1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERI et al.,	CA,	Civil Action	
4	Plaint	iffs,	No. 1:20-cv-3010	
5	vs.		Washington, DC September 19, 2023	
6	GOOGLE, LLC,		3:22 p.m.	
7	Defend	lant.	Day 6 Afternoon Session	
8			Arternoon bession	
9	** PROCEEDINGS**			
10		NSCRIPT OF BENCH TR		
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMIT P. MEHTA UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE			
12				
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2	THE COURT: Just to confirm that no one in the			
3	courtroom or I should say everyone in the courtroom is			
4	associated with either side of the case? Okay, terrific.			
5	Let's move forward.			
6	MR. JONES: May I proceed, Your Honor?			
7	THE COURT: Yes.			
8	CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JONATHAN YOO			
9	BY MR. JONES:			
10	Q. Welcome back, Mr. Yoo. I'd like to talk about Samsung			
11	a bit. Samsung is Google's largest Android OEM partner,			
12	correct?			
13	A. Yes.			
14	Q. You did a lot of work related to Samsung when you were			
15	at Google?			
16	A. Yes.			
17	Q. You built financial models looking at the Samsung			
18	revenue share agreement?			
19	A. Yes.			
20	Q. You know that Samsung puts the Play Store on its			
21	phones, right?			
22	A. Sorry?			
23	Q. Samsung puts the Play Store on its phones?			

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A. Yes.

Q. That means Samsung users can download apps from the

Play Store and use those apps?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Sir, you've expressed the view that there's a near zero probability of Samsung not wanting the Play Store on its phones, correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. Let's pull up UPX312. Mr. Yoo, this is an e-mail that you wrote to Joshua O'Connor and others within Google on April 8th, 2019, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- ${f Q.}$ It has the subject line: Value of Play to Google via MADA and App Distribution.

Do you see that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. At the time, Mr. O'Connor, who you were e-mailing, was on the finance team for the Play Store, right?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And you worked in finance for Android partnerships?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'll direct your attention to Mr. O'Connor's original e-mail at the bottom of the second page, which has the Bates number ending in 154. Are you with me?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In his e-mail, Mr. O'Connor asks you a question about the value of the Play Store to Google, right?

- 1 Well, I see, yes, if we should value Play being a 2 premier destination for app installs. 3 Q. He asked if Google should value Play being a premier destination for app installs for other app distribution and 4 MADA, correct? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 And in the second sentence, he asks what the impact to Google would be if Samsung no longer cared about having the 8 9 Play Store on its phones, correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And you respond in the next e-mail up, right? Q. 12 Α. Yes. 13 Q. You start by saying you think there's a near zero 14 probability of Samsung not wanting the Play Store on their 15 phone, right? 16 Yes. Α. 17 You understood that Samsung wants to offer users a Q. 18 variety of apps on its phones, right? 19 Α. Yes. 20 And the Play Store let's them do that? Q. 21 Yes. Α.
 - Q. Now, the fact that Samsung wants the Play Store on its phones gives Google leverage to secure Google's other apps on Samsung's phones as well, correct?

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A. So in this hypothetical scenario that I'm presenting

to my colleague, this is a thought exercise, let's say. What I meant by that is at the time how GMS bundle was distributed, it all came together. And so it's tough to value one component of that, because I believe that although it might not be -- I might not have a direct answer to the value of each of the components, that the sum of the parts was greater than each individual app put together. And so --

- Q. Let's take a look -- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you. Were you done?
- A. So that's what I meant by, yes, the Play Store as a part of the bundle, it gets on the device, and there are other apps in that bundle.
 - Q. That also get on the device?
 - A. That also get on the device.
- Q. Let's take a look at what you wrote. You wrote to Mr. O'Connor: "I will say, there is value in the leverage that Play provides to get some of the noncritical GMS apps on a phone. What I mean by that is that the OEMs want the Play Store on their phone, and in return we are able to get other apps like Google Search and Chrome, Maps and Duo, YouTube and Drive, for instance, on the phone as a result."

Do you see that?

A. I see that. What I meant by this was that -- you know, I knew that the Play Store -- for Samsung, let's say, the Play Store was an important part of their -- an important part

hypothetical scenario that Josh was trying to present, my

belief was that -- and, you know, I'm not a part of these

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negotiations, but it was -- he was asking for my opinion. So my opinion was that this -- from the MADA as they had negotiated it at this time, my understanding was that Play is very important to Samsung. And it was also important to our sort of ecosystem, because Play is a mechanism that allows security updates or allows developers to use some of the APIs that the Play Store or other apps expose to create things like, you know, showing a map within Uber or something like that, a different app. There's a bunch of APIs that comes with the Play Store. Not only distribution, but app functionality, let's say, that I thought was valuable in their MADA.

