in-person guests.*

- *Automatic menu updates - Any changes you make to your POS menu will be automatically reflected on your DoorDash menu.*
- *Fewer order cancellations - Menu changes, including 86'd items, are synced as needed through ItsaCheckmate which saves customers from ordering an out-of-stock item.*
- *Consolidate accounting & reporting on your POS - DoorDash orders are tagged to a unique payment type and dining option to let you view your business's performance on your POS."*

As confirmed by DoorDash Vice President Jessica Lachs, (above/below) as part of its '360 degree picture' and framework approach, DoorDash integrates its intelligent web servers, with its MFCCS, and hospitality food/drink ordering application, (while including programming to intelligently choose and apply multiple modes of communications and/or different protocols if applicable) to enable the completion of the user requested hospitality food/drink, ordering tasks for delivery or pick up and as part of its Flywheel marketplace. The DoorDash Flywheel diagram, shown below, makes evident that the DoorDash operates in accordance with its overall series of linked services and via its "360-degree picture" central ("Flywheel") and technology platform framework:



DoorDash's Vice President of Analytics and Data Science Jessica Lachs in an August 17, 2022, interview on "Leveraging Data to Delight Customers Despite a Challenging Supply Chain" in which she states (see Exh #98):

*"And so for us, it's really about collecting as much information as we can about all sides of the marketplace, bringing all of that data together into a central data platform, where all of that data is accessible no matter the source. Whether it is coming from our production systems, transactional data, whether it is event data in our apps, whether that's the consumer app, the dasher app, the merchant app... whether it is coming from our CRM systems.*

*All of that data needs to come in to one central place so that we can tie it together and use the insights together to create a 360 degree picture of what's happening on our platform and off our platform so that we can use that information not just to provide accurate menus and inventory for consumers but also so we can send the right email communications to consumers, to dashers, so that we really have a full picture of what's happening and can use that for personalization and to help all three sides of our marketplace really optimize that they are at their peak efficiency.”*

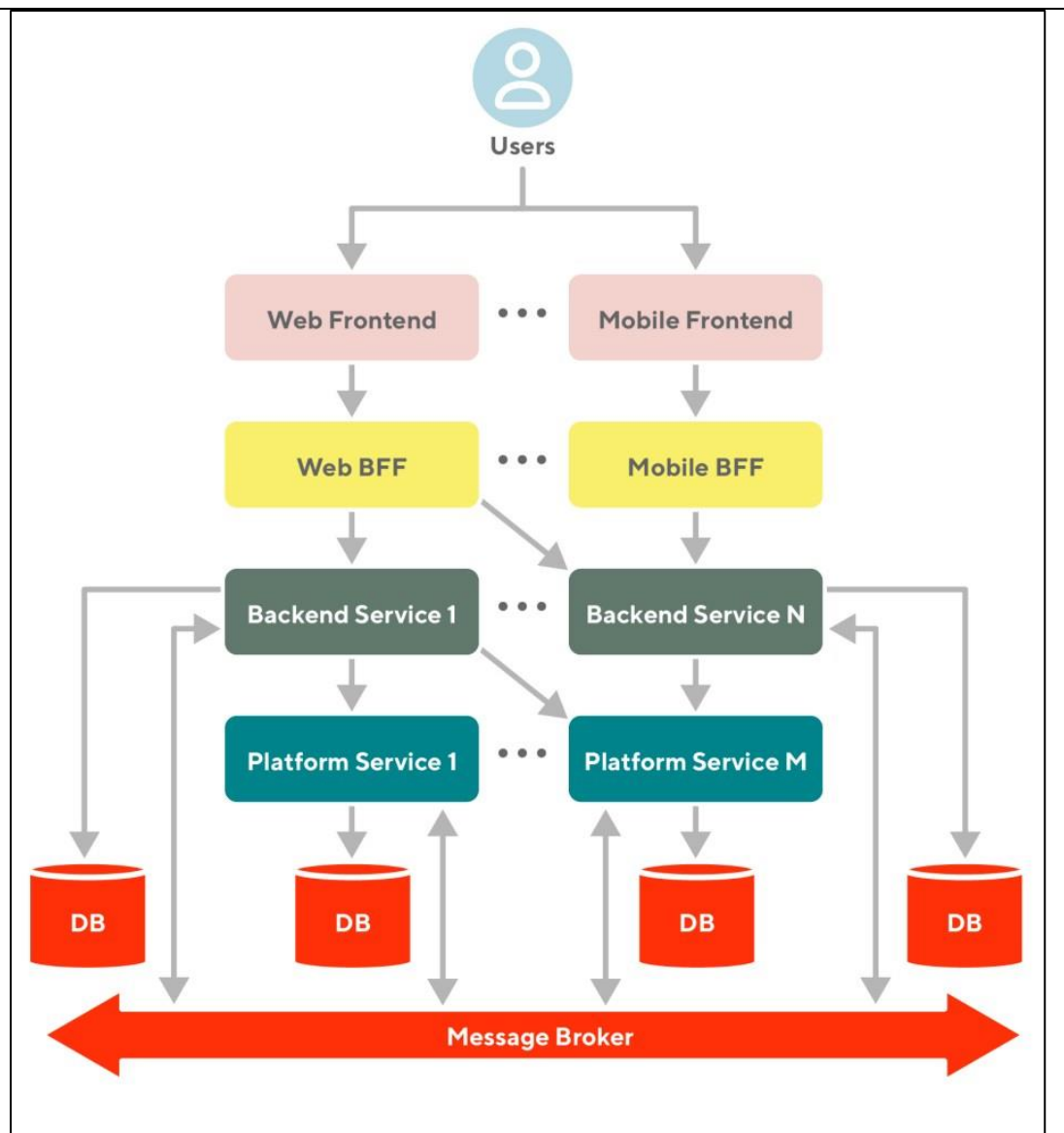
*“So, for us, we want data to be easily accessible to all the different teams that need access to it. Analytics, being one of the largest customers of data at DoorDash, of course, but the way we think about our data models is really about increasing accessibility and consistency to that data. So, having all of our data in one central place and making sure that it is high in performance and so like query speeds are fast and that data models are thoughtful, so that it makes it a lot easier for data scientists, analysts, operators, product managers to be able to query the data that is needed and use the data in our production, in our production systems as well. So, we try to be thoughtful about how we structure our data models and how we ensure that all of the different production systems tie together into that central, as you mentioned, that central data lake.”*

#### **Microservices Architecture**

The original DoorDash platform was originally a monolithic application written in Python using the Django web framework with a PostgreSQL database. As the platform grew, they started to have problems with reliability and scaling. Around 2018 they institute a code freeze and began migrating to microservices. At this time, they also migrated to the Kotlin language, and their services now run on the JVM (see Exh 19, 20, 21, 22).

DoorDash was able to improve the efficiency and reliability of their platform using a microservices architecture. By breaking up their application into domain-specific parts they were able to reduce errors and latency. They state in the article “Future-proofing: How DoorDash Transitioned from a Code Monolith to a Microservice Architecture” (see Exh. 20) that

*“... final design for our new microservice architecture consisted of five different layers, ranging from the user experience to the core infrastructure. Each layer provides functionality to the upper layer and leverages the functionality exposed by the lower layer [as shown below]”:*



These layers include (see in Exh 20):

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*Platform layer: Provides common functionality that is leveraged by other backend services (identity service, communication service, etc.).*

*Infrastructure layer: Provides the infrastructural components that are required to build the site (databases, message brokers, etc.) and lays the foundation to abstract the system from the underlying environment (cloud*

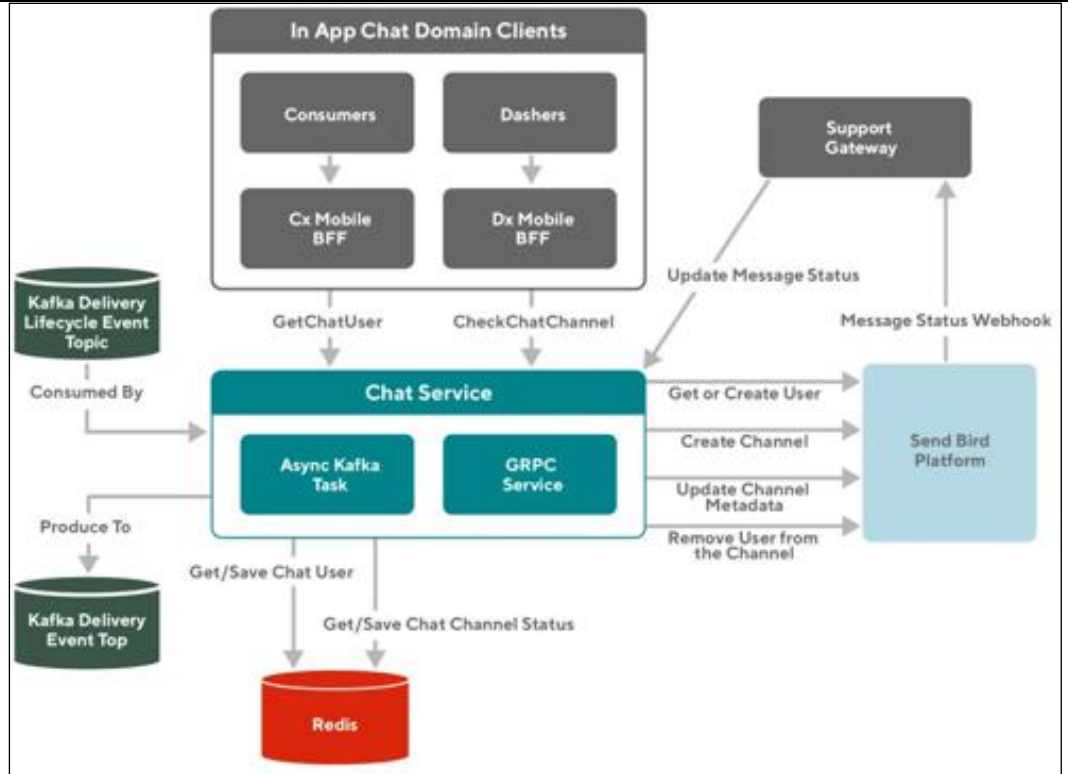
*service provider).*”

In their new architecture they introduced the backend-for-frontend (BFF) “... an application connecting the consumer-facing client and the services providing general purpose APIs. Client requests go to the BFF, which then orchestrates the aggregation of information needed by the client.”. The BFF is a software architecture pattern (see Exh 40) used by microservices which “...shifted from thick-client applications to **interfaces delivered via the web, a trend that has also enabled the growth of SAAS-based solutions in general**”. As such BFF can be considered as “...the user-facing application as being two components - a client-side application living outside your perimeter, and a **server-side component (the BFF)** inside your perimeter”. The perimeter of the BFF is the webserver.

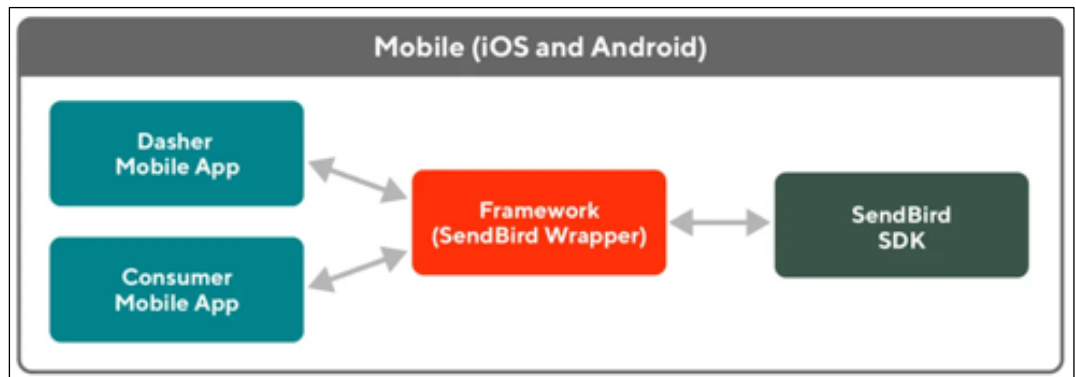
### **Integrated In-App Texting**

DoorDash integrates texting between customers and Dashers into its iOS and Android app. In the blog article by the DoorDash engineering team “Building Chat Into the DoorDash App to Improve Deliveries” they state “... *[b]uilding chat into our apps may seem redundant, as smartphones already support calling and texting. However, building our own chat client has several advantages over these external channels. Our chat client creates a buffer between Dashers and customers, ensuring privacy for both parties, and lets us better resolve customer support issues.*” The problem with using external communication channels to connect Delivery Drivers with customers is that “...a Dasher attempting a delivery might try to call or text the customer if finding the location proved difficult or other issues arose. Although this method may be effective, it requires the Dasher to switch away from the app, which shows the delivery address and other important details” (see Exh 71, 72).

DoorDash integrates SendBird’s chatting technology into its platform by implementing their Chat API and native Chat SDK to solve these problems. They state that the system consists of “...*four main components: mobile clients, chat service, data store, and SendBird SDKs. The in-app chat entry points have been added to all of DoorDash’s mobile clients. Mobile clients connect to the chat service to get the chat user and chat channels. The chat service handles communications between the data store and SendBird platform APIs. In the data store we maintain users and channels that get created by SendBird. The chat service uses SendBird to create users, chat channels, and channel metadata, and then stores that data*”, as illustrated by the diagram below:



The DoorDash Mobile Apps, iOS and Android are integrated with SendBird’s SDK as depicted in this diagram:



In the blog article “Building Chat Into the DoorDash App to Improve Deliveries” by the DoorDash Engineering team (see Exh 71) they state that DoorDash integrated chat into their apps as opposed to relying in the built-in chat/texting of the smartphones because “...creates a buffer between Dashers and customers, ensuring privacy for both parties, and lets us better resolve customer support issues.” The article states:

Every delivery enabled by the DoorDash platform is different. Dashers (our term for delivery drivers) meet customers in a wide range of contexts, from apartment and office building lobbies to suburban homes. This variety of circumstances and the timely nature of contact makes communication essential, which is why we built chat into the DoorDash apps.

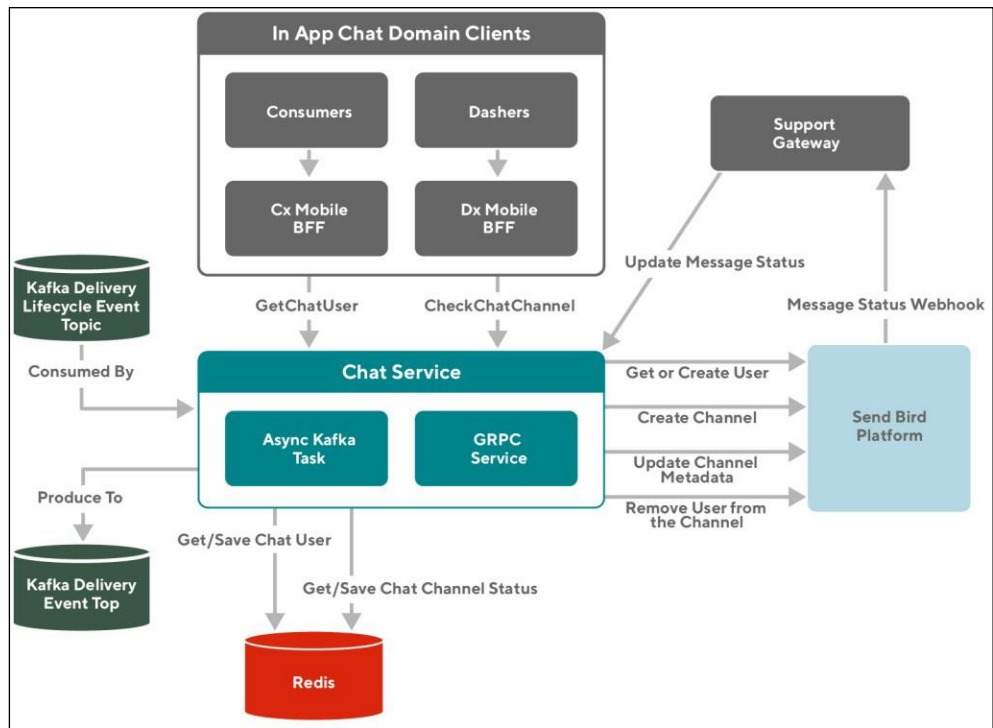
*“Building chat into our apps may seem redundant, as smartphones already support calling and texting. However, building our own chat client has several advantages over these external channels. Our chat client creates a*

*buffer between Dashers and customers, ensuring privacy for both parties, and lets us better resolve customer support issues.*

*Creating a chat client requires quite a bit of engineering and, given our past success integrating existing solutions, we began this project by evaluating third-party software. After settling on a chat technology, we integrated it into our platform and apps.”*

Regarding the integration of SendBird (see Exh 72) into the DoorDash iOS and Android apps, the article specifies the main aspects of the technical system design, how they integrated the SendBird UI into their custom apps, and the final results, stating specifically the following:

*“Our system design consists of four main components: mobile clients, chat service, data store, and SendBird SDKs. The in-app chat entry points have been added to all of DoorDash’s mobile clients. Mobile clients connect to the chat service to get the chat user and chat channels. The chat service handles communications between the data store and SendBird platform APIs. In the data store we maintain users and channels that get created by SendBird. The chat service uses SendBird to create users, chat channels, and channel metadata, and then stores that data.”*



*“[In the above figure, the DoorDash] ...in-app chat system design consists of four main components: mobile clients, chat service, data store, and SendBird SDKs. The chat service receives chat user and channel requests from the mobile clients, sending them to the SendBird platform. SendBird creates channels and users and updates the message status. The chat service also stores the chats in a Redis data store.”*

Note: Redis is an “...open source, in-memory data store used by millions of developers as a database, cache, streaming engine, and message broker” (see Exh

90).

For the DoorDash mobile apps (iOS and Android), the article explains how they built a “...a framework that serves as a wrapper around the SendBird UI SDK” and states the following:

*“On the mobile side we built a framework that serves as a wrapper around the SendBird UI SDK. The framework adds UI styling and configuration on top of the chat SDK UI. The framework is integrated in both consumer and Dasher mobile apps. Building the framework helped us to isolate the chat-related logic and maintain it in one place.*

*Integrating chat into our mobile apps required work on four separate codebases. We have the consumer and Dasher apps, with Android and iOS versions of each.*

*Because chat sessions are temporary events, we chose Redis as our data store, using it as a cache layer for the user info and chat channel status. Redis was also an easy choice, as it is already available in our cloud infrastructure.*

*SendBird stores the actual chat text on its platform, which is SOC 2 certified and GDPR compliant, ensuring security and privacy. A pipeline between SendBird and our customer service system lets authorized users view chat histories to help resolve support issues.”*

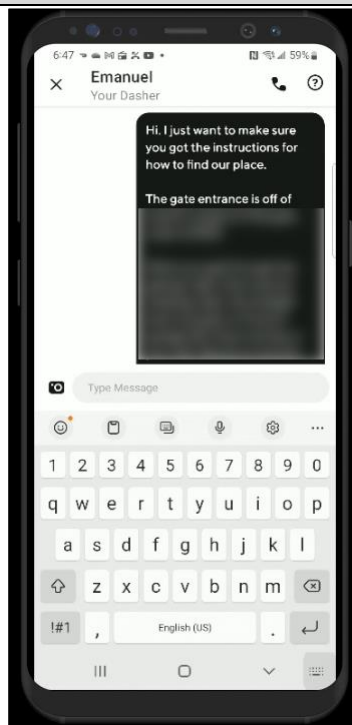
*The article includes with very interesting results integrating a custom chat technology into their mobile apps:*

*“Adding in-app chat to our consumer and Dasher apps decreased the number of orders showing as Never Delivered, a metric we use to measure how many deliveries were missed. One of the most common causes of Never Delivered is poor communication between a consumer and Dasher.”*

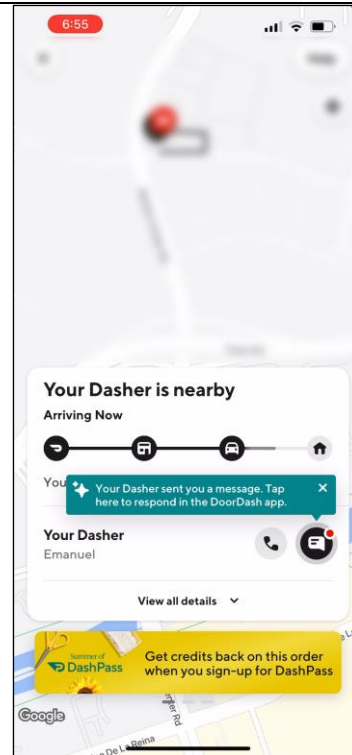
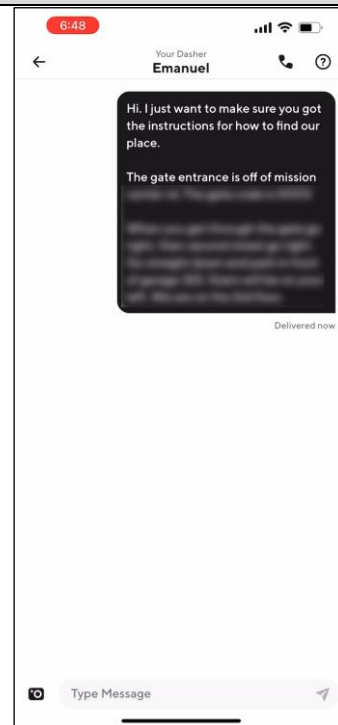
### **Order Tracking and Notification**

The same holds true for order notifications, order tracking and texting/chatting between the dasher and user. Below are a series of screens taken from one iPhone and one Android each tracking the same order placed by a user in the Android App. They depict the notifications and updates in the app for the user to be able to track their order. In this case, we show see text messages placed and sent by the user to the Dasher on the android app, being reflected the iOS app on an iPhone that is tracking the order. When the Dasher responds to the chat from the user, the user is notified on the android phone and on the iOS phone.

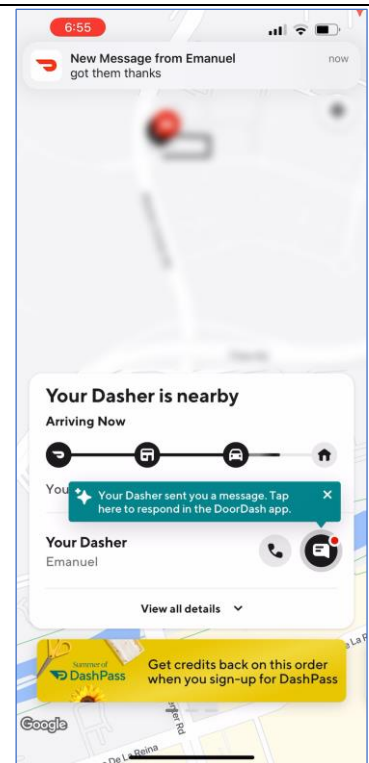
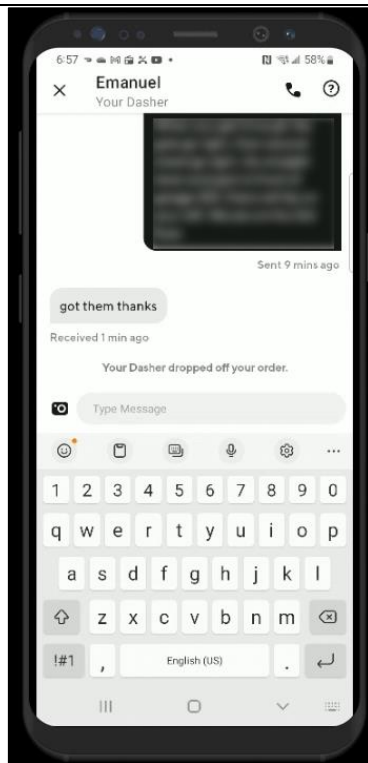
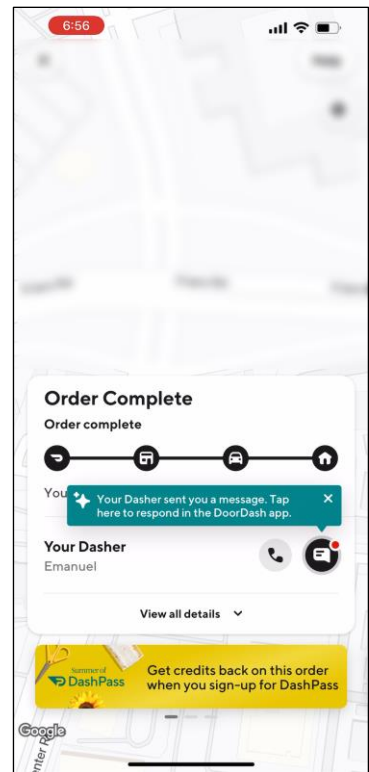
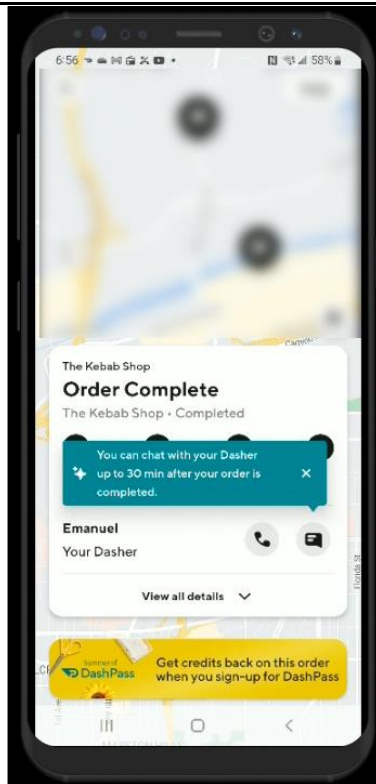
### Android DoorDash App



### iOS DoorDash App







**Business Manager App**

DoorDash offers the Business Manager app for iOS and Android. It lets restaurants "...track orders in progress, resolve issues, access support, monitor business performance, and get real-time notifications — all on your phone." Selective screenshots from the DoorDash Business Manager App Guide describes the app, and

it's features as below (See Exh 59, 62, 65). With the Business Manager App, managers can in real-time:

- “track sales, orders, and trends, for one or multiple stores
- change store status
- update menu hours
- view active orders
- call the customer or Dasher
- contact DoorDash Support
- mark items out of stock
- cancel an order”

INTRODUCTION

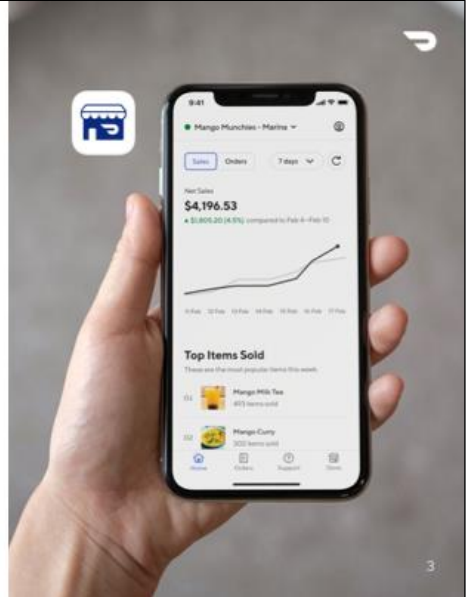
## DoorDash - Business Manager App

**Manage your DoorDash business right on your phone**

Running a business isn't easy, but it could definitely be a little *easier*.

The new DoorDash - Business Manager app lets you track orders in progress, resolve issues, access support, monitor business performance, and get real-time notifications — all on your phone.

This guide will walk you through downloading, installing, and using the new app.



INTRODUCTION

## A note on Point-of-Sale (POS) Integrations



### What's a POS integration?

A POS integration is a streamlined connection between your point-of-sale (POS) software and DoorDash's platform. This connection lets you receive DoorDash orders directly on your POS, so everything is in one place and there's no need to manually enter orders from one system into another.

### Why is the user flow different depending on whether or not I have a POS?

When businesses use a POS system, some of their store information is stored directly on that system instead of on DoorDash. This means that the user experience for stores using POS system differs for certain actions and updates.

Use your POS system to:	Use the DoorDash Business Manager app to:	Call DoorDash Support to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update your menu (items, modifiers, and photos)</li> <li>Change menu and store hours</li> <li>Mark items out of stock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive push notifications</li> <li>Track business health</li> <li>View active orders</li> <li>Call customer, dasher, or support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancel live orders</li> </ul>

Throughout this guide, sections with separate POS instructions will be marked using this tag: POS Integrations

Integration features vary by provider. Reach out to your integration provider or refer to these [help articles](#) for more information.

HOW TO

## Install the app - iOS

- 1 Download the app with [this link](#) or QR Code below.
- 2 Click on **Install** and let the app download.
- 3 Once installed, tap **Open** to launch the app for the first time.



Apple App Store



HOW TO

## Install the app - Android

- 1 Download the app with [this link](#) or QR Code below.
- 2 Click on **Install** and let the app download.
- 3 Once installed, tap **Open** to launch the app for the first time.



