

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

REALTIME DATA LLC d/b/a IXO,

Plaintiff,

v.

OPEN TEXT, INC.,

Defendant.

C.A. No. _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST OPENTEXT, INC.

This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.* in which Plaintiff Realtime Data LLC d/b/a IXO (“Plaintiff,” “Realtime,” or “IXO”) makes the following allegations against Defendant Open Text, Inc. (“OpenText” or “Defendant”):

PARTIES

1. Realtime is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of New York. Realtime has places of business at 5851 Legacy Circle, Plano, Texas 75024, and 66 Palmer Avenue, Suite 27, Bronxville, NY 10708. Since the 1990s, Realtime has researched and developed specific solutions for data compression, including, for example, those that increase the speeds at which data can be stored and accessed. As recognition of its innovations rooted in this technological field, Realtime holds 40 United States patents and has numerous pending patent applications. Realtime has licensed patents in this portfolio to many of the world’s leading technology companies. The patents-in-suit relate to Realtime’s development of advanced systems and methods for fast and efficient data

compression using numerous innovative compression techniques based on, for example, particular attributes of the data.

2. On information and belief, OpenText is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 275 Frank Tompa Drive, Waterloo, ON N2L 0A1, Canada. OpenText can be served through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, 19808.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant OpenText in this action because OpenText is incorporated in Delaware and has committed acts within the District of Delaware giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over OpenText would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. OpenText, directly and through subsidiaries or intermediaries, has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the asserted patents.

5. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). Upon information and belief, OpenText is incorporated in Delaware, has transacted business in the District of Delaware, and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in this District.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,116,908

6. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs, as if fully set forth herein. Plaintiff Realtime is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 9,116,908 (the “’908 Patent”) entitled “System and methods for accelerated data storage and retrieval.” The ’908 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on August 25, 2015. A true and correct copy of the ’908 Patent is included as Exhibit A.

7. On information and belief, OpenText has offered for sale, sold and/or imported into the United States OpenText products and services that infringe the ’908 patent, and continues to do so. By way of illustrative example, these infringing products and services include, without limitation, OpenText products and services, *e.g.*, Enterprise Information Management, Enterprise Content Management, Archive Center, Archive Server, and the system hardware on which they operate, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the ’908 Patent (“Accused Instrumentalities”).

8. On information and belief, OpenText has directly infringed and continues to infringe the ’908 Patent, for example, by making, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused Instrumentalities, and through its own use and testing of the Accused Instrumentalities, which constitute performing a method for accelerating data storage of data claimed by Claim 21 of the ’908 Patent, comprising: compressing a first data block with a first data compression technique to provide a first compressed data block; and compressing a second data block with a second data compression technique to provide a second compressed data block, wherein the first data compression technique and the second data compression technique are different; storing the first and second data

compressed blocks on a memory device wherein the compression and storage occurs faster than the first and second data blocks are able to be stored on the memory device in uncompressed form. Upon information and belief, OpenText uses the Accused Instrumentalities, which perform the infringing method, for its own internal non-testing business purposes, while testing the Accused Instrumentalities, and while providing technical support and repair services for the Accused Instrumentalities to its customers.

9. OpenText also indirectly infringes the '908 Patent by manufacturing, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the accused products, with knowledge that the accused products were and are especially manufactured and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '908 Patent and are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality is designed to function with compatible hardware to perform a method for accelerating data storage of data comprising: compressing a first data block with a first data compression technique to provide a first compressed data block; and compressing a second data block with a second data compression technique to provide a second compressed data block, wherein the first data compression technique and the second data compression technique are different; storing the first and second data compressed blocks on a memory device wherein the compression and storage occurs faster than the first and second data blocks are able to be stored on the memory device in uncompressed form. Because the Accused Instrumentality is designed to operate as the claimed method for accelerating data storage of data, the Accused Instrumentality has no substantial non-infringing uses, and any other uses would be unusual, far-fetched, illusory, impractical, occasional, aberrant, or

experimental. OpenText's manufacture, use, sale, offering for sale, and/or importation of the Accused Instrumentality constitutes contributory infringement of the '908 Patent.

