EXHIBIT C-2
U.S. Patent No. 7,269,612 ("Devarakonda")

Microsoft contends that the asserted claims of the '132 Patent are invalid as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,269,612 ("Devarakonda") prior art reference under various subsections of 35 U.S.C. § 102 as set forth in Microsoft's invalidity contentions.

As Devarakonda was filed on May 31, 2002, and published by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by no later than December 4, 2003, Microsoft contends that it is prior art to the '132 Patent under at least pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Patent No. 8,671,132	Devarakonda
Claim 1	
1[Pre] A policy-based data management system comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Devarakonda discloses a policy-based data management system. Specifically, Devarakonda discloses a policy based storage manager. For example, Devarakonda states: "The described implementations provide techniques for implementing a policy based management framework for associating data with storage resources." Devarakonda at 2:25-27. "Provided are a method and data structures for generating data structures for use in storing data. A plurality of data structures are defined in a computer readable medium, wherein each data structure indicates a plurality of attributes and at least one function of a storage resource to store data. Policies are defined in the computer readable medium that associate data characteristics to data structures based on a correspondence of data characteristics and the attributes defined in the data structures, wherein each defined data structure is adapted to provide requirements to determine a storage resource to store associated data, and wherein the defined data structure is adapted to provide the storage resource with requirements for storing the data." Devarakonda at 1:60-2:5. "Described implementations concern a comprehensive management platform for an environment that includes a variety of mission critical applications, large numbers of servers running different operating systems, storage systems with differing capabilities, and many network elements that interconnect servers with storage systems. Storage management deals with many levels or layers of the system: i.e. disk (storage) level, data level, and application level. Storage management is also multi-faceted: e.g. performance, recoverability, capacity planning, security, and installation aspects and handles transient as well as persistent aspects: e.g. I/O requests (transient) and data (persistent). The described implementations may present and utilize the following concepts: multi-level, inter-related policies, based on the layers of the storage environment, and mechanisms to establish these relationships; a

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	container concept that allows defining an arbitrary set of storage, management, and/or service classes as per the needs of a management solution and/or installation; a tighter integration between resource manager and policy manager, allowing for a dynamic behavior; a connector concept to provide a standard characterization of managed elements and to provide a semantic mapping from the standard characterization to the actual. The described implementations allow the integration of business objectives, specifying resource usage, availability, recoverability priorities; system model, specifying what changes should be noticed and how; metrics specifying what and how to measure the system, and when to raise "alarms"; and service contract, specifying the monitorable interactions with other components (e.g. application) of the information infrastructure." Devarakonda at 3:3-33.
1[a] a policy set comprising at least one service class rule;	Devarakonda discloses a policy set comprising at least one service class rule. Specifically, Devarakonda discloses a set of business enterprise policies at the storage, data, and application levels. The policy set including application and data policies. For example, Devarakonda states: "The above described policies 16, 18, and 20 are designed for the management of storage (and data residing on the storage) and are intended to satisfy business objectives. These policies 16, 18, 20 may be explicitly stated, or implied by/derived from other policies that reflect business practices and guidelines (i.e. business policies). Thus, the application 16, data 18, and storage policies 20 may be derived from the business policies. Examples of business policies include: financial transaction data must be kept for a certain period of time, employees must be paid at a certain day and time each month, up-to-the-minute copies of all financial records are to be stored in an off-site vault, etc." Devarakonda at 5:23-34. "The first business policy implies a data policy that any data file containing financial transactions must have a minimum retention characteristic of a number of years from the last update. The second business policy implies an application policy determining when the payroll application must be run. The third business policy implies a data policy for the remote copying of specific data." Devarakonda at 5:35-41. Devarakonda at Fig. 1:

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	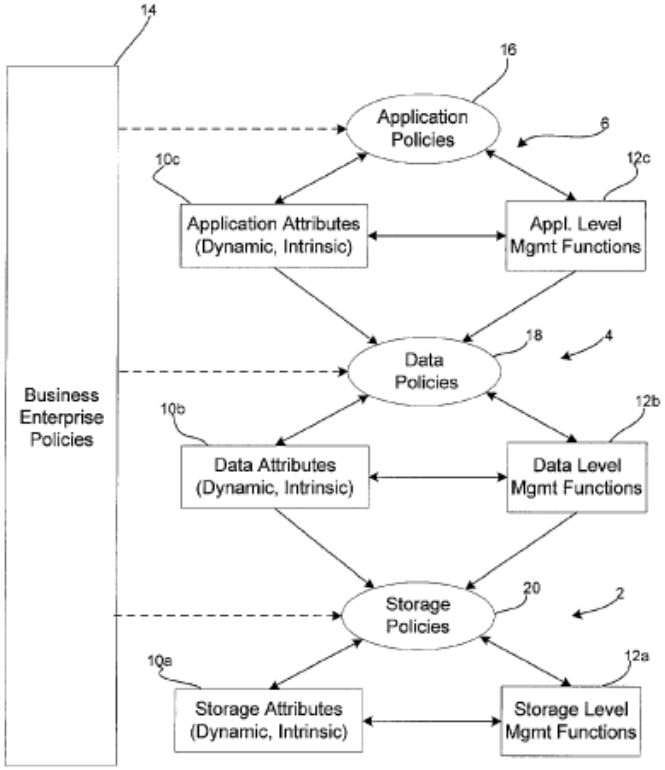 Devarakonda at Fig. 5:

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	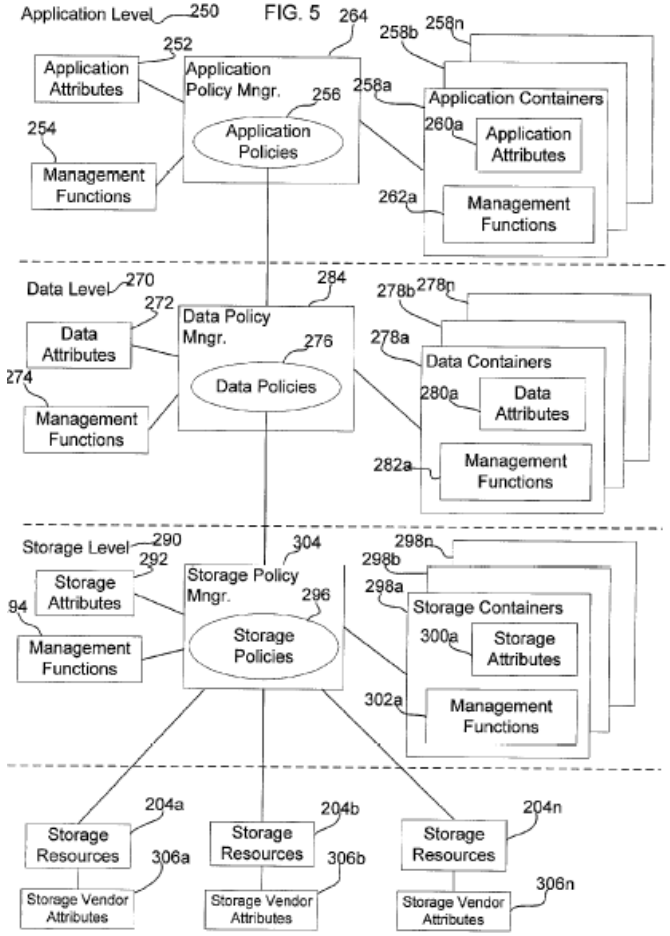
1[b] a file evaluation module configured to apply the service class rule to assign a service class to a file;	Devarakonda discloses a file evaluation module configured to apply the service class rule to assign a service class to a file. Specifically, Devarakonda discloses software programs to apply rules to assign an application class and a data class to a file. For example, Devarakonda states: "FIG. 3 is a detailed view of the policy based storage management framework. FIG. 3 containers are

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Claim 1	
	abstract constructs and, in certain implementations, may be implemented as object oriented classes having certain associated properties and functions. Elements added to a container may inherit functions and properties provided by the container. Thus, making an element a member of a container makes the functions and properties included in that container available to that element. A container is a collection of logical attributes and associated functions. For example, a storage container may comprise a collection of logical storage attributes and management functions. Several physical storage elements may be used to support a storage container abstraction and hence the logical attributes of the container represent the physical attributes of the elements in an individualized as well as in an aggregate form. The attributes may refer to such aspects as reliability, performance, availability, and installability aspects of the elements. A specific container definition consists of a subset of the logical attributes. All elements supporting the container definition offer homogeneous attribute values. In embodiments where containers are implemented as an object oriented class, a container can be defined using a class definition in object oriented programming. The number of distinct container classes depends on the number of logical attributes at a given level." Devarakonda at 5:64-6:22. "Application policies 16 may be used to control the manner in which a particular task accesses or consumes computational resources, or to prioritize that task relative to others. Application policies 16 concern an application's requirements on the data that it generates or uses—and, indirectly, the storage on which that data resides. For instance, an application may have specific requirements for the speed and format of data access, or for recoverability of the data in the event of an outage. The speed of access may be a consequence of needing to achieve a certain transaction rate, and may potentially vary during application execution. Hence, different applications may require different access rates when accessing the same file, or may require different types of I/O (e.g. read vs. write, sequential vs. random). Additionally, synchronizing the backup of modified files may vary across applications; this is particularly significant if different applications have diverse synchronization requirements and have a file in common. To implement the application policies 16, application attributes 10 c are associated with the file when an application is accessing that file. The application attributes 10 c may include initial access delay, sustained access rate, I/O rate, I/O bandwidth, read/write ratio, sequential/direct access, aggregate backup/recovery criteria (e.g. outage time, currency). Application attributes 10 c may be collected into

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