- Q. And, sir, I'm not asking you about security updates. When you wrote Mr. O'Connor that Google requires Samsung to take all or nothing, you meant it has to take the whole MADA bundle if it wants any of it, right?
- A. It's a negotiated agreement with Samsung. But as it was, was that the MADA was a package of apps. It had Play Store amongst search, Chrome, other aspects. And especially with Samsung, these are negotiated, so there's -- for a time we had, you know, VR integration; I'm not sure about today. But there were other components to it that was a part of the MADA itself.
- Q. And if Samsung wanted the Play Store or anything else in the MADA bundle, it would have to take the whole payload, right?



A. You keep saying bundle. I'm not saying bundle, but I'm saying that these agreements are negotiated; and that as the MADA was negotiated at this time, as I understood it, it included these other apps.

PROCEEDINGS •

- Q. And it included search and Chrome?
- A. It included search and Chrome.
- Q. Okay. You go on to write: "In this hypothetical world where Samsung no longer wants the Play Store, Maps and YouTube would be the apps that they would independently want out of the current MADA package," correct?
- A. Again, in this thought exercise that we set up -which, you know, if you look two e-mails down, I say "as a
 thought exercise in this scenario." Within that, my
 understanding was that if we stack rank the value that an
 OEM like -- or Samsung specifically in here, my understanding
 is that the Play Store is very important because it gets them
 access to the APIs, the updates that come through the Play
 Store. But also, Maps and YouTube were very important to make
 a very competitive phone that they would want to sell.
 - Q. You didn't say they'd want search or Chrome?
- A. Well, it's inherent that they want search and Chrome, because that's also where users search, that's also where the revenue share agreement also comes into play as well. So there was financial value to them in search and Chrome, too. In this exercise, out of the apps, what I was trying to highlight was

that like from an app functionality perspective and a phone functionality perspective, Samsung couldn't sell a phone that didn't have Maps or YouTube on it to try and compete with Apple in a lot of these markets, especially on the premium side.

- Q. And if it wants those, it has to take search and Chrome also?
 - A. Those were also included in a negotiated MADA.
- Q. Thank you, sir. Your Honor, this document, UPX312, has been admitted.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. JONES:

- Q. Mr. Yoo, now, if OEMs no longer needed the Play Store for apps, that would weaken the leverage that MADA provides, right?
- A. No, OEMs also have other app stores. I mean, my view is that if Play Store became less important as the premier app destination, you know, other OEMs have their own app stores, carriers have their own app stores. But from an ecosystem perspective, if you think about developers, small startup developers trying to make an app for distribution, on an iPhone they can upload it to the App Store and it goes out to all of their devices, it all works. Similarly, on an Android device, what I believe Play was trying to do was that if a developer then also uploads it on Play, then there's a promise that that app would also work on all the other Android devices, because

there's a lot out there, there's a lot of OEMs.

If that premier app destination of the Play Store weakens, then, yeah, the developer would have to test their apps on the Verizon app store or Samsung Galaxy app store or Xiaomi's app store, et cetera. I suppose it's doable, but from a developer and an ecosystem sort of health perspective, it kind of weakens the competitiveness of that ecosystem.

- Q. Are you aware of any Android smartphones sold in the United States without the Play Store?
 - A. No.

- Q. Let's take a look at UPX316. Sir, this is an e-mail you wrote to Mike Herring, Yuki Richardson and others within Google on June 14th, 2019, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Ms. Richardson was your boss at the time?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And Mr. Herring was the business finance officer for your product area?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'll direct your attention to Ms. Richardson's original e-mail to Mr. Herring at the bottom of the second page. This is the page with the Bates number ending in 9078.
- Ms. Richardson had just come from a meeting with Phillipp Schindler, right?
- A. Yes.

- Q. I guess she said she had the meeting yesterday?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Again, he's the chief business officer of Google -- or if you don't remember his title, he's a very senior executive at Google, right?
 - A. He was very senior, yes.
- Q. I'll focus your attention on the second bullet in Ms. Richardson's e-mail.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Ms. Richardson writes: "Phillipp is starting to become comfortable with the payments on Play to OEMs in order to protect our app store. After learning that losing Play protections could lead to a material drop in the value of MADA, and thus loss of our potential ability to secure search and other apps."

