

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

TQP DEVELOPMENT, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MITAC DIGITAL CORP.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:12-cv-725

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

This is an action for patent infringement in which TQP Development, LLC (“TQP”) makes the following allegations against MiTAC Digital Corp. (“Defendant”):

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff TQP Development, LLC is a Texas limited liability company having a principal place of business of 179 W. Front Street, Suite 244, Tyler, Texas 75702.

2. On information and belief, Defendant MiTAC Digital Corp. (“MiTAC”) is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 471 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, California 95050. MiTAC may be served through its agent for service of process Paggy Fong at 471 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, California 95050.

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 subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendant has transacted business in this district, and has committed acts of patent infringement in this district.

5. On information and belief, Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to their substantial business in this forum, including: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; and (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this Judicial District.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,412,730

6. Plaintiff is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 5,412,730 ("the '730 Patent") entitled "Encrypted Data Transmission System Employing Means for Randomly Altering the Encryption Keys." The '730 Patent issued on May 2, 1995. A true and correct copy of the '730 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

7. Upon information and belief, MiTAC has been and now is infringing the '730 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, methods practiced on various MiTAC websites (including, without limitation to checkout.netsuite.com and related internal systems supporting the operation of said websites) for transmitting data comprising a sequence of blocks in encrypted form over a communication link covered by one or more claims of the '730 Patent to the injury of TQP, such as using the RC4 encryption algorithm in combination with either the Secure Sockets Layer or Transport Layer Security encryption

protocol. MiTAC's infringement includes all websites and internal systems operated by or for MiTAC that transmit data comprising a sequence of blocks in encrypted form as described by one or more claims of the '730 Patent. For example, when MiTAC and/or MiTAC's customers connect to MiTAC's website, a communication link is established between host servers and the client computer. Data transmitted over this communication link comprises a sequence of blocks, and is transmitted as packets in a sequence over the communication link. Certain data transmissions (both from the client computer to the host server, and from the host server to the client computer) are encrypted according to the claimed method. In order to communicate with encrypted portions of MiTAC's website, client computers must agree to an encryption algorithm or protocol. Once that protocol is established by the host server, the client computer automatically implements the claimed encryption algorithm under the direction of the host server. MiTAC provides, or directs the client computer to provide, a seed value for both the transmitter and receiver in a symmetric encryption algorithm, and uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt data. MiTAC generates, or directs the client computer to generate, a first sequence of pseudo-random key values, such as alpha and/or numerical values used to encrypt data, based on said seed value at the transmitter (whichever of the host server or client computer is sending the encrypted information), each new key value in said sequence being produced at a time dependent upon a predetermined characteristic of the data being transmitted over said link. MiTAC encrypts data for transmission from the host server to the client. In addition, MiTAC directs the client computer to encrypt data comprising information sent from the client to the host server before it is transmitted over the link. MiTAC generates, or directs the client computer to generate, a second sequence

of pseudo-random key values, such as alpha and/or numerical values used to encrypt data, based on said seed value at said transmitter, each new key value in said sequence being produced at a time dependent upon a predetermined characteristic of the data being transmitted over said link such that said first and second sequences are identical to one another, as is used in a symmetric algorithm, a new one of said key values in said first and second sequences being produced each time a predetermined number of said blocks are transmitted over said link. MiTAC decrypts data sent from the client in order to use the data, and directs the client computer to decrypt data transmitted from the host server in order to provide a useable display to, for example, a user of the client computer. By virtue of performing each step of the claimed method, MiTAC is directly infringing the '730 Patent. In addition, by virtue of performing some steps and directing and/or controlling others to perform the remaining steps, MiTAC is directly infringing, literally infringing, and/or infringing the '730 Patent under the doctrine of equivalents. MiTAC is thus liable for infringement of the '730 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

8. On information and belief, to the extent any marking was required by 35 U.S.C. §287, all predecessors in interest to the '730 Patent complied with any such requirements.

9. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendant's infringement of the '730 Patent is, or has been willful, Plaintiff reserves the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

10. As a result of Defendant's infringement of the '730 Patent, Plaintiff has suffered monetary damages and is entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty

for the use made of the invention by Defendant, together with interest and costs as fixed by the court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter:

1. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff that Defendant has directly and/or jointly infringed the '730 Patent;
2. A judgment and order requiring Defendant pay Plaintiff its damages, costs, expenses, and prejudgment and post-judgment interest for Defendant's infringement of the '730 Patent as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
3. 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; and
4. Any and all other relief, at law or equity, to which Plaintiff may show itself to be entitled.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: November 14, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

By: ~~s\~~ Hao Ni

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