UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ARISTA NETWORKS, INC. Petitioner

v.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. Patent Owner

Case IPR2015-00974 Patent 7,224,668

PATENT OWNER PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

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I.	Introduction1		
II.		668 Patent presents a novel internetworking device that provides oved security and Quality of Service	
	A.	Denial of Service (DoS) attacks have been a significant problem for networks	
	B.	Existing approaches to address DoS attacks had serious limitations3	
	C.	The novel solution provided by the '668 patent	
III.	I. Claim Construction		
	A.	"Port Services" apply to each packet entering into or exiting from a port, for operating on packets entering and exiting the physical network interface ports	
	B.	The Board should reject Petitioner's construction for the term "specific, predetermined ports" because the term is unambiguous and requires no construction	
	C.	The Board should reject Petitioner's means-plus-function analysis15	
		1. "means for configuring a plurality of physical network interface ports" (claim 37)	
		2. "means for processing packets originating at a plurality of physical ports" (claim 38)17	
		3. "means for passing packets through the control plane port, rather than directly from the physical ports to individual control plane processes" (claim 38)	
		4. "means for configuring the control plane port services as an entity separate from physical port services" (claim 54)	
IV.	Ground 1A: Petitioner fails to show that claims 1-6, 8, 9, 15-22, 24-27, 33-40, 42, 45-47, 51-58, 60-63, and 69-72 are anticipated by Amara		

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A.	Amara's packet-forwarding device		
B.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses all of the elements of the challenged independent claims as arranged in the claim		
	1.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses "a plurality of physical network interface ports the ports being configurable by control plane processes" (elements 1.1/19.1/37.1/55.1).	
	2.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses "[executing] port services, [] on packets entering and exiting the physical network interface ports" (elements 1.2/19.2/37.2/55.2)	
	3.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses "the port services . as defined by control plane configurations" (elements 1.2/19.2/37.2/55.2)	
	4.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses "control plane processes for providing high-level control and configuration of the ports and the port services" (elements 1.3/19.3/37.3/55.3).	
	5.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses "operat[e][ing] on packets received from specific, predetermined physical ports and destined to the collection of control plane processes" (elements 1.5/19.5/37.5/55.5)	
C.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses identifying packets destined to the control plane "using information specified in configuration of the internetworking device" as recited in dependent claims 3, 21, 39 and 57		
D.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses identifying and forwarding Layer 2 control packets to the control plane port as recited in dependent claims 5, 26, 46, and 62		
E.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara expressly or inherently discloses identifying and forwarding Layer 3 control packets to the control plane port as required by dependent claims 6, 27, 47, and 63		

	F.	Petitioner fails to show that Amara discloses controlling and/or configuring "control plane port services as [a unique] entity separate from physical [port] services" as recited in claims 18, 36, 54, and 72.
V.	Ground 2A: Petitioner fails to show that claims 7, 23, 41, and 59 are in view of Amara and Moberg under 35 U.S.C § 103	
	A.	The invention of Moberg
	B.	The combination of Amara and Moberg does not disclose distributing control plane processes across multiple processors
VI.	Ground 3A: Petitioner fails to show that claims 10, 12, 13, 28, 30, 31, 43, 48, 49, 64, 66, and 67 are obvious in view of Amara and Subramanian under 35 U.S.C § 103	
VII.	Ground 4A: Petitioner fails to show that claims 10, 12, 13, 28, 30, 31 48, 49, 64, 66, and 67 are obvious in view of Amara and Hendel under U.S.C § 103.	
	A.	The Board should reject ground 4A because this ground is redundant to Ground 3A
	B.	Petitioner fails to show that the combination of Amara and Hendel discloses applying distributed control plane port services only to packets received from specific, pre-determined physical ports
VIII.	Petitioner fails to establish a <i>prima facie</i> case of obviousness for Grounds 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B	
IX.	Conclusion	

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