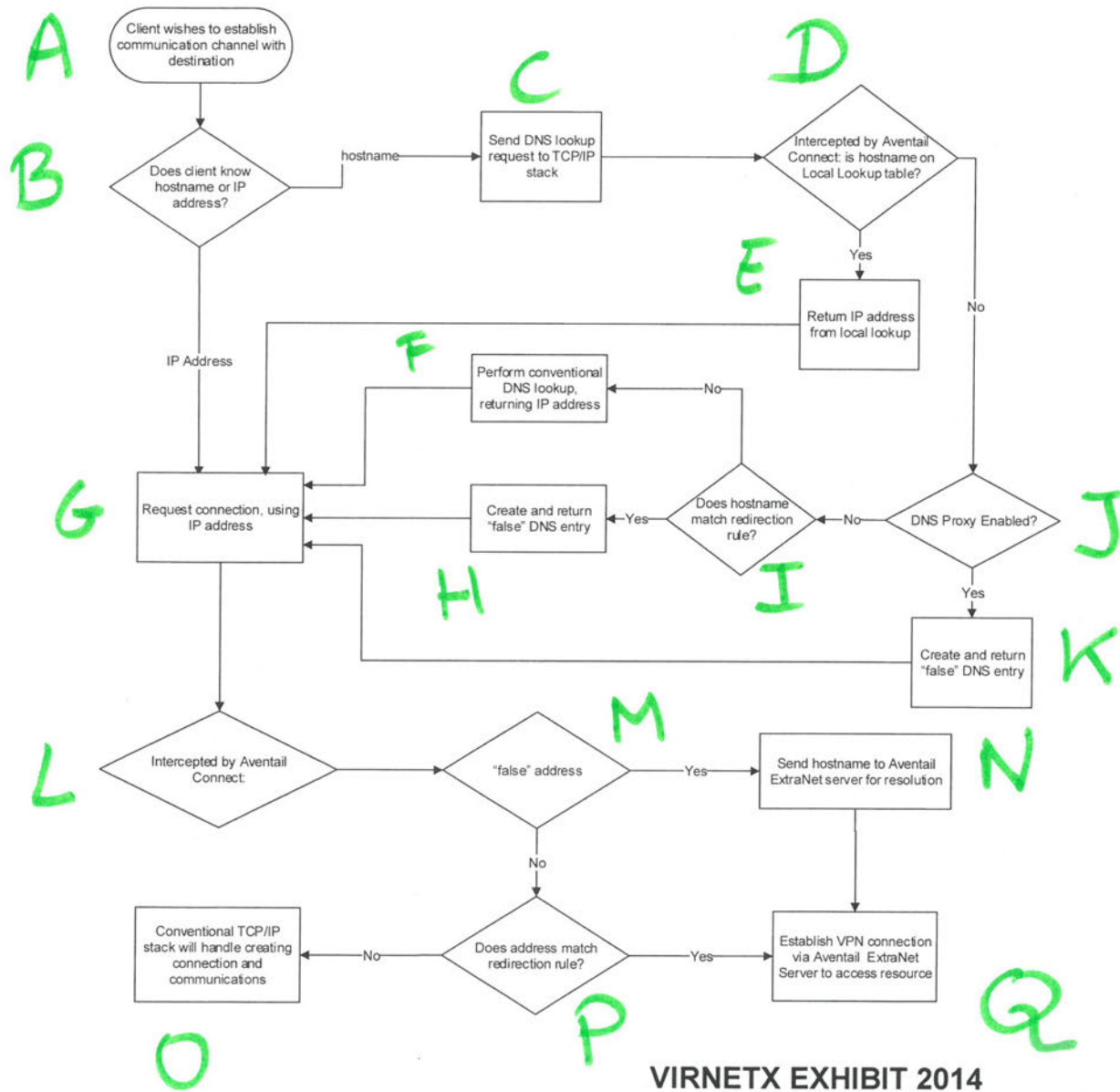


The following three steps are identical to standard WinSock communications steps described above; however, nested inside them are additional actions and options introduced by Aventail Connect.

218. I explain each of these steps in detail below, but first provide a flowchart that I prepared illustrating these steps:



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Ex. 1009 (ACAG) at 9.

**215.** Because the Aventail Connect software sits between the application running on the computer and the TCP/IP stack, Aventail Connect can evaluate, route, and encrypt any communications that make use of TCP/IP. See Ex. 1009 (ACAG) at 10:

When the Aventail Connect LSP receives a connection request, it determines whether or not the connection needs to be redirected (to an Aventail ExtraNet Server) and/or encrypted (in SSL).

**216.** Aventail Connect can therefore work with (any application running on Windows that makes use of the TCP/IP protocol, such as web browsers and email programs. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 1009 (ACAG) at 8:

Windows TCP/IP networking applications (such as telnet, e-mail, Web browsers, and ftp) use WinSock (Windows Sockets) to gain access to networks or the Internet. WinSock is the core component of TCP/IP under Windows, and is the interface that most Windows applications use to communicate to TCP/IP.

*See also* Ex. 1031 (Windows NT for Dummies) at 14.

**217.** As Aventail explains, the same three basic steps described above are still performed when Aventail Connect is running, but Aventail Connect modifies each of these steps in order to proxy certain network traffic to computers on a private network through the Aventail Extranet Server. See Ex. 1009 (ACAG) at 11: