%JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

### CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS		
Raw Films, Ltd.				John Does 1-15	5	
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant  (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)  NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE		
				LAND I	INVOLVED.	
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name	e, Address, and Telephone Numb	er)		Attomeys (If Known)		
Fiore & Barber, LLC, 42	5 Main Street, Suite	200, Harleysville	, PA			
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☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability	☐ 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractic ☐ 365 Personal Injury -	e 🗆 62	0 Other Food & Drug 5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	□ 320 Assault, Libel &	Product Liability  368 Asbestos Persona	□ 63	0 Liquor Laws 0 R.R. & Truck	PROPERTY RIGHTS  820 Copyrights	☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and
☐ 151 Medicare Act	330 Federal Employers' Liability	Injury Product Liability	□ 65	O Airline Regs. O Occupational	☐ 830 Patent ☐ 840 Trademark	Corrupt Organizations  480 Consumer Credit
☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	☐ 340 Marine	PERSONAL PROPER	TY	Safety/Health		☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 810 Selective Service
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☐ 190 Other Contract☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	Product Liability  360 Other Personal	385 Property Damage Product Liability		0 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 0 Labor/Mgmt.Reporting	☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI	12 USC 3410  890 Other Statutory Actions
☐ 196 Franchise  REAL PROPERTY	Injury CTVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIO	NS □ 74	& Disclosure Act 10 Railway Labor Act	☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS	☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act
☐ 210 Land Condemnation	J 441 Voting J 442 Employment	510 Motions to Vacat Sentence		0 Other Labor Litigation 1 Empl. Ret. Inc.	☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act
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VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	☐ CHECK IF THIS UNDER F.R.C.P.	IS A CLASS ACTION 23	y D 150,000	EMAND \$ 0.00	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	y if demanded in complaint: e:
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						
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#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be assignment to appropriate calendar.	e used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of
Address of Plaintiff: 37 Warren Street, Wit Gad, Ur	otted kingdom
Address of Defendant: John De #1, Philadelphia, Pl	· 1
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Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: All Infringements occurred (Use Reverse Side For A	dditional Space)
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation a	nd any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	
	Ycs□ No □
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes No LX
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:  Case Number: Judge	Date Terminated:
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:	
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one ye	our proviously terminated action in this court?
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action in this court?	/
	Yes No M
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier re	Yes No
terminated action in this court?	·
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil right	F-9 ×
	Yes No No
CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)	
A. Federal Ouestion Cases:	<ul> <li>B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:</li> <li>1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts</li> </ul>
1. ☐ Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts	□ Airplane Personal Injury
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3. □ Jones Act-Personal Injury	4. ☐ Marine Personal Injury
4. Antitrust	□ Marme Personal Injury     □ Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
5. Patent	
6. □ Labor-Management Relations	6. □ Other Personal Injury (Please
	specify)
7. □ Civil Rights	7.   Products Liability  Achieves
8. ☐ Habeas Corpus	8. Products Liability — Asbestos
9. □ Securities Act(s) Cases	9. □ All other Diversity Cases
10. □ Social Security Review Cases	(Please specify)
11. □ All other Federal Question Cases	
(Please specify)  ARBITRATION CERT	IFICATION
(Check Appropriate Co t about 5th other P. Flore, counsel of record do horeby certifications.)	
Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and	belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of
\$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;	
□ Relief other than monetary damages is sought.	10
DATE: 1/17(1)	<u>83018</u>
Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if the	re has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or except as noted above.	within one year previously terminated action in this court
DATE:	
Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#
CIV. 609 (6/08)	