10. On information and belief, OpenText has had knowledge of the '908 Patent since at least the filing of the original Complaint in this action, or shortly thereafter, and on information and belief, OpenText knew of the '908 Patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

11. OpenText's affirmative acts of making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused Instrumentalities have induced and continue to induce users of the Accused Instrumentalities to use the Accused Instrumentalities in their normal and customary way to infringe claims of the '908 Patent. Use of the Accused Instrumentalities in their ordinary and customary manner results in infringement of claims of the '908 Patent. For example, OpenText explains to customers the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities, such as by touting their performance advantages: "[I]n order to save storage space, you can activate data compression for each individual logical archive or content type." *See* "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. Moreover, OpenText discloses to customers that "[T]o save even more disk space, we provide Single Instance Archiving." *See* "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. For similar reasons, OpenText also induces its customers to use the Accused Instrumentalities to infringe other claims of the '908 Patent. OpenText specifically intended and was aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities on compatible systems would infringe the '908 Patent. OpenText performed the acts that constitute induced infringement, and would induce actual

infringement, with the knowledge of the '908 Patent and with the knowledge, or willful blindness to the probability, that the induced acts would constitute infringement. On information and belief, OpenText engaged in such inducement to promote the sales of the Accused Instrumentalities, *e.g.*, through OpenText's user manuals, product support, marketing materials, and training materials to actively induce the users of the accused products to infringe the '908 Patent. Accordingly, OpenText has induced and continues to induce end users of the accused products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way with compatible systems to make and/or use systems infringing the '908 Patent, knowing that such use of the Accused Instrumentalities with compatible systems will result in infringement of the '908 Patent.

12. The Accused Instrumentalities compress a first data block with a first data compression technique to provide a first compressed data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities state “[A]ll important formats including email and office formats are compressed by default. Compression rates depend on file format and content and correspond roughly to gzip level 6.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D.

13. The Accused Instrumentalities compress a second data block with a second data compression technique to provide a second compressed data block, wherein the first data compression technique and the second data compression technique are different. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities disclose that “OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once.” *See* “Enterprise Information Archiving: It's Time for a New Strategy.” Exhibit E. As another example, the Accused Instrumentalities explain that with Single Instance Archiving “[A]n attachment that several

users want to archive is archived only once and is referenced with the individual emails.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. As such, Single Instance Archiving technique compares incoming blocks to eliminate duplicates, whereas compression technique (gzip level 6) eliminates redundancies within the incoming data blocks.

14. The Accused Instrumentalities store the first and second data compressed blocks on a memory device wherein the compression and storage occurs faster than the first and second data blocks are able to be stored on the memory device in uncompressed form. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities disclose that “[I]n order to save storage space, you can activate compression for each individual logical archive or content type.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. As another example, the Accused Instrumentalities provide Single Instance Archiving technique “to save even more disk space.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. In this regard, the Accused Instrumentalities further explain that “[D]ependent on the amount of expected redundancy of email attachments, SIA may reduce required storage space significantly.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. Due to the data reduction and acceleration features of the specific compression algorithms used, the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. As such, the Accused Instrumentalities disclose that “[T]he Archive Server fulfills performance requirements for filing (store),

backup, replication, migration, deletion and administration.” *See* “OpenText Archive Server Functional Paper.” Exhibit F.

15. OpenText also infringes other claims of the ’908 Patent, directly and through inducing infringement and contributory infringement.

16. On information and belief, use of the Accused Instrumentalities in their ordinary and customary fashion results in infringement of the methods claimed by the ’908 Patent.

17. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Instrumentalities, and touting the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities’ data storage accelerating features, OpenText has injured Realtime and is liable to Realtime for infringement of the ’908 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

18. As a result of OpenText’s infringement of the ’908 Patent, Plaintiff Realtime is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for OpenText’s infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by OpenText, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

COUNT II
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,667,751

19. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs, as if fully set forth herein.