Do you see that?

- A. I see that. This was in context of -- so, again, I wasn't in this meeting, but this was in context of our GDAF agreements which was ex Samsung, which wasn't covering the United States, it was covering other OEMs specifically like the fast growing Chinese OEMs like Xiaomi, Oppo, Vivo which don't sell devices in the U.S. to begin with. But, yes, I just wanted to add a little bit more context.
 - Q. I appreciate that, sir. Google was considering

1 right?

A. So we were in discussions to propose that

to our agreements whereby the

OEMs -- specific OEMs, specifically the Chinese OEMs who were

fast growing at the time,

That was the proposal that we were putting together at the time.

Q. And Ms. Richardson described this as

right?

A. So I -- I mean, I don't know what she meant specifically by that. I mean, I didn't write it. But, again, how I saw -- and, you know, I'm trying to speak of my view of this at the time, is that the ecosystem is only really as strong and competitive as the health of its constituent members. Amongst those, the app developers were very key, but also was consumer trust. And one of the things that Play did a really good job of, and invested a lot of money to build, is that user trust; that a user downloading an app through the Play Store knows that it's secure, knows that it's been tested,

And so if the value or the -- let's say a user downloads the same app on Play Store and then a different store, but they download it on a different store and it crashes their phone, it does something that they don't want. My view is that that materially could impact the brand equity that Play Store had or

and it has Google's sort of brand name attached to it.

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- And we don't have to go through each bullet, but you described a scenario here, right?
- A. So a part of my job is to think of all the various risks and opportunities that something can make. And so here

in this, I think it's important to kind of consider all of them. Because at the time, these were sort of all of my -- all of the scenarios that were keeping me up at night, so to speak, something that could happen with the non-zero risk.

- Q. Sure. And the scenario you describe here was the possibility of other entities promoting app stores that would be alternatives to the Play Store, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. In your fourth bullet down you say: "The worst risk to come out of this would be that certain OEMs would no longer need the Play Store for apps on their phones, which would then weaken the leverage that MADA provides," correct?
- A. Again, I think that points to what I was explaining before, that my belief of the MADA package as a whole is greater than the sum of its parts. And therefore, if one of those components becomes weaker, there is or could be the potential for the entire ecosystem to lose more value than any one of those components.
- Q. You're referring to the leverage that the MADA provides Google to secure search, Chrome and other apps, correct?
- A. The reason I emphasized those is because those were our highest revenue generating sort of apps, and so they're very important to -- in the context of a finance organization, so to speak. And the leverage that I'm talking about is that

there is -- again, not to repeat, but there's a value in all these apps being on a phone pre-loaded when a user first turns on their device.

- Q. This is the same leverage you were referring to in the last exhibit, right?
- A. I used the same word. You know, I'm trying to give more context behind what I meant.
- Q. Let's take a look at your fifth bullet. You say: "At the time, the Google search widget accounted for about
- percent of Google's search revenue on an Android device," right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. I'm just asking if that's what you said, sir?
 - A. Yeah, I wrote that, yes.
 - Q. And Google uses the MADA to secure that widget?
- A. Yes.

- Q. The widget is part of the Google Search app that the MADA requires to be on the device, right?
- A. So, again, in this list of hypotheticals of -- which there is a non-zero risk, it's sort of a domino effect. I'm highlighting here that if all of these above scenarios sort of materialize, then it might -- yes, it might -- if we can't get the Google Search app on the device, at this time it generated a significant portion of the revenue on a device. So I was highlighting that risk from a financial perspective.

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- And I'm just confirming that the widget that you mention here is part of the Google Search app that the MADA requires to be on the device, right? Α. Yes. Q. And as of the time of your e-mail, that widget was driving percent of Google's search revenue on Android devices, correct? A. Yes, I wrote that, but I think it should actually say the Google Search app. Because we don't have a great idea of what the widget versus the rest of the app drives specifically. Q. All right, sir. In the United States, this Google Search app, which includes the widget, has grown to dominate as 13 a search access point on Android devices, correct? **THE COURT:** I'm sorry, what was the question? BY MR. JONES: In the United States, this Google Search app, which 17 includes the widget, has grown to dominate as a search access point on Android devices? I wouldn't use that word, but it's -- the Google
 - Search app over time started to become a premier sort of access point that users were using on Android devices.
 - Q. Let's take a look at UPX1107. I should note for the record, Your Honor, UPX316 that we were just reviewing has been admitted, and so has UPX1107.
 - Mr. Yoo, UPX1107 is an e-mail from you to Jim Kolotouros