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be assignment to appropriate calendar.	e used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of
Address of Plaintiff. 37 Warren Street, Wit Gad, Ur	lited kingdom
Address of Defendant: John Doc #1, Philadelphia, P/	†
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: All INTINGEMENTS OCCUPY (Use Reverse Side For Accident)	id within this jurisdictional
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation as	and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes No CX
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:	
Case Number: Judge	Date Terminated:
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:	
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one ye	ar previously terminated action in this court?
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2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior so	it pending or within one year previously terminated
action in this court?	Yes No K
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier n	
terminated action in this court?	Yes□ Not□
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights	s case filed by the same individual?
4. Is this tase a second of blueboast of mostle corpus,	Yes□ No 【
CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)	
<ul> <li>A. Federal Question Cases:</li> <li>1.   Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases;</li> <li>1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts</li> </ul>
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3. D Jones Act-Personal Injury	4. □ Marine Personal Injury
4. 🗆 Antitrust	5.  Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
5. Patent	6. □ Other Personal Injury (Please
6. □ Labor-Management Relations	specify)
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7. □ Civil Rights	8. □ Products Liability — Asbestos
8.  Habeas Corpus	9. ☐ All other Diversity Cases
9.  Securities Act(s) Cases	-
10. □ Social Security Review Cases	(Please specify)
11. All other Federal Question Cases	
(Please specify)  ARBITRATION CERT)  (Check Appropriate Ca	tegory)
I. ON 1570010 P. Flore counsel of record do hereby certiful Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and	y: belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of
\$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;	Server, the distinguishment of the server of
□ Relief other than monetary damages is sought.	
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DATE: /// /// Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if the	re has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or except as noted above.	within one year previously terminated action in this court
DATE:	Attorney I.D.#
Attorney-at-Law CIV. 609 (6/08)	Attorney hos

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

# CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Raw Films, Ltd.

CIVIL ACTION

	V.	;			
John C	wes 1-15	: :	NO.		
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SELECT ONE OF T	THE FOLLOWING O	CASE MANAGE	MENT TRACKS:		
(a) Habeas Corpus –	Cases brought under 2	8 U.S.C. § 2241	through § 2255.	( )	)
(b) Social Security – and Human Servi	Cases requesting revieuses denying plaintiff S	ew of a decision o ocial Security Be	f the Secretary of Health nefits.	( )	)
(c) Arbitration – Cas	es required to be desig	nated for arbitrati	on under Local Civil Rule 53.2.	( )	)
(d) Asbestos – Cases exposure to asbes		ersonal injury or	property damage from	( )	)
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(f) Standard Manage	ment Cases that do r	not fall into any or	ne of the other tracks.	( )	)
<u>///7/4</u> Date (215)256-0265	Christopher Attorney (215)256		Plainthf4 Attorney for Chore @ Flore Bayber	<u> </u>	- <u>2</u> m
Telephone	FAX Nu	mber	E-Mail Address		

(Civ. 660) 10/02

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA					
RAW FILMS, LTD.,		: : :			
	Plaintiff,	: :	Civil Action No.		
JOHN DOES 1-15,	vs.	; ; ;			
·	Defendants.	: : :			

# COMPLAINT-ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR PROPERTY RIGHTS INFRINGMENT

Plaintiff, Raw Films, Ltd., by and through its counsel, Fiore & Barber, LLC, sues John Does 1-15, and alleges:

#### **Introduction**

- 1. This matter arises under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "Copyright Act").
  - 2. Through this suit, Plaintiff alleges each Defendant is liable for:
    - Direct copyright infringement in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501; and
    - Contributory copyright infringement.

#### **Jurisdiction And Venue**

- 3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); and 28 U.S.C. § 1338 (patents, copyrights, trademarks and unfair competition).
- 4. As set forth on Exhibit A, each of the Defendants' acts of copyright infringement occurred using an Internet Protocol address ("IP address") traced to a physical address located

within this District, and therefore this Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because each Defendant committed the tortious conduct alleged in this Complaint in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and (a) each Defendant resides in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or (b) each Defendant has engaged in continuous and systematic business activity, or has contracted to supply goods or services in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because: (i) a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District; and, (ii) a Defendant resides (and therefore can be found) in this District and all of the Defendants reside in this State; additionally, venue is proper in this District pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) (venue for copyright cases) because each Defendant or each Defendant's agent resides or may be found in this District.

