IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION

DAEDALUS BLUE, LLC,

                          Plaintiff,

          v.

ORACLE CORPORATION AND ORACLE
AMERICA, INC.,

                          Defendants.

Case No. ___6:20-cv-428___

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAEDALUS BLUE, LLC'S COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Plaintiff, Daedalus Blue, LLC for its Complaint against Defendants Oracle Corporation

and Oracle, America, Inc. (collectively, "Oracle"), hereby alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1.   The novel inventions disclosed in the Asserted Patents in this matter were

invented by International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM"). IBM pioneered the field of

shared resources and cloud computing. Every year, IBM spends billions of dollars on research

and development to invent, market, and sell new technology, and IBM obtains patents on many

of the novel inventions that come out of that work, including the Asserted Patents. The five

patents asserted in this case are the result of the work from 15 different IBM researchers,

spanning a period of nearly a decade.

2.   Over the years, IBM has licensed its inventions—including those claimed in the Asserted Patents—to many companies, including Amazon Web Services.

THE PARTIES

3.   Daedalus Blue, LLC ("Daedalus") is the current owner and assignee of the Asserted Patents.

4.   Plaintiff Daedalus is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business located at 51 Pondfield Road, Suite 3, Bronxville, NY 10708.

5.   Defendant Oracle Corporation is a Delaware Corporation with a principal place of business at 500 Oracle Parkway Redwood City, CA 94065. Oracle Corporation also maintains regional offices in this District, located at 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas, at 5300 Riata Park Court, Building B, Austin, Texas, and at 613 NW Loop 410 San Antonio, Texas.

6.   Defendant Oracle America, Inc. ("Oracle America") is a Delaware Corporation with a principal place of business at 500 Oracle Parkway Redwood City, CA 94065. Oracle America also maintains regional offices in this district, located 613 NW Loop 410 San Antonio, Texas.

7.   Oracle Corporation and Oracle America conduct business in Texas and in the Western District of Texas, as set forth below.

JURISIDICTION AND VENUE

8.   This is an action arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq*. Accordingly, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

9.   Defendants Oracle are subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction in accordance with due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute because, in part, Oracle "[r]ecruits Texas

residents, directly or through an intermediary located in this state, for employment inside or outside this state." *See* Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 17.042.

10.   This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Oracle because they committed and continue to commit acts of direct and/or indirect infringement in this judicial district in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a) and (b). In particular, on information and belief, Defendants have made, used, offered to sell and sold licenses for, or access to, the accused products in this judicial district, and have induced others to use the accused products in this judicial district.

11.   Defendants Oracle are subject to the Court's personal jurisdiction, in part, because they regularly conduct and solicit business, or otherwise engage in other persistent courses of conduct in this district, and/or derive substantial revenue from the sale and distribution of infringing goods and services provided to individuals and businesses in this district.

12.   This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Oracle because, *inter alia*, Defendants (1) have substantial, continuous, and systematic contacts with this State and this judicial district; (2) own, manage, and operate facilities in this State and this judicial district; (3) enjoy substantial income from their operations and sales in this State and this judicial district; (4) employ Texas residents in this State and this judicial district; and (5) solicit business and market products, systems and/or services in this State and judicial district including, without limitation, those related to the infringing accused products.

13.   Venue is proper in this District pursuant to at least 28 U.S.C. §1319(b)-(c) and §1400(b), at least because Defendants Oracle, either directly or through their agents, have committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continue to conduct

business in this district, and/or have committed acts of patent infringement within this District giving rise to this action.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Daedalus Patents

14.   The Asserted Patents in this case relate to groundbreaking improvements to computer network functionality and computer security. The techniques described in the Asserted Patents relate to computer networks and have particular application in the cloud-based computing environments as will be further described below.

15.   On July 19, 2005, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and lawfully issued United States Patent No. 6,920,494 ("the '494 Patent"), entitled "Storage Area Network Methods and Apparatus with Virtual SAN Recognition."   A true and correct copy of the '494 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

16.   Daedalus is the owner and assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the '494 Patent, including the right to assert all causes of action arising under said patent and the right to any remedies for infringement of it.

17.   The '494 Patent describes, among other things, novel systems and methods that improve the monitoring and discovery of network components and their topology, thereby allowing users to more efficiently monitor the network and components. These inventive technological improvements solved then-existing problems in the field of storage area networks (SANs) and methods of operating SANs. For example, as described in the '494 Patent, with the rise of the personal computer and workstations in the 1980's, demand by business users led to the development of interconnection mechanisms that permitted otherwise independent computers to access data on another computer's storage devices. A prevalent business network that emerged

was/is the local area network, typically comprising "client" computers (e.g., individual PCs or workstations) connected by a network to a "server" computer. In a storage area network, many storage devices are often placed on a network or switching fabric that can be accessed by several servers (such as file servers and web servers) which, in turn, service respective groups of clients. Sometimes even individual PCs or workstations are enabled for direct access of the storage devices. (*See* Ex. 1. at 1:24-54). The complexity engendered by having storage-area networks of shared-access storage components being used by multiple servers spread across separate local-area networks created system management problems that were addressed by the invention of the '494 Patent. (*See, e.g.*, *id.* at 1:55-2:26).

18.   Prior to the invention of the '494 Patent, a drawback in storage area networks arose in managing the proliferation of hosts and storage devices. For example, a storage area network (SAN) has one or more host digital data processors which are coupled to one or more storage devices by an interconnect, for example, a fibre channel-based fabric. Hosts are typically web or file servers for client computers but may be any digital data device that accesses and/or stores information on the storage devices. In managing the SAN connections, solutions existing before the '494 invention focused on setting switches or switch-like interfaces on the network or interconnect fabric between the hosts and storage device, electrically "blocking" certain hosts and certain storage devices. A problem with these solutions is that they permitted only zoning or switch-like control. Another problem is that, by their very nature, these solutions tended to be provider specific. (*See* Ex. 1, at 1:55-63).

19.   The '494 Patent overcomes these drawbacks and improves the functioning of a computer network by improving storage area networks (SANs) and methods for operating SANs. The invention of the '494 Patent provides for provisioning and discovery of "virtual"

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