UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,

Petitioner

vs.

CENTRIPETAL NETWORKS, INC.

Patent Owner

Case No.: IPR 2018-01512

U.S. Patent No. 9,565,213

- - -

DEPOSITION OF KEVIN JEFFAY, PH.D.

- - -

Tuesday, October 22, 2019 9:29 a.m. Rizzo Center Chapel Hill 150 Dubose Home Lane Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27517

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ANN FORD REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER

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		Page 2		Page 4
1	APPEARANCES:		1	P R O C E E D I N G S
2	JEFFREY D. BLAKE, ESQ.		2	
3	Merchant & Gould 191 Peachtree Street NE		3	KEVIN JEFFAY, PH.D.,
5	Suite 3800		4	being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter
4	Atlanta, Georgia 30303		5	certified, testifies and says as follows:
5			6	EXAMINATION
6	On behalf of the Petitioner, Cisco		7	BY MR. CAPLAN:
_	Systems, Inc.		8	Q. Good morning, Dr. Jeffay. Is that the
7	JONATHAN S. CAPLAN, ESQ.		9	right pronunciation?
8	Kramer Levin Neftalis & Frankel, LLP		10	A. Good morning. And, yes, that is the right
<u> </u>	1177 Avenue of the Americas		11	pronunciation.
9	New York, New York 10036		12	Q. I'm Jonathan Caplan. I'm a partner at
10			13	Kramer Levin, here on behalf of the patent owner
11	On behalf of the Patent Owner,		14	today, Centripetal Networks.
12	Centripetal Networks, Inc.		15	I know you've been deposed before in this
13			16	matter. Is there any reason you cannot give full
14			17	complete testimony today?
15 16			18	A. No.
17			19	Q. Feeling well? Everything's okay?
18			20	A. Everything's good so far.
19 20			21	Q. Great. I'm not sure how many exhibits
21			22	we're going to get into. I suspect two of them are
22			23	going to be your most recent declaration
23 24			24	A. Okay.
25			25	Q and probably the '213 patent, so I'm
		Page 3		Page 5
1	INDEX	Page 3	1	
1 2	I N D E X	Page 3	1	just going to get those two out.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	WITNESS PAG KEVIN JEFFAY, PH.D. Examination 4		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 just going to get those two out. MR. CAPLAN: The first exhibit we gave to Dr. Jeffay is marked Cisco Exhibit 1020. And the second exhibit I'm handing over is marked as Cisco Exhibit 1001. It's a copy of U.S. Patent 9,565,213. THE WITNESS: Thank you. BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I'm not sure exactly when we'll get to either of these, but this way you'll have them. A. Okay. Q. Dr. Jeffay, in the course of your testimony in this case, and the declarations that you've put in, one of the terms that's been used and it's a claim term, I believe, that's been construed is "packets." Do you recall that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. And do you have an understanding of "packets" as it's been used in this proceeding and as the way you've been using it?
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2 (Pages 2 to 5) Patent Owner Centripetal Networks, Inc. - Ex. 2022, p.2

1	Page 6		Page 8
	either a data link layer or a network layer packet.	1	an underlying Layer 2.
2	Q. And some of these topics have been hit	2	Q. You mentioned the five-layer Internet
3	before, but they've come up again in your declaration	3	protocol stack. That's something you've talked about
4	in support of the reply, so I apologize if we're	4	in your declaration; right?
5	going over some areas, but I do want to cover a few	5	A. Correct.
6	things related to that.	6	Q. And I understand that there's certain
7	A. Sure.	7	information that's put into these different layers,
8	Q. So you mentioned the meaning of packet,	8	into Layer 2 and Layer 3, so I just want to walk
9	one is a data link layer and then the other is a	9	through that briefly in terms of what kind of
10	network link layer.	10	information goes into Layer 2?
11	Is that how you referred to it?	11	A. So the specifics of what goes into Layer 2
12	A. Just network layer, we call it.	12	depend on the Layer 2 technology at issue.
13	Q. Network layer. Okay.	13	Q. So what are the different options?
14	So just your understanding of what is	14	A. Today, ethernet is what dominates.
15	the purpose and function of the data link layer?	15	Virtually all Layer 2 networks in practice today are
16	A. So I describe that in my original	16	some form of ethernet.
17	declaration, but the data link layer, also known as	17	Q. What kind of content, then, goes into that
18	the link layer, also known as Layer 2, exists to	18	Layer 2?
19	allow computers on the same physical network, the	19	A. So the things that have been focused on in
20	same LAN, to communicate with one another.	20	this matter are the fact that a Layer 2 transmission
21	Q. And does it perform a routing function?	21	unit, which is called a frame, will have a header,
22	Is that a fair way to characterize it?	22	and that header will include a destination address
23	A. So "routing" is a term of art. And	23	and a source address, and those addresses are called
24	routing is typically, in the art, used to refer to	24	media access control addresses, otherwise abbreviated
25	the transmission process as it happens at Layer 3,	25	as MAC. So it will have at least a destination MAC
	Page 7		Page 9
1	which is the network layer.	1	
		<u>+</u>	address and a source MAC address.
2	Q. Okay. So if the data the data link	2	And there's many other things, but I think
2 3	layer is it allows computers on the same LAN to	2 3	And there's many other things, but I think that's all we've really focused on in this case.
3 4	layer is it allows computers on the same LAN to communicate, how does it facilitate that?	2 3 4	And there's many other things, but I think that's all we've really focused on in this case. Q. Does the Layer 2 message contain
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3 (Pages 6 to 9)

1 2	Page 10		Page 12
	fields. The ones that we focused on mostly in this	1	streaming was done over HTTP, ACNS will the
-	matter are the fact that it will also have a source	2	requests and the responses for content will flow
3	address, a destination address, and the IP is the	3	through ACNS, and ACNS will perform a variety of
4	dominate network layer today. So those would be	4	functions on those messages.
5	source and destination IP addresses.	5	So if an HTTP request is allowed as part
6	In addition, it will carry what are called	6	of the security features of ACNS that allows you to
7	port numbers. It will have a source port number and	7	contact Netflix and you do so over HTTP, then the
8	a destination port number.	8	responses that will come back will contain small
9	Q. Now, in the five layers so we've talked	9	fragments of the requested video.
10	about Layer 2, Layer 3. I assume there's Layer 4 and	10	Q. So then ACNS operates on or processes the
11	Layer 5; is that right?	11	data contained in that Layer 5 messaging; is that
12	A. Correct.	12	right?
13	Q. So what's in Layer 4?	13	MR. BLAKE: Objection. Form.
14	A. Layer 4 is called the transport layer.	14	A. No.
15	And on today's Internet, TCP, which stands for the	15	Q. What's not right about that?
16	transmission control protocol, TCP is the dominant	16	Just so I understand, it sounded like you
17	Layer 4 protocol. And then Layer 5 is the	17	were saying that Layer 5 HTTP messaging would be
18	application layer, and the protocol there is a	18	operated on by ACNS to allow ultimately the user to
19	function of the application.	19	receive the desired content, if they were allowed, in
20	So if you're using the web, the	20	the context of that system; is that right?
21	application layer protocol is HTTP, the hypertext	21	A. At a high level, that's right. It is
22	transfer protocol. If you're using e-mail, it's	22	involved with the messaging. It's not typically
23	SMNP, the simple mail network protocol.	23	involved with the actual data of the messages.
24	Q. I want to relate some of these layers to	24	Q. So it just passes along the data, but it
25	things that you've been opining on in this case.	25	processes the messaging that's in front of the data?
	Page 11		Page 13
1	I know the ACNS reference is something	1	A. It's primarily interested in the headers.
2	that's you've put in your declaration has	2	Q. Okay. How about Layer 4, how does Layer 4
3	addressed.	3	
		-	interact with ACNS?
4	Just in terms of the ACNS, I understand	4	· · ·
4 5	Just in terms of the ACNS, I understand that that is a content delivery system; is that a		interact with ACNS?
		4	interact with ACNS? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
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4 (Pages 10 to 13)