#### **Parties**

- 6. Plaintiff is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, with its principal place of business located at 37 Warren Street, London, W1t 6ad, United Kingdom.
  - 7. Each Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by an IP address.
- 8. An IP address is a number that is assigned by an Internet Service Provider (an "ISP") to devices, such as computers, that are connected to the Internet.
- 9. The ISP to which each Defendant subscribes can correlate the Defendant's IP address to the Defendant's true identity.

#### Joinder

10. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2), each of the Defendants was properly joined because, as set forth in more detail below, Plaintiff asserts that: (a) each of the Defendants is

jointly and severally liable for the infringing activities of each of the other Defendants, and (b) the infringement complained of herein by each of the Defendants was part of a series of transactions, involving the exact same piece of Plaintiff's copyrighted Work, and was accomplished by the Defendants acting in concert with each other, and (c) there are common questions of law and fact; indeed, the claims against each of the Defendants are identical and each of the Defendants used the BitTorrent protocol to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work.

#### **Factual Background**

- 11. Plaintiff's work is subject to copyright protection for the motion picture entitled "Bareback Street Gang" (the "Work"), pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 104(b)(1)-(3) because one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary of a treaty party; the Work was first published in a foreign nation that is a treaty party; and the Work qualifies as a sound recording that was first fixed in the territory of a treaty party.
- 12. Registering the copyright is not a condition precedent to bringing this action under 17 U.S.C. § 411 (a) because the subject copyright is not a "United States Work" within the meaning of that statute. Instead, the work underlying the copyright was created and/or published within the territory of a treaty party.
  - II. Defendants Used BitTorrent To Infringe Plaintiff's Copyright
- 13. BitTorrent is one of the most common peer-to-peer file sharing protocols (in other words, set of computer rules) used for distributing large amounts of data; indeed, it has been estimated that users using the BitTorrent protocol on the internet account for over a quarter of all internet traffic. The creators and user's of BitTorrent developed their own lexicon for use when talking about BitTorrent; a copy of the BitTorrent vocabulary list posted on www.Wikipedia.com is attached as Exhibit C.
  - 14. The BitTorrent protocol's popularity stems from its ability to distribute a large file

without creating a heavy load on the source computer and network. In short, to reduce the load on the source computer, rather than downloading a file from a single source computer (one computer directly connected to another), the BitTorrent protocol allows users to join a "swarm" of host computers to download and upload from each other simultaneously (one computer connected to numerous computers).

- A. Each Defendant Installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her Computer
- 15. Each Defendant installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her computer.
- 16. A BitTorrent "Client" is a software program that implements the BitTorent protocol. There are numerous such software programs including μTorrent and Vuze, both of which can be directly downloaded from the internet. <u>See www.utorrent.com</u> and <a href="http://new.vuze-downloads.com/">http://new.vuze-downloads.com/</a>.
- 17. Once installed on a computer, the BitTorrent "Client" serves as the user's interface during the process of uploading and downloading data using the BitTorrent protocol.
  - B. The Initial Seed, Torrent, Hash and Tracker
- 18. A BitTorrent user that wants to upload a new file, known as an "initial seeder," starts by creating a "torrent" descriptor file using the Client he or she installed onto his or her computer.
- 19. The Client takes the target computer file, the "initial seed," here the copyrighted Work, and divides it into identically sized groups of bits known as "pieces."
- 20. The Client then gives each one of the computer file's pieces, in this case, pieces of the copyrighted Work, a random and unique alphanumeric identifier known as a "hash" and records these hash identifiers in the torrent file.
- 21. When another peer later receives a particular piece, the hash identifier for that piece is compared to the hash identifier recorded in the torrent file for that piece to test that the

piece is error-free. In this way, the hash identifier works like an electronic fingerprint to identify the source and origin of the piece and that the piece is authentic and uncorrupted.