20. Plaintiff Realtime is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 9,667,751 (the “’751 Patent”) entitled “Data feed acceleration.” The ’751 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on May 30, 2017. A true and correct copy of the ’751 Patent is included as Exhibit B.

21. On information and belief, OpenText has offered for sale, sold and/or imported into the United States OpenText products and services that infringe the '751 Patent, and continues to do so. By way of illustrative example, these infringing products and services include, without limitation, OpenText products and services, *e.g.*, Enterprise Information Management, Enterprise Content Management, Archive Center, Archive Server, and the system hardware on which they operate, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the '751 Patent ("Accused Instrumentalities").

22. On information and belief, OpenText has directly infringed and continues to infringe the '751 Patent, for example, through its own use and testing of the Accused Instrumentalities, which in the ordinary course of their operation perform a method for compressing data claimed by Claim 1 of the '751 Patent, comprising: analyzing content of a data block to identify a parameter, attribute, or value of the data block that excludes analyzing based solely on reading a descriptor; selecting an encoder associated with the identified parameter, attribute, or value; compressing data in the data block with the selected encoder to produce a compressed data block, wherein the compressing includes utilizing a state machine; and storing the compressed data block; wherein the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. Upon information and belief, OpenText uses the Accused Instrumentalities, which perform the infringing method, for its own internal non-testing business purposes, while testing the Accused Instrumentalities, and while providing technical support and repair services for the Accused Instrumentalities to OpenText's customers.

23. On information and belief, OpenText has had knowledge of the '751 Patent since at least the filing of the original Complaint in this action, or shortly thereafter, and on information and belief, OpenText knew of the '751 Patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

24. Upon information and belief, OpenText's affirmative acts of making, using, and selling the Accused Instrumentalities, and providing implementation services and technical support to users of the Accused Instrumentalities, have induced and continue to induce users of the Accused Instrumentalities to use them in their normal and customary way to infringe Claim 1 of the '751 Patent by analyzing content of a data block to identify a parameter, attribute, or value of the data block that excludes analyzing based solely on reading a descriptor; selecting an encoder associated with the identified parameter, attribute, or value; compressing data in the data block with the selected encoder to produce a compressed data block, wherein the compressing includes utilizing a state machine; and storing the compressed data block; wherein the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. For example, OpenText explains to customers the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities, such as by touting their efficiency: "[I]n order to save storage space, you can activate data compression for each individual logical archive or content type." *See* "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. Moreover, OpenText discloses to customers that "[T]o save even more disk space, we provide Single Instance Archiving." *See* "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. For similar reasons, OpenText also induces its customers to use the

Accused Instrumentalities to infringe other claims of the '751 Patent. OpenText specifically intended and was aware that these normal and customary activities would infringe the '751 Patent. OpenText performed the acts that constitute induced infringement, and would induce actual infringement, with the knowledge of the '751 Patent and with the knowledge, or willful blindness to the probability, that the induced acts would constitute infringement. On information and belief, OpenText engaged in such inducement to promote the sales of the Accused Instrumentalities. Accordingly, OpenText has induced and continues to induce users of the accused products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way to infringe the '751 Patent, knowing that such use constitutes infringement of the '751 Patent.

25. OpenText also indirectly infringes the '751 Patent by manufacturing, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the accused products, with knowledge that the accused products were and are especially manufactured and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '751 Patent and are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality is designed to perform a method for compressing data comprising: analyzing content of a data block to identify a parameter, attribute, or value of the data block that excludes analyzing based solely on reading a descriptor; selecting an encoder associated with the identified parameter, attribute, or value; compressing data in the data block with the selected encoder to produce a compressed data block, wherein the compressing includes utilizing a state machine; and storing the compressed data block; wherein the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. Because the Accused Instrumentality is

designed to operate as the claimed method for compressing, the Accused Instrumentality has no substantial non-infringing uses, and any other uses would be unusual, far-fetched, illusory, impractical, occasional, aberrant, or experimental. OpenText's manufacture, use, sale, offering for sale, and/or importation of the Accused Instrumentality constitutes contributory infringement of the '751 Patent.

26. The Accused Instrumentalities analyze content of a data block to identify a parameter, attribute, or value of the data block that excludes analyzing based solely on reading a descriptor. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support single instance archiving (e.g., "OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once." See "Enterprise Information Archiving: It's Time for a New Strategy." Exhibit E). As another example, the Accused Instrumentalities explain that with Single Instance Archiving "[A]n attachment that several users want to archive is archived only once and is referenced with the individual emails." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. As such, single instance archiving technique compares incoming blocks to identify duplicate data blocks.

27. The Accused Instrumentalities select an encoder associated with the identified parameter, attribute, or value. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support data compression (gzip level 6) and single instance archiving techniques (e.g., "OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. "[A]ll important formats including email and office formats are compressed by default. Compression rates depend on file format and content

and correspond roughly to gzip level 6.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D). As such, if a duplicate block is found, the Accused Instrumentalities use single instance archiving technique to eliminate redundancies across duplicate data blocks, otherwise the Accused Instrumentalities use data compression technique to address redundancies in the unique data block.

28. The Accused Instrumentalities compress data in the data block with the selected encoder to produce a compressed data block, wherein the compressing includes utilizing a state machine. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support both data compression (gzip level 6) and single instance archiving techniques (e.g., “OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. “[A]ll important formats including email and office formats are compressed by default. Compression rates depend on file format and content and correspond roughly to gzip level 6.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D). Moreover, the Accused Instrumentalities explain that with Single Instance Archiving “[A]n attachment that several users want to archive is archived only once and is referenced with the individual emails.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D.

29. The Accused Instrumentalities store the compressed data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities disclose that “[I]n order to save storage space, you can activate compression for each individual logical archive or content type.” *See* “Why

Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. As another example, the Accused Instrumentalities provide Single Instance Archiving technique “to save even more disk space.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D. In this regard, the Accused Instrumentalities further explain that “[D]ependent on the amount of expected redundancy of email attachments, SIA may reduce required storage space significantly.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D.

30. The Accused Instrumentalities compress data, wherein the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. Due to the data reduction and acceleration features of the specific compression algorithms used, the time of the compressing the data block and the storing the compressed data block is less than the time of storing the data block in uncompressed form. As such, the Accused Instrumentalities disclose that “[T]he Archive Server fulfills performance requirements for filing (store), backup, replication, migration, deletion and administration.” See “OpenText Archive Server Functional Paper.” Exhibit F.

31. On information and belief, OpenText also infringes, directly and through induced infringement, and continues to infringe other claims of the ’751 Patent.

32. On information and belief, use of the Accused Instrumentalities in their ordinary and customary fashion results in infringement of the methods claimed by the ’751 Patent.

33. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Instrumentalities, and touting the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities' compression features, OpenText has injured Realtime and is liable to Realtime for infringement of the '751 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

34. As a result of OpenText's infringement of the '751 Patent, Plaintiff Realtime is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for OpenText's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by OpenText, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

COUNT III
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,933,825

35. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs, as if fully set forth herein. Plaintiff Realtime is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 8,933,825 (the "'825 Patent") entitled "Data compression systems and methods." The '825 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 13, 2015. A true and correct copy of the '825 Patent is included as Exhibit C.

36. On information and belief, OpenText has offered for sale, sold and/or imported into the United States OpenText products and services that infringe the '825 Patent, and continues to do so. By way of illustrative example, these infringing products and services include, without limitation, OpenText products and services, *e.g.*, Enterprise Information Management, Enterprise Content Management, Archive Center, Archive Server, and the system hardware on which they operate, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the '825 Patent ("Accused Instrumentalities").