	Page 14		Page 16
1	A. Nothing really happens to it. I mean,	1	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
2	maybe I don't know what you're thinking of by	2	A. So, again, the ACNS guide I don't believe
3	"happens." But ACNS is not really concerned with	3	goes into the details of Layers 2 and 3 because
4	transport layer processing.	4	they're not really they're not really central to
5	Q. Okay. So once it uses the Layer 4 to get	5	its function. They're used and they're important,
6	whatever it needs to get to the Layer 5 information,	6	but it's just sort of like oxygen. I mean, they're
7	it doesn't have any need for Layer 4 at that point,	7	just there.
8	any of the Layer 4 data?	8	So generally functioning as a proxy, a
9	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	9	person of ordinary skill in the art would understand
10	A. Well, I mean, it's always going to use	10	that you need a Layer 3 protocol, and a Layer 3
11	that Layer 4 data because ultimately, if for	11	protocol needs a Layer 2 protocol. So that ACNS
12	example, as one of its security functions, if it	12	would support all of these protocols, just like every
13	allows the packet, the HTTP message, to transit	13	Internet device supports all of these protocols, and
14	through ACNS, it's going to need all of that TCP	14	would use the network layer IP as the network layer
15	information to route that to send that packet to	15	is intended to be used to transmit requests, for
16	its destination. It's not that it ignores it.	16	example, to their ultimate destination.
17	Q. Once it reads whatever information it	17	And that would also, then, require a
18	needs from Layer 4, does it essentially discard that	18	Layer 2 protocol to actually do the physical
19	information, having used it at that point?	19	transmission of the packet containing all of the
20	MR. BLAKE: Objection.	20	higher layer protocol data units.
21	A. So that's an implementation detail. And	21	Q. So once Layers 2 and 3 work together to
22	the ACNS guide that's the reference in this case I	22	help route messaging to ACNS, and you said that they
23	don't believe describes at that level of detail. But	23	are used, are they used simply by ACNS to deliver
24	I would doubt that it discards it.	24	that messaging to ACNS?
25	Q. If it didn't discard it, do you have any	25	A. Well, ACNS doesn't use it to deliver to
	Page 15		Page 17
1	sense of what it would do with that information at	1	ACNS. ACNS is communicating with clients, other
2	that point?	2	entities within ACNS, and with content servers. And
3	A. My sense is it keeps that information	3	so all the layers work together. So all the layers
4	around because it's going to need that information	4	are used together to do all of the communications
5	to, for example, process a response to a request.	5	that are disclosed in the ACNS guide.
6	Q. You're saying it would save the ACNS	6	Q. Okay. But talking about Layers 2 and 3 in
7	would save that Layer 4 header information that it	7	particular, when content is sent to when content
8	used to get to the Layer 5 content?	8	is sent to an ACNS server, let's say via an HTTP
9	A. So, again, what ACNS actually does with	9	messaging, and Layers 2 and 3 are used to route the
10	regard to TCP I don't believe is disclosed in the	10	information to that server, to that ACNS server, does
11	guide. And so what I'm just simply describing is	11	the ACNS server maintain the Layer 2 and Layer 3
		12	
12	one of the functions of ACNS is as a proxy. And what		information once the messaging has been delivered?
13	I'm describing is what a person of ordinary skill in	13	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
13 14	I'm describing is what a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand is a common function of	13 14	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.A. So I think it all depends on the specifics
13 14 15	I'm describing is what a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand is a common function of proxies, that it will have to remember the TCP	13 14 15	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. A. So I think it all depends on the specifics of the scenario that you're describing. In the case
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	Page 18		Page 20
1	A. No. This would be the actual delivery of	1	into Layer 2 and Layer 3 messaging; is that right?
2	the content. So you would have received an HTTP	2	A. No.
3	request, and in response to that request, you would	3	Q. What happens to those Layer 3 and Layer 4
4	generate an HTTP response message containing the	4	segments in order to get to some destination using
5	content that was requested.	5	Layer 2 and Layer 3?
б	Q. So if I understand your testimony, you're	6	A. Layer 2 will take as its payload a Layer 3
7	saying that once Layer 2 and Layer 3 messaging is	7	datagram.
8	received at the ACNS server, it's still maintained	8	Q. Okay. So then do the okay.
9	somewhere in the ACNS server for later use?	9	So Layer 3 datagrams become Layer 2
10	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	10	payload?
11	Mischaracterizes testimony.	11	A. Correct.
12	A. I'm saying it may be.	12	Q. And then the Layer 2 payload gets carried
13	Q. Well, do you know or you don't know?	13	in some physical medium; is that correct?
14	A. It depends on the specifics of the	14	A. Correct.
15	situation. There are situations where it will not	15	Q. They call it sometimes Layer 1 or just the
16	be nothing will be retained, and there's	16	transport medium?
17	situations where it will. It depends on the	17	A. Layer 1 is the physical layer, yes.
18	specifics of the messaging.	18	Q. And when information gets to its
19	Q. How about in connection with the ACNS	19	destination through the Layer 2 and Layer 3 routing,
20	system?	20	it gets unpacked to get to the content at Layer 5; is
21	A. That doesn't help. ACNS may or may not	21	that correct?
22	remember things about Layer 2 and Layer 3, depending	22	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
23	on the messages the types of messages that it's	23	A. If we're talking about so you say
24	processing.	24	Layer 2 and Layer 3 routing. It's Layer 2
25	Q. Do you recall, as you sit here today,	25	forwarding, Layer 3 routing.
		1	
	Page 19		Page 21
1	Page 19 anything in ACNS where it describes how it would or	1	Page 21 When it gets to the destination, what
1 2		1 2	
	anything in ACNS where it describes how it would or		When it gets to the destination, what
2	anything in ACNS where it describes how it would or would not use the Layer 2 and Layer 3 messaging that	2	When it gets to the destination, what happens at the destination is a function of what
2 3	anything in ACNS where it describes how it would or would not use the Layer 2 and Layer 3 messaging that we've been discussing?	2 3	When it gets to the destination, what happens at the destination is a function of what specific transport layer protocol is used and what
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1	Page 22		Page 24
1	Layer 2 and Layer 3 messaging at the receiver once	1	Q. I believe there's been some discussion in
2	it's been processed?	2	your declaration, and deposition also, about
3	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	3	reassembly of packets.
4	A. It depends on the receiver. For a typical	4	Do you recall that?
5	web server, for example, a web server receiving a	5	A. I make reference to reassembly in this
6	request will probably not make use of the Layer 2	6	reply declaration.
7	information. It will remember certain aspects of the	7	Q. And, again, feel free if I have
8	Layer 3 information and aspects of the Layer 4	8	something in particular I want to point you to, I
9	information, and then, of course, the web server	9	will. But if you want to point to something or look
10	itself will use the Layer 5 information.	10	at your document, that's absolutely fine.
11	Q. One of the terms I know you've talked	11	So as we sit here today, can you just
12	about in your declaration, and in prior deposition as	12	explain what is this concept of "reassembly"? What
13	well, was the use in the claim of "packet-by-packet."	13	is it, and when does it happen?
14	Do you recall that?	14	A. So reassembly, as I'm using the term in
15	A. Yes.	15	the reply declaration, is reference to a concept that
16	Q. And feel free, if you want, to look at the	16	appears in Dr. Goodrich's declaration.
17	'213 patent. I'm not trying to be cute about	17	So he's going to be the precise authority
18	anything, but feel free to look at that.	18	as to what he means when he uses the word
19	What's your understanding of that term	19	"reassembly."
20	"packet-by-packet"?	20	Q. Do you have an understanding of it? I
21	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	21	think you've criticized it.
22	A. So neither party construed the term	22	A. I have criticized it, and I do have an
23	packet-by-packet or asked that it be construed.	23	understanding of what I believe Dr. Goodrich is
24	So my understanding is we're operating	24	referring to when he says "reassembly."
25	under the plain and ordinary meaning that a person of	25	Q. And so what is your understanding?
	Page 23		Page 25
1	ordinary skill in the art would have had as of the	1	A. My understanding is that Dr. Goodrich is
2	priority date of the '213 patent, which, I believe,	2	using the term "reassembly" to mean that an HTTP
3	is, like, 2014. And so that's what I've used. I've	3	message an application layer protocol message that
4	just simply taken the plain ordinary meaning of	4	
-			gets segmented by lower layer protocols is at a
5	packet-by-packet.	5	gets segmented by lower layer protocols is at a receiver is reconstructed. And his belief that so
5 6	packet-by-packet. Q. So that plain ordinary meaning, it would	5 6	receiver is reconstructed. And his belief that so
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	Page 26		Page 28
1	reassembled so it could be displayed at the	1	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
2	destination; is that correct?	2	A. So when it made it to the receiving
3	A. Actually, the user does view it in chunks.	3	application, the receiving application would
4	So Netflix is probably a bad example to use here	4	receive it would just receive the entire HTTP
5	because it's going to confuse a bunch of issues. But	5	response.
б	just as a general matter, when you're watching	6	Q. And as we were talking about before, in
7	Netflix, you never have the entire movie. You do not	7	the course of getting that Layer 5 information out,
8	reassemble the entire movie at the receiver. That	8	those segments of the web page to the destination,
9	never happens.	9	there would be Layers 2, 3, and 4 messaging involved
10	Q. Okay. But you agree that you reassemble	10	as well; right?
11	some portion of it so it can be viewed in what	11	A. Yes.
12	appears to be a continuous fashion?	12	Q. Okay. But what the destination is looking
13	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	13	for is the Layer 5 content and would not really have
14	A. So I believe so Netflix will send a	14	any need for the Layer 2 or Layer 3 messaging once
15	movie typically as a series of, to use your word,	15	it's been received at the destination?
16	we'll call it "chunks," and to the extent that those	16	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
17	chunks are segmented when the movie is transmitted at		A. So if by "destination" you're referring to
18	the receiver, at the your Netflix application will	18	the destination computer, the destination computer
19	receive reassembled chunks so that it receives	19	needs all of that information. If you're referring
20	coherent chunks.	20	to the application as the destination, the web
21	Q. So then would you agree that Layer 5 HTTP	21	server, for example, the web server does not need the
22	information that's transmitted is reassembled at the	22	Layer 2 and the Layer 3 information.
23	destination?	23	Q. We've been talking about ACNS a little
24	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	24	bit. I'm just going to put that out there if for any
25	A. For the receiving application using the	25	reason we need it. I don't think it's going to be
	Page 27		Page 29
1	traditional protocol stack, yes, what it's going to	1	the case. Just in case I ask you questions about it.
2	receive are reassembled. To the extent reassembly	2	MR. CAPLAN: I'm sure you need another
3	was required, it will receive reassembled messages.	3	copy of that.
4	Q. And picking a different example I don't	4	MR. BLAKE: I'm dying to have one.
5	know let's just pick requesting a web page,	5	BY MR. CAPLAN:
6	CNN.com, if a user is requesting that, the content of	6	Q. So we've been talking a little bit about
7	that web page would also be sent as a Layer 5	7	ACNS today, and I know you've opined on this before,
8	messaging; is that right?	8	but generally what's the purpose of the ACNS system?
9	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	9	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
10	A. You would make an HTTP request that would	10	A. The ACNS system has multiple functions.
11	generate an HTTP response, and that HTTP response	11	The one that I think is the focus of this matter is
	- *	12	
12	would be an application layer message that contains	12	its functions as a security device.
12 13	would be an application layer message that contains the content of what's called the base page for CNN.	13	its functions as a security device. Q. But in addition to that, it also is a
			-
13	the content of what's called the base page for CNN.	13	Q. But in addition to that, it also is a
13 14	the content of what's called the base page for CNN.Q. And is it right that that Layer 5 content	13 14	Q. But in addition to that, it also is a content delivery system; is that right?
13 14 15	the content of what's called the base page for CNN.Q. And is it right that that Layer 5 contentcould be would be separated into multiple chunks	13 14 15	Q. But in addition to that, it also is a content delivery system; is that right?A. Yes, it can be used for content delivery.
13 14 15 16	the content of what's called the base page for CNN.Q. And is it right that that Layer 5 contentcould be would be separated into multiple chunksof transmission, or pieces of transmission, as	13 14 15 16	 Q. But in addition to that, it also is a content delivery system; is that right? A. Yes, it can be used for content delivery. Q. Do you know if that's its primary use?
13 14 15 16 17	the content of what's called the base page for CNN. Q. And is it right that that Layer 5 content could be would be separated into multiple chunks of transmission, or pieces of transmission, as opposed to all going at once?	13 14 15 16 17	 Q. But in addition to that, it also is a content delivery system; is that right? A. Yes, it can be used for content delivery. Q. Do you know if that's its primary use? A. I think that would be considered probably
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	Page 30		Page 32
1	A. It needs to inspect Layer 3 in order to do	1	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
