#### **APPENDIX A**

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2	Claim Element-BRI	HTTP DRP, MATTIS & YOHE CLAIM MAPP
3	Each Claim as a Whole	<b>HTTP DRP:</b> Discloses all elements and functions of each claim
		the claim. See below. The HTTP DRP protocol uses a "unique"
4		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
5		more than once" $(2\cdot 29-30)$ Fach client and each HTTP server c
U		transmits receives and compares these MD5 identifiers. Client:
6		its "disk cache" (7:25) "index" files (4:36 5:40) which include the
0		for other files in a file system. When it receives a new index file
7		for other mes in a me system. When it receives a new muck me
/		cheft compares the new MD3 identifiers with ones stored on dis 7.9, 9.7, 22). For those identifiers that don't motoh, it can do the
0		7:8, 8:7-23). For those identifiers that don't match, it sends the i
8		its Get (or differential Get) request for files (or file differences) t
0		(5:30-33, 6:38-7:8, 7:15-32, 8:7-23). (When the MD5 identifier
9		file name has changed, a client requests only the differences betw
		new file version, by including in its differential Get request both
10		MD5 identifiers. (Id.)) On receiving the new file, a client recom
		MD5 identifier and compares it against the identifier provided in
11		reply. (7:43-45, 11:3-6). <u>HTTP Server</u> : Each server stores files
		files, in its "file cache." (4:40-42, 5:22-28, 5:34-6:20, 8:25-34, 1
12		server computes MD5 identifiers on all files in its file system, in
		files. (6:35, 10:45-11:2). When the server receives a request ide
13		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 the
14		34, 8:29-31). The server can calculate the differences between t
		27). Some of these caching servers also act as an HTTP proxy s
15		,

Annendix A to Microsoft's Second Petition for Inter Partes Review of U.S. Patent No. 6757717

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1	<b>Claim Element-BRI</b>	HTTP DRP, MATTIS & YOHE CLAIM MAPPI
2		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
3		identifiers to those it has stored in cache. (Id.) This way, it can a downloading the same redundant content from another server if i
4		same content but under a different file name. (9:43-45). The pro- also can calculate the differences between two files in response to
5		Get request. (10:1-2).
6		<b>Mattis:</b> Discloses all elements and functions of each claim (again mapped) arranged as in the claim. See below. Mattis discloses a
7		obtained objects and their MD5 digests ("unique" "content finger (2) calculating those MD5 digests on the
8		on disk; and (3) using comparisons of those MD5 digests to search eliminate duplicate conjects of objects on disk. (E.g., 2820 Figs.)
9		Abstract, 8:18-9:12, 17:45-57, 20:13-18, 27:50-28:55). Although
10		the requested object (e.g., URL), Mattis also discloses that a required identifies the object by its object key: "Unfortunately, requests f
11		typically do not identify requested objects using the object keys f Rather, requests typically identify requested objects by name." (
12		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
13		52, 12:7-12).
14		<b>Yohe:</b> Except as otherwise noted, discloses all of the elements a functions of each claim (against which it is mapped) arranged as
15		

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

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1	<b>Claim Element-BRI</b>	HTTP DRP, MATTIS & YOHE CLAIM MAPP
2		responds to those requests with objects it has cached or which it web server over the Internet. (Id., Figs. 1-2, 11, 1:12-2:28, 7:7-2
3		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
4		communications between clients and servers over the Internet. (145). The proxy server (e.g., its I/O core 60 and protocol engine 7
5		local network, data equipment operated by an ISP, and host individual combined constitute a gateway. Network traffic, including data a
6		( <u>id</u> ., 37:40) between the client and sources from the Internet pass gateway. ( <u>Id</u> ., 37:26-31, 37:42-45).
7		$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} + $
8		<b>Yone:</b> The communication server 16 (943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14) may be a router, acts as a gateway for communications between the caching computer (cache verifying computer 14 and file serve
9		on the same LAN link. "The communication server 16 links the computer 12 to the LAN 20, which in turn permits communication
10		verifying computer 14 and the file server computer 18." ( <u>Id.</u> , 4:4
11	(i) an operating unit,	<b><u>HTTP DRP</u></b> : The proxy cache server and other servers each operations and MD5 identifiers on disk, store and compare MD5 identifiers other operations. The '717 does not describe anything reasonable
12		"operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this reference.
13		<u>Mattis</u> : Each gateway (see above) is an operating computer (e.g. ('880, 18:12), computer system 1100 ('880, 36:23-24)) or network
14		of computers and networks. The '717 does not describe anything called an "operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this refer
15		

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1	<u>Claim Element-BRI</u>	HTTP DRP, MATTIS & YOHE CLAIM MAPPI
2		<b>Yohe:</b> The "communication server 16" (e.g., router) has an abili provide its routing, WAN driver and LAN driver functionality. (
3		5:11-14; Fig. 2). The '717 does not describe anything reasonably "operating unit" which is not also disclosed in this reference.
4 5	(ii) a memory,	<b><u>HTTP DRP</u></b> : The proxy cache server and other servers each stor and has sufficient memory to store the HTTP DRP protocol code other operations
6		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).
7		Vaha: The "communication conver 16" (a.g., a router) has a mor
8		least its LAN and WAN drivers and code providing its routing fu ('943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14; Fig. 2).
9	(iii) and a processor	<b><u>HTTP DRP</u></b> : The proxy cache server and other servers each nec processor to perform the HTTP DRP protocol and otherwise perf
10		operations.
11		Mattis: Each gateway computer and network of computers (see processor. (E.g., '880, Figs. 2, 11, 35:59-37:8).
12		
13		<b>Yohe:</b> The "communication server 16" (e.g., a router) has a prod at least its LAN and WAN drivers and code providing its routing ('943, 4:46-57, 5:11-14; Fig. 2).
14	(iv) connected to said	HTTP DRP: Each gateway server computer (see above) is conn
15	packet-switched network in	packet-switched Internet in such a way that packets sent between



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