Google Play Store



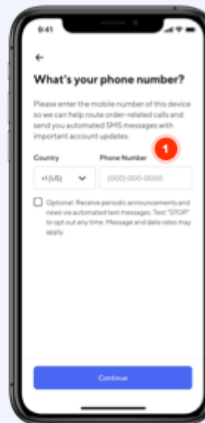
HOW TO

## Enable push notifications

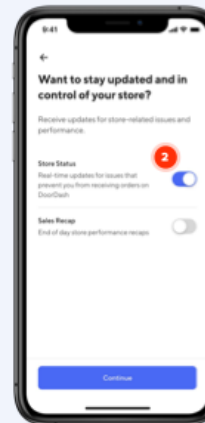
- 1 When you first log in, you'll be asked to provide your **phone number for authentication**. Once you've done that, tap Continue.
- 2 **Enable push notifications** in the toggle bar to receive real-time updates about store issues and end-of-day performance recaps. Tap Continue.
- 3 You'll see a pop-up asking you to allow **DoorDash Manager to send you notifications**. Be sure to select **OK** for full functionality.
- 4 If you select Don't Allow, you'll need to **re-enable notifications** via your device's Settings menu.

**Turn On Notifications**

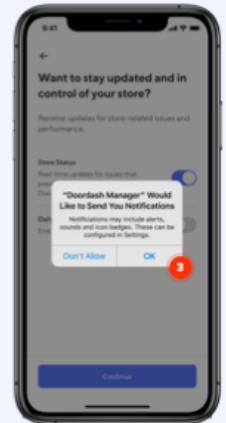
To receive our updates about your store, please enable push notifications from your device settings.



1st time authentication



Notifications selector

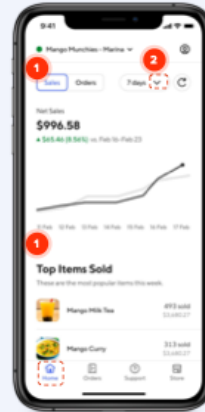


Accept device notifications

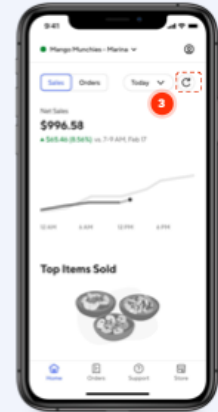
HOW TO  
**Track business health (single store)**

- 1 The Home tab of your Dashboard allows you to see **sales, orders, trends and top items sold** in a specific time range.
- 2 You'll have the option to choose from today, yesterday, 7 days, 30 days. Just tap the dropdown arrow.
- 3 If you select **today**, you'll be able to:
  - Monitor sales and orders in real time by tapping the refresh arrow
  - Analyze partial-day trends

Menu item performance is calculated at 7 days and 30 days, so to view that data just change the time range.



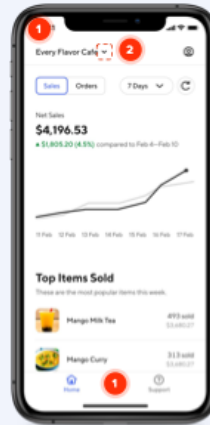
View top-line metrics and trends



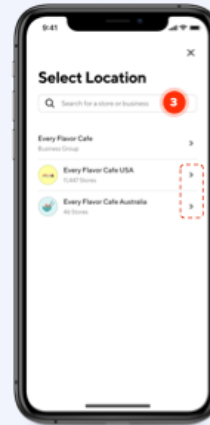
Monitor day-of performance

HOW TO  
**Track business health (multiple stores)**

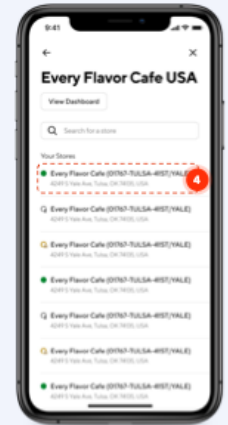
- 1 If you own **multiple locations**, the home screen will display metrics across all stores by default. You can confirm this by noting:
  - The business (or group) name at the top left
  - Your bottom navigation bar will only show 2 tabs (Home and Support)
- 2 To view **store-level metrics and features**, tap the arrow in the top navigation bar.
- 3 Depending on how your business was set up on DoorDash, it may take 1-2 taps to get to an individual store (tap the **arrow to navigate**). You can also locate the store in the **search bar**.
- 4 **Tap the store** you'd like to view and both the app dashboard and metrics will automatically refresh.



Business-level Dashboard



Select a business (if applicable)



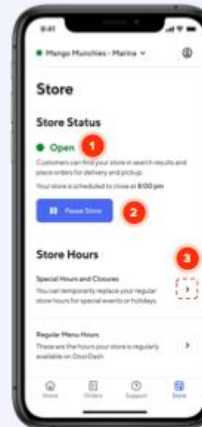
Select a store

HOW TO  
**Change store status**

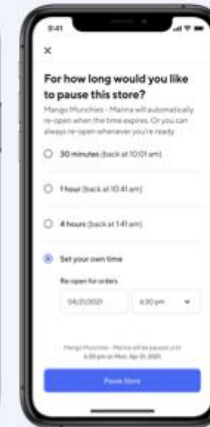
POS Integrations

- 1 You can view and change your store status (**open, paused, closed**) in the Store tab. If you have access to multiple stores, select the specific store from the dropdown menu.
- 2 Tap **Pause Store** to pause an open store and choose when it reopens (in an hour, the next day, etc.).
- 3 View or add special hours or closures by tapping the right-hand arrow next to **Special Hours and Closures**.

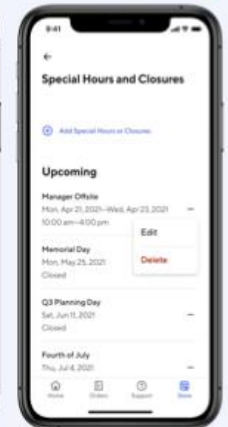
When you change your store status in the app, it will be reflected on the Tablet and Portal (and vice versa).



View status



Pause store



Special hours

\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend making special hours updates and closures using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.

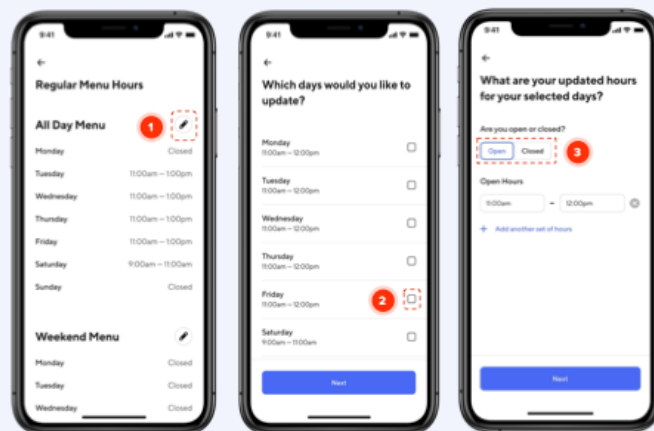
### HOW TO Update menu hours\*

POS Integrations

- From the Store tab (refer to previous page for a screenshot) you can update your menu hours by tapping the right-hand arrow next to **Regular Menu Hours**.
- If you have multiple menus for your store, scroll down to find the specific menu. Then tap the **pencil to edit**.
- Check the box** next to the day(s) of the week you'd like to update the menu hours for and tap **Next**.

Indicate whether the new hours reflect when you're open or closed by clicking on the top toggle. Then **tap on the start or end time** and select the desired time from the dropdown. Tap **Next** and then **Confirm**.

\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend updating menu hours using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.



Edit menu hours

Day of week

Start and end time

### HOW TO View active orders

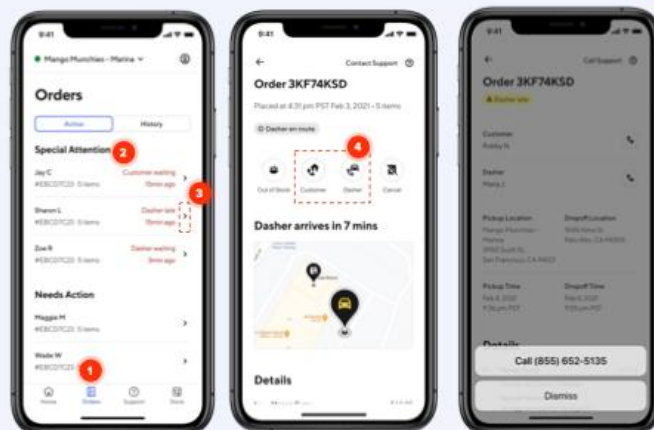
- Tap on the Orders button** in the bottom navigation to view active orders. For already completed orders, you can also toggle to History.

- Note the order status** on the right-side to see if an order needs attention.

- Dasher late**
- Dasher en route**
- Dasher arriving**
- Dasher waiting**
- Delivered**
- Customer pickup**
- Customer arriving**
- Customer picked up**

- See order details** by tapping on the right-hand arrow by the individual order.

- Call a customer or Dasher directly** by tapping the phone icon.



Orders

Order details

Call customer or Dasher

### HOW TO Call the customer or Dasher\*

POS Integrations

If you use a Tablet protocol, you can continue to call customers or Dashers for in-progress orders by tapping the phone icon or Issue with Order.

Now you can also call from the app by **clicking on the phone icon by the customer's or Dasher's name**.