2	its processing. But part of what it discloses is	2	A. ACNS its logging section they're
3	that it will work with IP addresses. And in order to	3	just referred to as logs or transaction logs. And
4	work with IP addresses, it needs to be inspecting	4	what ACNS guide discloses is that what it refers to
5	Layer 3.	5	as transactions are logged, and these transaction
6	Q. When you say "inspecting," what do you	6	logging transaction logs can comprise packet logs.
7	mean by "inspecting"?	7	Q. You're making reference to, I believe,
8	A. Process; examine.	8	Chapter 19 of the ACNS, which, just for the record,
9	Q. Does it have to read the contents of	9	is Cisco Exhibit 1008. But I believe it's
10	Layer 3?	10	Chapter 19, 19-1.
11	A. Yes.	11	Do you see that, 19-1, Chapter 19?
12	Q. Because that's the routing information?	12	A. I do.
13	A. There is routing information in Layer 3,	13	Q. You'd agree it says the heading of that
14	yes.	14	chapter is "Using the transaction logs"; right?
15	Q. Does it do anything else with the Layer 3	15	A. Correct.
16	information once it's read it to get the routing	16	Q. It does not say using the packet logs;
17	information?	17	right?
18	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	18	A. It says what it says.
19	A. Well, it's going to process these the	19	Q. Is it your position that the transaction
20	content of Layer 3 messages. So it's I'm not sure	20	log is a packet log?
21	how to exactly answer your question. But, I mean,	21	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
22	ACNS will do Layer 3 processing.	22	A. My position is transaction logging, as
23	Q. And what does it do to the Layer 3	23	described in Chapter 19, will comprise packet
24	processing to accomplish?	24	logging.
25	A. It accomplishes many, many, many functions	25	Q. Okay. We already established that this
	Page 31		Dago 22
	idge bi		Page 33
1	that it talks about. It talks about its content	1	chapter is about transaction logs as opposed to
1 2	_	1 2	
	that it talks about. It talks about its content		chapter is about transaction logs as opposed to
2	that it talks about. It talks about its content filtering. It talks about some of the security	2	chapter is about transaction logs as opposed to packet logs. You're saying that it covers packet
2 3	that it talks about. It talks about its content filtering. It talks about some of the security functions. It talks about acting as a proxy. I	2 3	chapter is about transaction logs as opposed to packet logs. You're saying that it covers packet logs, too.
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2 3 4 5 6	that it talks about. It talks about its content filtering. It talks about some of the security functions. It talks about acting as a proxy. I mean, all of these things will involve certain amounts of Layer 3 processing.Q. Are all those functions coming from the	2 3 4 5 6	chapter is about transaction logs as opposed to packet logs. You're saying that it covers packet logs, too. Does it talk about anywhere in here doing a series of packet logging? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. Misstates
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	Page 34		Page 36
1	art would understand that it is capable of logging	1	Chapter 19, is an HTTP request response exchange.
2	packets by packet. And that comes from its all of	2	So I asked, so that's a Layer 5
3	these disclosures, for example, of its squid style	3	communication; right? And you said, Correct.
4	logging.	4	And then I asked, So this is logging that
5	Q. This squid style logging, you're talking	5	transaction at Layer 5; right?
б	about what's referred to on page 19-1?	6	It's a log then you responded, It's a
7	A. It starts on 19-1. That's correct.	7	log about that transaction.
8	Q. Why don't we step back a little bit.	8	Is that not your testimony?
9	What is a transaction or transaction log	9	A. The record's going to show what I
10	as it's referred to here in the ACNS?	10	testified to. I'm just simply saying that the entry
11	A. The transaction that's referred to here is	11	here is about the Layer 5 transaction, and to
12	a in the case of the example that's shown in 19-1	12	generate this log entry, it is also an entry that is
13	is an HTTP request response exchange.	13	about Layer 2 and Layer 3 information.
14	Q. So that's a Layer 5 communication, right,	14	Q. How is it about Layer 2 and Layer 3
15	HTTP request?	15	information?
16	A. Correct.	16	A. It contains, for example, an IP address,
17	Q. Okay. So this is logging that transaction	17	which is Layer 3 information.
18	at Layer 5; right?	18	Q. Well, let's step back again. What is
19	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	19	logging as it's used at least in the context of the
20	A. It's not log it's a log about that	20	'213 patent as you understand?
21	transaction.	21	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
22	Q. And Layer 5 could ultimately whatever	22	A. So the '213 patent in the claims doesn't
23	is transmitted in Layer 5 could span a lot of packets	23	actually describe or require doesn't use the verb
24	at Layer 2 and Layer 3; isn't that true?	24	"logging." It simply talks about a packet digest
25	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	25	logging function. And I think logging is just
	Page 35		Page 37
1	A. A Layer 5 message could span multiple	1	understood, just generally, as recording some
2	Layer 2 and Layer 3 packets.	2	information.
3	Q. What's described here in Chapter 19, and	3	Q. And do you have an understanding of packet
4	this squid style transaction logging, is logging	4	digest logging?
5	information happening at the Layer 5 level; is that	5	A. Packet digest the packet digest logging
6	right?	6	function that's in the claim would just be understood
7	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	7	according to plain ordinary meaning, which it's a
8 9	Mischaracterizes testimony.	8 9	function that's going to log a digest of one or more
9 10	A. It's describing a Layer 5 transaction, and	10	packets. Q. And you would agree that a packet is
11	what it's logging are layer essentially Layer 2 and Layer 3 information as part of this transaction	11	Q. And you would agree that a packet is different than a transaction as used in the context
12	log.	12	of the '213 patent?
13	Q. Where is it logging Layer 2 and Layer 3?	13	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
14	We already established that this is logging the	14	A. So transaction doesn't appear in the '213
15	Layer 5 information.	15	patent. But generally a person of ordinary skill in
16	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	16	the art would understand that transactions in
17	A. We did not establish that it's layering	17	networking are comprised of packets.
18	it's logging the Layer 5 information. I disagreed	18	Q. But a transaction is comprised of a lot of
19	with that assertion. So perhaps you could ask a	19	different packets; is that right?
20	better question.	20	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
21	Q. So I'm just going to go back to what I	21	A. It may or it may not be.
22	asked you a few minutes ago. And I said, What is a	22	Q. Well, transaction is going to be if a
23	transaction or a transaction log as it's referred to	23	transaction were comprised of packets, it's going to
	here in the ACNS? The transaction that's referred to	24	be packets at Layers 5, 4, 3, and 2; is that right?
24	nere in the ACNS? The transaction that's referred to		
24 25	here, and I'm referring to the Section 19-1, or	25	A. No. All of that is contained in a single

