EXHIBIT 3

8,141,154	Juniper's ATP Appliance
The statements and documents cited below are based on information available to Finjan, Inc. at the time this chart was created. Finjan reserves its right to supplement this chart as additional information becomes known to it. For purposes of this chart, "ATP Appliance" includes at least the following models that are used individually, or in combination and identified in Exhibit A. Based on public information, ATP Appliances all operate identically with respect to the identified claims and only vary based on software specifications and/or deployment options. ATP Appliances perform the infringing procedures on their own or as a distributed system in combination with Juniper Sky Advanced Threat Prevention ("Sky ATP")[1], as will be described in greater detail herein. Based on public information, ATP Appliances all operate identically with respect to the identified claims and only vary based on software specifications and/or deployment options. As identified and described element by element below, the one or more of the ATP Appliances infringe claim 1 of the '154 Patent.	
Claim 1	
1a. A system for protecting a computer from dynamically generated malicious content, comprising: a content processor (i) for processing content received over a network, the content including a call to a first function, and the call including an input, and (ii) for invoking a second function with the input, only if a security computer indicates that such invocation is safe;	ATP Appliances meet the recited claim language because they provide a system with a content processor for processing content received over a network, the content including a call to a first function, and the call including an input, and for invoking a second function with the input, only if a security computer indicates that such invocation is safe. ATP Appliances meet the recited claim language because they protect computers from dynamically generated malicious content delivered through the web, email, and lateral threats (e.g. Drive-by-download; Zero-day Vulnerabilities that serve ransomware; backdoors by exploiting Browser and Adobe vulnerabilities; Web attack toolkits utilizing JavaScript; URL Malware propagating through websites and email; and Trojans that connect to URLs to download potentially malicious files) using behavior based technologies for processing content received over a network; with the content including a call to a first function (such as script function call, actions in PDF files, iFrames, as discussed in more detail below) and the call including an input (such as obfuscated content, the arguments of the JavaScript function or the PDF action, and can include an address, URL, URI, or IP address of a compromised website); and for invoking a second function (such as script function call, actions in PDF files, iFrames, as discussed in more detail below) with the input only if ATP Appliance or Sky ATP indicates that such invocation is safe. As shown, ATP Appliances include "collectors" and "SmartCore" components. ATP Appliance and include software and/or hardware on collector components to transmit the input to a SmartCore components of an ATP Appliance, which operates as a security computer that will inspect the input using static analysis, YARA, payload analysis,

[1] "Sky ATP" includes all components and services described in Exhibit A.

machine learning an behavioral analysis, malware reputation analysis, and SmartCore technology and return a result that indicates whether the content is safe to invoke.

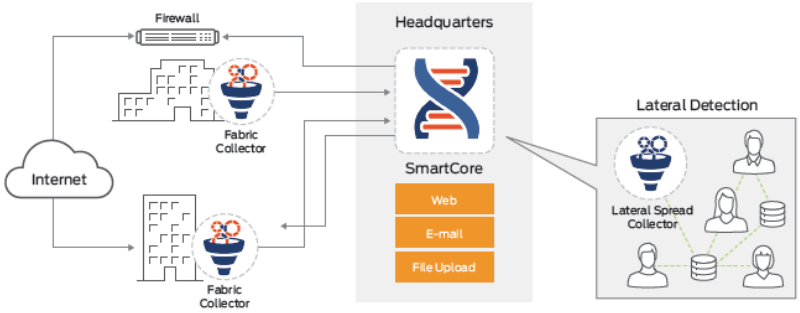

Figure 1: Juniper Networks ATP Appliance architecture

Examples of the first functions are JavaScript and iframes that can be embedded in HTTP communications and are used to obfuscate or hide redirects to download malicious code/shellcode/payloads from a compromised webpage, such as "drive-by downloads." An example of first functions in the form of JavaScript functions include eval, unescape and document.write functions. For example, eval functions such as eval(base64_decode…) and eval(gzinflate…) are used to obfuscate or conceal automatic downloads of malware from a suspicious link or URI (e.g. malicious JavaScript, shellcode, drive-bydownload, droppers, installers, malicious binary). Typically, the shellcode is staged where the first small payload is inserted into the exploit and is designed to then download the larger second stage payload to extend the functionality of the shellcode. This web or HTTP content can include a call to a first function, where the call to a first function can be a number of different function calls written in JavaScript (e.g. eval, unescape, document.write, OnLoad, OnClick, OnMouseover, OnChange), and other functions that are used for obfuscation, redirection, heap spraying (e.g. NOP slide), payload (e.g. ROP, download execute malware).