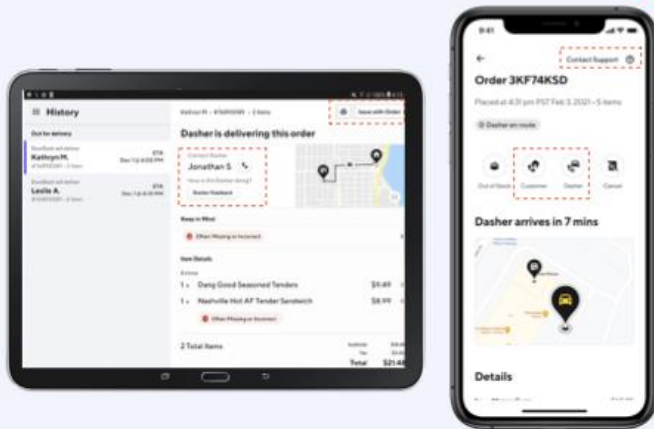
Common reasons to call a customer or Dasher:

- Out-of-stock item
- Clarification on special instructions
- Order running late
- Dasher arrives early
- Dasher waiting but not coming inside

Afterwards, if you need to make any requested **order changes**, you can do so by chatting with our Support team — just tap **Contact Support** at the top right.

Your Tablet is still the best way to adjust prep time or mark an order ready for pickup.\*

\*If you use a POS integration, there's no need to mark orders ready for pickup; they will be confirmed and assigned a Dasher automatically.

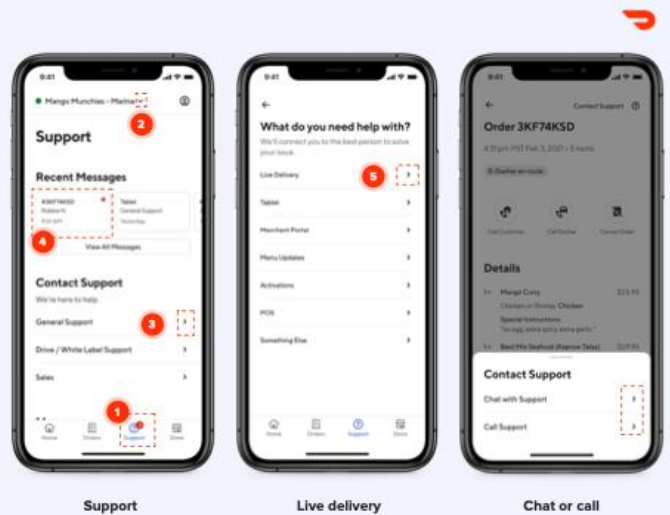


Using Tablet to call customer or Dasher

Call customer or Dasher

### HOW TO Contact Support

- 1 The **Support icon** is always accessible on the bottom navigation.
- 2 If you have access to multiple stores, be sure to select the right store from the dropdown.
- 3 To start a new request, tap **General Support** and then select the nature of your question in the next screen.
- 4 If you'd like to reopen a previous conversion, you can do so by tapping one of the Recent Messages.
- 5 For any issues with in-progress orders, tap **Live Delivery**. You can then choose if you'd like to **call Support** or **chat with Support**.



Support

Live delivery

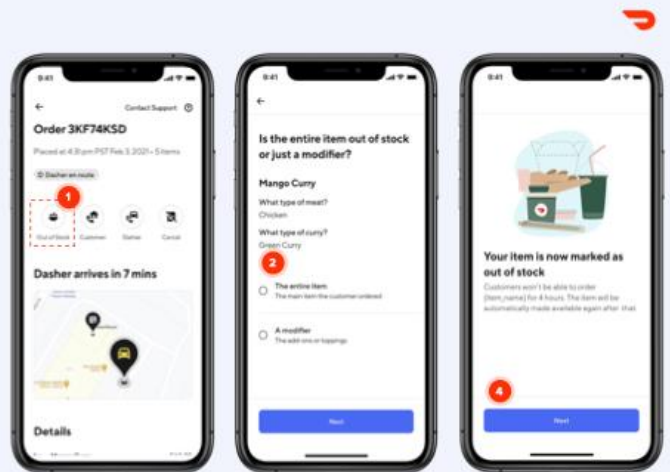
Chat or call

### HOW TO Mark out of stock

POS Integrations

- 1 Click on an active order to note when an item is **out of stock**.
- 2 Based on the order details, you'll select which **item or modifier** is out of stock.
- 3 Click on Next to **choose how long it will be out of stock** — hours, until the end of the day, or indefinitely. The item will automatically be made available after the selected time. You are also able to mark the item back in stock manually on your Tablet or POS.
- 4 Handle the **active order** in question by tapping Next to **chat with Support**. They'll get in touch with the customer to confirm if they want to replace the out-of-stock item or remove the item.

\*If you use a POS protocol, we recommend marking items out of stock using your POS. When you make these changes via the app, they may be overwritten during a POS sync.



Active order

Select item or modifier

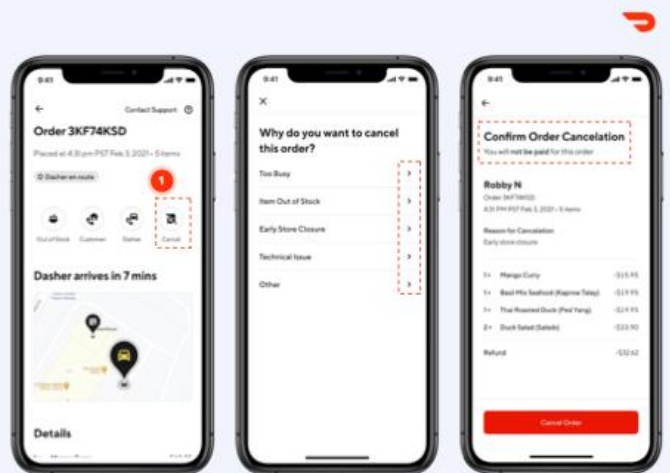
Chat for live order help

### HOW TO Cancel a live order\*

POS Integrations

- 1 If you're not able to fill an active order, you can choose to **cancel** it from the order details.
- 2 **Provide more detail** on why you can't fill the order so we can help you with next steps.
- 3 If you choose to cancel the order, we'll **confirm** this with you and let the customer know. As a reminder, cancellations that you initiate will **not be paid** for, even if you already prepared the food.

\*This feature is not available on POS order protocol. If you're using a POS system and need to cancel a live order, contact DoorDash Support.



Cancel a live order

Tell us what's going on

Confirmation

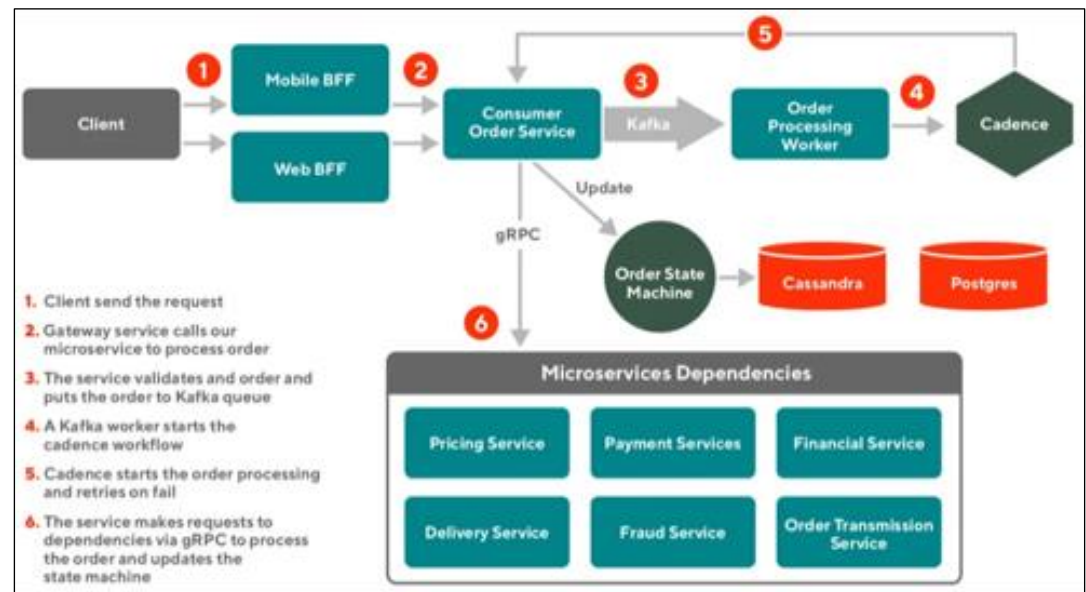
## Checkout Process Architecture

In the engineering blog article “Building a More Reliable Checkout Service at Scale with Kotlin” (see Exh. 78) the DoorDash development team explains how they reimplemented the customer checkout process into a new Kotlin microservices architecture to increase the DoorDash platforms performance, reliability, and scalability. As they state:

*“...[t]he consumer checkout flow is one of the most critical flows on the DoorDash food ordering platform. The flow is responsible for submitting consumers’ order carts, processing payments, and connecting the order to our logistics system.”*

They describe this new architecture with this detailed diagram stating that:

*“...[our] re-engineered checkout flow takes advantage of our new microservice architecture’s components. Cassandra, a distributed database, has replaced Postgres, and become our primary data storage. Kafka is used to decouple the complex workflow. Cadence helps us build fault-oblivious business logic” (see Exh. 78).*



This diagram depicts the master database through the Order State Machine which gets its data from the Casandra database. The order lifecycle flow depicted in the above diagram is as follows according to the article:

1. *“The clients (web/mobile) send requests to our gateway microservice to checkout an order.*
2. *The gateway microservice calls the newly built order service.*
3. *The order service fetches data associated with the order and validates the item, merchant, and delivery availability. Then it materializes the order into a Cassandra database and drops off a Kafka message in the queue,*

indicating the order has been submitted.