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	Page 38		Page 40
1	Layer 2 or single Layer 3 packet. So the fact that	1	Q. Now, if you just turn back in that same
2	you have a Layer 5 message and a Layer 4 segment and	2	declaration to paragraph 33, in that paragraph, at
3	Layer 3 datagram, all of that is one packet.	3	the end of that paragraph, you say that "The ACNS
4	Q. Would you agree that a transaction is	4	guide does not mention the reassembly of packets in
5	referring to something other than just a packet?	5	its discussion of the ACNS software."
6	A. I'm sorry. Is referring to other than?	6	Do you see that?
7	Q. I'm sorry. I'll reask the question.	7	A. I see that.
8	A transaction is something different than	8	Q. Okay. You agree with that statement?
9	just a packet?	9	A. Yes.
10	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	10	Q. Okay. But the ACNS system does reassemble
11	A. It need not be. Transactions are	11	packets. We talked about that earlier; right?
12	comprised of one or more packets.	12	A. I don't believe we talked about that
13	Q. But ACNS logs transactions, at least as it	13	specifically for ACNS.
14	describes it, as opposed to packets; is that right?	14	Q. Well, we talked about the Layer 5
15	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	15	information that could be transmitted in the ACNS
16	A. ACNS will log packets as part of what it	16	system, right, and that information sometimes would
17	describes is its transaction logging.	17	be sent in multiple segments.
18	MR. CAPLAN: I'm going to switch topics, a	18	Do you recall that?
19	short break?	19	A. I recall that.
20	MR. BLAKE: Sure.	20	Q. And then when that segment information
21	(Recess taken.)	21	arrives at its destination, it would need to be
22	BY MR. CAPLAN:	22	reassembled; is that right?
23	Q. So, Dr. Jeffay, we were talking about	23	A. That's correct. The important part there
24	logging and ACNS system. If you turn to your reply	24	is the fact that we were discussing that in terms of
25	declaration, that's Exhibit 1020, it says in the	25	the actual destination.
	Page 39		Page 41
			i age ii
1	middle of paragraph 35 is what I'm going to be	1	Q. Are you saying the destination is
1 2	middle of paragraph 35 is what I'm going to be referring to. This is about ACNS and logging	1 2	
			Q. Are you saying the destination is
2	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging	2	Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system?
2 3	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets.	2 3	Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system?A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate
2 3 4	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay.	2 3 4	Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system?A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination.
2 3 4 5	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe	2 3 4 5	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP
2 3 4 5 6	 referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic 	2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its
2 3 4 5 6 7	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right?	2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right? A. No. I think it does. Q. Well, in paragraph 35, it says, "While the ACNS guide does not explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy, Kjendal does so." Do you see that? A. I see that. Q. So you would agree, then, that the ACNS	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some user? A. No. It's not disclosed. But ACNS does not describe that. The ACNS guide does not describe what you've just described. Q. So as you sit here today, what's your understanding of the scope of what the ACNS system does describe? In other words, what part of the process is it describing?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right? A. No. I think it does. Q. Well, in paragraph 35, it says, "While the ACNS guide does not explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy, Kjendal does so." Do you see that? A. I see that. Q. So you would agree, then, that the ACNS guide doesn't explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy; is that right? A. I didn't hear the word "only" in your original question.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some user? A. No. It's not disclosed. But ACNS does not describe that. The ACNS guide does not describe what you've just described. Q. So as you sit here today, what's your understanding of the scope of what the ACNS system does describe? In other words, what part of the process is it describing? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. A. I don't know how to answer your question. ACNS is a huge system. I'm sitting in front of a multi-hundred page manual. It does a lot of things, but there's no disclosure in this guide of
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right? A. No. I think it does. Q. Well, in paragraph 35, it says, "While the ACNS guide does not explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy, Kjendal does so." Do you see that? A. I see that. Q. So you would agree, then, that the ACNS guide doesn't explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy; is that right? A. I didn't hear the word "only" in your original question. Yes, if you have the word "only" in there, then that's then, yes, I agree.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some user? A. No. It's not disclosed. But ACNS does not describe that. The ACNS guide does not describe what you've just described. Q. So as you sit here today, what's your understanding of the scope of what the ACNS system does describe? In other words, what part of the process is it describing? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. A. I don't know how to answer your question. ACNS is a huge system. I'm sitting in front of a multi-hundred page manual. It does a lot of things, but there's no disclosure in this guide of reassembling packets. Q. Well, for a user of the ACNS system to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right? A. No. I think it does. Q. Well, in paragraph 35, it says, "While the ACNS guide does not explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy, Kjendal does so." Do you see that? A. I see that. Q. So you would agree, then, that the ACNS guide doesn't explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy; is that right? A. I didn't hear the word "only" in your original question. Yes, if you have the word "only" in there, then that's then, yes, I agree. Q. So ACNS didn't have that. You looked at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some user? A. No. It's not disclosed. But ACNS does not describe that. The ACNS guide does not describe what you've just described. Q. So as you sit here today, what's your understanding of the scope of what the ACNS system does describe? In other words, what part of the process is it describing? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. A. I don't know how to answer your question. ACNS is a huge system. I'm sitting in front of a multi-hundred page manual. It does a lot of things, but there's no disclosure in this guide of reassembling packets. Q. Well, for a user of the ACNS system to ultimately receive and experience the requested
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	referring to. This is about ACNS and logging packets. A. Okay. Q. So you agree that ACNS does not describe logging packets identified by a rule with a dynamic policy; is that right? A. No. I think it does. Q. Well, in paragraph 35, it says, "While the ACNS guide does not explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy, Kjendal does so." Do you see that? A. I see that. Q. So you would agree, then, that the ACNS guide doesn't explicitly teach logging, only those packets identified by a rule within a dynamic policy; is that right? A. I didn't hear the word "only" in your original question. Yes, if you have the word "only" in there, then that's then, yes, I agree.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Are you saying the destination is something different from the ACNS system? A. The ACNS system may not be the ultimate destination. Q. Does the ACNS system reassemble the HTTP layer information before it sends it on to its ultimate destination, assuming that would be some user? A. No. It's not disclosed. But ACNS does not describe that. The ACNS guide does not describe what you've just described. Q. So as you sit here today, what's your understanding of the scope of what the ACNS system does describe? In other words, what part of the process is it describing? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. A. I don't know how to answer your question. ACNS is a huge system. I'm sitting in front of a multi-hundred page manual. It does a lot of things, but there's no disclosure in this guide of reassembling packets. Q. Well, for a user of the ACNS system to

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	Page 42		Page 44
1	be reassembled before someone could experience it; is	1	frame.
2	that right?	2	Q. Does ACNS start unpacking that Layer 2,
3	A. Not by ACNS. ACNS doesn't have to	3	Layer 3 information, or does it just pass it through
4	necessarily reassemble anything.	4	to some other destination?
5	Q. So if ACNS didn't reassemble anything,	5	A. So that's an implementation detail. And
6	where would ACNS leave stop whatever it's doing in		that level of detail is not described in the ACNS
7	that situation?	7	guide.
8	A. ACNS could, for example, forward the	8	Q. So is it your testimony that the ACNS
9	Layer 2, Layer 3 packets without doing any reassembly	9	system could essentially just receive Layer 2,
10	to an origin server for purposes of getting the	10	Layer 3 messaging that encapsulates Layer 5 HTTP
11	content from the origin server.	11	information and just passes along that Layer 2,
12	Q. Is that your understanding of how the ACNS	12	Layer 3 information to another destination?
13	system works?	13	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
14	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	14	A. So I'm not opining on what the ACNS system
15	A. ACNS is a large system. One of the things	15	does here. I'm opining on what's disclosed in this
16	ACNS discloses that it can do is that it will forward	16	guide, and you're asking questions about
17	requests for content to what I call origin servers,	17	implementation details of the ACNS system that are
18	the servers that ultimately host the content that's	18	not discussed in the ACNS guide.
19	requested.	19	Q. Okay. So just make sure I understand. So
20	Q. And in that scenario, I assume the origin	20	you don't know whether or not the ACNS system
21	servers respond to ACNS; is that right?	21	processes Layer 2, Layer 3 information that it
22	A. They will generate an HTTP response.	22	receives and whether it just forwards it on as
23	Q. Because one of the functions of the ACNS	23	Layer 2 and Layer 3 information or actually unpacks
24	system is as a content engine, I believe is the term;	24	that information to regenerate the Layer 5
25	is that right?	25	information?
	Page 43		Page 45
1	Page 43 A. It's called a content engine. But that's	1	Page 45 MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
1 2	A. It's called a content engine. But that's not to say that ACNS itself is the that ACNS	1 2	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. Mischaracterizes testimony.
	A. It's called a content engine. But that's not to say that ACNS itself is the that ACNS itself hosts the content. The content will go		MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. Mischaracterizes testimony. A. That's an ill-framed question.
2	A. It's called a content engine. But that's not to say that ACNS itself is the that ACNS itself hosts the content. The content will go through ACNS. But the content can come from, again,	2	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.Mischaracterizes testimony.A. That's an ill-framed question.Q. Okay. So before I asked you does the ACNS
2 3	A. It's called a content engine. But that's not to say that ACNS itself is the that ACNS itself hosts the content. The content will go through ACNS. But the content can come from, again, what we'll call the origin server, which is	2 3	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. Mischaracterizes testimony. A. That's an ill-framed question.
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	Page 46		Page 48
1	within a single packet, isn't it still a transaction	1	a transaction log?
2	log?	2	A. What it discloses is in page 19-1 is
3	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	3	that as an example, that transaction logs allow
4	A. I'm not following you when you say "a	4	administrators to view the traffic that is passed
5	transaction log fits into a single packet."	5	through the content engine.
6	Q. I believe in your declaration you talk	6	Logs are generically most systems
7	about some transaction logs are small enough that	7	generically generate some form of logs. Logs
8	they could fit or some requests could fit within a	8	generation of logs is a very common aspect of most
9	single packet.	9	networking systems.
10	Do you recall that?	10	Q. Why do systems keep logs?
11	A. There is no discussion in my declarations	11	A. Typically, so that you can understand
12	about transaction logs fitting in a single packet.	12	in this case, you know, you can provide some
13	Q. Okay. We talked about this a little bit	13	visibility into the traffic that's flowing on your
14	earlier. I want to go back and make sure I	14	network.
15	understood it.	15	Q. And so is it, based on your experience,
16	Is the ACNS system looking for Layer 2 or	16	the case that these logs are kept at a very low level
17	Layer 3 packets to analyze, or is that a level of	17	of detail, like a bit or byte level, or are they done
18	detail that isn't described in the document?	18	at some higher level, in other words, transactions
19	A. I think what I described to you is that	19	versus packets?
20	generally that detail is not described in the	20	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
21	document, but a person of ordinary skill in the art	21	A. What's logged is a function of the system.
22	would understand that to perform the functions that	22	So logging is a very generic function. The specifics
23	are disclosed in the ACNS guide, that the ACNS system	23	of the logs depend on the specifics of the system.
24	would necessarily have to be processing Layer 2 and	24	Q. Would you agree that in any given day of
25	Layer 3 information in the packets that it receives.	25	operation of an ACNS system it processes more packets
	Page 47		Page 49
1	Q. But as now we just went over a couple of	1	Page 49 than transactions?
1 2		1 2	
	Q. But as now we just went over a couple of		than transactions?
2	Q. But as now we just went over a couple of times, that's a level of detail that's not in the	2	than transactions?MR. BLAKE: Objection to form. Calls for speculation.A. I don't know. We have no evidence in this
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1 2 3	Page 50		Page 52
	very high level. What I will tell you is that	1	"cyber threat intelligence."
3	Netflix, you do not request a movie. When you're	2	Q. Does the ACNS system come with or is it
	watching a movie with Netflix and Netflix has	3	set up with a fixed set of rules that it operates
4	nothing to do with this case but Netflix, you will	4	with, at least in terms of security, let's say, what
5	make thousands of requests for content during the	5	you're referring to as security or control?
6	course of watching a movie.	6	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
7	Q. The ACNS transaction log, is that	7	A. No. I don't believe that's the case.
8	different from what a packet log would look like in	8	Q. Does it have, kind of, realtime updating
9	the ACNS system if the ACNS was going to log every	9	from some source of bad places on the web that it
10	packet?	10	will add to its operations to make sure the users of
11	A. I can't answer that question. That's a	11	the ACNS don't get involved with?
12	I can't speculate on what ACNS would do if it wanted	12	A. What ACNS discloses is that you can update
13	to do something.	13	rules and policies. If you update them from if
14	Q. You mentioned that ACNS had a function	14	they're being updated from whatever sources you're
15	related to security.	15	referring to, then I mean, ACNS is generic. It
16	Do you recall that?	16	doesn't care where the rules or policies come from.
17	A. Yes.	17	They could come from a third-party service. They
18	Q. Does the ACNS system receive automatic	18	could come from anywhere.
19	updates from outside of its system on security	19	Q. Is there anything in that Exhibit 1008
20	issues?	20	which shows automatic, external third-party updates
21	A. What's "its system"?	21	of security threats from outside the ACNS system?
22	Q. The ACNS system, at least as reflected in	22	A. ACNS describes the mechanism by which it
23	that Exhibit 1008, is it receiving realtime,	23	will receive updates, and a person of ordinary skill
24	continuous, automatic security threat updates to be	24	in the art would understand you could use this
25	incorporated into the operation of the ACNS system?	25	mechanism in any way you would like.
		10	
	Page 51		Page 53
1	A. What the ACNS guide discloses is that it	1	And one of the ways it's important to
2	can receive updates. If those updates are generated	2	understand that the patent at issue here its
3	in a realtime, continuous manner, then ACNS will	3	priority date is 2014. The security field and
4	receive those updates in a realtime, continuous	4	
		-	industry was very well-established and mature by
5	matter manner.	5	2014.
5 6	Q. But the ACNS guide describes having to	6	2014. So given the mechanisms that are disclosed
5 6 7	Q. But the ACNS guide describes having to enter in updates manually; is that right?	6 7	2014. So given the mechanisms that are disclosed in ACNS, the person of ordinary skill in the art
5 6 7 8	Q. But the ACNS guide describes having to enter in updates manually; is that right?A. The ACNS guide describes an interface	6 7 8	2014. So given the mechanisms that are disclosed in ACNS, the person of ordinary skill in the art using their ordinary skill would understand that you
5 6 7 8 9	Q. But the ACNS guide describes having to enter in updates manually; is that right?A. The ACNS guide describes an interface where updates can be entered in manually.	6 7 8 9	2014. So given the mechanisms that are disclosed in ACNS, the person of ordinary skill in the art using their ordinary skill would understand that you can take policies and rules from external sources and
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14 (Pages 50 to 53) Patent Owner Centripetal Networks, Inc. - Ex. 2022, p.14

