

DOLBY'S INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS – '815 PATENT
Exhibit C-07: U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")

As demonstrated in the claim chart below, the Asserted Claims of the '815 patent are invalid (a) under one or more sections of 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated by Stefik '980 and (b) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Stefik '980 standing alone and as set forth herein, and/or combined with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, admitted prior art, and/or the additional prior art references identified in the '815 patent section of Dolby's Invalidity Contentions, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference into this chart. Although the following charts illustrate where Stefik '980 discloses the preambles of the asserted claims, Dolby does not imply by these contentions that the preambles are claim limitations.

'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
[42.pre]	A method for managing at least one use of a file of electronic data, the method including:	Stefik '980 discloses a method for managing at least one use of a file of electronic data. For example, Stefik '980 discloses: 3:51-4:5 ("A system for controlling use and distribution of digital works is disclosed. A digital work is any written, aural, graphical or video based work including computer programs that has been translated to or created in a digital form, and which can be recreated using suitable rendering means such as software programs. The present invention allows the owner of a digital work to attach usage rights to the work. The usage rights for the work define how it may be used and distributed. Digital works and their usage rights are stored in a secure repository. Digital works may only be accessed by other secure repositories. Usage rights for a digital work are embodied in a flexible and extensible usage rights grammar. Conceptually, a right in the usage rights grammar is a label attached to a predetermined behavior and conditions to exercising the right. For example, a COPY right denotes that a copy of the digital work may be made. A condition to exercising the right is the requester must pass certain security criteria. Conditions may also be attached to limit the right itself. For example, a LOAN right may be defined so as to limit the duration of which a work may be LOANed. Conditions may also include requirements that fees be paid.") 6:18-7:5 ("Overview A system for controlling use and distribution of digital works is disclosed. The present invention is directed to supporting commercial transactions involving

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		digital works. The transition to digital works profoundly and fundamentally changes how creativity and commerce can work. It changes the cost of transporting or storing works because digital property is almost "massless." Digital property can be transported at electronic speeds and requires almost no warehousing. Keeping an unlimited supply of virtual copies on hand requires essentially no more space than keeping one copy on hand. The digital medium also lowers the costs of alteration, reuse and billing. There is a market for digital works because creators are strongly motivated to reuse portions of digital works from others rather than creating their own completely. This is because it is usually so much easier to use an existing stock photo or music clip than to create a new one from scratch. Herein the terms "digital work", "work" and "content" refer to any work that has been reduced to a digital representation. This would include any audio, video, text, or multimedia work and any accompanying interpreter (e.g. software) that may be required for recreating the work. The term composite work refers to a digital work comprised of a collection of other digital works. The term "usage rights" or "rights" is a term which refers to rights granted to a recipient of a digital work. Generally, these rights define how a digital work can be used and if it can be further distributed. Each usage right may have one or more specified conditions which must be satisfied before the right may be exercised. A Glossary of the terms used herein is provided at the end of the specification. A key feature of the present invention is that usage rights are permanently "attached" to the digital work. Copies made of a digital work will also have usage rights attached. Thus, the usage rights and any associated fees assigned by a creator and subsequent distributor will always remain with a digital work. The enforcement elements of the present invention are embodied in repositories. Among other things, repositories are used to store digital works, control access to digital works, bill for access to digital works and maintain the security and integrity of the system.

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		The combination of attached usage rights and repositories enable distinct advantages over prior systems. As noted in the prior art, payment of fees are primarily for the initial access. In such approaches, once a work has been read, computational control over that copy is gone. Metaphorically, "the content genie is out of the bottle and no more fees can be billed." In contrast, the present invention never separates the fee descriptions from the work. Thus, the digital work genie only moves from one trusted bottle (repository) to another, and all uses of copies are potentially controlled and billable.") 7:6-37 ("FIG. 1 is a high level flowchart omitting various details but which demonstrates the basic operation of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, a creator creates a digital work, step 101. The creator will then determine appropriate usage rights and fees, attach them to the digital work, and store them in Repository 1, step 102. The determination of appropriate usage rights and fees will depend on various economic factors. The digital work remains securely in Repository 1 until a request for access is received. The request for access begins with a session initiation by another repository. Here a Repository 2 initiates a session with Repository 1, step 103. As will be described in greater detail below, this session initiation includes steps which helps to insure that the respective repositories are trustworthy. Assuming that a session can be established, Repository 2 may then request access to the Digital Work for a stated purpose, step 104. The purpose may be, for example, to print the digital work or to obtain a copy of the digital work. The purpose will correspond to a specific usage right. In any event, Repository 1 checks the usage rights associated with the digital work to determine if the access to the digital work may be granted, step 105. The check of the usage rights essentially involves a determination of whether a right associated with the access request has been attached to the digital work and if all conditions associated with the right are satisfied. If the access is denied, repository 1 terminates the session with an error message, step 106. If access is granted, repository 1 transmits the digital work to repository 2, step 107. Once the digital work has been transmitted to repository 2, repository 1 and 2 each generate billing information for the access which is

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		transmitted to a credit server, step 108. Such double billing reporting is done to insure against attempts to circumvent the billing process.")

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		<pre> graph TD 101[Creator Creates A Digital Work] --> 102[Usage Rights Attached To Digital Work and Deposited In Repository 1] 102 --> 103[Repository 2 Initiates A Session With Repository 1] 103 --> 104[Repository 2 Requests Access To Digital Work for A Stated Purpose] 104 --> 105[Repository 1 Checks Usage Rights of Digital Work To Determine If Access May Be Granted] 105 -- Access Denied --> 106[Repository 1 Terminates Session with Error] 105 -- Access Granted --> 107[Repository 1 Transmits Digital Work To Repository 2] 107 --> 108[Repository 1 and 2 Each Generate Billing Information And Transmit To Credit Server] </pre> Fig. 1 Figure 1 (“ 42:25-43:4 (“The Install Transaction

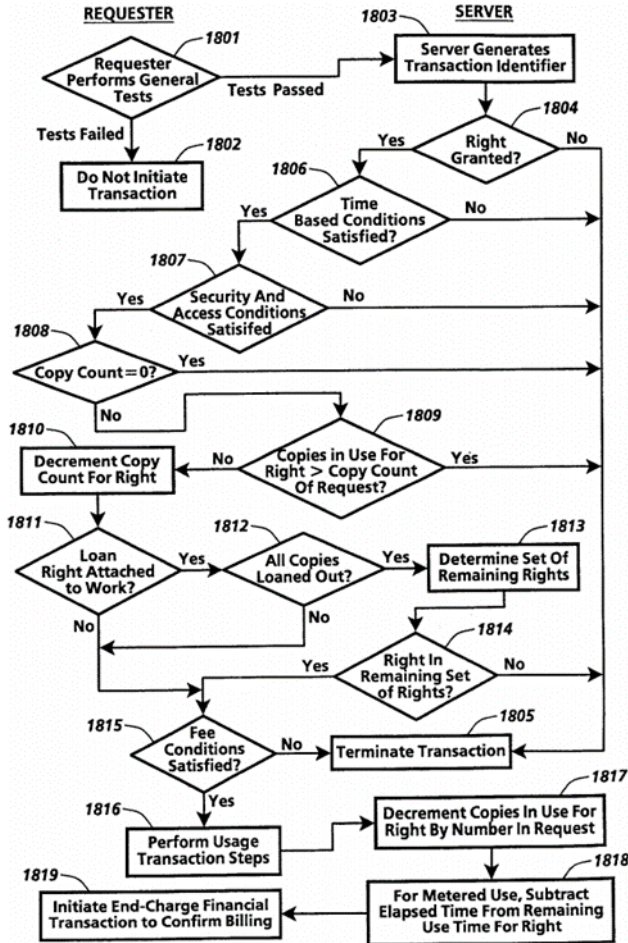
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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed. The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.")

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		 Fig. 18 Figure 18 (“ 5:56-6:14 (“Examples of Sets of Usage Rights REPOSITORY TRANSACTIONS

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		Message Transmission Session Initiation Transactions Billing Transactions Usage Transactions Transmission Protocol The Copy Transaction The Transfer Transaction The Loan Transaction The Play Transaction The Print Transaction The Backup Transaction The Restore Transaction The Delete Transaction The Directory Transaction The Folder Transaction The Extract Transaction The Embed Transaction The Edit Transaction The Authorization Transaction The Install Transaction The Uninstall Transaction")

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		<i>See also</i> Abstract, 6:36-56, 51:1-5, 51:64-67. To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.
[42.a]	receiving a request to use the file in a predefined manner;	Stefik ’980 discloses receiving a request to use the file in a predefined manner. For example, Stefik ’980 discloses: 6:18-7:5 (“Overview A system for controlling use and distribution of digital works is disclosed. The present invention is directed to supporting commercial transactions involving digital works. The transition to digital works profoundly and fundamentally changes how creativity and commerce can work. It changes the cost of transporting or storing works because digital property is almost “massless.” Digital property can be transported at electronic speeds and requires almost no warehousing. Keeping an unlimited supply of virtual copies on hand requires essentially no more space than keeping one copy on hand. The digital medium also lowers the costs of alteration, reuse and billing. There is a market for digital works because creators are strongly motivated to reuse portions of digital works from others rather than creating their own completely. This is because it is usually so much easier to use an existing stock photo or music clip than to create a new one from scratch. Herein the terms “digital work”, “work” and “content” refer to any work that has been reduced to a digital representation. This would include any audio, video, text, or multimedia work and any accompanying interpreter (e.g. software) that may be required for recreating the work. The term composite work refers to a digital work comprised of a collection of other digital works. The term “usage rights” or “rights” is a term which refers to rights granted to a recipient of a digital work. Generally, these rights define how a digital work can be used and if it can be further

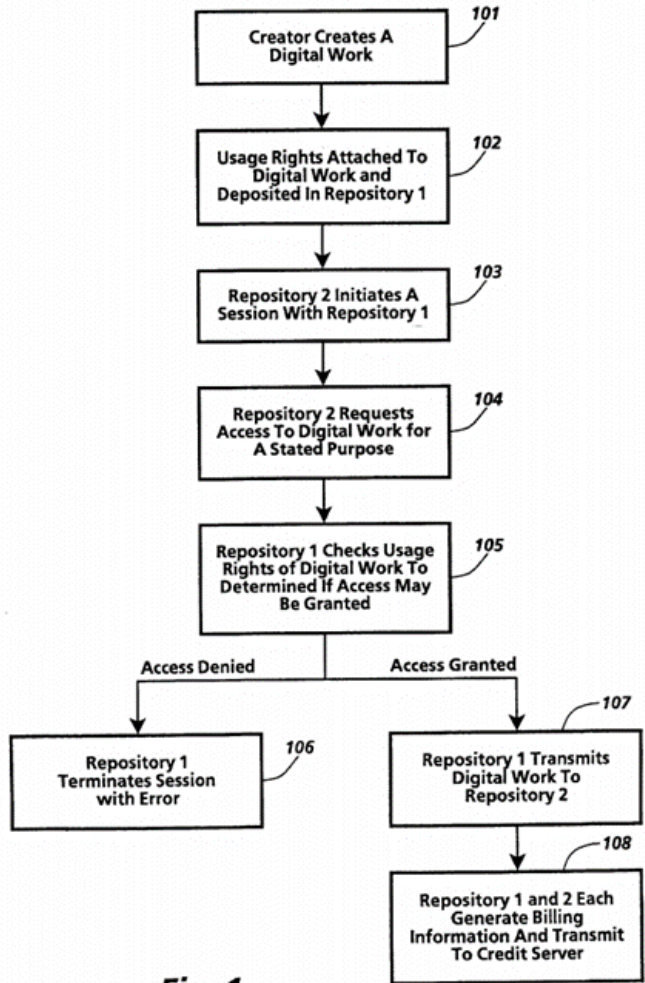
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		distributed. Each usage right may have one or more specified conditions which must be satisfied before the right may be exercised. A Glossary of the terms used herein is provided at the end of the specification. A key feature of the present invention is that usage rights are permanently "attached" to the digital work. Copies made of a digital work will also have usage rights attached. Thus, the usage rights and any associated fees assigned by a creator and subsequent distributor will always remain with a digital work. The enforcement elements of the present invention are embodied in repositories. Among other things, repositories are used to store digital works, control access to digital works, bill for access to digital works and maintain the security and integrity of the system. The combination of attached usage rights and repositories enable distinct advantages over prior systems. As noted in the prior art, payment of fees are primarily for the initial access. In such approaches, once a work has been read, computational control over that copy is gone. Metaphorically, "the content genie is out of the bottle and no more fees can be billed." In contrast, the present invention never separates the fee descriptions from the work. Thus, the digital work genie only moves from one trusted bottle (repository) to another, and all uses of copies are potentially controlled and billable.") 7:6-37 ("FIG. 1 is a high level flowchart omitting various details but which demonstrates the basic operation of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, a creator creates a digital work, step 101. The creator will then determine appropriate usage rights and fees, attach them to the digital work, and store them in Repository 1, step 102. The determination of appropriate usage rights and fees will depend on various economic factors. The digital work remains securely in Repository 1 until a request for access is received. The request for access begins with a session initiation by another repository. Here a Repository 2 initiates a session with Repository 1, step 103. As will be described in greater detail below, this session initiation includes steps which helps to insure that the respective repositories are trustworthy.

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		Assuming that a session can be established, Repository 2 may then request access to the Digital Work for a stated purpose, step 104. The purpose may be, for example, to print the digital work or to obtain a copy of the digital work. The purpose will correspond to a specific usage right. In any event, Repository 1 checks the usage rights associated with the digital work to determine if the access to the digital work may be granted, step 105. The check of the usage rights essentially involves a determination of whether a right associated with the access request has been attached to the digital work and if all conditions associated with the right are satisfied. If the access is denied, repository 1 terminates the session with an error message, step 106. If access is granted, repository 1 transmits the digital work to repository 2, step 107. Once the digital work has been transmitted to repository 2, repository 1 and 2 each generate billing information for the access which is transmitted to a credit server, step 108. Such double billing reporting is done to insure against attempts to circumvent the billing process.")

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		 <pre> graph TD 101[Creator Creates A Digital Work] --> 102[Usage Rights Attached To Digital Work and Deposited In Repository 1] 102 --> 103[Repository 2 Initiates A Session With Repository 1] 103 --> 104[Repository 2 Requests Access To Digital Work for A Stated Purpose] 104 --> 105[Repository 1 Checks Usage Rights of Digital Work To Determine If Access May Be Granted] 105 -- Access Denied --> 106[Repository 1 Terminates Session with Error] 105 -- Access Granted --> 107[Repository 1 Transmits Digital Work To Repository 2] 107 --> 108[Repository 1 and 2 Each Generate Billing Information And Transmit To Credit Server] </pre> Fig. 1 Figure 1 (“ 36:28-64 (“The Play Transaction ”)

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		A play transaction is a request to use the contents of a work. Typically, to “play” a work is to send the digital work through some kind of transducer, such as a speaker or a display device. The request implies the intention that the contents will not be communicated digitally to any other system. For example, they will not be sent to a printer, recorded on any digital medium, retained after the transaction or sent to another repository. This term “play” is natural for examples like playing music, playing a movie, or playing a video game. The general form of play means that a “player” is used to use the digital work. However, the term play covers all media and kinds of recordings. Thus one would “play” a digital work, meaning, to render it for reading, or play a computer program, meaning to execute it. For a digital ticket the player would be a digital ticket agent. The requester sends the server a message to initiate the play transaction. This message indicates the work to be played, the version of the play right to be used in the transaction, the identity of the player being used, and the file data for the work. The server checks the validity of the player identification and the compatibility of the player identification with the player specification in the right. It ends with an error if these are not satisfactory. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server and requester read and write the blocks of data as requested by the player according to the transmission protocol. The requester plays the work contents, using the player. When the player is finished, the player and the requester remove the contents from their memory. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) 42:25-43:4 (“The Install Transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed. The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for

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		exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.")

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		Fig. 18 Figure 18 (“ 39:56-40:18 (“The Extract Transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		A extract transaction is a request to copy a part of a digital work and to create a new work containing it. The extraction operation differs from copying in that it can be used to separate a part of a digital work from d-blocks or shells that place additional restrictions or fees on it. The extraction operation differs from the edit operation in that it does not change the contents of a work, only its embedding in d-blocks. Extraction creates a new digital work. The requester sends the server a message to initiate an Extract transaction. This message indicates the part of the work to be extracted, the version of the extract right to be used in the transaction, the destination address information for placing the part as a new work, the file data for the work, and the number of copies involved. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server transmits the requested contents and data to the requester according to the transmission protocol. If a Next-Set-Of-Rights has been provided, those rights are transmitted as the rights for the new work. Otherwise, the rights of the original are transmitted. The Copy-Count field for this right is set to the number-of-copies requested. The requester records the contents, data, and usage rights and stores the work. It records the date and time that new work was made in the properties of the work. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) 5:56-6:14 (“Examples of Sets of Usage Rights REPOSITORY TRANSACTIONS Message Transmission Session Initiation Transactions Billing Transactions

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		Usage Transactions Transmission Protocol The Copy Transaction The Transfer Transaction The Loan Transaction The Play Transaction The Print Transaction The Backup Transaction The Restore Transaction The Delete Transaction The Directory Transaction The Folder Transaction The Extract Transaction The Embed Transaction The Edit Transaction The Authorization Transaction The Install Transaction The Uninstall Transaction") 34:37-67 ("The Copy Transaction A Copy transaction is a request to make one or more independent copies of the work with the same or lesser usage rights. Copy differs from the extraction right discussed later in that it refers to entire digital works or entire folders containing

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		digital works. A copy operation cannot be used to remove a portion of a digital work. The requester sends the server a message to initiate the Copy Transaction. This message indicates the work to be copied, the version of the copy right to be used for the transaction, the destination address information (location in a folder) for placing the work, the file data for the work (including its size), and the number of copies requested. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server transmits the requested contents and data to the client according to the transmission protocol. If a Next-Set-Of-Rights has been provided in the version of the right, those rights are transmitted as the rights for the work. Otherwise, the rights of the original are transmitted. In any event, the Copy-Count field for the copy of the digital work being sent right is set to the number-of-copies requested. The requester records the work contents, data, and usage rights and stores the work. It records the date and time that the copy was made in the properties of the digital work. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) <i>See also</i> Abstract, 3:51-61, 4:13-20, 6:36-56, 51:1-5, 51:64-67. To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.
[42.b]	retrieving at least one digital signature and at least one check value associated with the file;	Stefik ’980 discloses retrieving at least one digital signature and at least one check value associated with the file. For example, Stefik ’980 discloses:

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		13:11-41 (“Communications integrity refers to the integrity of the communications channels between repositories. Roughly speaking, communications integrity means that repositories cannot be easily fooled by “telling them lies.” Integrity in this case refers to the property that repositories will only communicate with other devices that are able to present proof that they are certified repositories, and furthermore, that the repositories monitor the communications to detect “impostors” and malicious or accidental interference. Thus the security measures involving encryption, exchange of digital certificates, and nonces described below are all security measures aimed at reliable communication in a world known to contain active adversaries. Behavioral integrity refers to the integrity in what repositories do. What repositories do is determined by the software that they execute. The integrity of the software is generally assured only by knowledge of its source. Restated, a user will trust software purchased at a reputable computer store but not trust software obtained off a random (insecure) server on a network. Behavioral integrity is maintained by requiring that repository software be certified and be distributed with proof of such certification, i.e. a digital certificate. The purpose of the certificate is to authenticate that the software has been tested by an authorized organization, which attests that the software does what it is supposed to do and that it does not compromise the behavioral integrity of a repository. If the digital certificate cannot be found in the digital work or the master repository which generated the certificate is not known to the repository receiving the software, then the software cannot be installed.”) 42:25-43:4 (“The Install Transaction An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed.

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		The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”)

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik '980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the '815 patent section of Dolby's Invalidity Contentions.
[42.c]	verifying the authenticity of the at least one check value using the digital signature;	Stefik '980 discloses verifying the authenticity of the at least one check value using the digital signature. For example, Stefik '980 discloses: 13:11-41 ("Communications integrity refers to the integrity of the communications channels between repositories. Roughly speaking, communications integrity means that repositories cannot be easily fooled by "telling them lies." Integrity in this case refers to the property that repositories will only communicate with other devices that are able to present proof that they are certified repositories, and furthermore, that the repositories monitor the communications to detect "impostors" and malicious or accidental interference. Thus the security measures involving encryption, exchange of digital certificates, and nonces described below are all security measures aimed at reliable communication in a world known to contain active adversaries. Behavioral integrity refers to the integrity in what repositories do. What repositories do is determined by the software that they execute. The integrity of the software is generally assured only by knowledge of its source. Restated, a user will trust software purchased at a reputable computer store but not trust software obtained off a random (insecure) server on a network. Behavioral integrity is maintained by requiring that repository software be certified and be distributed with proof of such certification, i.e. a digital certificate. The purpose of the certificate is to authenticate that the software has been tested by an authorized organization, which attests that the software does what it is supposed to do and that it does not compromise the behavioral integrity of a repository. If the digital certificate cannot be found in the digital work or the master repository which generated the certificate is not known to the repository receiving the software, then the software cannot be installed.")

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		42:25-43:4 ("The Install Transaction An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed. The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.
[42.d]	verifying the authenticity of at least a portion of the file using the at least one check value; and	Stefik ’980 discloses verifying the authenticity of at least a portion of the file using the at least one check value. For example, Stefik ’980 discloses: 13:11-41 (“Communications integrity refers to the integrity of the communications channels between repositories. Roughly speaking, communications integrity means that repositories cannot be easily fooled by “telling them lies.” Integrity in this case refers to the property that repositories will only communicate with other devices that are able to present proof that they are certified repositories, and furthermore, that the repositories monitor the communications to detect “impostors” and malicious or accidental interference. Thus the security measures involving encryption, exchange of digital certificates, and nonces described below are all security measures aimed at reliable communication in a world known to contain active adversaries. Behavioral integrity refers to the integrity in what repositories do. What repositories do is determined by the software that they execute. The integrity of the software is generally assured only by knowledge of its source. Restated, a user will trust software purchased at a reputable computer store but not trust software obtained off a random (insecure) server on a network. Behavioral integrity is maintained by requiring that repository software be certified and be distributed with proof of such certification, i.e. a digital certificate. The purpose of the certificate is

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		to authenticate that the software has been tested by an authorized organization, which attests that the software does what it is supposed to do and that it does not compromise the behavioral integrity of a repository. If the digital certificate cannot be found in the digital work or the master repository which generated the certificate is not known to the repository receiving the software, then the software cannot be installed.”) 42:25-43:4 (“The Install Transaction An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed. The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.
[42.e]	granting the request to use the file in the predefined manner.	Stefik ’980 discloses granting the request to use the file in the predefined manner. For example, Stefik ’980 discloses: 6:18-7:5 (“Overview A system for controlling use and distribution of digital works is disclosed. The present invention is directed to supporting commercial transactions involving digital works. The transition to digital works profoundly and fundamentally changes how creativity and commerce can work. It changes the cost of transporting or storing works because digital property is almost “massless.” Digital property can be transported at electronic speeds and requires almost no warehousing. Keeping an unlimited supply of virtual copies on hand requires essentially no more space than

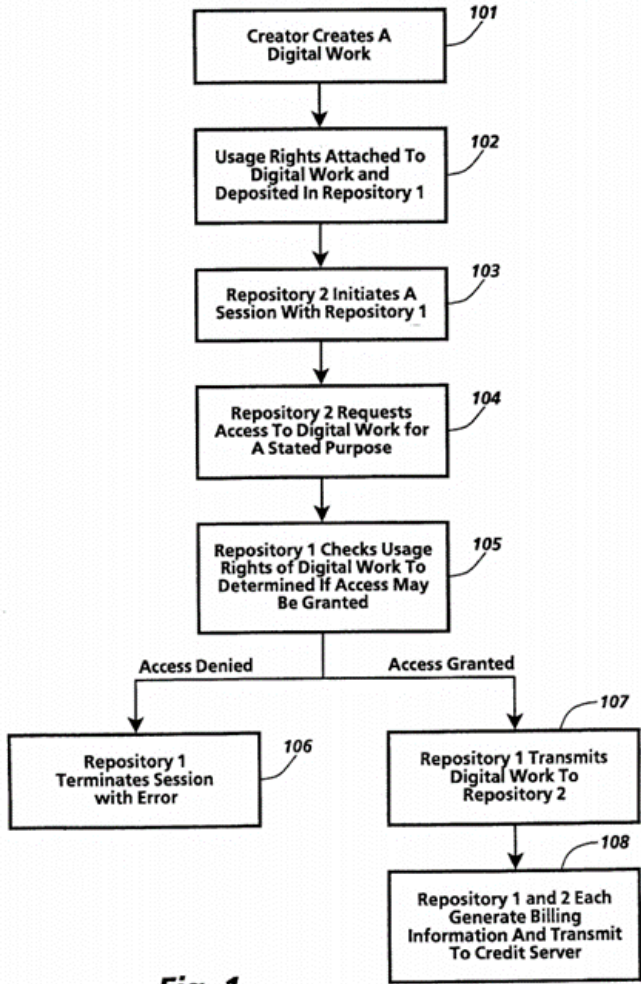
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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		keeping one copy on hand. The digital medium also lowers the costs of alteration, reuse and billing. There is a market for digital works because creators are strongly motivated to reuse portions of digital works from others rather than creating their own completely. This is because it is usually so much easier to use an existing stock photo or music clip than to create a new one from scratch. Herein the terms "digital work", "work" and "content" refer to any work that has been reduced to a digital representation. This would include any audio, video, text, or multimedia work and any accompanying interpreter (e.g. software) that may be required for recreating the work. The term composite work refers to a digital work comprised of a collection of other digital works. The term "usage rights" or "rights" is a term which refers to rights granted to a recipient of a digital work. Generally, these rights define how a digital work can be used and if it can be further distributed. Each usage right may have one or more specified conditions which must be satisfied before the right may be exercised. A Glossary of the terms used herein is provided at the end of the specification. A key feature of the present invention is that usage rights are permanently "attached" to the digital work. Copies made of a digital work will also have usage rights attached. Thus, the usage rights and any associated fees assigned by a creator and subsequent distributor will always remain with a digital work. The enforcement elements of the present invention are embodied in repositories. Among other things, repositories are used to store digital works, control access to digital works, bill for access to digital works and maintain the security and integrity of the system. The combination of attached usage rights and repositories enable distinct advantages over prior systems. As noted in the prior art, payment of fees are primarily for the initial access. In such approaches, once a work has been read, computational control over that copy is gone. Metaphorically, "the content genie is out of the bottle and no more fees can be billed." In contrast, the present invention

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		never separates the fee descriptions from the work. Thus, the digital work genie only moves from one trusted bottle (repository) to another, and all uses of copies are potentially controlled and billable.”) 7:6-37 (“FIG. 1 is a high level flowchart omitting various details but which demonstrates the basic operation of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, a creator creates a digital work, step 101. The creator will then determine appropriate usage rights and fees, attach them to the digital work, and store them in Repository 1, step 102. The determination of appropriate usage rights and fees will depend on various economic factors. The digital work remains securely in Repository 1 until a request for access is received. The request for access begins with a session initiation by another repository. Here a Repository 2 initiates a session with Repository 1, step 103. As will be described in greater detail below, this session initiation includes steps which helps to insure that the respective repositories are trustworthy. Assuming that a session can be established, Repository 2 may then request access to the Digital Work for a stated purpose, step 104. The purpose may be, for example, to print the digital work or to obtain a copy of the digital work. The purpose will correspond to a specific usage right. In any event, Repository 1 checks the usage rights associated with the digital work to determine if the access to the digital work may be granted, step 105. The check of the usage rights essentially involves a determination of whether a right associated with the access request has been attached to the digital work and if all conditions associated with the right are satisfied. If the access is denied, repository 1 terminates the session with an error message, step 106. If access is granted, repository 1 transmits the digital work to repository 2, step 107. Once the digital work has been transmitted to repository 2, repository 1 and 2 each generate billing information for the access which is transmitted to a credit server, step 108. Such double billing reporting is done to insure against attempts to circumvent the billing process.”)

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		 <pre> graph TD 101[Creator Creates A Digital Work] --> 102[Usage Rights Attached To Digital Work and Deposited In Repository 1] 102 --> 103[Repository 2 Initiates A Session With Repository 1] 103 --> 104[Repository 2 Requests Access To Digital Work for A Stated Purpose] 104 --> 105[Repository 1 Checks Usage Rights of Digital Work To Determine If Access May Be Granted] 105 -- Access Denied --> 106[Repository 1 Terminates Session with Error] 105 -- Access Granted --> 107[Repository 1 Transmits Digital Work To Repository 2] 107 --> 108[Repository 1 and 2 Each Generate Billing Information And Transmit To Credit Server] </pre> Fig. 1 Figure 1 (“ 36:28-64 (“The Play Transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		A play transaction is a request to use the contents of a work. Typically, to "play" a work is to send the digital work through some kind of transducer, such as a speaker or a display device. The request implies the intention that the contents will not be communicated digitally to any other system. For example, they will not be sent to a printer, recorded on any digital medium, retained after the transaction or sent to another repository. This term "play" is natural for examples like playing music, playing a movie, or playing a video game. The general form of play means that a "player" is used to use the digital work. However, the term play covers all media and kinds of recordings. Thus one would "play" a digital work, meaning, to render it for reading, or play a computer program, meaning to execute it. For a digital ticket the player would be a digital ticket agent. The requester sends the server a message to initiate the play transaction. This message indicates the work to be played, the version of the play right to be used in the transaction, the identity of the player being used, and the file data for the work. The server checks the validity of the player identification and the compatibility of the player identification with the player specification in the right. It ends with an error if these are not satisfactory. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server and requester read and write the blocks of data as requested by the player according to the transmission protocol. The requester plays the work contents, using the player. When the player is finished, the player and the requester remove the contents from their memory. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.") 42:25-43:4 ("The Install Transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		An Install transaction is a request to install a digital work as runnable software on a repository. In a typical case, the requester repository is a rendering repository and the software would be a new kind or new version of a player. Also in a typical case, the software would be copied to file system of the requester repository before it is installed. The requester sends the server an Install message. This message indicates the work to be installed, the version of the Install right being invoked, and the file data for the work (including its size). The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The requester extracts a copy of the digital certificate for the software. If the certificate cannot be found or the master repository for the certificate is not known to the requester, the transaction ends with an error. The requester decrypts the digital certificate using the public key of the master repository, recording the identity of the supplier and creator, a key for decrypting the software, the compatibility information, and a tamper-checking code. (This step certifies the software.) The requester decrypts the software using the key from the certificate and computes a check code on it using a 1-way hash function. If the check-code does not match the tamper-checking code from the certificate, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step assures that the contents of the software, including the various scripts, have not been tampered with.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the compatibility-checking script and follows them. If the software is not compatible with the repository, the installation transaction ends with an error. (This step checks platform compatibility.) The requester retrieves the instructions in the installation script and follows them. If there is an error in this process (such as insufficient resources), then the transaction ends with an error. Note that the installation process puts the runnable software in a place in the repository where it is no longer accessible as a work for

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		exercising any usage rights other than the execution of the software as part of repository operations in carrying out other transactions. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.")

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		<pre> graph TD subgraph REQUESTER 1801{Requester Performs General Tests} 1802[Do Not Initiate Transaction] 1808{Copy Count = 0?} 1810[Decrement Copy Count For Right] 1811{Loan Right Attached to Work?} 1815{Fee Conditions Satisfied?} 1816[Perform Usage Transaction Steps] 1819[Initiate End-Charge Financial Transaction to Confirm Billing] end subgraph SERVER 1803[Server Generates Transaction Identifier] 1804{Right Granted?} 1806{Time Based Conditions Satisfied?} 1807{Security And Access Conditions Satisfied?} 1809{Copies in Use For Right > Copy Count Of Request?} 1812{All Copies Loaned Out?} 1813[Determine Set Of Remaining Rights] 1814{Right In Remaining Set of Rights?} 1805[Terminate Transaction] 1817[Decrement Copies In Use For Right By Number In Request] 1818[For Metered Use, Subtract Elapsed Time From Remaining Use Time For Right] end 1801 -- Tests Passed --> 1803 1801 -- Tests Failed --> 1802 1803 --> 1804 1804 -- Yes --> 1806 1804 -- No --> 1805 1806 -- Yes --> 1807 1806 -- No --> 1805 1807 -- Yes --> 1808 1807 -- No --> 1805 1808 -- Yes --> 1805 1808 -- No --> 1810 1810 --> 1809 1809 -- Yes --> 1805 1809 -- No --> 1811 1811 -- Yes --> 1812 1811 -- No --> 1815 1812 -- Yes --> 1813 1812 -- No --> 1815 1813 --> 1814 1814 -- Yes --> 1815 1814 -- No --> 1805 1815 -- No --> 1805 1815 -- Yes --> 1816 1816 --> 1817 1817 --> 1818 1818 --> 1819 </pre> Fig.18
		Figure 18 (“ 39:56-40:18 (“The Extract Transaction