- 22. Torrent files also have an "announce" section, which specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a "tracker," and an "info" section, containing (suggested) names for the files, their lengths, the piece length used, and the hash identifier for each piece, all of which are used by Clients on peer computers to verify the integrity of the data they receive.
- 23. The "tracker" is a computer or set of computers that a torrent file specifies and to which the torrent file provides peers with the URL address(es).
- 24. The tracker computer or computers direct a peer user's computer to other peer user's computers that have particular pieces of the file, here the copyrighted Work, on them and facilitates the exchange of data among the computers.
- 25. Depending on the BitTorrent Client, a tracker can either be a dedicated computer (centralized tracking) or each peer can act as a tracker (decentralized tracking).

### C. <u>Torrent Sites</u>

- 26. "Torrent sites" are websites that index torrent files that are currently being made available for copying and distribution by people using the BitTorrent protocol. There are numerous torrent websites, including <a href="www.TorrentZap.com">www.TorrentZap.com</a>, <a href="www.Btscene.com">www.Btscene.com</a>, and <a href="www.ExtraTorrent.com">www.ExtraTorrent.com</a>.
- 27. Upon information and belief, each Defendant went to a torrent site to upload and download Plaintiff's copyrighted Work.
  - D. <u>Uploading and Downloading a Work Through a BitTorrent Swarm</u>
- 28. Once the initial seeder has created a torrent and uploaded it onto one or more torrent sites then other peers begin to download and upload the computer file to which the torrent

is linked (here the copyrighted Work) using the BitTorrent protocol and BitTorrent Client that the peers installed on their computers.

- 29. The BitTorrent protocol causes the initial seed's computer to send different pieces of the computer file, here the copyrighted Work, to the peers seeking to download the computer file.
- 30. Once a peer receives a piece of the computer file, here a piece of the Copyrighted Work, it starts transmitting that piece to the other peers.
- 31. In this way, all of the peers and seeders are working together in what is called a "swarm."
- 32. Here, each Defendant peer member participated in the same swarm and directly interacted and communicated with other members of that swarm through digital handshakes, the passing along of computer instructions, uploading and downloading, and by other types of transmissions. A print out of a computer screen illustrating the type of interactions between and among peers and seeders in a typical swarm is attached as Exhibit D.
- 33. In this way, and by way of example only, one initial seeder can create a torrent that breaks a movie up into hundreds or thousands of pieces saved in the form of a computer file, like the Work here, upload the torrent onto a torrent site, and deliver a different piece of the copyrighted Work to each of the peers. The recipient peers then automatically begin delivering the piece they just received to the other peers in the same swarm.
- 34. Once a peer, here a Defendant, has downloaded the full file, the BitTorrent Client reassembles the pieces and the peer is able to view the movie. Also, once a peer has downloaded the full file, that peer becomes known as "an additional seed" because it continues to distribute the torrent file, here the copyrighted Work.

- E. Plaintiff's Computer Investigators Identified Each of the Defendants' IP Addresses as Participants in a Swarm That Was Distributing Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work
- 35. Plaintiff retained IPP, Limited ("IPP") to identify the IP addresses that are being used by those people that are using the BitTorrent protocol and the internet to reproduce, distribute, display or perform Plaintiffs' copyrighted works.
- 36. IPP used forensic software named INTERNATIONAL IPTRACKER v1.2.1 and related technology enabling the scanning of peer-to-peer networks for the presence of infringing transactions.
- 37. IPP extracted the resulting data emanating from the investigation, reviewed the evidence logs, and isolated the transactions and the IP addresses associated therewith for the file identified by the SHA-1 hash value of D0DE9062102977D136A7D055953D5D57A088C1E4 (the "Unique Hash Number").
- 38. The IP addresses, Unique Hash Number and hit dates contained on Exhibit A accurately reflect what is contained in the evidence logs, and show:
  - (A) Each Defendant had copied a piece of Plaintiff's copyrighted Work identified by the Unique Hash Number; and
  - (B) Therefore, each Defendant was part of the same series of transactions.
- 39. Through each of the transactions, each of the Defendant's computers used their identified IP addresses to connect to the investigative server from a computer in this District in order to transmit a full copy, or a portion thereof, of a digital media file identified by the Unique Hash Number.
- 40. IPP's agent analyzed each BitTorrent "piece" distributed by each IP address listed on Exhibit A and verified that re-assemblage of the pieces using a BitTorrent Client results in a fully playable digital motion picture of the Work.