1	Page 54		Page 56
	in 2014 would know and long before 2014 would	1	believe I'm saying what the document teaches to a
2	know that there are a variety of third-party sources	2	person of ordinary skill in the art, given their
3	out there that compile and aggregate information	3	knowledge and expertise.
4	about security threats, and information from those	4	Q. But a person would have to bring that
5	sites could be used to drive the provisioning of	5	understanding to the document because it's not
6	rules and policies in ACNS.	6	present there expressly, is it?
7	Q. But that updating would have to be	7	MR. BLAKE: Same objection.
8	manually entered, isn't that right, in ACNS?	8	A. A person of my understanding is a
9	A. ACNS describes that it can come in through	9	person of ordinary skill in the art brings their
10	a command line interface. A person of ordinary skill	10	ordinary skill as well as knowledge of all of the
11	in the art would understand that that teaches that	11	prior art with them.
12	you could either do it manually if you wanted to or	12	And so this is such a commonplace feature,
13	you could add your own function on top of that to do	13	that one wouldn't necessarily expect it to be
14	it automatically.	14	disclosed explicitly in a document like the ACNS
15	Q. But the ACNS guide that you've been	15	guide because it's just part of the knowledge of an
16	looking at doesn't have that feature to automatically	16	entity that would be reading the ACNS guide.
17	go get security updates and have them flow into the	17	Q. Earlier today we were talking about
18	system, does it?	18	Layer 2 and Layer 3, which together are used for
19	A. ACNS the issue is what does ACNS teach	19	routing and forwarding. And I believe you testified
20	a person of ordinary skill in the art? And in 2014,	20	that once the Layer 2 and Layer 3 information would
21	all security systems had some tie to some source,	21	be used by the ACNS, it would still ACNS would
22	whether it was a commercial source or a public	22	still keep some of that information about Layer 2 and
23	domain, open source entity, to get security	23	Layer 3.
24	information.	24	Do you recall that?
25	In my department, all of our security	25	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
	Page 55		Page 57
1	appliances worked this way. We get our information	1	
		<u>+</u>	A. I generally recall it. Yes.
2	from a public repository. So this is what a person	2	Q. But then you also testified that how ACNS
2 3	from a public repository. So this is what a person of ordinary skill in the art knows.		Q. But then you also testified that how ACNS deals with Layer 2 and Layer 3 is an implementation
	of ordinary skill in the art knows. And given the description of how you can	2	Q. But then you also testified that how ACNS
3	of ordinary skill in the art knows. And given the description of how you can provision rules and policies in ACNS, a person of	2 3	Q. But then you also testified that how ACNS deals with Layer 2 and Layer 3 is an implementation
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3 4 5	of ordinary skill in the art knows. And given the description of how you can provision rules and policies in ACNS, a person of ordinary skill in the art would easily know that you could tie this mechanism to any source of security	2 3 4 5	Q. But then you also testified that how ACNS deals with Layer 2 and Layer 3 is an implementation detail that's not described in that Exhibit 1008; is that right?A. So you've asked me several questions about Layer 2 and Layer 3. Some of them were generic
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-	Page 58		Page 60
1	specific processing where, as part of generating the	1	A. No.
2	log entries, it could extract IP addresses, which is	2	Q. Are you saying that a transaction in ACNS
3	Layer 3 information.	3	that fits within a single packet then becomes is
4	Q. And do you have any other examples?	4	no longer a transaction and is now just a packet?
5	A. It includes time stamps that would be	5	A. No.
6	understood as the start of essentially the time at	6	Q. So transaction and packet are something
7	which a packet or request, for example, arrives at	7	that are different?
8	the system. So that would be related to Layer 2	8	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
9	packet information.	9	A. A transaction is going to be comprised of
10	Q. Any other examples?	10	one or more packets. A single packet as disclosed
11	A. Those are two obvious ones that I can	11	in terms of how a transaction is disclosed in ACNS, a
12	think of off the top of my head.	12	single packet can comprise a transaction.
13	Q. And where would those Layer 2 and Layer 3	13	Q. Does the ACNS server have to analyze the
14	bits of information be used in the ACNS system once	14	Layer 2 and Layer 3 information in order to well,
15	it's been decoded and the Layer 5 information made	15	strike that.
16	available?	16	We mentioned the Kjendal reference briefly
17	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	17	before. So I have a couple questions about that.
18	A. So that's a compound question. You asked	18	What is dynamic mirroring?
19	about where it's used, and then you tied that to the	19	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
20	Layer 5 stuff.	20	A. If that phrase is used in Kjendal, can I
21	So just answering your question about	21	get a copy of Kjendal to review the context?
22	where it's used, I've given you the example before	22	MR. CAPLAN: I think we can do that. All
23	that, for example, that's used as part of its packet	23	right. Just for the record, it's Cisco Exhibit 1009,
24	logging function.	24	and it's U.S. Patent 9,172,627, also referred to as
25	Q. Which ACNS calls transaction log; right?	25	the Kjendal packet.
	Page 59		Page 61
	A Council Det 11 and 1 and 6		
1	A. Correct. But it has to log information	1	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
1 2	about the packets to generate its log entries.	1 2	THE WITNESS: Thank you. So Kjendal refers to, for example, a
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2	about the packets to generate its log entries.	2	So Kjendal refers to, for example, a
2 3	about the packets to generate its log entries.Q. Does the ACNS system generate a	2 3	So Kjendal refers to, for example, a dynamic mirroring policy. And I'm looking here at
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	Page 62		Page 64
1	understanding of what's in Kjendal?	1	it talks about policy-based mirroring, and then it
2	A. We would just have to look at specific	2	has a reference to allowing networks to set network
3	disclosures of mirroring in Kjendal. There's a lot	3	mirror policies for various network monitors,
4	of disclosures of mirroring in Kjendal.	4	including, and then it says, network loggers, that is
5	Q. But as you sit here today, it sounds like	5	something different from packet digest logging; is
6	your understanding is that when you mirror something,	6	that right?
7	you're duplicating it and sending it to an additional	7	A. So packet digest logging is not has not
8	destination; is that right?	8	been construed and the claims do not describe what
9	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	9	packet the claims only refer to packet digest
10	A. As I say, the general understanding of	10	logging function.
11	mirroring is that a copy of a packet is sent out of	11	And so to the extent that a packet digest
12	an additional port out of a switch.	12	logging function can be satisfied by recording a copy
13	Q. So mirroring obviously, mirroring is a	13	of the packet, then this discloses a packet digest
14	different word than logging, but it has a different	14	logging function.
15	meaning than logging as we've been talking about it	15	Q. Okay. Just so I'm clear, then, that
16	today; is that fair?	16	what's described in Kjendal in this policy-based
17	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	17	mirroring, even for something that's sent to a
18	A. Mirroring mirroring can certainly be	18	network logger, is sending copies of whatever the
19	used as part of a logging function. But mirroring is	19	appropriate packet whatever the packets are just
20	a different word than logging.	20	as an exact copy. They're not modified copies of
21	Q. Okay. Then you agree that mirroring is	21	packets that are sent to the network logger; is that
22	different than logging; right?	22	right?
23	A. Just mirroring by itself is different than	23	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
24	logging. But, as I say, mirroring can be used as	24	A. No. It does disclose Kjendal does
25	part of a logging function.	25	disclose that what is mirrored may not be an entire
	Page 63		Page 65
1	Q. Is dynamic mirroring different from	1	copy. So in column 8, at the bottom, it describes
2	logging?	2	that the dynamic traffic mirroring function can do at
3	A. Dynamic mirroring, as used in Kjendal, is	3	least one or more of, and it certainly says it can
4	just referring to ways in which you can mirror a	4	mirror portions of the flows, and it also says that
5	subset of the traffic and can also be used as part of	5	it can mirror, for example, the first L bytes of
6	a logging function.	6	first L bytes, selected fields, and I think those
7	Q. Does Kjendal describe dynamic mirroring as	7	two those two would indicate that what can be
8	part of a logging function?	8	mirrored can be something other than just the entire
9	A. Yes.	9	packet.
10	Q. Where does it describe dynamic mirroring	10	MR. CAPLAN: Want to take a short break
11	as a logging function?	11	here?
	A. It's described in column 10 of Kjendal.	12	MR. BLAKE: Sure.
12		13	
12 13	The dynamic mirroring is disclosed at the top of	172	(Recess taken.)
	The dynamic mirroring is disclosed at the top of column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it	14	(Recess taken.) BY MR. CAPLAN:
13			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
13 14	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it	14	BY MR. CAPLAN:
13 14 15	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed	14 15	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I
13 14 15 16	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10.	14 15 16	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up.
13 14 15 16 17	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10.Q. And is that policy just so we're on the	14 15 16 17	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up. Dr. Jeffay, in your reply declaration,
13 14 15 16 17 18	 column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10. Q. And is that policy just so we're on the same page. So column 10 of Kjendal, starting around 	14 15 16 17 18	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up. Dr. Jeffay, in your reply declaration, it's Exhibit 1020, in paragraph 8, you talk about
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10. Q. And is that policy just so we're on the same page. So column 10 of Kjendal, starting around line 46, where it refers to policy-based mirroring, that is different from packet digest logging; is that correct? 	14 15 16 17 18 19	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up. Dr. Jeffay, in your reply declaration, it's Exhibit 1020, in paragraph 8, you talk about reassembly, and we addressed this a little bit
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10. Q. And is that policy just so we're on the same page. So column 10 of Kjendal, starting around line 46, where it refers to policy-based mirroring, that is different from packet digest logging; is that correct? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up. Dr. Jeffay, in your reply declaration, it's Exhibit 1020, in paragraph 8, you talk about reassembly, and we addressed this a little bit earlier. If you could turn to paragraph 8 of your declaration.
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	column 10, and the use of mirroring, or what it refers to as policy-based mirroring, is disclosed starting in around line 46 of column 10. Q. And is that policy just so we're on the same page. So column 10 of Kjendal, starting around line 46, where it refers to policy-based mirroring, that is different from packet digest logging; is that correct? MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. CAPLAN: Q. I just have a couple of questions, and I think we'll probably be wrapped up. Dr. Jeffay, in your reply declaration, it's Exhibit 1020, in paragraph 8, you talk about reassembly, and we addressed this a little bit earlier. If you could turn to paragraph 8 of your declaration.

