

**Chart comparing Yu's Claim 1 to '859 Provisional**

Yu Claim Elements	U.S. Provisional Application No. 6
<p>1. A policy engine comprising:</p>	<p>Ex. __ ('859 Provisional), 2:                      “Policy Engine: A Policy Engine is a purpose-b that takes in two inputs - network traffic and ne then outputs regulated traffic flows based upon the network policies. The Policy Engine prefera speed.”</p> <p>Ex. __ ('859 Provisional), 4:                      “At the completion of the policy binding proces given Stream is created on the policy engine wh policy info (Action Specs, etc.).”</p> <p>Ex. __ ('859 Provisional), 4:                      “A policy engine is designed to address some o performance considerations. It preferably come Policy Engine API (PAPI). PAPI design takes i following considerations:                      1) Time-to-market for application developers – time-to-market is a major concern for the applic design preferably minimizes the development e application developers in order for the existing advantages of policy engine’s performance.”</p> <p>Ex. __ ('859 Provisional), 6:  <b>“Policy Engine</b>                      “The policy engine has a built-in Stream Classi special purpose Action Processors. The stream</p>

concert with the application's flow classifier to the classification process. The action processors are executing specific action specs at the wire speed. Action processors can be enabled or disabled on a per stream basis. The policy engine uses a data structure called Policy Cache to store information of all the active streams and the action specs associated with those streams. The policy cache is created on the fly by the application and they are referenced by the stream classifier and action processors for acceleration of action execution. The policy engine can be managed and controlled by the application through the policy engine API."

Ex. \_\_\_ ('859 Provisional), 2:

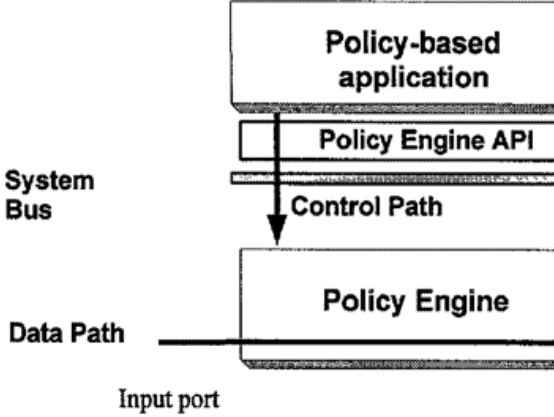


Fig. 1 – Block Diagram

Ex. \_\_\_ ('859 Provisional), 7:

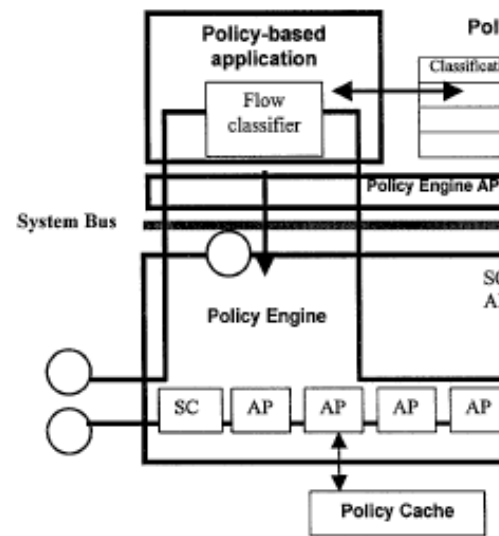


Fig. 5

[1.1] a stream classification module;

Ex. \_\_ ('859 Provisional), 3:

“A Stream Spec is the criteria used by the Stream Classifier to uniquely identify a stream. In one embodiment, the Stream Spec includes packet header- source and destination address, source and destination port, and protocol type.”

Ex. \_\_ ('859 Provisional), 4:

**“Stream Classifier**

“Stream Classifier is the component that classifies network Streams based upon the packets’ header info.”

Ex. \_\_ ('859 Provisional), 6:

“The policy engine has a built-in Stream Classifier and special purpose Action Processors. The stream classifier works in concert with the application’s flow classifier to complete the classification process. The action processors are used to apply policies to the classified streams.”

executing specific action specs at the wire speed processors can be enabled or disabled on a per stream basis. The policy engine uses a data structure called Policy Cache to store the action specs of all the active streams and the action specs associated with the inactive streams. The policy cache is created on the fly by the stream classifier and they are referenced by the stream classifier processors for acceleration of action execution. The policy cache can be managed and controlled by the application through the Policy Engine API.

Ex. \_\_\_ ('859 Provisional), 11:

“The **Stream Classification Module**, based on the Policy Engine, creates a Packet Service Header for each packet. The Packet Service Header indicates what policies need to be enforced on the packet and it is software programmable. The Packet Service Header includes a number of pairs of AP ID and AP Policy ID.

Ex. \_\_\_ ('859 Provisional), 7:

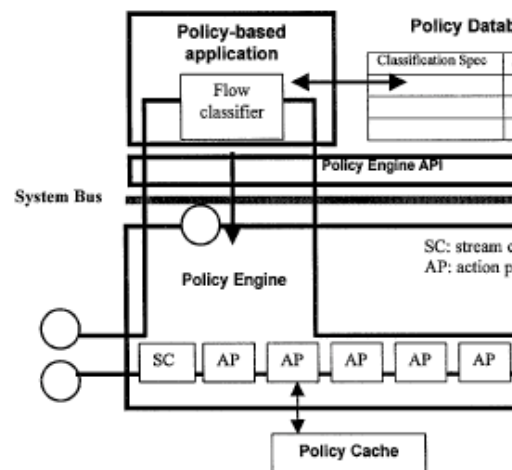


Fig. 5

Ex. \_\_ ('859 Provisional), 9:

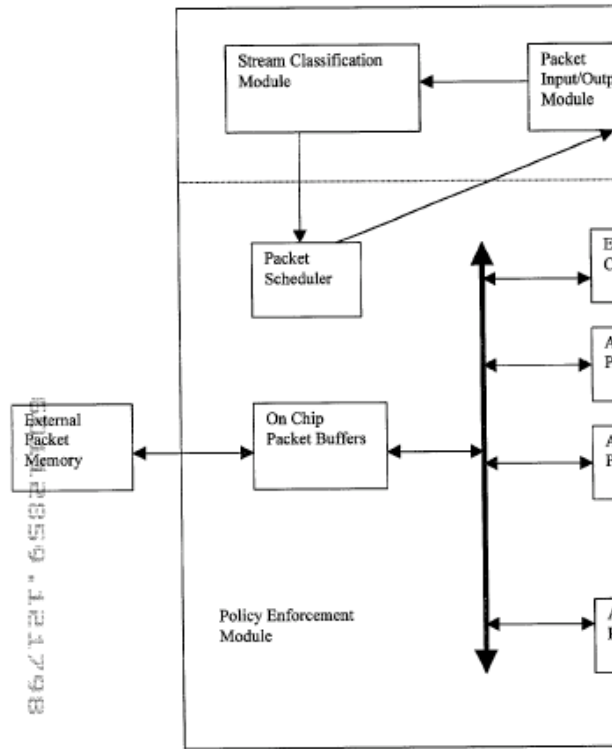


Fig. 6

[1.2] a packet input/output module that places received packets in an external packet memory and that notifies the stream classification module of the packets in the external packet memory;

Ex. \_\_ ('859 Provisional), 11:

“The **Packet Input/Output Module** places the packets in the external packet memory and notifies the Stream Classification Module of such packets. Upon completion of all policy enforcement, Packet Input/Output Module transmits the packets from external packet memory to the network.”

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