41. IPP's agent viewed the Work side-by-side with the digital media file that correlates to the Unique Hash Number and determined that they were identical, strikingly similar or substantially similar.

#### Miscellaneous

- 42. All conditions precedent to bringing this action have occurred or been waived.
- 43. Plaintiff retained counsel to represent it in this matter and is obligated to pay said counsel a reasonable fee for its services.

# COUNT I <u>Direct Infringement Against Does 1-15</u>

- 44. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-43 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
- 45. Plaintiff is the owner of the copyright for the Work, which contains an original work of authorship.
- 46. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, each Defendant copied the constituent elements of the Work that are original.
  - 47. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendants' copying of its Work.
  - 48. As a result of the foregoing, each Defendant violated Plaintiff's exclusive right to:
  - (A) Reproduce the Work in copies, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1) and 501;
- (B) Redistribute copies of the Work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease or lending, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(3) and 501;
- (C) Perform the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(4) and 501, by showing the Work's images in any sequence and/or by making the sounds accompanying the Work audible and transmitting said performance of the Work, by means of a device or process, to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's

definitions of "perform" and "publically" perform); and

- (D) Display the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(5) and 501, by showing individual images of the Work nonsequentially and transmitting said display of the Work by means of a device or process to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's definition of "publically" display).
- 49. Each of the Defendants' infringements was committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).
- 50. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by each of the Defendants including lost sales, price erosion and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

#### WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;
- (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under each such Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control; and
  - (D) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

# COUNT II <u>Contributory Infringement Against Does 1-15</u>

- 51. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-43 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
  - 52. Plaintiff is the owner of the copyright for the Work, which contains an original

work of authorship.

- 53. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, each Defendant copied the constituent elements of the Work that are original.
- 54. By participating in the BitTorrent swarm with the other Defendants, each Defendant induced, caused or materially contributed to the infringing conduct of each other Defendant.
- 55. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendants' inducing, causing or materially contributing to the infringing conduct of each other Defendant.
- 56. Each Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users, here the other Defendants, would become members of a swarm with Defendant.
- 57. Each Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users in a swarm with it, here the other Defendants, were directly infringing Plaintiff's copyrighted Work by copying constituent elements of the registered Work that are original.
- 58. Indeed, each Defendant directly participated in and therefore materially contributed to each other Defendant's infringing activities.
- 59. Each of the Defendants' contributory infringements were committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).
- 60. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by each of the Defendants including lost sales, price erosion, and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

## WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;
  - (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating

to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under each such Defendant's possession, custody or control;

- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (D) Find that each Defendant is jointly and severally liable for the direct infringement of each other Defendant; and
  - (E) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

#### **DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

FIORE & BARBER, LLC

By:

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**SHA-1 Hash:** D0DE9062102977D136A7D055953D5D57A088C1E4