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

	Page 66		Page 68
1	irrelevant to the technology claim in the '213	1	which refer to Layer 2 and Layer 3 packets; right?
2	patent."	2	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.
3	Do you see that?	3	A. So to the extent the reference is talking
4	A. I do.	4	about HTTP packets, I would say that those are
5	Q. What's the basis for your saying that	5	probably better understood as HTTP messages, and the
6	reassembly is irrelevant in the context of the '213	6	'213 patent, its reference to packets are understood
7	patent?	7	as Layer 2 or Layer 3 packets.
8	A. Because the '213 patent makes no	8	MR. CAPLAN: I don't have anything
9	statements about reassembly. And I think a person of	9	further. Appreciate it.
10	skill in the art would understand reading the '213	10	MR. BLAKE: I have nothing further.
11	that reassembly just is not an issue when it comes to	11	MR. CAPLAN: Thank you very much.
12	understanding the claims. There's no requirement for	12	THE COURT REPORTER: Do you want a rough
13	reassembly. There's no prohibition against	13	tonight?
14	reassembly. It's just a concept that's not part of	14	MR. CAPLAN: Yeah, rough.
15	the '213 patent.	15	THE COURT REPORTER: Would you like a
16	Q. But in the context of the ACNS guide and	16	rough?
17	system we've been talking about, reassembly does take	17	MR. BLAKE: I do not want a rough. I do
18	place.	18	want a final.
19	Would you agree with that?	19	THE COURT REPORTER: Regular delivery?
20	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	20	MR. BLAKE: Regular delivery is fine.
21	A. As I think I've testified, there's no	21	(Signature not waived.)
22	discussion of reassembly in the ACNS guide.	22	
23	Q. Would you describe the ACNS, I guess,	23	And, thereupon, the deposition was
24	system as an application level proxy?	24	concluded at approximately 11:30 a.m.
25	MR. BLAKE: Objection to form.	25	
	Page 67		Page 69
			Page 09
1	A. So the ACNS guide, I believe, discloses	1	State of)
1 2	A. So the ACNS guide, I believe, discloses that one of the functions of the content engines can		State of)) SS.
	that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy.	2	State of)
2	that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy.Q. And an application layer proxy processes		State of)) SS.
2 3	that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy.	2 3	State of)) SS. County of)
2 3 4	that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy.Q. And an application layer proxy processesHTTP requests; is that right?A. If it's proxying HTTP, yes.	2 3 4	State of)) SS. County of) I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury:
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2 3 4 5 6	 that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy. Q. And an application layer proxy processes HTTP requests; is that right? A. If it's proxying HTTP, yes. Q. And that would be Layer 5 information; right? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	State of)) SS. County of) I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury: That I have read the foregoing transcript; That I have made any corrections, additions
2 3 4 5 6 7	 that one of the functions of the content engines can be as an application layer proxy. Q. And an application layer proxy processes HTTP requests; is that right? A. If it's proxying HTTP, yes. Q. And that would be Layer 5 information; right? A. What would be Layer 5 information? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	State of)) SS. County of) I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury: That I have read the foregoing transcript; That I have made any corrections, additions or deletions that I was desirous of making;
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18 (Pages 66 to 69) Patent Owner Centripetal Networks, Inc. - Ex. 2022, p.18

	Page 70
1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	Page No Line No Change to:
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	SIGNATUREDATE:
24	KEVIN JEFFAY, PH.D.
25	
	Page 71
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1	CERTIFICATE
1 2	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina :
	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina : SS:
2 3 4	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina : SS: County of Hoke : I, Ann Ford, Notary Public in and for the State of North Carolina, duly commissioned and
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina : SS: County of Hoke : I, Ann Ford, Notary Public in and for the State of North Carolina, duly commissioned and qualified, certify that the within named witness was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony was taken down by me in stenotypy in the presence of said witness, afterwards transcribed upon a computer; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified. I certify that I am not a relative, employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, or of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties, or financially interested in the action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Raeford, North Carolina,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina : SS: County of Hoke : I, Ann Ford, Notary Public in and for the State of North Carolina, duly commissioned and qualified, certify that the within named witness was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony was taken down by me in stenotypy in the presence of said witness, afterwards transcribed upon a computer; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified. I certify that I am not a relative, employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, or of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties, or financially interested in the action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Raeford, North Carolina,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	CERTIFICATE State of North Carolina : SS: County of Hoke : I, Ann Ford, Notary Public in and for the State of North Carolina, duly commissioned and qualified, certify that the within named witness was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony was taken down by me in stenotypy in the presence of said witness, afterwards transcribed upon a computer; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified. I certify that I am not a relative, employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, or of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties, or financially interested in the action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Raeford, North Carolina, on this 28th day of October, 2019.
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