

# EXHIBIT

# 1019

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Zhang et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,396,833 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 28, 2002**

(54) **PER USER AND NETWORK ROUTING TABLES**

(75) Inventors: **Shujin Zhang**, San Mateo; **Xi Xu**, Milpitas; **Maria Alice Dos Santos**, Redwood City; **Jane Jiaying Jin**, San Jose; **Jie Chu**, Los Altos; **Shuxian Lou**, San Jose, all of CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Cisco Technology, Inc.**, San Jose, CA (US)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/204,639**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 2, 1998**

(51) **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **H04L 12/56**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **370/392; 370/401**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 370/229, 230, 370/235, 357, 359, 360, 378, 379, 382, 383, 392, 397, 393, 394, 400, 401, 432

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

5,241,594 A	8/1993	Kung	380/4
5,253,251 A *	10/1993	Aramaki	370/394
5,502,725 A	3/1996	Pohjakallio	370/94.1
5,555,244 A	9/1996	Gupta et al.	370/60.1
5,570,361 A	10/1996	Norizuki et al.	370/60.1
5,583,862 A	12/1996	Callon	370/397
5,592,470 A	1/1997	Rudrapatna et al.	370/320
5,617,417 A	4/1997	Sathe et al.	370/394
5,655,077 A	8/1997	Jones et al.	395/187.01
5,671,354 A	9/1997	Ito et al.	395/187.01
5,673,265 A	9/1997	Gupta et al.	370/432
5,684,950 A	11/1997	Dare et al.	395/187.01
5,699,521 A *	12/1997	Iizuka et al.	370/455
5,740,171 A	4/1998	Mazzola et al.	370/392
5,740,176 A	4/1998	Gupta et al.	370/440

(List continued on next page.)

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

WO 99/53408 10/1999 ..... G06F/15/16

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Cisco Systems, Inc., "Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol", Release 12.0(1)T and 11.3(5)AA, pp. 1-53.

(List continued on next page.)

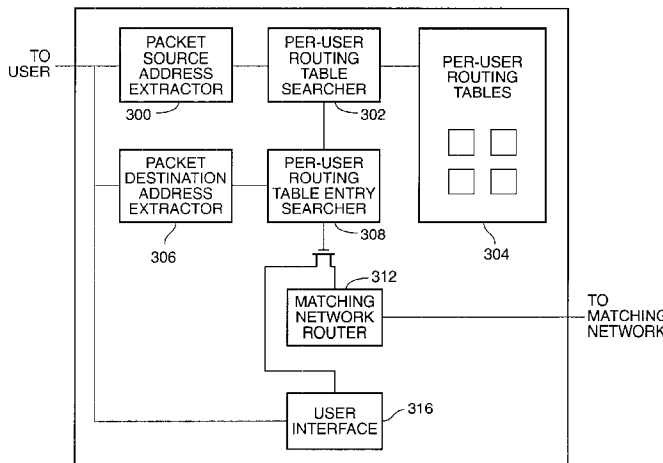
*Primary Examiner*—Ricky Ngo  
*Assistant Examiner*—Phuc Tran

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Thelen Reid & Priest LLP; Marc S. Hanish

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gateway is provided which routes a packet sent from a user to the connected network which would maximize the chances that the packet arrives at its destination in the quickest way possible. This is accomplished by extracting a source address from the packet; searching through one or more per-user routing tables to find a per-user routing table corresponding to the source address, the per-user routing table containing a list of currently accessible networks for the user and the range of network addresses corresponding to the currently accessible networks; extracting a destination address from the packet; traversing the entries of the matching per-user routing table, looking for a range of network addresses containing the destination address; routing the packet to a matching network if the destination address is contained within one of the ranges of network addresses for the currently accessible networks; and routing the packet to a default network if the destination address is not contained within one of the ranges of network addresses for the currently accessible networks. The gateway may also avoid the drawbacks of using hops in transporting packets to a destination by looking up the destination network in a table, each entry in the table having a router network address corresponding to each network currently accessible; establishing a tunneling session to the matching router network address; and forwarding the packet to the router network address through the tunneling session.

