

DOCKET NO.: 2212123-00120 US1

Filed on behalf of Springpath, Inc.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Springpath, Inc.
Petitioner

v.

SimpliVity Corporation,
Patent Owner

Case IPR2016-01779

**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 8,478,799
CHALLENGING CLAIMS 1–2, 7–13, 17–20, 27, and 33–35
UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 312 AND 37 C.F.R. § 42.104**

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Springpath, Inc. (“Springpath”) respectfully requests *Inter Partes* Review of claims 1–2, 7–13, 17–20, 27, and 33–35 of U.S. Patent No. 8,478,799 (the “’799 patent”) (Ex. 1001) pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-19 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.1 *et seq.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The ’799 patent claims a purportedly novel computer file system for naming and storing of files on computer storage devices. But in fact, the claimed file system merely combines well known techniques disclosed by Jinyuan Li and others nearly four years before the alleged invention. Decl. ¶ 24 (Ex. 1002).

The ’799 patent is directed to a stacked file system, comprising two distinct storage systems: a namespace file system and an underlying object store (also referred to in the ’799 patent as an “object file system”). The object store is used to host the data in the form of objects. The name of the object is derived from the object’s content using, for example, a strong cryptographic hash, and represents a “fingerprint” of the content. These fingerprints of the objects are globally unique because: (i) no two objects can have the same content (because in that case, they would by definition have the same fingerprint and therefore be the same object); and (ii) two objects with different content will always have different fingerprints. Object stores have an “index” that tracks all of the objects and associates each object’s name with its location. Decl. ¶ 25 (Ex. 1002).

The ’799 patent describes a “namespace file system” at the top of the storage

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