37. On information and belief, OpenText has directly infringed and continues to infringe the '825 Patent, for example, by making, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused Instrumentalities, and through its own use and testing of the Accused Instrumentalities, which constitute performing a method claimed by Claim 18 of the '825 Patent, comprising: associating at least one encoder to each one of a plurality of parameters or attributes of data; analyzing data within a data block to determine whether a parameter or attribute of the data within the data block is identified for the data block; wherein the analyzing of the data within the data block to identify a parameter or attribute of the data excludes analyzing based only on a descriptor that is indicative of the parameter or attribute of the data within the data block; identifying a first parameter or attribute of the data of the data block; compressing, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is the same as one of the plurality of parameter or attributes of the data, the data block with the at least one encoder associated with the one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data that is the same as the first parameter or attribute of the data to provide a compressed data block; and compressing, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is not the same as one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data, the data block with a default encoder to provide the compressed data block. Upon information and belief, OpenText uses the Accused Instrumentalities, which perform the infringing method, for its own internal non-testing business purposes, while testing the Accused Instrumentalities, and while providing technical support and repair services for the Accused Instrumentalities to its customers.

38. OpenText also indirectly infringes the '825 Patent by manufacturing, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the accused products, with knowledge that the accused products were and are especially manufactured and/or especially adapted for use

in infringing the '908 Patent and are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality is designed to function with compatible hardware to perform a method comprising: associating at least one encoder to each one of a plurality of parameters or attributes of data; analyzing data within a data block to determine whether a parameter or attribute of the data within the data block is identified for the data block; wherein the analyzing of the data within the data block to identify a parameter or attribute of the data excludes analyzing based only on a descriptor that is indicative of the parameter or attribute of the data within the data block; identifying a first parameter or attribute of the data of the data block; compressing, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is the same as one of the plurality of parameter or attributes of the data, the data block with the at least one encoder associated with the one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data that is the same as the first parameter or attribute of the data to provide a compressed data block; and compressing, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is not the same as one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data, the data block with a default encoder to provide the compressed data block. Because the Accused Instrumentality is designed to operate as the claimed method, the Accused Instrumentality has no substantial non-infringing uses, and any other uses would be unusual, far-fetched, illusory, impractical, occasional, aberrant, or experimental. OpenText's manufacture, use, sale, offering for sale, and/or importation of the Accused Instrumentality constitutes contributory infringement of the '825 Patent.

39. On information and belief, OpenText has had knowledge of the '825 Patent since at least the filing of the original Complaint in this action, or shortly thereafter, and

on information and belief, OpenText knew of the '825 Patent and knew of its infringement, including by way of this lawsuit.

40. OpenText's affirmative acts of making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused Instrumentalities have induced and continue to induce users of the Accused Instrumentalities to use the Accused Instrumentalities in their normal and customary way to infringe claims of the '825 Patent. Use of the Accused Instrumentalities in their ordinary and customary manner results in infringement of claims of the '825 Patent.

41. For example, OpenText explains to customers the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities, such as by touting their performance advantages: "[I]n order to save storage space, you can activate data compression for each individual logical archive or content type." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. Moreover, OpenText discloses to customers that "[T]o save even more disk space, we provide Single Instance Archiving." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. For similar reasons, OpenText also induces its customers to use the Accused Instrumentalities to infringe other claims of the '825 Patent. OpenText specifically intended and was aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities on compatible systems would infringe the '825 Patent. OpenText performed the acts that constitute induced infringement, and would induce actual infringement, with the knowledge of the '825 Patent and with the knowledge, or willful blindness to the probability, that the induced acts would constitute infringement. On information and belief, OpenText engaged in such inducement to promote the sales of the Accused Instrumentalities, *e.g.*, through OpenText's user manuals, product support,

marketing materials, and training materials to actively induce the users of the accused products to infringe the '825 Patent. Accordingly, OpenText has induced and continues to induce end users of the accused products to use the accused products in their ordinary and customary way with compatible systems to make and/or use systems infringing the '825 Patent, knowing that such use of the Accused Instrumentalities with compatible systems will result in infringement of the '825 Patent.

