

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION**

EIREOG INNOVATIONS LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ORACLE CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:24-cv-697

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

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 Eireog Innovations Limited (“Plaintiff” or “Eireog”) makes the following allegations against Defendant Oracle Corporation (“Defendant” or “Oracle”):

INTRODUCTION

1. This complaint arises from Oracle’s unlawful infringement of the following United States patents owned by Plaintiff, which relate to improvements in processing devices and systems: United States Patent Nos. 9,436,626 (“the ’626 Patent”), 9,442,870 (“the ’870 Patent”), 8,504,777 (“the ’777 Patent”), and 8,117,399 (“the ’399 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Eireog Innovations Limited is a private company limited by shares organized and existing under the laws of Ireland, with its principal place of business at The Hyde Building, Suite 23, The Park, Carrickmines, Dublin 18, Ireland. Eireog is the sole owner by

assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the Asserted Patents, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement.

3. Defendant Oracle Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. 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).

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

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendant has transacted business in this District and has committed acts of direct infringement in this District by, among other things, making, using, offering to sell, selling, and importing products that infringe the Asserted Patents. For example, Defendant has regular and established places of business in this District, including at 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas. Oracle is also registered to do business in the State of Texas.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,436,626

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

8. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 9,436,626, titled “Processor interrupt interface with interrupt partitioning and virtualization enhancements.” The ’626 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on September 6, 2016. The ’626 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the ’626 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

9. Oracle makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Oracle’s products using Intel-based CPUs (Haswell-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to x86 Servers (X9-2, X9-2L, X8-8), Exadata Database Servers (X9M-2, X9M-8, X8M-2, X8M-8, X8-2, X8-8, X7-2, X7-8, X6-2, X5-2, X5-8, X6-8), and OCI Bare Metal Servers) and AMD Zen-based CPUs (including but not limited to the Exadata X10M Database Server and OCI Bare Metal Servers) (the “Accused Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’626 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

10. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’626 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 1 of the ’626 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 2 and 3.

11. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Oracle has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the '626 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

12. Oracle also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the '626 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '626 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '626 Patent claim charts served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '626 Patent, Oracle continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 2 and 3) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '626 Patent. For example, Oracle advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Oracle's products, such as the accused x86 Servers and Exadata X10M products. See Ex. 4 (<https://www.oracle.com/servers/>); Ex. 5 (<https://www.oracle.com/news/announcement/oracle-introduces-exadata-x10m-platforms-2023-06-22/>). Further, Oracle provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. See, e.g., Ex. 6 (<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/products/servers/x86/x9-2-21-architecture-wp.pdf>); Ex. 7 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-8/install-guide/oracle-server-x8-8-installation-guide.pdf>); Ex. 8 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x10m/dbmhw/oracle-server-e5-21.html#GUID-3F3458D9-0E2F-44B0-B4A7-EF0E9624813F>). Oracle provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Oracle also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import

the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '626 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '626 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

13. Oracle has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '626 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '626 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '626 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '626 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '626 Patent claim chart served therewith. Oracle has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '626 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused processor interrupt management features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '626 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '626 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 2 and 3.

14. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '626 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '626 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

15. As a result of Oracle's direct infringement of the '626 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's

infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

16. As a result of Oracle's indirect infringement of the '626 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Oracle obtained knowledge of the '626 Patent.

COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,442,870

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

18. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 9,442,870, titled "Interrupt priority management using partition-based priority blocking processor registers." The '870 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on September 13, 2016. The '870 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '870 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 9.

19. Oracle makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Oracle's products using Intel-based CPUs (Haswell-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to x86 Servers (X9-2, X9-2L, X8-8), Exadata Database Servers (X9M-2, X9M-8, X8M-2, X8M-8, X8-2, X8-8, X7-2, X7-8, X6-2, X5-2, X5-8, X6-8), and OCI Bare Metal Servers) and AMD Zen-based CPUs (including but not limited to the Exadata X10M Database Server and OCI Bare Metal Servers) (the "Accused Products"), that directly infringe,

literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '870 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff's infringement contentions pursuant to the Court's scheduling order.

20. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the '870 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 1 of the '870 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 10 and 11.

21. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Oracle has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the '870 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

22. Oracle also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the '870 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '870 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '870 Patent claim charts served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '870 Patent, Oracle continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 10 and 11) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '870 Patent. For example, Oracle advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Oracle's products, such as the accused x86 Servers and Exadata X10M products. *See* Ex. 4 (<https://www.oracle.com/servers/>); Ex. 5 (<https://www.oracle.com/news/announcement/oracle-introduces-exadata-x10m-platforms-2023-06-22/>). Further, Oracle provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 6 (<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/products/servers/x86/x9-2-21-architecture-wp.pdf>);

Ex. 7 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-8/install-guide/oracle-server-x8-8-installation-guide.pdf>); Ex. 8 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x10m/dbmhw/oracle-server-e5-2l.html#GUID-3F3458D9-0E2F-44B0-B4A7-EF0E9624813F>). Oracle provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Oracle also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '870 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '870 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

23. Oracle has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '870 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '870 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '870 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '870 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '870 Patent claim chart served therewith. Oracle has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '870 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused processor interrupt management features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '870 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '870 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 10 and 11.

24. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor

assignees to the '870 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '870 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

25. As a result of Oracle's direct infringement of the '870 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

26. As a result of Oracle's indirect infringement of the '870 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Oracle obtained knowledge of the '870 Patent.

COUNT III

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,504,777

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

28. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 8,504,777, titled "Data processor for processing decorated instructions with cache bypass." The '777 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on August 6, 2013. The '777 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '777 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 12.

29. Oracle makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Oracle's products using Intel-based CPUs (Skylake-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to x86 Servers (X9-2, X9-2L, X8-8), Exadata Database Servers (X9M-2, X9M-8, X8M-2, X8M-8, X8-2, X8-8, X7-2, X7-8), and OCI Bare Metal Servers) and AMD-based EPYC CPUs (including but not limited to Exadata X10M Database Server and OCI Bare Metal Servers) (the "Accused Products"), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '777 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff's infringement contentions pursuant to the Court's scheduling order.

30. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the '777 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 16 of the '777 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 13 and 14.

31. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Oracle has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the '777 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

32. Oracle also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the '777 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '777 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '777 Patent claim chart served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '777 Patent, Oracle continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 13 and 14) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '777 Patent. For example, Oracle advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC

processors and their impact on Oracle's products, such as the accused x86 Servers and Exadata X10M products. See Ex. 4 (<https://www.oracle.com/servers/>); Ex. 5 (<https://www.oracle.com/news/announcement/oracle-introduces-exadata-x10m-platforms-2023-06-22/>). Further, Oracle provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. See, e.g., Ex. 6 (<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/products/servers/x86/x9-2-21-architecture-wp.pdf>); Ex. 7 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-8/install-guide/oracle-server-x8-8-installation-guide.pdf>); Ex. 8 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x10m/dbmhw/oracle-server-e5-21.html#GUID-3F3458D9-0E2F-44B0-B4A7-EF0E9624813F>). Oracle provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Oracle also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '777 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '777 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

33. Oracle has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '777 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '777 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '777 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '777 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '777 Patent claim chart served therewith. Oracle has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '777 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or

(f). For example, the accused cache processing features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '777 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '777 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 13 and 14.

34. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '777 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '777 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

35. As a result of Oracle's direct infringement of the '777 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

36. As a result of Oracle's indirect infringement of the '777 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Oracle obtained knowledge of the '777 Patent.

COUNT IV

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,117,399

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

38. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 8,117,399, titled “Processing of coherent and incoherent accesses at a uniform cache.” The ’399 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 14, 2012. The ’399 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the ’399 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 15.

39. Oracle makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Oracle’s products using Intel-based CPUs (Skylake-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to x86 Servers (X9-2, X9-2L, X8-8), Exadata Database Servers (X9M-2, X9M-8, X8M-2, X8M-8, X8-2, X8-8, X7-2, X7-8), and OCI Bare Metal Servers) and AMD-based EPYC CPUs (including but not limited to Exadata X10M Database Server and OCI Bare Metal Servers) (the “Accused Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’399 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

40. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’399 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 14 of the ’399 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 16 and 17.

41. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Oracle has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the ’399 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

42. Oracle also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the ’399 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service

of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '399 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '399 Patent claim chart served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '399 Patent, Oracle continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 16 and 17) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '399 Patent. For example, Oracle advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Oracle's products, such as the accused x86 Servers and Exadata X10M products. See Ex. 4 (<https://www.oracle.com/servers/>); Ex. 5 (<https://www.oracle.com/news/announcement/oracle-introduces-exadata-x10m-platforms-2023-06-22/>). Further, Oracle provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. See, e.g., Ex. 6 (<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/products/servers/x86/x9-2-21-architecture-wp.pdf>); Ex. 7 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-8/install-guide/oracle-server-x8-8-installation-guide.pdf>); Ex. 8 (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x10m/dbmhw/oracle-server-e5-21.html#GUID-3F3458D9-0E2F-44B0-B4A7-EF0E9624813F>). Oracle provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Oracle also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '399 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '399 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

43. Oracle has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '399 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products,

knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '399 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '399 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Oracle has knowledge of the '399 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '399 Patent claim chart served therewith. Oracle has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '399 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused cache processing features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '399 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '399 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 16 and 17.

44. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '399 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '399 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

45. As a result of Oracle's direct infringement of the '399 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

46. As a result of Oracle's indirect infringement of the '399 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Oracle's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by

Oracle, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Oracle obtained knowledge of the '399 Patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter:

- a. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff that Oracle has infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '626, '870, '777, and '399 Patents;
- b. A judgment and order requiring Oracle to pay Plaintiff its damages (past, present, and future), costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Oracle's infringement of the '626, '870, '777, and '399 Patents;
- c. A judgment and order requiring Oracle to pay Plaintiff compulsory ongoing licensing fees, as determined by the Court in equity.
- d. A judgment and order requiring Oracle to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to Plaintiff, including without limitation, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and compensation for infringing products released after the filing of this case that are not colorably different from the accused products;
- 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 Oracle; 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: June 24, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brett E. Cooper

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