

**EXHIBIT C-1**  
**U.S. Patent No. 5,018,060 (“Gelb ’060”)**

Microsoft contends that the asserted claims of the ’132 Patent are invalid as anticipated or obvious by U.S. Patent No. 5,018,060 (“Gelb ’060”) prior art reference under various subsections of 35 U.S.C. § 102 and in view of other prior art references under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as set forth in Microsoft’s invalidity contentions.

As Gelb ’060 was filed on January 26, 1989, and issued on May 21, 1991, Microsoft contends that it is prior art to the ’132 Patent under at least pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Patent No. 8,671,132	Gelb ’060
Claim 1	
<p><b>1[Pre]</b> A policy-based data management system comprising:</p>	<p>To the extent the preamble is limiting, Gelb ’060 discloses a policy-based data management system. Specifically, Gelb ’060 discloses a data storage and management system. For example, Gelb ’060 states:</p> <p>“This invention relates to computer-controlled peripheral data storage and more particularly to the global management of data storage for provided transparent isolation of the peripheral data storage characteristics from application programs using the peripheral data storage.” Gelb ’060 at 1:9-14.</p> <p>“Units of data (data sets, data bases, etc.) are allocated data storage space in a data storage system based on implicit analysis of the unit of data. A plurality of data classes, each defining predetermined characteristics of diverse units of data, are established for the data storage system. A plurality of storage classes, each defining predetermined sets of storage performance and availability requirements are established for the data storage system. A plurality of management classes, each defining respective diverse sets of life cycle attributes for units of data are established for the data storage system. A plurality of storage groups, each defining diverse predetermined performance device and management available in the data storage system but independently of the individual storage devices of the data storage system are established. The devices are selectively assigned to different ones of the established storage groups. Each received spaced allocation requested has its parameters (source, type of data, etc.) matched with the data, storage and management classes for assignment of one each of those classes to the unit of data related to the allocation request. A storage group is also assigned. The matching of the different classes and group are independent of one another. Allocation is based upon the resulting class and group selection.” Gelb ’060 at Abstract.</p>

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<b>Claim 1</b>	
	<p>“In accordance with the present invention, a plurality of data related classes are defined. Such classes are defined independent of each other. The classes are set up so as to enable a host processor to respond to data set parameters to implicitly select data storage units which can achieve the desired system operations for satisfying the data set parameters. The data set parameters are preferably implicitly derived from data set naming which are governed by data set naming conventions and standards explicitly unrelated to peripheral data storage parameters.” Gelb ’060 at 4:14-24.</p> <p>“The interactive relationship between a host processor 10 and an operator (Storage Administrator) includes terminal 13 and a terminal support program in such host processor 10. A preferred interactive system in setting up the classes and groups is the IBM Interactive System Management Facility (ISMF) which is a part of the IBM Data Facility Product (DFP). ISMF enables the steps illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3 to be easily performed. In view of the plethora of interactive programs readily available, the internal details of such programs are not repeated here. The description herein discloses to one of ordinary skill how to implement the present invention. ISMF is menu driven having the following menu set up for establishing, inter alia, the classes, storage groups and ACS routines of the illustrated embodiment.” Gelb ’060 at 6:8-22.</p> <p>To the extent that it is argued that Gelb ’060 does not disclose all or part of this limitation, it would have been at least obvious to combine it with any other reference disclosing this limitation as explained in Microsoft’s Preliminary Invalidity Contention Cover Pleading.</p>
<p><b>1[a]</b> a policy set comprising at least one service class rule;</p>	<p>Gelb ’060 discloses a policy set comprising at least one service class rule. Specifically, Gelb ’060 discloses a policy set executed by the ACS routines to select data class, management class, and storage class for files. For example, Gelb ’060 states:</p> <p>“In accordance with the present invention, a plurality of data related classes are defined. Such classes are defined independent of each other. The classes are set up so as to enable a host processor to respond to data set parameters to implicitly select data storage units which can achieve the desired system operations for satisfying the data set parameters. The data set parameters are preferably implicitly derived from data set naming which are governed by data set naming conventions and standards explicitly unrelated to peripheral data storage parameters.” Gelb ’060 at 4:14-24.</p>

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	<p>“A data class specifies data set logical attributes, such as data set type, record length, data storage space requirements in terms of logical bytes not in terms of physical storage space requirements, expiration and retention dates for the data set and any Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) data set options. Just the data class by itself will simplify data set allocation (eg JCL DD statements are simplified), help introduce allocations standards and can be used with later defined classes in accordance with the present invention or can be used independently with increased isolation of the application programmer from the peripheral data storage system, as will become apparent.” Gelb ’060 at 6:43-56.</p> <p>“Each management class relates to life cycle controls for a data set. Each specifies space, availability and retention management requirements. These specifications include migration from a high or rapid access level of a data storage hierarchy to lower levels or slower accesses, expiration and retention dates and limits, backup frequency (zero means no backup), retention of backup copies, generation data group (GDG) and set processing options (each GDG is a version of data, each time a data set is updated it is a candidate to become a new version of that data--i.e. a next generation of the data) and partial release options. Partial release means an unused portion of the data storage may be released, i.e. returned to a free or available space list for the volume. The description below describes a set of management classes defined via ISMF and which are suitable for practicing the present invention.” Gelb ’060 at 8:65-9:13.</p> <p>“Each storage class sets forth its own set of storage services in device independent terms. Such services include random access specifications, sequential access specifications, guaranteed space (i.e. pre-allocation of data storage space before any attempted storage of data in the peripheral data storage system), etc. From the above listed terms, it is seen that the requirements are separate from device capabilities.” Gelb ’060 at 7:56-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating the automatic selection of classes (ACS) used in accordance with the present invention and occurring between the declaration of a data set or data base and a request for allocation of data space in system 12 for such data set or data base. Such automatic selection of classes for each data set always includes a data class DATACLAS selection. If only a DATACLAS and no storage and management classes nor storage class, then the data set is not system managed. The data</p>

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	<p>set is system managed when the storage class is selected. These class selections for a data set are preferably performed within the computer without operator involvement. It is to be understood that any usual programming for sequencing the illustrated class selection routines may be employed, therefore those details not necessary for an understanding of the present invention are omitted. The actual classes selected for the data set are not only dependent on the respective class definitions but also the programming logic of selection. In the illustrated ACS routines, a simple listing provides a priority of selection of the first listed class in each set of classes as well as the order of class selection. Best fit or other algorithms may also be employed for obtaining diverse results.” Gelb ’060 at 18:23-46.</p> <p>Gelb ’060 at Fig. 7:</p>

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	<pre> graph TD     140[NEW DATA SET] --&gt; 141[SELECT DATA CLASS]     141 --&gt; 142[SELECT STORAGE CLASS]     142 -- 143 --&gt; Exit[EXIT TO OTHER PROGRAMMING]     142 --&gt; 144[SELECT MANAGEMENT CLASS]     144 --&gt; 145[SELECT STORAGE GROUP]     145 --&gt; 146[STORE IN A CONTROL RECORD]     146 --&gt; 147[ ]     style 147 fill:none,stroke:none     </pre> <p align="center"><i>FIG. 7</i></p> <p>To the extent that it is argued that Gelb ’060 does not disclose all or part of this limitation, it would have been at least obvious to combine it with any other reference disclosing this limitation as explained in Microsoft’s Preliminary Invalidity Contention Cover Pleading.</p>
<p><b>1[b]</b> a file evaluation module configured to apply the service class rule to assign a service class to</p>	<p>Gelb ’060 discloses a file evaluation module configured to apply the service class rule to assign a service class to a file. Specifically, Gelb ’060 discloses software programs to apply rules to assign the data, storage, and management class to a file. For example, Gelb ’060 states:</p>

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