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		A extract transaction is a request to copy a part of a digital work and to create a new work containing it. The extraction operation differs from copying in that it can be used to separate a part of a digital work from d-blocks or shells that place additional restrictions or fees on it. The extraction operation differs from the edit operation in that it does not change the contents of a work, only its embedding in d-blocks. Extraction creates a new digital work. The requester sends the server a message to initiate an Extract transaction. This message indicates the part of the work to be extracted, the version of the extract right to be used in the transaction, the destination address information for placing the part as a new work, the file data for the work, and the number of copies involved. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server transmits the requested contents and data to the requester according to the transmission protocol. If a Next-Set-Of-Rights has been provided, those rights are transmitted as the rights for the new work. Otherwise, the rights of the original are transmitted. The Copy-Count field for this right is set to the number-of-copies requested. The requester records the contents, data, and usage rights and stores the work. It records the date and time that new work was made in the properties of the work. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.”) 5:56-6:14 (“Examples of Sets of Usage Rights REPOSITORY TRANSACTIONS Message Transmission Session Initiation Transactions Billing Transactions

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		Usage Transactions Transmission Protocol The Copy Transaction The Transfer Transaction The Loan Transaction The Play Transaction The Print Transaction The Backup Transaction The Restore Transaction The Delete Transaction The Directory Transaction The Folder Transaction The Extract Transaction The Embed Transaction The Edit Transaction The Authorization Transaction The Install Transaction The Uninstall Transaction”) 34:37-67 (“The Copy Transaction A Copy transaction is a request to make one or more independent copies of the work with the same or lesser usage rights. Copy differs from the extraction right discussed later in that it refers to entire digital works or entire folders containing

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 ("Stefik '980")
		digital works. A copy operation cannot be used to remove a portion of a digital work. The requester sends the server a message to initiate the Copy Transaction. This message indicates the work to be copied, the version of the copy right to be used for the transaction, the destination address information (location in a folder) for placing the work, the file data for the work (including its size), and the number of copies requested. The repositories perform the common opening transaction steps. The server transmits the requested contents and data to the client according to the transmission protocol. If a Next-Set-Of-Rights has been provided in the version of the right, those rights are transmitted as the rights for the work. Otherwise, the rights of the original are transmitted. In any event, the Copy-Count field for the copy of the digital work being sent right is set to the number-of-copies requested. The requester records the work contents, data, and usage rights and stores the work. It records the date and time that the copy was made in the properties of the digital work. The repositories perform the common closing transaction steps.") 4:13-23 ("Before transporting the digital work, any specified changes to the set of usage rights in the copy are attached to the copy of the digital work. Generally, a repository will process each request to access a digital work by examining the work's usage rights. For example, in a request to make a copy of a digital work, the digital work is examined to see if rights have been granted which would allow copies to be given out. If such a right has been granted, then conditions to exercise of the right are checked (e.g. a right to make 2 copies). If conditions associated with the right are satisfied, the copy can be made.") 7:57-63 ("Communication with an authorization repository 202 may occur when a digital work being accessed has a condition requiring an authorization.

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'815 Claim	Claim Element	U.S. Patent No. 5,629,980 (“Stefik ’980”)
		Conceptually, an authorization is a digital certificate such that possession of the certificate is required to gain access to the digital work. An authorization is itself a digital work that can be moved between repositories and subjected to fees and usage rights conditions.”) Cl. 1, 52:35-37 (“determining if a request for access to a digital work stored in said storage means may be granted”) Cl. 19 56:6-9 (“if said particular usage right is one of said usage rights associated with said digital work, granting access to said digital work and performing usage transaction steps associated with said particular usage right.”) <i>See also</i> 6:36-56, 7:24-37, 51:1-5, 51:64-67, Fig. 1. To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.
[43]	A method as in claim 42, in which the at least one check value comprises one or more hash values, and in which verifying the authenticity of at least a portion of the file using the at least one check value includes: hashing at least a portion of the file to obtain a first hash value; and comparing the first hash value to at least one of the one or more hash values.	Stefik ’980 discloses the at least one check value comprises one or more hash values, and in which verifying the authenticity of at least a portion of the file using the at least one check value includes: hashing at least a portion of the file to obtain a first hash value; and comparing the first hash value to at least one of the one or more hash values. For example, Stefik ’980 discloses: <i>See</i> [42.d]. To the extent Intertrust alleges that Stefik ’980 does not explicitly disclose this claim limitation, this limitation is inherent and/or it would have been obvious in view of the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in view of the references identified in the ’815 patent section of Dolby’s Invalidity Contentions.