**38 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,793,763	A	8/1998	Mayes et al.	370/389
5,799,017	A	8/1998	Gupta et al.	370/419
5,802,047	A *	9/1998	Kinoshita	370/359
5,802,316	A	9/1998	Ito et al.	395/200.79
5,835,720	A	11/1998	Nelson et al.	395/200.54
5,835,727	A	11/1998	Wong et al.	395/200.68
5,845,070	A	12/1998	Ikudome	395/187.01
5,872,783	A	2/1999	Chin	370/392
5,918,016	A	6/1999	Brewer et al.	395/200.5
5,944,824	A	8/1999	He	713/201
5,959,990	A	9/1999	Frantz et al.	370/392
5,991,810	A *	11/1999	Shapiro et al.	709/229
5,991,828	A	11/1999	Horie et al.	710/8
6,009,103	A	12/1999	Woundy	370/401
6,011,910	A	1/2000	Chau et al.	395/200.59
6,018,770	A	1/2000	Little et al.	70/223
6,021,496	A	2/2000	Dutcher et al.	713/202
6,055,236	A	4/2000	Nessett et al.	370/389
6,091,951	A	7/2000	Sturniolo et al.	455/432
6,092,178	A	7/2000	Jindal et al.	712/27
6,092,196	A *	7/2000	Reiche	370/418
6,119,160	A	9/2000	Zhang et al.	709/224
6,141,687	A	10/2000	Blair	709/225

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Carrel, D. et al., The TACACS+ Protocol, Version 1.78, Cisco Systems, Inc., printed from ftp://ftp-eng.cisco.com/edweber/tac-rfc.1.78.txt on Oct. 23, 2000.

Active Software, Inc., "Active Software's Integration System", printed from <http://www.activesw.com/products/products.html>, on Jul. 24, 1998.

Ascend Communications, Inc., "Access Control (Product Information)", 4 pages.

Ascend Communications, Inc., "Remote Access Network Security", printed from <http://www.ascend.com/1103.html>, on Jul. 24, 1998, pp. 1-8.

Droms, R., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol," Network Working Group, RFC 1531, Oct. 1993.

NAT and Networks, printed from <http://www.csn.tu-chemnitz.de/~mha/linux-ip-nat/diplom/node4.html>, Sep. 19, 1998.

"NAT-PC Webopaedia Definition and Links", 1998, Mecklermedia Corporation, printed from <http://webopedia.internet.com/TERM/N/NAT.html>, on Sep. 19, 1998, 1 page.

"Network Address Translation Information", printed from <http://www.uq.edu.au/~gadmacka/content/natinformation.htm>, on Sep. 19, 1998.

Perkins, D., "Requirements for an Internet Standard Point-to-Point Protocol", Dec. 1993, Network Working Group, RFC 1547, pp. 1-19.

Simpson, W., "The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)", Dec. 1993, Network Working Group, RFC 1548, pp. 1-53.