4. The Kafka consumers poll order submission events and create a Cadence workflow to initialize the order processing.
5. Cadence calls an order service endpoint to start the order processing.
6. The consumer order service starts its state machine to process the order. In each state machine step, such as performing a payment or creating a delivery within our logistics systems, the consumer order service interacts with a related microservice using gRPC and updates the order we stored in the Cassandra database.
7. The client checks the order processing state using a pull model. The client polls an endpoint on the order service, which looks up the order state in the Cassandra table and returns a success if the order processing has finished all of the state machine's steps. If the order processing fails, Cadence retries it."

### Dasher Dispatch Engine with Intelligent Machine Learning Technology

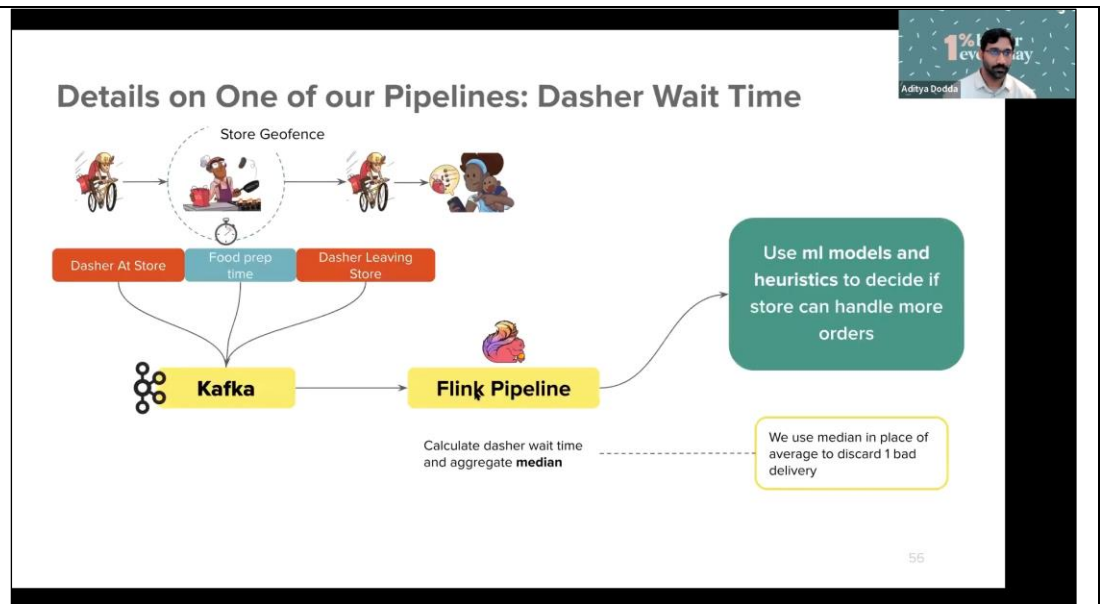
Pipelines for order completion logic is confirmed and admitted in these screenshots take from the video presentation "DoorDash Technical Showcase Event: Logistics Team" (see Exh #49) and as stated in this video as below.

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Some of our Pipelines" with a small video inset of Aditya Dodda in the top right corner. The slide is divided into three sections:

- Dasher wait time:** Illustrates a Dasher on a bicycle with a clock icon, indicating the time taken for delivery.
- Kitchen capacity:** Shows a bar chart titled "Influx of orders" with categories "Low", "Ideal", and "High". Below the chart, it states "Kitchen capacity varies over time" and includes an illustration of a chef cooking.
- Other metrics we track:** Lists several metrics:
  - Order cancellations
  - POS outages
  - Store closures
  - Merchant tablet activity

The slide number "55" is visible in the bottom right corner.





### Multi-Modes of Communication

DoorDash affirms in the merchant support document “Which order protocol works best for your business” (see Exh 112) that DoorDash merchants/partners can receive orders through multiple modes of communication including:

- “Your existing point-of-sale (POS) system via an integration
- A DoorDash tablet or your own Android tablet using the Order Manager app
- Email”

This document presents a table that specifies which mobile, tablet or web app is best to use for a given features. Below are screenshots of this specification (see Exh 112):

	Direct POS Integration (POS protocol)	Middleware Integration (POS protocol)	Tablet	Email
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Popular with high-medium volume stores (~300+ orders per month)</p> <p>Great operational efficiency</p> <p>Most preferred</p>		<p>Popular with medium-low volume stores (60-300 orders per month)</p> <p>Good operational efficiency</p>	<p>Suited for low volume stores (less than 60 orders per month)</p> <p>Lowest operational efficiency</p> <p>Least preferred</p>
<b>Best For</b>	<p>Businesses of all sizes, from quick-service to full-service, with an existing POS system.</p>	<p>Businesses of all sizes, from quick-service to full-service, with an existing POS system that does not support integration. Also for businesses using multiple third-party delivery providers.</p>	<p>Businesses of all sizes without a POS system or where POS integration is not available.</p>	<p>Small businesses that do not have a POS system and/or efficient internet connectivity.</p>
<b>It Provides</b>	<p>An easy, seamless way to manage delivery and pickup orders using your POS.</p>	<p>An easy, seamless way to manage delivery and pickup orders using your POS.</p>	<p>Quick order management, access to Dasher status monitoring, item availability updates, and real-time prep time adjustment.</p>	<p>Manual work to receive, confirm, and update orders.</p>
<b>Country Availability</b>	<p>Varies by provider</p>	<p>Varies by provider</p>	<p>All markets</p>	<p>All markets</p>

Functionalities				
Receive Delivery and Pickup Orders	✓	✓	✓	✓
Receive Scheduled Orders	✓	✓	✓	✓
Managed Menu Changes	✓	✓	Merchant Portal	Merchant Portal
Menu Item modifiers	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
Manage Menu Photos	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
Manage Prep Times	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	×
Track DoorDash Business Health	✓	Varies by provider; available on Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
Pricing Merchant charges/fees paid to DoorDash	<b>FREE</b> Some providers charge a fee for 3rd party integrations. Reach out to your provider for details	<b>FREE</b> Some providers charge a fee for 3rd party integrations. Reach out to your provider for details	\$6/ WEEK	<b>FREE</b>
Extra Hardware	None	None	DoorDash or Personal Android Tablet	Computer or tablet

<b>Menu Management Features</b>				
<b>Item 86'ing (Item OOS in real-time)</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Manage Store Hours</b>	✓	✓	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Manage Store Holiday/Special Hours</b>	✓	✓	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Update Menu Hours</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
<b>Separate and Day-part Menus</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Special Instructions*</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Menu Item Sort Order</b>	✓	✓	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Menu Item Level Hours**</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal
<b>Price Override/Inflation</b>	Varies by provider	Varies by provider	✓	Merchant Portal

Live Operations Features				
Busy Kitchen	Contact DoorDash Support	Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Contact DoorDash Support
Temporarily Pause Store	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal	✓	Business Manager app or Merchant Portal
Contact Customer	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Cancel/Refund Customer	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Dasher Updates	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support	Business Manager app or Contact DoorDash Support	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support
Contact DoorDash Merchant Support	Business Manager app, phone, or email	Business Manager app, Merchant Portal, phone, or email	✓	Business Manager app or contact DoorDash Support

Furthermore, in the merchant support document “How do I receive orders with DoorDash?” DoorDash affirms (see Exh 113):

*“If you would prefer orders to come through a tablet, all orders will come through DoorDash's Order Manager App on Android tablets.*

- *With the tablet, you can see:*
- *Sections for each order stage lifecycle to easily identify where an order is*
- *Scheduled order timing when it appears in-app is changing (used to show up/print immediately)*
- *Cancellations won't just disappear anymore*

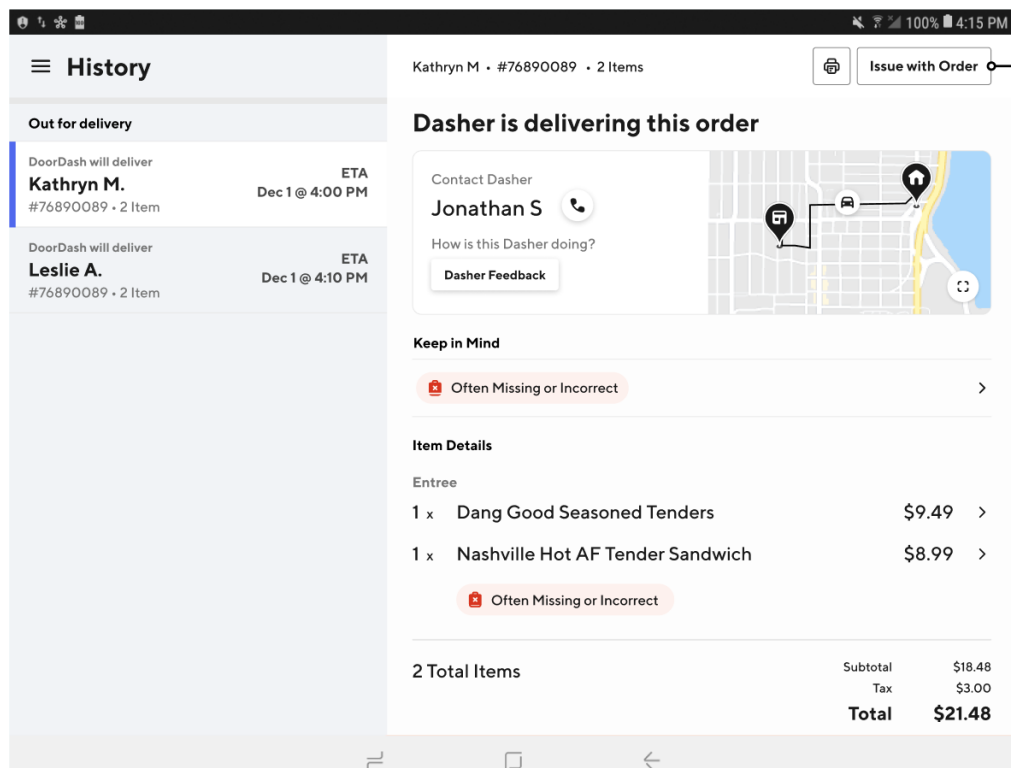
- *Tags for scheduled orders, large orders, canceled orders, modified orders, customer pickup*
- *Item count per order*
- *Large/clearer map and Dasher location information*

*You can receive orders by POS, email, or email/fax. However, you will not be able to receive orders from phone+tablet or email+fax.*

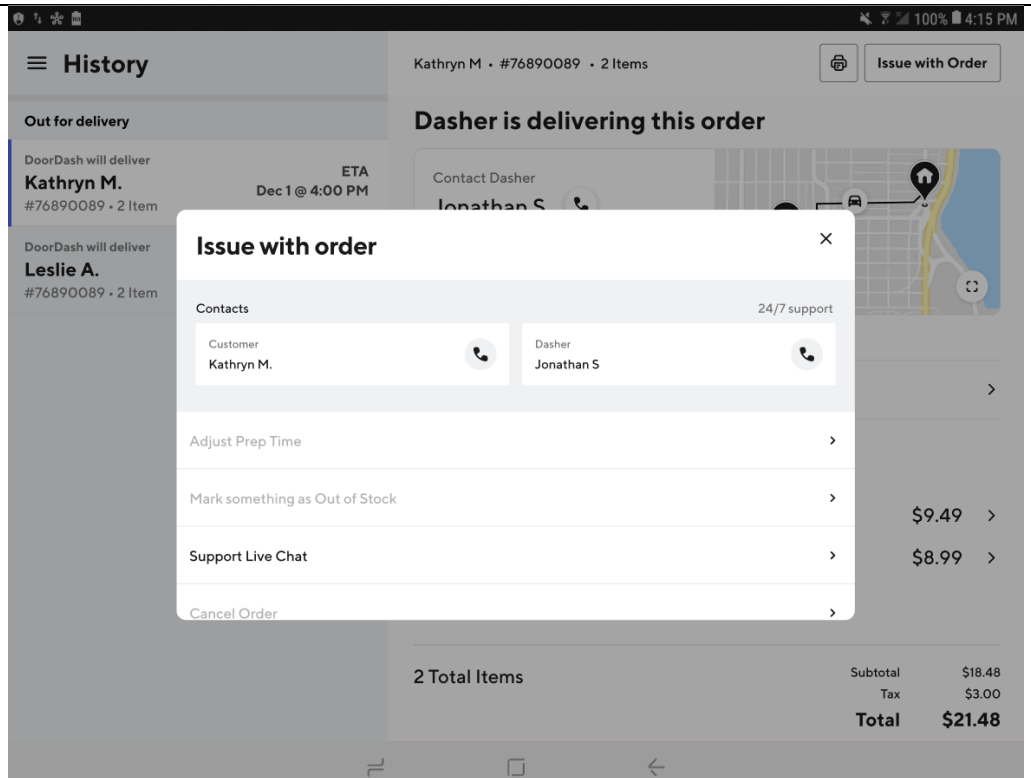
*DoorDash can also place a follow-up automated call to ensure that all orders were received.”*

The DoorDash Support article “How can I contact the Customer or Dasher through the tablet” (see Exh 114) instructs the DoorDash merchant how to communicate with a Dasher (delivery driver) or Customer for an order that’s in process or has been picked up, should any questions arise. According to the article, the merchant uses the tablet and:

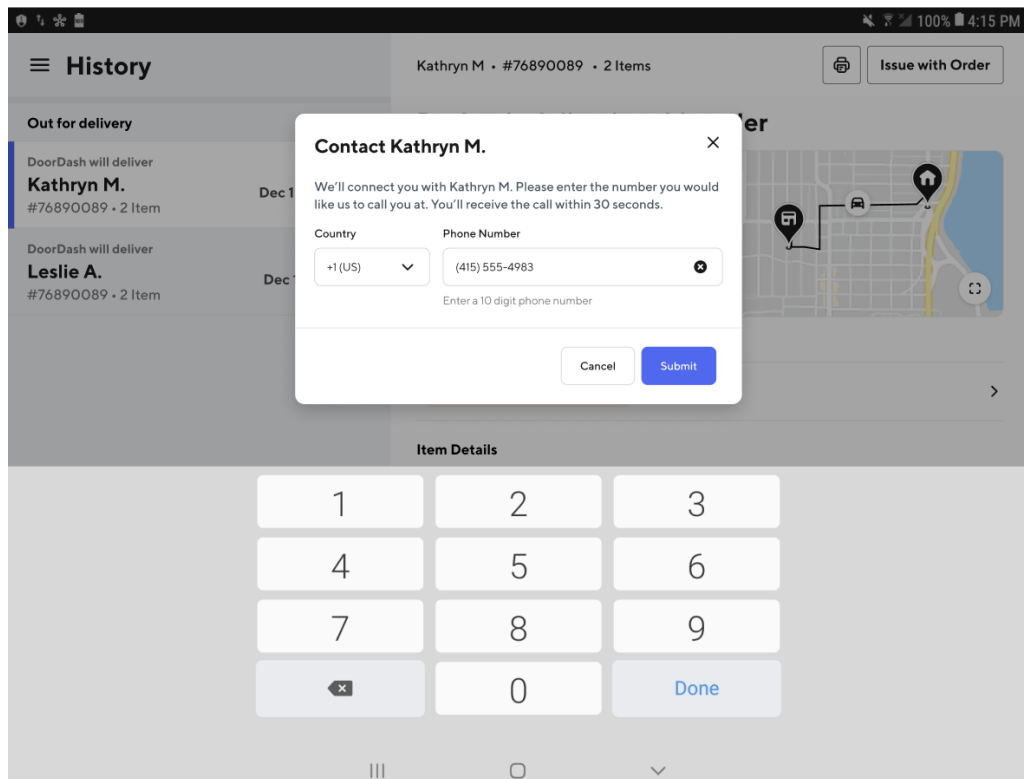
*“...On the Order History page, tap on the Issue with Order button in the top right corner.”*



*“Next, tap on either the Customer or Dasher that you would like to contact.*



*“Next, enter the phone number you would like to use to be connected to either the customer or Dasher. Tap Submit and we will call you on the number you enter within 30 seconds to connect your call!”*



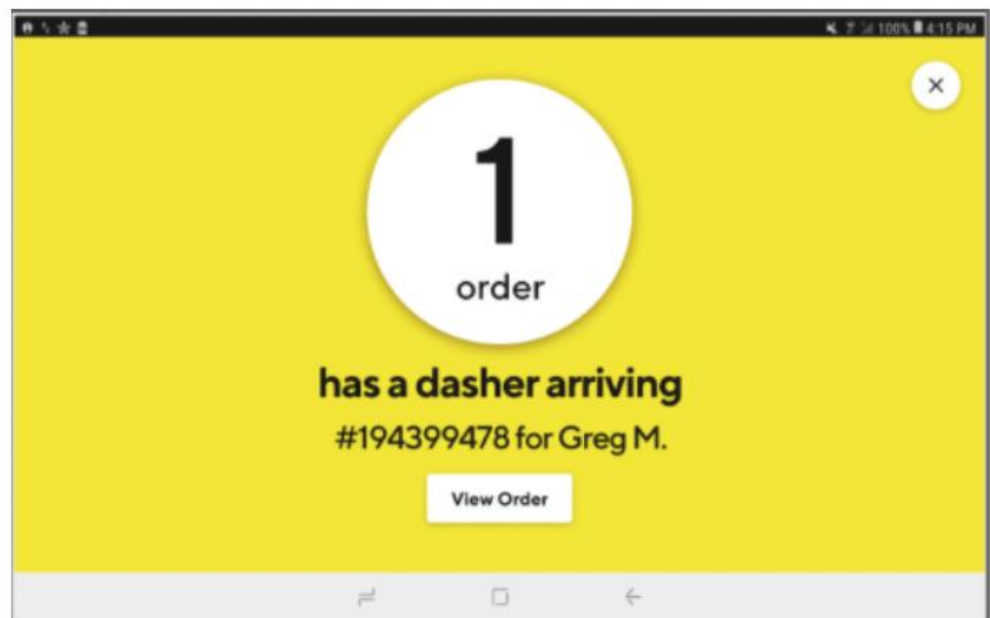
The DoorDash Merchant Support article *“How can I tell if my Dasher is arriving or waiting”* (see Exh 115), discusses how merchants receive real-time notifications on their DoorDash Tablet:

*“...when a Dasher is nearby to pickup an order! The new Dasher Arriving feature will send you a secondary chime and visual cue that will alert when a Dasher is 5 minutes away. With this feature, Merchants will now know exactly when to start preparing and bagging those final items (cold drinks, ice cream, fries, etc) right before a Dasher's arrival, preserving food quality and also reducing overall wait times!”*

**Notification**

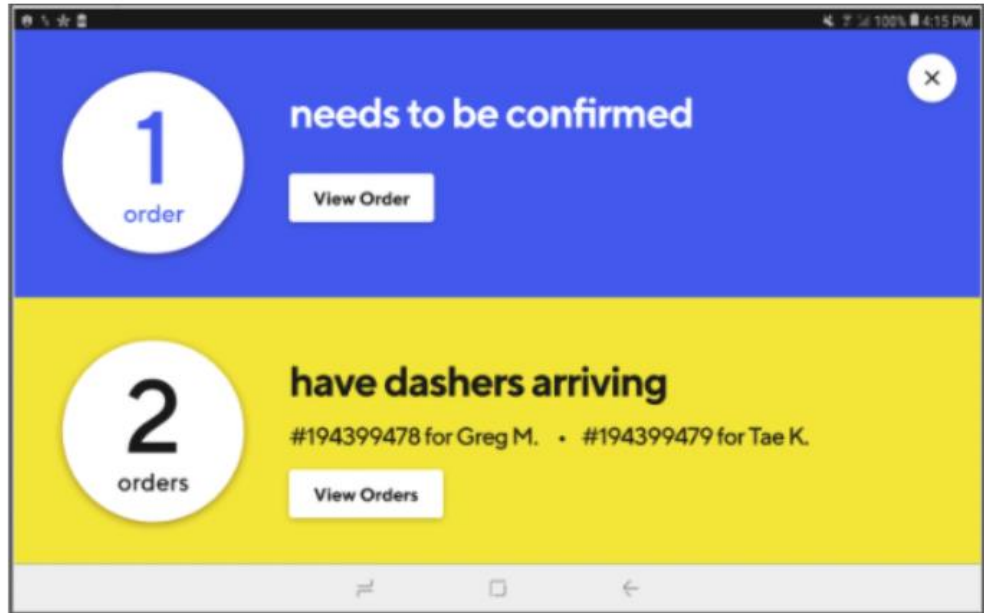
Once a Dasher is 5 minutes away, a full screen take-over will appear in yellow notifying staff on an approaching Dasher

Note: A unique chime will sound, which will help staff differentiate between a normal incoming order versus an incoming Dasher.



