

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

THE PARTIES

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customers and/or potential customers located in the judicial district of Massachusetts. Microsoft may be served with process through its registered agent in Massachusetts: Corporation Service Company, 84 State Street, Boston, MA 02109.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. GBAS brings this action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a) and 1367.

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). Upon information and belief, Microsoft is deemed to reside in this judicial district, has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, and/or has purposely transacted business involving the accused products in Massachusetts and this judicial district.

7. Microsoft is subject to this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Massachusetts Long Arm Statute due at least to its substantial presence and business in this State and judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its past infringing activities, (B) regularly doing and/or soliciting business in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Burlington, Massachusetts and/or (C) engaging in persistent conduct and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to customers in Massachusetts.

COUNT I
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,346,583)

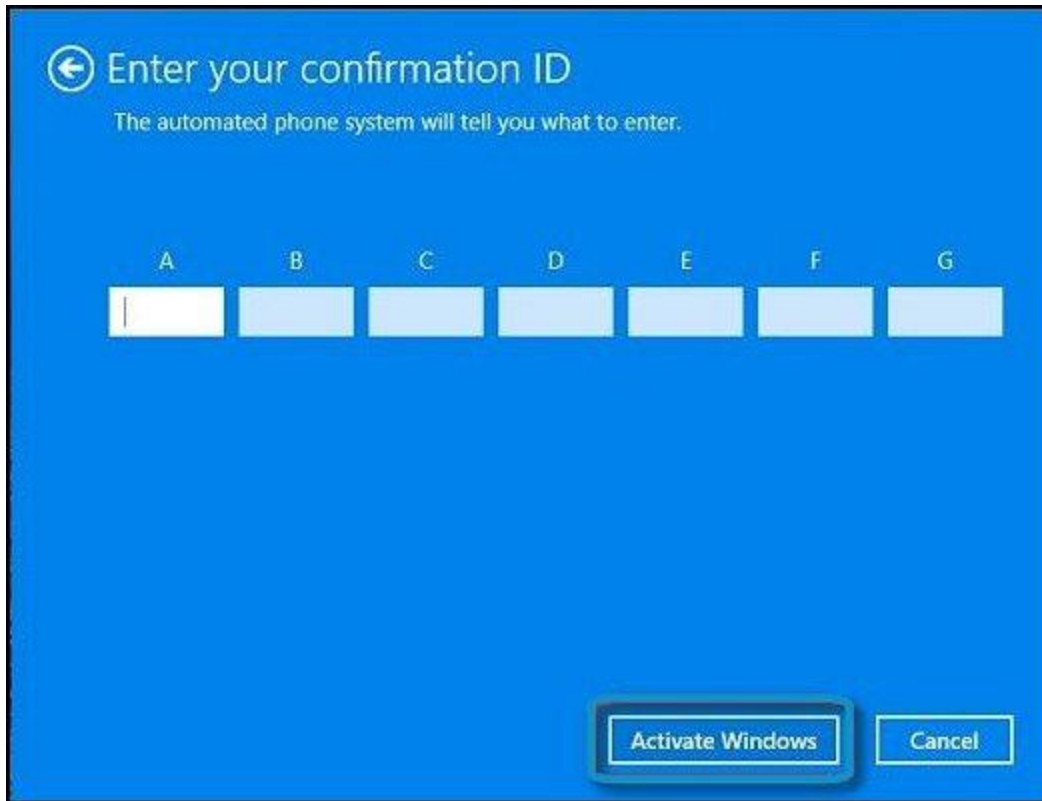
8. GBAS incorporates paragraphs 1-7 above by reference.

9. GBAS is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 7,346,583 ("the '583 Patent"), entitled REMOTE AUTHORIZATION FOR UNLOCKING ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEM AND METHOD that issued on March 18, 2008. A true and correct copy of the '583 Patent is attached as Exhibit A hereto.

10. GBAS has all substantial rights in the '583 Patent, including the right to grant licenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

11. Upon information and belief, the following image shows the Microsoft Product Activation software:





12. Microsoft has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '583 Patent in the United States during the pendency of the '583 Patent, including at least claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-12, 14-17, 19-21, 23-26, 28-30 and 32-35 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling Microsoft Product Activation software during the pendency of the '583 Patent which software *inter alia* allows for generating, with a digital signature algorithm, a verification key; combining software and the verification key to create distributable software; inputting identifying information, with the identifying information including user-identifying information, licensing information, batch number, user token date or time, or with the identifying information including a hash of user-identifying information, licensing information, batch number, user token, date or time, to a user-key generator; converting, with the user-key generator, the identifying information to a numeric representation; generating, using the numeric representation, a user

key, with the digital signature algorithm; conveying the user key to the user computer system; and verifying, with the verification key, a relationship between the user key and the identifying information to determine an access level to the software.

13. In addition, should the Microsoft Product Activation software be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '583 Patent, the product would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '583 Patent. More specifically, the accused software performs substantially the same function (controlling the unauthorized use of software), in substantially the same way (via a verification key to verify the relationship between identifying information and a user key), to yield substantially the same result (determining an access level to the software). Microsoft would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

14. Microsoft has known of its infringement of the '583 Patent since at least September 2016, having received correspondence notifying Microsoft of the '583 Patent and of Microsoft's unauthorized use of the '583 Patent. Therefore, the acts of infringement by Microsoft have occurred with full knowledge of the '583 Patent, and have been willful and deliberate, making this case exceptional within the meaning of the United States patent laws.

15. Microsoft may have infringed the '583 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of the Microsoft Product Activation software. GBAS reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

16. GBAS has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by Microsoft's infringement of the '583 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until Microsoft is enjoined.

COUNT II
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,567,793)

17. GBAS incorporates paragraphs 1-16 above by reference.

18. GBAS is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 6,567,793 (“the ’793 Patent”), entitled REMOTE AUTHORIZATION FOR UNLOCKING ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEM AND METHOD that issued on May 20, 2003. A true and correct copy of the ’793 Patent is attached as Exhibit B hereto.

19. GBAS has all substantial rights in the ’793 Patent, including the right to grant licenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

20. Microsoft has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’793 Patent in the United States during the pendency of the ’793 Patent, including at least claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-30, 31-34 and 36 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the Microsoft Product Activation software during the pendency of the ’793 Patent which software *inter alia* allows for generating, with a digital signature algorithm, a verification key with a product key generator; combining software and the verification key to create distributable software; distributing the distributable software to a user within a group of users; inputting group identifying information to a user-key generator; converting, by the user-key generator, the group-identifying information to a numeric representation; generating, using the numeric representation, a user key with the digital signature algorithm; conveying the user key to the user computer system; and verifying, with the verification key, a relationship between the user key and the group-identifying information to determine an access level to the protected software.

21. In addition, should the Microsoft Product Activation software be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '793 Patent, the product would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '793 Patent. More specifically, the accused software performs substantially the same function (controlling the unauthorized use of software distributed to a group of users), in substantially the same way (via a verification key to verify the relationship between group-identifying information and a user key), to yield substantially the same result (determining an access level to the protected software).

22. Microsoft may have infringed the '793 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of the Microsoft Product Activation software. Microsoft reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

23. GBAS has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by Microsoft's infringement of the '793 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until Microsoft is enjoined.

COUNT III
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,982,892)

24. GBAS incorporates paragraphs 1-23 above by reference.

25. GBAS is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 5,982,892 ("the '892 Patent"), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REMOTE AUTHORIZATION FOR UNLOCKING ELECTRONIC DATA that issued on November 9, 1999. A true and correct copy of the '892 Patent is attached as Exhibit C hereto.

26. GBAS has all substantial rights in the '892 Patent, including the right to grant licenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

27. GBAS has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '892 Patent in the United States during the pendency of the '892, including at least claims 1-3 and 6-13, and 15-18 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling its Microsoft Product Activation software during the pendency of the '892 Patent, which software *inter alia* allows for generating, with a digital signature algorithm, a verification key with a product key generator; combining software and the verification key to create distributable software; distributing the distributable software to a user; installing the distributable software on a user computer system as protected software; inputting user-identifying information to a user-key generator; converting, by the user key generator, the user-identifying information to a numeric representation; generating, using the numeric representation, a user key with the digital signature algorithm; conveying the user key to the user computer system; and verifying, with the verification key, a relationship between the user key and the user identifying information to determine an access level to the software..

28. In addition, should the Microsoft Product Activation software be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '892 Patent, the product would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '892 Patent. More specifically, the accused software performs substantially the same function (controlling the unauthorized use of software), in substantially the same way (via a verification key to verify the relationship between identifying information and a user key), to yield substantially the same result (determining an access level to the software). Microsoft would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

29. Microsoft may have infringed the '892 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of the Microsoft Product

Activation software. GBAS reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

30. GBAS has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by Microsoft's infringement of the '892 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until Microsoft is enjoined.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

GBAS requests that the Court enter judgment against Microsoft as follows:

- (A) Microsoft has infringed the '583 Patent, the '793 Patent, and the '892 Patent;
- (B) awarding GBAS its damages, including enhanced damages where applicable, suffered as a result of Microsoft's infringement of the '583 Patent, the '793 Patent, and the '892 Patent;
- (C) enjoining Microsoft, its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries and parents, and all others acting in concert or privity with it from infringing the '583 Patent, the '793 Patent, and the '892 Patent;
- (D) awarding GBAS its costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and interest, and
- (E) granting GBAS such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

GBAS hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.

Date: April 3, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Paul J. Hayes

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