APPENDIX A

Claim Element-BRI	HTTP DRP, MATTIS & YOHE CLAIM MAPPI
Each Claim as a Whole	**HTTP DRP:** Discloses all elements and functions of each claim the claim. See below. The HTTP DRP protocol uses a "unique" digest ("checksum") calculated on a file or other content item as identifier (2:37-39, 3:12-33, 7:20-31), in part "to avoid download more than once" (2:29-30). Each client and each HTTP server ca transmits, receives and compares these MD5 identifiers. Client: its "disk cache" (7:25) "index" files (4:36-5:40) which include th for other files in a file system. When it receives a new index file client compares the new MD5 identifiers with ones stored on disk 7:8, 8:7-23). For those identifiers that don't match, it sends the n its Get (or differential Get) request for files (or file differences) to (5:30-33, 6:38-7:8, 7:15-32, 8:7-23). (When the MD5 identifier a file name has changed, a client requests only the differences betw new file version, by including in its differential Get request both MD5 identifiers. (Id.)) On receiving the new file, a client recomp MD5 identifier and compares it against the identifier provided in reply. (7:43-45, 11:3-6). HTTP Server: Each server stores files, files, in its "file cache." (4:40-42, 5:22-28, 5:34-6:20, 8:25-34, 1 server computes MD5 identifiers on all files in its file system, inc files. (6:35, 10:45-11:2). When the server receives a request iden identifier, it looks in its file cache for that identifier. (7:30-32, 8: server includes the MD5 identifier in its reply sending a file to th 34, 8:29-31). The server can calculate the differences between tw 27). Some of these caching servers also act as an HTTP proxy se

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	gateway between the clients and HTTP server(s). (2:15-16, 6:32- It too stores files (including index files) in cache, and compares r identifiers to those it has stored in cache. (Id.) This way, it can a downloading the same redundant content from another server if i same content but under a different file name. (9:43-45). The pro also can calculate the differences between two files in response to Get request. (10:1-2). **Mattis**: Discloses all elements and functions of each claim (agai mapped) arranged as in the claim. See below. Mattis discloses a (1) storing in non-volatile "cache storage devices" (e.g., hard disk obtained objects and their MD5 digests ("unique" "content finger keys" ('880, 8:18-36)), (2) calculating those MD5 digests on thos on disk; and (3) using comparisons of those MD5 digests to searc eliminate duplicate copies of, objects on disk. (E.g., '880, Figs. 1 Abstract, 8:18-9:12, 17:45-57, 20:13-18, 27:50-28:55). Although proxy cache is capable of processing client requests that provide the requested object (e.g., URL), Mattis also discloses that a requ identifies the object by its object key: "Unfortunately, requests fo typically do not identify requested objects using the object keys f Rather, requests typically identify requested objects by name." (To handle requests by object key, Mattis discloses a search proce in the cache using an object key. (Id., 8:20-21, 8:31-36, 10:23, 1 52, 12:7-12). **Yohe**: Except as otherwise noted, discloses all of the elements a functions of each claim (against which it is mapped) arranged as

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	in the claim. See below. (See generally '943, 2:41-61, claims 1, performance gains realized by the present invention are derived f remote clients tend to repetitively access the same data by perfor a copy of the data can be stored in the permanent storage memory client computer and also verified to be current when it is subsequ this will improve performance significantly. This is because it re bandwidth to verify a block of data than it would to actually trans data." (Id., 4:32-40).
6. A system for data access in a packet-switched network, comprising:	**HTTP DRP:** Discloses a system for accessing data over a packe network such as the Internet. (2:11-3:4). **Mattis:** Discloses a client-proxy-server web proxy cache commu packet-switched Internet, to facilitate client access to objects fron ('880, Figs. 1-2, 11, 1:12-2:28, 7:7-26, 35:59-36:9, 37:9-48). **Yohe:** "An apparatus for increased data access in a network" ('9 such as the world wide web (id., 4:23-27) or other wide area netw using "packet[s]" (id., 8:24-25). (See id., title, Abstract, 1:12-15, 2:54-57, 3:8-21, 4:22-24, 5:45-50, 5:59-60, 6:22-23, Fig. 2, clain
(a)* a gateway including {* - reference labels added throughout this claim listing}	**HTTP DRP:** The HTTP proxy cache server acts as a gateway, i network requests and replies between other HTTP servers and cli 10:32). Each HTTP server computer also is a gateway. Each car for files stored on a different server: "This allows an index to de are located in a different directory, or even on a different server." **Mattis:** The cache-enabled web proxy 30, which "provides a 'm gateway service" ('880, 2:1-2), receives client requests to servers

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	responds to those requests with objects it has cached or which it r web server over the Internet. (Id., Figs. 1-2, 11, 1:12-2:28, 7:7-2 20:27-31, 23:51-24:9). Also, a local network 1112, a host 1124 a "intermediary" (id., 1:26-31) Internet Service Provider (ISP) 112 communications between clients and servers over the Internet. (I 45). The proxy server (e.g., its I/O core 60 and protocol engine 7 local network, data equipment operated by an ISP, and host indiv combined constitute a gateway. Network traffic, including data a (id., 37:40) between the client and sources from the Internet pass gateway. (Id., 37:26-31, 37:42-45). **Yohe:** The "communication server 16" ('943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14; may be a router, acts as a gateway for communications between t the caching computer (cache verifying computer 14 and file serve on the same LAN link. "The communication server 16 links the computer 12 to the LAN 20, which in turn permits communicatio verifying computer 14 and the file server computer 18." (Id., 4:4
(i) an operating unit,	**HTTP DRP:** The proxy cache server and other servers each ope files and MD5 identifiers on disk, store and compare MD5 identi other operations. The '717 does not describe anything reasonably "operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this reference. **Mattis:** Each gateway (see above) is an operating computer (e.g ('880, 18:12), computer system 1100 ('880, 36:23-24)) or networ of computers and networks. The '717 does not describe anything called an "operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this refer

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	Yohe: The "communication server 16" (e.g., router) has an abili provide its routing, WAN driver and LAN driver functionality. (5:11-14; Fig. 2). The '717 does not describe anything reasonably "operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this reference.
(ii) a memory,	**HTTP DRP**: The proxy cache server and other servers each stor and has sufficient memory to store the HTTP DRP protocol code other operations. **Mattis**: Each gateway computer and network of computers (see memory. (E.g., '880, Figs. 2, 11, 2:40-43, 11:1-7, 16:14-15). **Yohe**: The "communication server 16" (e.g., a router) has a mem least its LAN and WAN drivers and code providing its routing fu ('943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14; Fig. 2).
(iii) and a processor	**HTTP DRP**: The proxy cache server and other servers each nec processor to perform the HTTP DRP protocol and otherwise perf operations. **Mattis**: Each gateway computer and network of computers (see processor. (E.g., '880, Figs. 2, 11, 35:59-37:8). **Yohe**: The "communication server 16" (e.g., a router) has a proc at least its LAN and WAN drivers and code providing its routing ('943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14; Fig. 2).
(iv) connected to said packet-switched network in	**HTTP DRP**: Each gateway server computer (see above) is conn packet-switched Internet in such a way that packets sent between

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