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INTEL CORPORATION

Petitioner

v.

ALACRITECH, INC.

Patent Owner

Case IPR. No. **Unassigned**

U.S. Patent No. 8,805,948

Title: INTELLIGENT NETWORK INTERFACE SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROTOCOL PROCESSING

Petition For *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 8,805,948 Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-319 and 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.1-.80, 42.100-.123

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   - 9.4. Motivations To Combine 56

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9.4.1. Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 56
9.4.2. Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 and Stevens2 58
10. GROUND #1: 60
10.1. Claim 1 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 61
10.1.1. [1.P] A method for network communication by a host computer having a network interface that is connected to the host by an input/output bus, the method comprising 61
10.1.2. [1.1] running, on the host computer, a protocol processing stack including an Internet Protocol (IP) layer and a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) layer, with an application layer running above the TCP layer; 63
10.1.3. [1.2] initializing, by the host computer, a TCP connection that is defined by source and destination IP addresses and source and destination TCP ports; 68
10.1.4. [1.3] receiving, by the network interface, first and second packets, wherein the first packet has a first TCP header and contains first payload data for the application, and the second packet has a second TCP header and contains second payload data for the application; 72
10.1.5. [1.4] checking, by the network interface, whether the packets have certain exception conditions, including checking whether the packets are IP fragmented, checking whether the packets have a FIN flag set, and checking whether the packets are out of order; 74
10.1.6. [1.5] if the first packet has any of the exception conditions, then protocol processing the first TCP header by the protocol processing stack; 76
10.1.7. [1.6] if the second packet has any of the exception conditions, then protocol processing the second TCP header by the protocol processing stack; 77
10.1.8. [1.7] if the packets do not have any of the exception conditions, then bypassing host protocol processing of

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the TCP headers and storing the first payload data and the second payload data together in a buffer of the host computer, such that the payload data is stored in the buffer in order and without any TCP header stored between the first payload data and the second payload data. 78

10.2. Claim 3 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 83

10.2.1. [3] The method of claim 1, wherein storing the first payload data and the second payload data together in a buffer of the host computer is performed by a direct memory access (DMA) unit of the network interface. 83

10.3. Claim 6 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 84

10.3.1. [6] The method of claim 1, including comparing, by the network interface, the IP addresses and TCP ports of the packets with the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination TCP ports that define the TCP connection. 84

10.4. Claim 7 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 86

10.4.1. [7] The method of claim 1, wherein checking whether the packets have certain exception conditions includes checking whether the packets have a RST flag set. 86

10.5. Claim 8 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 87

10.5.1. [8] The method of claim 1, wherein checking whether the packets have certain exception conditions includes checking whether the packets have a SYN flag set. 87

10.6. Claim 17 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 88

10.6.1. [17.P] An apparatus for network communication, the apparatus comprising: 88

10.6.2. [17.1] a host computer running a protocol stack including an Internet Protocol (IP) layer and a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) layer, the

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protocol stack adapted to establish a TCP connection for an application layer running above the TCP layer, the TCP connection being defined by source and destination IP addresses and source and destination TCP ports; 90

10.6.3. [17.2] a network interface that is connected to the host computer by an input/output bus, the network interface adapted to parse the headers of received packets to determine whether the headers have the IP addresses and TCP ports that define the TCP connection and to check whether the packets have certain exception conditions, including whether the packets are IP fragmented, have a FIN flag set, or are out of order, the network interface having logic that directs any of the received packets that have the exception conditions to the protocol stack for processing, and directs the received packets that do not have any of the exception conditions to have their headers removed and their payload data stored together in a buffer of the host computer, such that the payload data is stored in the buffer in order and without any TCP header stored between the payload data that came from different packets of the received packets.....92

10.7. Claim 19 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 98

10.7.1. [19] The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the network interface includes a direct memory access (DMA) unit that is adapted to store the payload data in the buffer. 98

10.8. Claim 21 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 100

10.8.1. [21] The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the exception conditions include having a RST flag set. 100

10.9. Claim 22 is obvious over Thia in combination with Tanenbaum96 in further combination with Stevens2 100

10.9.1. [22] The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the exception conditions include having a SYN flag set. 100

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