and others on April 16th, 2018, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. In this e-mail, you were running some numbers for Mr. Kolotouros about Samsung devices?
- A. Yes, so I was trying to estimate the amount of revenue flowing through Chrome on specific Samsung devices. So here, the Note 10 and Galaxy S10 on these two carriers.
 - Q. And you labeled it privileged and confidential, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And then you send your data?
- A. And I what?
 - Q. And then you send some data?
- **13 A.** Yes.
 - Q. Below your numbers you write: "While performing this analysis, I also wanted to point out some interesting trends as FYI." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You pointed out that in the U.S., GSA had grown to dominate as a distribution search access point, correct?
 - A. Amongst the traffic in the device, but yes.
 - Q. At this time, GSA represented nearly percent of search revenue flowing through the devices that you were studying, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the MADA requires GSA to be on the device, right?

A. Yes.

- Q. Sorry, sir?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that's true regardless of whether there's an RSA in place?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the importance of GSA as an access point is not limited to these particular Samsung devices, fair?
 - A. Sorry, say the question again.
- Q. The importance of GSA as an access point is not limited to these Samsung devices that you were discussing here, correct?
- A. Yes, because GSA became a very prominent destination for users to search on an Android device.
- Q. I think you mentioned earlier that most Android phones in the U.S. are actually sold by wireless carriers, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you were at Google, you had access to data on how Google's search revenue breaks down across the search access points on the devices sold by those carriers, right?
- A. It was imperfect, but we knew the revenue flowing through certain search access points for a partner.
- Q. Okay. Let's take a look at UPX146. This has been admitted. Mr. Yoo, Your Honor, 146 is a PowerPoint presentation titled Android Commercial Agreements Executive

- Discussion. Do you see that?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. You helped create this document when you were at Google?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let's turn to page four, which has the Bates number ending in 388.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. If we can get page four up on the screen. Mr. Yoo, this slide is titled Carrier Revenue Share and Access Points (TTM through Sept 20). Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. TTM means trailing 12 months?
- **14 A.** Yes.
 - Q. And this slide contains data from the 12 months leading up to September of 2020, right?
 - A. Through September '20.
 - Q. Through September 2020?
- **19 A.** Yes.
 - Q. Thank you, sir. There's a list of carriers on the left, right?
 - A. Uh-huh, yes.
- Q. And those are carriers with which Google had revenueshare agreements as of this time, correct?
- **A.** So one thing I'm not entirely sure of now is whether

all of these agreements were active at this time or whether we had an agreement with these carriers at one point, but the tracking for those old devices was still in the system.

- Q. I appreciate the clarification. Google had revenue share agreements with each of the carriers in this list at some point during the trailing 12 months leading up through September of 2020?
- A. So I don't know if it was during that trailing 12 months or if they were active, let's say, like two years before this. But those devices were still in the hands of users, and our systems were picking it up.
- Q. Google had revenue share agreements with each of these carriers at some point, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And again, this list includes -- looking at the top, Verizon, T-Mobile, AT&T and Sprint as well as some carriers in other countries, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let's focus on the U.S. carriers. There's a section on the right that says Access Point Percentage of Rev. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that section shows how the revenue covered by Google's RSAs with these carriers broke down across different search access points on the device, right?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. For example, the first row is Verizon?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And as of this time period, percent of this revenue from Verizon came through the Google Search app, which includes the widget, right?
- A. So amongst the access points that are covered, with -so sometimes there's -- some of these access points aren't
 tagged correctly. But keeping in mind all these caveats, yes,
 this was generally the proportion of correctly tagged revenue
 under these RSAs for these partners.
- Q. About of the Verizon RSA revenue that was correctly tagged was coming through GSA, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And for each of the other carriers, the GSA number is even higher, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the MADA requires GSA to be on the device, right?
 - A. The MADA places GSA on the device, yes.
- Q. And that's true regardless of whether a carrier also signs an RSA with Google, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. The OEM's MADA will apply either way?
- **A.** Yes.
- 25 Q. No further questions on that document, sir. Now, I

think you may have alluded to this before. There is a portion of Android searches that come from a user manually typing in www.google.com into a browser and entering the query on a web page, right?

A. Yes.

- Q. You call those organic queries?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You refer to all other queries as distribution queries?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Searches conducted through the widget, the Chrome address bar, the SBrowser address bar, those are all examples of distribution queries, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you were at Google, you had access to data on how Android search revenue breaks down between organic queries and distribution queries, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And sir, based on that data, you understand that organic queries account for a very small portion of the searches conducted on Android devices, right?
- A. It came down over time, but represented a larger proportion before we made certain UX changes to make the widget more fast, I suppose.
 - Q. After you made those changes, the percentage of

1 organic queries went down?

- A. It started -- it trended down over the years.
- Q. I'll direct your attention to UPX1111. This has been admitted. Mr. Yoo, UPX1111 is a monthly report that your team sent out, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It's called the Android Partnership Financials Report?
- **A.** Yes.

- Q. And you were the one distributing it here in December of 2020, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's the October report, but you're distributing it in December, right?
- A. Yes. We wanted to do monthly, but it wasn't ever really cadence.
- Q. Totally understand. I'll direct your attention to page 16 of the exhibit, which has the Bates number ending in 014. This is a slide titled Search Revenue via Android Revshare. Are you with me?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Sir, the graph on the left hand side of this page 014 shows the percentage of Google's Android search revenue that came from organic queries versus distribution queries, right?
- A. For the revenue share partners -- oh, actually hold on, sorry. Yeah, no, this would be overall on Android, sorry.

- 1 So this would be all of the search revenue that Google 2 is earning through Android devices? 3 A. Yes. Q. And in the bars on the graph, the gray part 4 5 corresponds to the organic queries and the blue part corresponds to distribution queries, right? 6 7 Α. Yes. Focusing on the header at the top, the latest month 8 9 reported here was October of 2020, right? 10 Α. Yes. 11 As of that time, only percent of Google's Android 12 search revenue came from organic queries? 13 Yes, in that month. Α. 14 I'll direct your attention to the chart at the bottom, 15 sir. This covers -- I haven't counted them, but probably about 16 12 months leading up to October of 2020; is that fair? 17 A. Yes. 18 And would you agree with me that for each of the 19 months covered here, the percentage of Google's Android search 20 revenue that came from organic queries was less than 21 percent? 22 Α. Yes. 23 All the rest of the revenue came from distribution Q.
 - A. So distribution as in anything outside of -- whether

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queries?

paid or unpaid, the Google.com organic queries.

- Q. The organic queries were less than percent?
- A. Yes.

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- MR. JONES: I have no further questions for Mr. Yoo and pass the witness.
- THE COURT: Thank you. Anything from the plaintiff states for Mr. Yoo?
 - MR. CAVANAUGH: No, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Let's begin the examination in closed session, and then we'll open up the courtroom.
- 11 MR. BENNETT: I have like two questions, Your Honor.
- - MR. BENNETT: Ed Bennett, Williams & Connolly, on behalf of Google.
 - THE COURT: Mr. Bennett.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF JONATHAN YOO

18 BY MR. BENNETT:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Yoo. In your testimony just a moment ago, you mentioned something about correctly tagged searches in terms of determining what came in through the Google search app, which includes the widget, and from some other source.
- What did you mean by correctly tagged?
- **A.** Yeah, for these queries to be tagged, our internal

systems require something called the web property code, or shortened to something called the client ID. And it is up to the OEMs or the partners who create the device to correctly add those tags to the various search access points. And so our data is limited by whether or not those tags are correctly placed. Sometimes it's not, most times it is. And so that's what I meant by correct tagging of the different access points, but also browser data or for the revenue share partner.

- Q. So if it's not properly tagged, it doesn't show up in the right bucket on that exhibit we looked at; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And then just a moment ago you mentioned, looking at Exhibit UPX1111, there's something called organic and distribution. What does a user have to do to make an organic search on an Android phone?
- A. An organic search on an Android phone would be opening up any browser, typing in www.google.com and then searching from the Google website.
 - Q. So would a search on the widget be an organic search?
- A. On the widget, no, that would be a distribution search.
- Q. Only if you type in www.google.com does that count as an organic search?
 - A. Yes.
 - MR. BENNETT: No further questions, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Why don't we open up the courtroom. Are you
2	done-done with Mr. Yoo or just for the closed portion?
3	MR. BENNETT: I'm done-done with Mr. Yoo. There is an
4	issue with the next witness that I'd like to address, if the
5	Court's amenable, before we fill the courtroom back up.
6	THE COURT: Well, let me just confirm whether there's any
7	redirect of Mr. Yoo?
8	MR. JONES: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Yoo, you're all done. Thank you for your
10	time and your testimony.
11	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
12	(Brief interruption)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Jeff M. Hook, Official Court Reporter,

September 19, 2023

DATE

certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