**Title:** Bareback Street Gang **Rights Owner:** Raw Films Ltd

		Hit date				
DOE#	IP	(UTC)	City	State	ISP	Network
······		7/26/2011				
1	98.141.168.145	1:22	Philadelphia	PA	Cavalier Telephone	BitTorrent
		8/17/2011				
2	68.63.108.142	16:26	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		9/5/2011				
3	68.82.189.146	13:35	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		8/27/2011		:		
4	69.249.235.177	20:37	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		9/26/2011				
5	69.253.145.48	0:38	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		8/3/2011				
6	71.230.112.20	1:00	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		8/21/2011				
7	98.225.138.74	5:26	Folsom	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		10/6/2011				
8	108.52.7.25	14:25	Philadelphia	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		10/8/2011				
9	173.49.21.19	3:56	Collegeville	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		8/17/2011				
10	173.75.248.231	2:21	Phoenixville	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		9/7/2011				
11	70.110.141.160	19:22	Norristown	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		8/18/2011				
12	71.185.80.182	5:53	Havertown	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		10/8/2011			l	BUT .
13	74.109.55.183	20:05	Philadelphia	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		8/21/2011			<u> </u>	
14	96.227.146.199	21:27	Philadelphia	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		8/29/2011				D. T
15	98.114.10.4	14:34	Media	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent

# BitTorrent vocabulary

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Terminology of BitTorrent)

This list explains terms used when discussing **BitTorrent clients**, and in particular the BitTorrent protocol used by these clients.

# **Common BitTorrent terms**

#### Announce

Same as "scrape" (see below), but a client also announces that it wants to join the swarm and that the server should add it to the list of peers in that swarm.

## Availability

(Also known as distributed copies.) The number of full copies of the file available to the client. Each seed adds 1.0 to this number, as they have one complete copy of the file. A connected peer with a fraction of the file available adds that fraction to the availability, if no other peer has this part of the file.

Example: a peer with 65.3% of the file downloaded increases the availability by 0.653. However, if two peers both have the same portion of the file downloaded - say 50% - and there is only one seeder, the availability is 1.5.

#### Choked

Describes a peer to whom the client refuses to send file pieces. A client *chokes* another client in several situations:

- The second client is a *seed*, in which case it does not want any pieces (i.e., it is completely *uninterested*)
- The client is already uploading at its full capacity (it has reached the value of max\_uploads)
- The second client has been blacklisted for being abusive or is using a blacklisted BitTorrent client.

#### Client

The program that enables p2p file sharing via the BitTorrent protocol. Examples of clients include  $\mu$ Torrent and Vuze.

#### Downloader

A downloader is any peer that does not have the entire file and is downloading the file. This term, used in Bram Cohen's Python implementation, lacks the negative connotation attributed to leech. Bram prefers downloader to leech because BitTorrent's tit-for-tat ensures downloaders also upload and thus do not unfairly qualify as leeches.

**EXHIBIT B** 

#### **End Game**

Bittorrent has a couple of download strategies for initializing a download, downloading normally among the middle of the torrent, and downloading the last few pieces (see below) of a torrent. Typically, the last download pieces arrive more slowly than the others since the faster and more easily accessible pieces should have already been obtained, so to prevent this, the BitTorrent client attempts to get the last missing pieces from all of its peers. Upon receiving a piece, a cancel request command is sent to other peers.

#### Fake

A fake torrent is a torrent that does not contain what is specified in its name or description(i.e. a torrent is said to contain a video, but it contains only a snapshot of a moment in the video, or in some cases a virus).

#### Hash

The hash is a string of alphanumeric characters in the .torrent file that the client uses to verify the data that is being transferred. It contains information like the file list, sizes, pieces, etc. Every piece received is first checked against the hash. If it fails verification, the data is discarded and requested again. The 'Hash Fails' field in the torrent's General tab shows the number of these hash fails.

Hash checks greatly reduce the chance that invalid data is incorrectly identified as valid by the BitTorrent client, but it is still possible for invalid data to have the same hash value as the valid data and be treated as such. This is known as a hash collision.

#### Health

Health is shown in a bar or in % usually next to the torrents name and size, on the site where the .torrent file is hosted. It shows if all pieces of the torrent are available to download (i.e. 50% means that only half of the torrent is available).

#### Index

An *index* is a list of .torrent files (usually including descriptions and other information) managed by a website and available for searches. An *index* website can also be a *tracker*.

#### Interested

Describes a downloader who wishes to obtain pieces of a file the client has. For example, the uploading client would flag a downloading client as 'interested' if that client did not possess a piece that it did, and wished to obtain it.

