

Google v. Oracle

The API Saga Might Be Coming to an End

by

Ronald L. Chichester

Some History

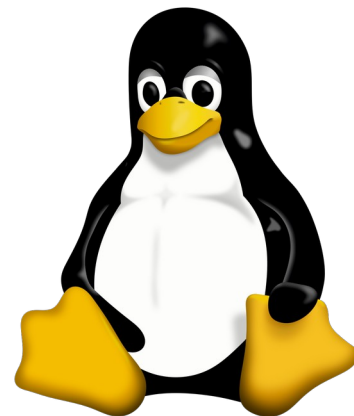
1995



1995



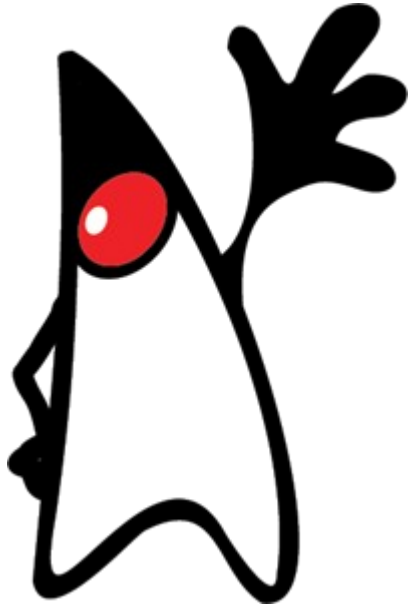
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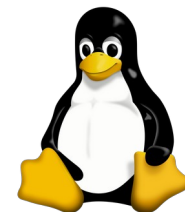








UNIX

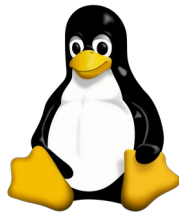


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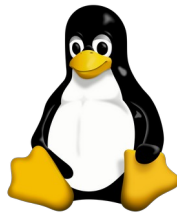


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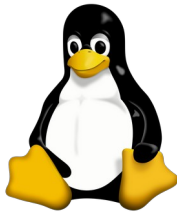
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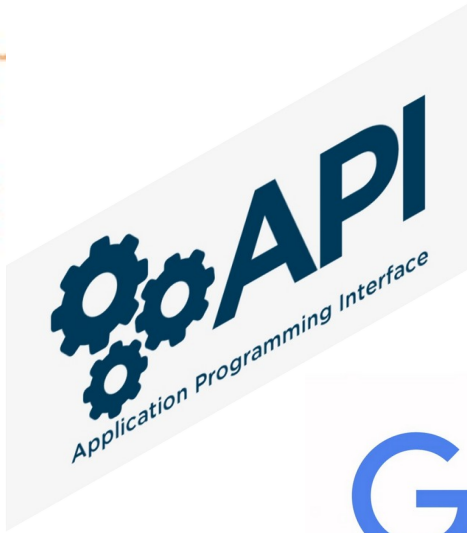
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 - Section 102(a) or 102(b) of the Copyright Act
 - Can the owner of a copyrighted program preclude interoperability of other people's separate works?

What is this case *really* about?

Can copyright extend to an ecosystem as well as to the underlying work?

Copyright Law

v.

Established Software Convention

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URLConnection connection = new URL("<some_url>/<endpoint>?param1=value1&param2=value2").openConnection();
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- Relieves the programmer from having to “re-invent the wheel” for each program

Brief History of the Case



ORACLE

- Oracle sued Google

Google



ORACLE

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 - District Court found for Oracle on infringement
- Google appealed to the CAFC



17 U.S.C. 102(b)

- (b) In no case does copyright protection for an original work of authorship extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained, illustrated, or embodied in such work.





*United States Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit*

- In 2014, the CAFC ruled that API's were protectable under Section 102(a), and sent the case back down to the District Court



COMPUTER AND
TECHNOLOGY
SECTION



- Back in District Court:



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- Oracle appealed to the CAFC
 - Google cross-appealed on the 102(a)/102(b) issue



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*United States Court of Appeals
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 - Found Google's use was not fair ***as a matter of law***



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 - Found Google's use was not fair *as a matter of law*
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 - Case remanded to the District Court for damages



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COMPUTER AND
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 - The CAFC was right both times
 - No reasonable jury could find Fair Use
- SCOTUS granted cert



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- (2) whether, as the jury found, the petitioner's use of a software interface in the context of creating a new computer program constitutes fair use.

The Arguments



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 - Operational Use – Baker v. Selden (idea/expression)
 - Merger Doctrine – Only one way to express the API
 - Any “innovation” belongs in a patent
 - Fair Use is too fact-bound, so not a matter of law
- J. Sotomayor brought up reliance/latches



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The Arguments

- Oracle argued:
 - The CAFC got everything right
 - The SG was right
 - Google just loved Oracle's innovation
 - No Fair Use (the CAFC got that right too)



The Arguments

- Harder to get a read on the Court because everyone was on a videoconference, so CJ Roberts let each justice talk sequentially, each with independent thoughts and questions



The Arguments

- Google's 102(b) argument didn't sit well with Justice Gorsuch, who got Mr. Goldstein to admit that Google's APIs could have been written differently, and thus the low threshold of copyrightability (under 102(a)) was available to Oracle



Speculations



Questions? Comments?

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