42. The Accused Instrumentalities associate at least one encoder to each one of a plurality of parameters or attributes of data. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support data compression (gzip level 6) and single instance archiving techniques (e.g., "OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D. "[A]ll important formats including email and office formats are compressed by default. Compression rates depend on file format and content and correspond roughly to gzip level 6." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D). In particular, the Accused Instrumentalities associate single instance archiving encoder with the duplicate data block and compression encoder with a unique data block.

43. The Accused Instrumentalities analyze data within a data block to determine whether a parameter or attribute of the data within the data block is identified for the data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities analyze data blocks to detect duplicate data blocks (e.g., "OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once." See "Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server." Exhibit D).

44. The Accused Instrumentalities analyze data, wherein the analyzing of the data within the data block to identify a parameter or attribute of the data excludes analyzing based only on a descriptor that is indicative of the parameter or attribute of the data within the data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support single instance archiving (e.g., “OpenText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once.” See “Enterprise Information Archiving: It’s Time for a New Strategy.” Exhibit E). As another example, the Accused Instrumentalities explain that with Single Instance Archiving “[A]n attachment that several users want to archive is archived only once and is referenced with the individual emails.” See “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D.

45. The Accused Instrumentalities identify a first parameter or attribute of the data of the data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities analyze the data blocks to identify duplicate data blocks. Specifically, the Accused Instrumentalities state that “[O]penText enables single instance archiving (SIA), keeping the same document only once.” See “Enterprise Information Archiving: It’s Time for a New Strategy.” Exhibit E.

46. The Accused Instrumentalities compress, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is the same as one of the plurality of parameter or attributes of the data, the data block with the at least one encoder associated with the one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data that is the same as the first parameter or attribute of the data to provide a compressed data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support single instance archiving (e.g., “[A]n attachment that several users want to archive is archived only once and is referenced with the individual emails.” See “Why Archiving

Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D). As such, if a duplicate document is found, the Accused Instrumentalities keep “same document only once.” *See* “Enterprise Information Archiving: It’s Time for a New Strategy.” Exhibit E.

47. The Accused Instrumentalities compress, if the first parameter or attribute of the data is not the same as one of the plurality of parameters or attributes of the data, the data block with a default encoder to provide the compressed data block. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities support data compression (e.g., “[A]ll important formats including email and office formats are compressed by default. Compression rates depend on file format and content and correspond roughly to gzip level 6.” *See* “Why Archiving Matters. How to Manage Your Enterprise Content with OpenText Archive Server.” Exhibit D). As such, if the first data block is not the duplicate of a previously stored data block, the Accused Instrumentalities use a default compression technique to address the redundancy in the first data block.

48. OpenText also infringes other claims of the ’825 Patent, directly and through inducing infringement and contributory infringement.

49. On information and belief, use of the Accused Instrumentalities in their ordinary and customary fashion results in infringement of the methods claimed by the ’825 Patent.

50. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Instrumentalities, and touting the benefits of using the Accused Instrumentalities’ data storage accelerating features, OpenText has injured Realtime and is liable to Realtime for infringement of the ’825 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

51. As a result of OpenText's infringement of the '825 Patent, Plaintiff Realtime is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for OpenText's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by OpenText, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Realtime respectfully requests that this Court enter:

- a. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff that OpenText has infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '825 Patent, the '908 Patent, and the '751 Patent;
- b. A permanent injunction prohibiting OpenText from further acts of infringement of the '825 Patent, the '908 Patent, and the '751 Patent;
- c. A judgment and order requiring OpenText to pay Plaintiff its damages, costs, expenses, and prejudgment and post-judgment interest for its infringement of the '825 Patent, the '908 Patent, and the '751 Patent; and
- d. A judgment and order requiring OpenText to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to Realtime, including without limitation, prejudgment and post-judgment interest;
- e. A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding to Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees against Defendants; and
- f. Any and all other relief as the Court may deem appropriate and just under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Dated: February 26, 2019

OF COUNSEL

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