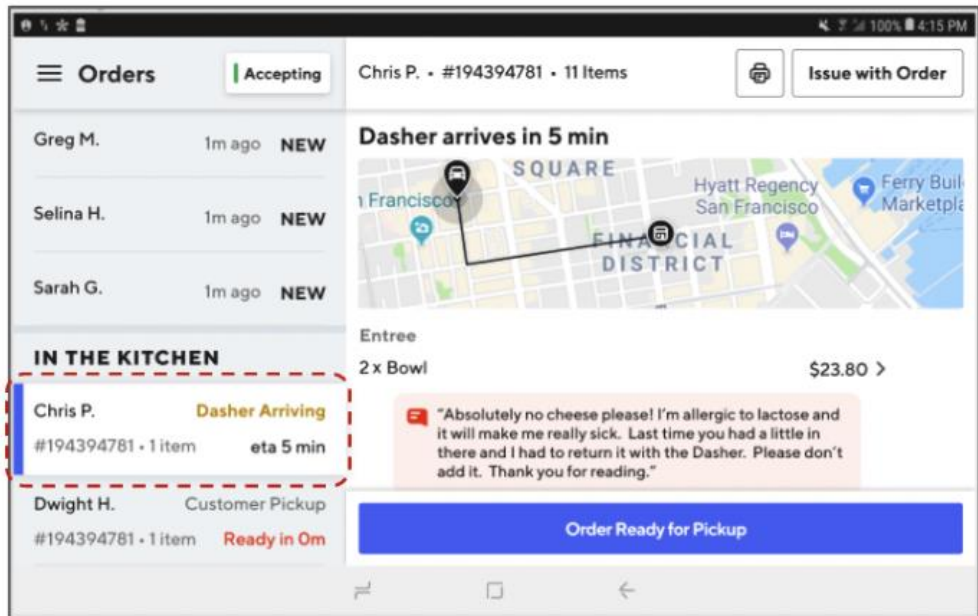


If there are new orders and Dashers arriving at the same time, the screen will appear as below, and the chime for "new order" will alarm. You will also be able to see which orders have Dashers coming for them (Customer name(s) shown).



**Dasher Arriving Label**

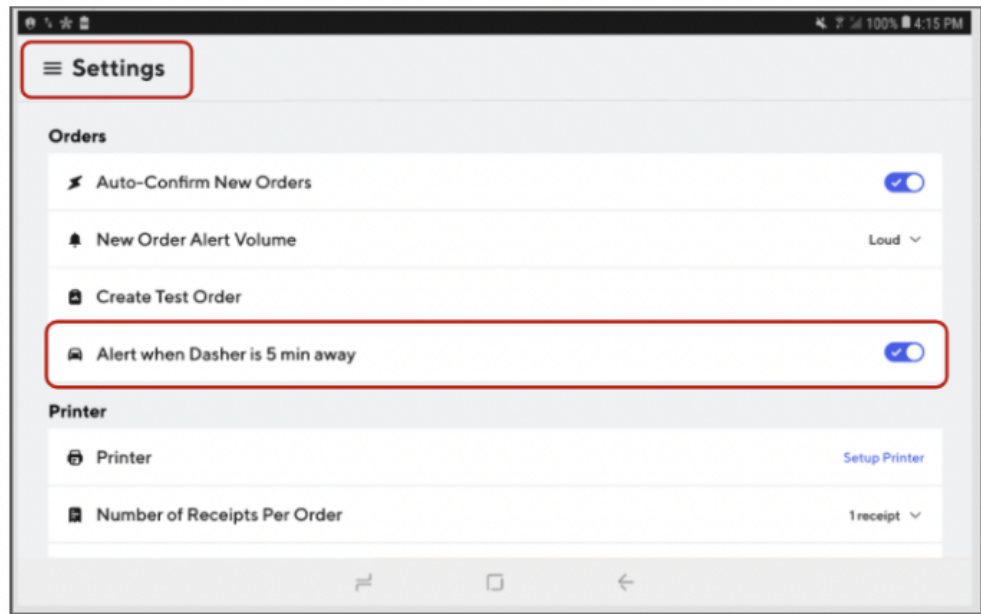
Within each order, there will be a Dasher Arriving label with eta x min shown, counting down until the Dasher arrives.



### Feature Settings

Enter the flow directly in the tablet by selecting Settings from the main navigation page

Settings → Alert when Dasher is 5 min away → Toggle On / Off



In the DoorDash merchant support article “Can I have a tablet and also still get orders through email/fax/phone calls” (see Exh 118), DoorDash states the following:

*"[The Merchant] ...can receive DoorDash orders on a tablet and get orders through email or fax at the same time. As long as your tablet is logged in, you will continue to receive orders."*

### DoorDash’s Unified Chat Experience

The DoorDash engineering team stated in an engineering blog post, titled **Building a Unified Chat Experience at DoorDash**, how they successfully integrated chat into their overall system, addressing the challenges and strategies employed to create a unified chat experience. Their implementation aligns with MFCCS as it provides a centralized system layer architecture enhancing communication between the web server and multiple wireless handheld devices, each operating on distinct mobile systems thus allowing customers to communicate with customer support and dashers. (See Exh 102)

DoorDash recognized the crucial need to address customer issues on a large scale, leading them to acknowledge the essential nature of a unified chat feature. Their initial challenge was a fragmented chat system, which was scattered across various user groups and platforms, causing duplicated efforts and central adoption of best practices to be challenging.

By leveraging the architecture MFCCS, DoorDash could centralize its chat functionalities, allowing for seamless interactions between consumers, Dashers, and merchants. The MFCCS would facilitate the web server's ability to communicate

with diverse handheld devices, presenting mobile-compatible versions of the hospitality application. This integration is crucial for enabling user-initiated actions and subsequent selection of choices directly from the touchscreens of various devices, fostering a multi-modal, multi-protocol communication environment.

According to the engineering article, a significant objective for DoorDash was to streamline their support processes through automation, allowing customers to retrieve information through the app itself, thus minimizing the need for human support interaction. They aimed to develop a single chat support platform that would ensure consistent user experiences across different platforms and facilitate the reuse of components.

In building this unified platform, DoorDash created a single chat implementation that functioned for both customer support and communication between consumers and Dashers. This system, powered by Sendbird, was directly integrated into the consumer and Dasher apps, providing a uniform experience across all DoorDash chats and allowing for shared enhancements across different chat flows.

The backend system was strategically designed with multiple layers, distinguishing between internal services and third-party functionalities such as chat natural language processing. This separation expedited development by eliminating the need to create distinct, non-essential features.

Integration with their Decision Engine platform was another crucial step, which enabled operations to be automated, such as order updates, issuing credits, and personalized messaging. This significantly decreased the dependency on manual operations. DoorDash also carefully monitored several key performance indicators, including feedback from agents and customers, error rates, customer satisfaction, average handle time, first contact resolution, and manual tasks per order.

The outcomes of this updated chat support system, according to the article, were noteworthy, with reduced escalation rates and improved customer satisfaction. The automation led to a decrease in manual interactions per delivery, and customers were able to solve their problems more quickly, sometimes without the need for manual assistance. The time needed to implement additional automation was also reduced, owing to the common platform processing. Moreover, the common UI layers ensured that the chat feature was seamlessly integrated into the applications (iOS and Android), providing a consistent brand experience across all platforms.

The advancements DoorDash has made in their chat system encapsulate the essence of the Middleware/Framework Communications Control Software (MFCCS) described in the patent claim. By creating a unified chat platform that seamlessly integrates with multiple user interfaces and operating systems, DoorDash has effectively embodied the centralized system layer architecture that MFCCS envisions. Their backend, which differentiates between core and third-party functionalities, mirrors the multi-layered approach of MFCCS, allowing for efficient, scalable communication across various devices. Moreover, the phased rollout and meticulous performance monitoring align with the adaptive, intelligent operational capabilities that MFCCS aims to provide. This demonstrates a real-world application of the patent's claim, showcasing a system that not only supports multi-mode communication but also enhances user experience and operational efficiency in a dynamic hospitality market.

	<p>The accused instrumentality meets this limitation under the doctrine of equivalents because the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. For example, the claim language pertains to the integration of at least one web server network with the MFCCS in a hospitality scenario. This integration enables the network to execute hospitality application task requests with handheld users using multiple communication modes. Notably, the system can seamlessly transition to alternative hospitality entities when inventory unavailability is detected. This operational efficiency is achieved through rule-based intelligence, preventing repeated attempts with unresponsive entities. As a result, the interconnected web server network conserves computing resources and reduces computing time by avoiding futile communication efforts with known-to-fail hospitality entities, addressing the core elements of the claim language effectively.</p>
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