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SYNOPSISYS, INC.
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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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12 SYNOPSISYS, INC.,
13 Plaintiff,
14 v.
15 LIBRARY TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a
California corporation, and DOES 1-10,
16 inclusive,
17 Defendants.

Case No.
**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF
DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT
ACT 17 U.S.C. §§ 1201, ET SEQ., AND
BREACH OF CONTRACT**
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff Synopsys, Inc. (“Synopsys”) hereby brings this Complaint against Defendant
2 Library Technologies, Inc. (“Library Technologies”) for circumventing technological measures
3 that effectively control access to Synopsys software in violation of the Digital Millennium
4 Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 1201, et seq. (the “DMCA”) and the parties’ contracts. Synopsys
5 seeks injunctive relief, statutory and/or actual damages, attorneys’ fees and costs, an accounting,
6 and any such other relief as the Court may deem proper. Synopsys alleges the following based on
7 personal knowledge, unless indicated as on information and belief.

8 **PARTIES**

9 1. Plaintiff Synopsys is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the
10 State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Mountain View, California.

11 2. Defendant Library Technologies is a corporation organized and existing under the
12 laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Saratoga, California.

13 3. Plaintiff does not presently know the true names and capacities of the defendants
14 sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive. Plaintiff may seek leave of court to amend this
15 Complaint to allege said defendants’ true names and capacities once it ascertains this information.

16 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 4. The Court has federal-question subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331
18 because the federal courts are vested with exclusive jurisdiction in copyright cases and actions
19 arising under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 1201, *et seq.* This Court has
20 subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (Federal Question
21 Jurisdiction) and 1367 (Supplemental Jurisdiction).

22 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Library Technologies because its
23 principal place of business lies within the State of California, and because it has conducted and
24 does conduct business within the State of California and the Northern District of California.

25 6. Venue in this district is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400 because, on
26 information and belief, all defendants reside in the State of California and the Northern District of
27 California, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the dispute occurred within
28 this district.

1 12. Synopsys does not sell ownership rights or copyrights or other intellectual property
2 rights to its EDA software and associated services. Instead, Synopsys customers purchase
3 licenses. These licenses grant Synopsys customers limited rights to install Synopsys EDA
4 software and to access and use specific Synopsys software programs subject to control by
5 Synopsys' License Key system, which is a built-in security system that controls access to its
6 licensed software by requiring a user to access a key code provided by Synopsys in order to
7 execute the licensed software. This key code controls the quantity and term of the licensed
8 software in accordance with the license terms. Synopsys controls access to and use of its license
9 key files through Synopsys' proprietary license server software, which is licensed to customers
10 along with Synopsys' EDA applications.

11 13. To protect its valuable intellectual property, Synopsys has incorporated into its
12 software technological measures that control access to the software. Synopsys' access controls, in
13 the ordinary course of operation, ensure that Synopsys EDA applications cannot be used without
14 appropriate license keys. Synopsys is the sole source of legitimate license keys, which it provides
15 to licensed users of its software. For example, a license key file will list the name of the customer,
16 identify the software the customer is licensed to use, and the number of concurrent uses
17 purchased.

18 14. Each customer needs a license key file to execute Synopsys tools. The license key
19 file contains information that allows Synopsys' license key system to determine whether the
20 customer is authorized to execute specific Synopsys tools.

21 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Library Technologies is a privately held
22 company based in Silicon Valley that was founded in 1988. According to its website, Library
23 Technologies' develops and markets design and analysis tools for integrated circuit design.
24 Library Technologies' tools and products are integrated together and interface to popular chip
25 design flows, including Synopsys tools.

26 **Library Technologies' End User License Agreement**

27 16. On September 6, 2006, Library Technologies entered into an End User License
28 and Maintenance Agreement with Synopsys ("EULA"). The EULA was executed by Mehmet

1 Cirit of Library Technologies and this agreement governs their use of Synopsys' intellectual
2 property.

3 17. Pursuant to the EULA, customers like Library Technologies, purchase specific
4 licenses to Synopsys tools. Synopsys Licenses provide access to only the specific tools purchased
5 and the specific number of license seats.

6 18. Synopsys did not authorize Library Technologies to use additional quantities of
7 Synopsys EDA software beyond the quantity of seat(s) listed in the Purchase orders.

8 19. The EULA also does not permit the Licensee to "use the Licensed Product(s) to
9 develop or enhance any product that competes with a Licensed Product(s)."

10 20. Library Technologies' SolutionWare products, SolutionWare: Characterization and
11 SolutionWare: Model and Library Generators, as well as the CCSTEST: Library Verification and
12 Correlation products compete directly with the Synopsys SiliconSmart product, and CCSTEST
13 also competes with Synopsys' Library Compiler product. Library Technologies was never
14 authorized to use its access to HSPICE to compete with Synopsys.

15 **Library Technologies' Unauthorized Access to Synopsys Software**

16 21. In reliance on the terms of the EULA and Synopsys' belief that Library
17 Technologies would abide by the conditions set forth in the license agreements, Synopsys
18 provided Library Technologies with access to the licensed EDA applications and accompanying
19 license keys from Synopsys' customer support website.

20 22. Library Technologies failed to satisfy conditions precedent to its license by failing
21 to pay for required license seats that it used and exceeded the scope of its licenses by making
22 and/or using more copies of Synopsys Tools than permitted.

23 23. Library Technologies bypassed Synopsys license key system by altering
24 identifying information on various license server computers in order to facilitate more concurrent
25 usage of Synopsys software than permitted under the license.

26 24. Defendants knew or had reason to know that their access and use of Synopsys
27 software was unlawful. The fact that Defendants were using technological measures to avoid
28 paying Synopsys license fees for additional access and use of software that Defendants

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