\* cited by examiner

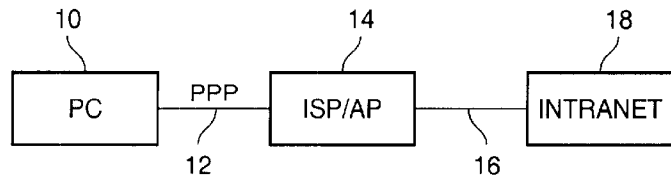


FIG. 1

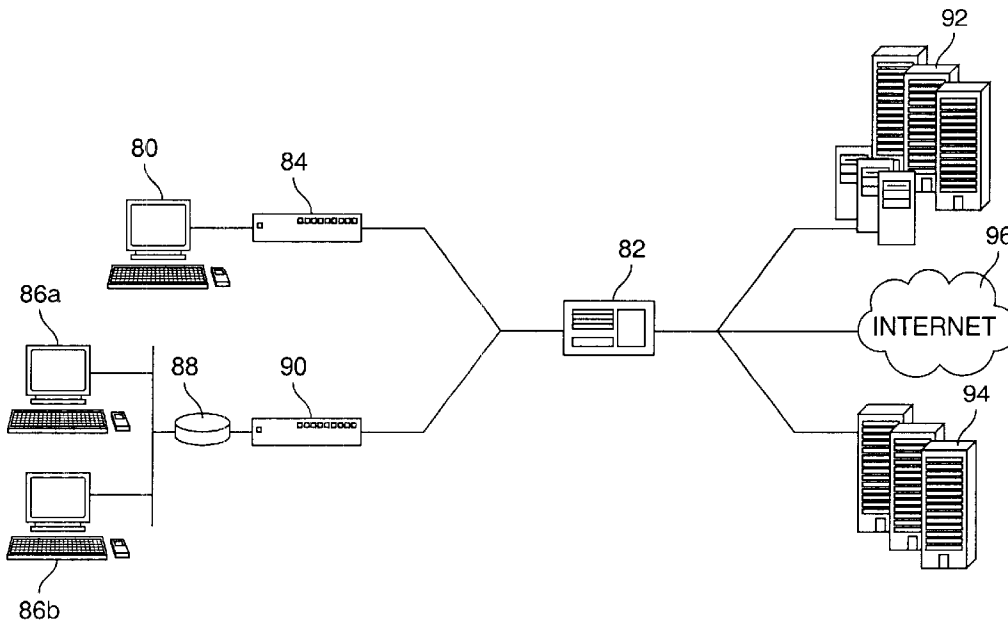


FIG. 2

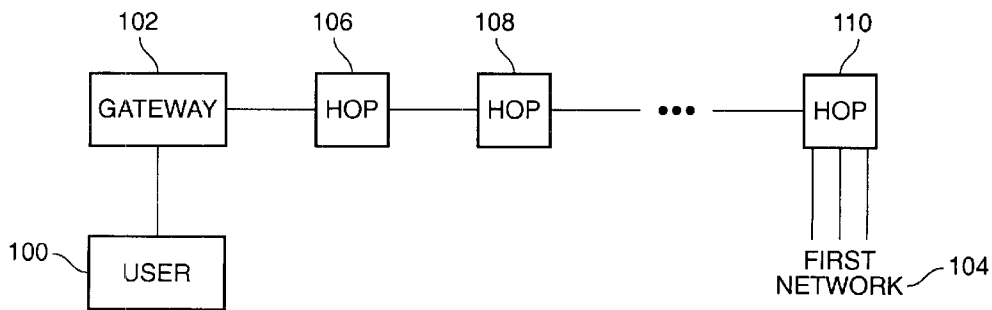


FIG. 3

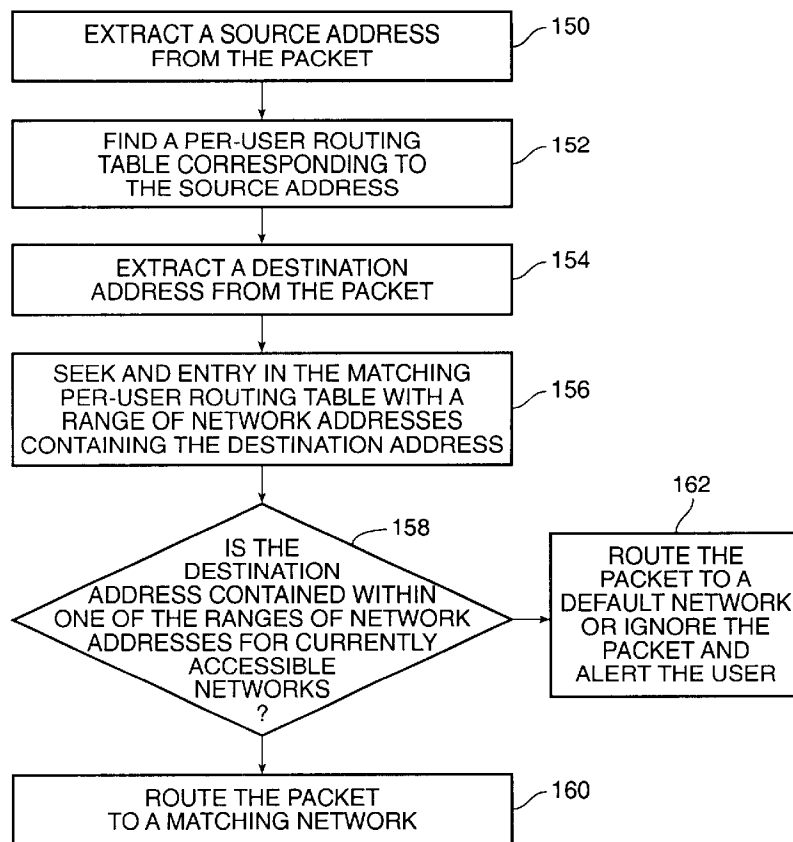


FIG. 4

VERSION	IHL	TYPE-OF-SERVICE	TOTAL LENGTH	
IDENTIFICATION			FLAGS	FRAGMENT OFFSET
TIME TO LIVE		PROTOCOL	HEADER CHECKSUM	
<u>202</u>		SOURCE ADDRESS		
<u>204</u>		DESTINATION ADDRESS		
OPTIONS (+PADDING)				
DATA				

200

IP PACKET

FIG. 5

# Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

## Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

## Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

## Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

## API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

## LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

## E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.