Another example of first function is 'unescape()' with a large amount of escaped data is detected. Such activity is suspicious as it indicates the attempt to inject a large amount of shell code or malicious HTML and/or JavaScript for the purpose of taking control of a system through a browser vulnerability. An example of first functions in the form of a 'document.write()' function include document.write(unescape([obfuscated code])), where the first function is a document.write(). For example, when the document.write function is executed the result is an iframe injection to download from link or URL hidden via 0x0 iframe.

Other examples of first functions are functions within PDFs for specifying the action to be performed automatically when the document is viewed such as downloading malware from a suspicious link or URL (e.g. OpenAction); Embed or Launch SWF functions within a PDF for running an embedded video file; and functions for launching JavaScript within a PDF (e.g. Launch).

	Examples of second functions include recursive or suspicious scripts for obfuscating malicious links/URIs such as eval, unescape and document.write. In the following example, eval(base64_decode('ZXJyb3JfcmVwb3J0aW5nKDApOw0KJGJvdCA9IE…)) is a second function that is recursively decoding the obfuscated code "ZXJyb3JfcmVwb3J0aW5nKDApOw0KJGJvdCA9IE…" Indirect calls to eval referencing the local scope of the current function or of unimplemented features (e.g. the document.lastModified property) are further examples of second functions. In another example, the first functions (stated above) are used to conceal the intent to invoke second function with the input (e.g. scripts or embedded malicious iframe in order to obfuscate the malicious link or URI, such as document.write("<iframe src="http: //cool .cn/ in.cgi?" width=1 height=1 style="visibility: hidden"></iframe>"). In this example, the second function (e.g. injected iframe with the input as "http: //cool.cn/ in.cgi?") is obfuscated by document.write. Additional combinations of functions include document.write(unescape([input])), where the first function is a document.write and the second function is an unescape. Other examples include scripts or iframes for performing mouse or keyboard interaction with a partially hidden element. Another example is email with a link to a video about a news story, but another valid page, can be "hidden" on top or underneath the "PLAY" functionality of a video. When the apparent "play" function is attempted, it is actually another second function that is invoked. Such second functions are typically takes the form of embedded script which load another page over it in a transparent layer using a concealed link or URI. Second functions are typically a subsequent function that causes a download from the same URL such as connecting to or download files from a remote command and control (CnC) server using HTTPSendRequest, InternetReadFile with the input (e.g. URL, IP, file). The content processor will invoke a second function (e.g. HTTPS file download) with the input (e.g. URL) if the security computer indicates that such invocation is safe. Second functions include sending results to a protected computer for automatically downloading from an obfuscated remote location and/or launching concealed input using certain combinations of JavaScript, iFrame injections and/or PDF (e.g. OpenAction or Launch). Such examples include JavaScript and OpenAction functions within PDFs for launching or downloading code for exploiting vulnerabilities within Adobe Reader and Adobe Acrobat such as malicious JavaScript, shellcode, drive-by download, droppers, installers and malicious binaries. Examples of such functions include URLDownloadToFile() for dropping malicious binaries; heap spraying functions including memory-related functions using PROCESS_MEMORY_COUNTERS; JavaScript functions in PDF for connecting to the Internet or making a

	network connection such as app.mailmsg() and app.launchURL(), as well as CONNECT-related and LISTEN-related functions; functions for executing malware via DLL injection such as CreateRemoteThread(); and functions for executing dropped malware, such as NtCreateProcess(). The content processor can block attempts to invoke a second function with the input such as subsequent call to download from the URL(e.g., NetOpenURL, Connect/ConnectEx to URL, Send/Ex to URL/IP, URLDownloadToFileA, URLDownloadToFileW, URLDownloadToCacheFileA, and URLDownloadToCacheFileW). As shown below, the ATP Appliances interface with a security computer, including the SmartCore analytics engine, static analysis, YARA, dynamic analysis, payload analysis, machine learning, behavioral analysis, and reputation analysis. **Architecture and Key Components** The architecture of the ATP Appliance consists of collectors deployed at critical points in the network, including remote locations. These collectors act like sensors, capturing information about Web, e-mail, and lateral traffic. Data and related executables collected across the fabric are delivered to the SmartCore analytics engine. Along with traffic from the native collectors, the ATP Appliance also ingests logs from other identity and security products such as Active Directory, endpoint antivirus, firewalls, secure Web gateways, intrusion detection systems, and endpoint detection and response tools. The logs can be ingested directly from third-party devices, or they can be forwarded from existing SIEM/syslog servers. Armed with data collected from various sources, the SmartCore analytics engine performs the following multistage threat analysis processes: • **Static analysis:** Applies continuously updated rules and signatures to find known threats that may have eluded inline devices. • **Payload analysis:** Leverages an intelligent sandbox array to gain a deeper understanding of malware behavior by detonating suspicious Web and file content that would otherwise target Windows, OSX, or Android endpoint devices.

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