#### Leech

A *leech* is a term with two meanings. Usually it is used to refer a *peer* who has a negative effect on the swarm by having a very poor share ratio (downloading much more than they upload). Most leeches are users on asymmetric internet connections and do not leave their BitTorrent client open

to seed the file after their download has completed. However, some leeches intentionally avoid uploading by using modified clients or excessively limiting their upload speed. The often used second meaning of *leech* is synonymous with *downloader* (see above): used simply to describe a *peer* or any client that does not have 100% of the data. This alternative meaning was mainly introduced by most BitTorrent tracker sites.

#### Lurker

A *lurker* is a user that only downloads files from the group but does not add new content. It does not necessarily mean that the lurker will not seed. Not to be confused with a *leecher*.

#### p2p

Stands for "peer to peer", which is the technology used for file sharing among computer users over the internet. In a p2p network, each node (or computer on the network) acts as both a client and a server. In other words, each computer is capable of both sending and receiving data.

#### Peer -

A peer is one instance of a BitTorrent client running on a computer on the Internet to which other clients connect and transfer data. Usually a peer does not have the complete file, but only parts of it. However, in the colloquial definition, "peer" can be used to refer to any participant in the swarm (in this case, it's synonymous with "client").

#### Piece

This refers to the torrented files being divided up into equal specific sized pieces (e.g. 512Kb, 1Mb). The pieces are distributed in a random fashion among peers in order to optimize trading efficiency.

#### Ratio credit

A ratio credit, also known as upload credit or ratio economy, is a currency system used on a number of private trackers to provide an incentive for higher upload/download ratios among member file-sharers. In such a system, those users who have greater amounts of bandwidth, hard drive space (particularly seedboxes) or idle computer uptime are at a greater advantage to accumulate ratio credits versus those who are lacking in any one or more of the same resources.

# Scrape

This is when a client sends a request to the tracking server for information about the statistics of the torrent, such as with whom to share the file and how well those other users are sharing.

#### Seeder

A seeder is a peer that has an entire copy of the torrent and offers it for upload. The more seeders there are, the better the chances of getting a higher download speed. If the seeder seeds the whole copy of the download, they should get faster downloads.

#### Share ratio

A user's share ratio for any individual torrent is a number determined by dividing the amount of data that user has uploaded by the amount of data they have downloaded. Final share ratios over 1 carry a positive connotation in the BitTorrent community, because they indicate that the user has sent more data to other users than they received. Likewise, share ratios under 1 have negative connotation.

#### Snubbed

An uploading client is flagged as *snubbed* if the downloading client has not received any data from it in over 60 seconds.

## Super-seeding

When a file is new, much time can be wasted because the seeding client might send the same file piece to many different peers, while other pieces have not yet been downloaded at all. Some clients, like ABC, Vuze, BitTornado, TorrentStorm, and  $\mu$ Torrent have a "super-seed" mode, where they try to only send out pieces that have never been sent out before, theoretically making the initial propagation of the file much faster. However the super-seeding becomes substantially less effective and may even reduce performance compared to the normal "rarest first" model in cases where some peers have poor or limited connectivity. This mode is generally used only for a new torrent, or one which must be re-seeded because no other seeds are available.

#### Swarm

Main article: segmented downloading

Together, all peers (including seeders) sharing a torrent are called a swarm. For example, six ordinary peers and two seeders make a swarm of eight.

#### Torrent

A torrent can mean either a .torrent metadata file or all files described by it, depending on context. The torrent file contains metadata about all the files it makes downloadable, including their names and sizes and checksums of all pieces in the torrent. It also contains the address of a tracker that coordinates communication between the peers in the swarm.

#### Tracker

A tracker is a server that keeps track of which seeds and peers are in the swarm. Clients report information to the tracker periodically and in exchange, receive information about other clients to which they can connect. The tracker is not directly involved in the data transfer and does not have a copy of the file.

# See also

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BitTorrent\_vocabulary" Categories: BitTorrent | Lexis.

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