

Exhibit D-3
Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”) over U.S. Patent No. 9,998,607

U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”) was published Feb. 28, 2012. Robb qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 9,998,607 (“the ’607 Patent”) at least under AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1). Robb 722 discloses and/or renders obvious one or more of claims 1-3, and 5-6 of the ’607 Patent alone and/or in combination with other references, as set forth in the chart below. To the extent Robb 722 does not disclose one or more limitations of the claims, such limitations would have been inherent and/or it would have been obvious to combine the disclosures of Robb 722 with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art and/or with one or more other references, including as identified in Appendix D, to render the claims at-issue in the ’607 Patent invalid.

Defendant Cisco Systems Inc. (“Cisco”) incorporates in this chart all applicable qualifications, clarifications, and other statements made in Cisco’s Invalidity Contentions. This invalidity claim chart is based on Cisco’s present understanding of claims 1-3 and 5-6 and Plaintiff Zilkr Cloud Technologies, LLC’s (“Zilkr”) apparent construction of the claims, as set forth in Zilkr’s Infringement Contentions. These invalidity assertions are not an admission that Cisco concedes or acquiesces to any claim construction(s) implied or suggested by Zilkr the associated infringement claim charts. Nor is Cisco asserting any claim construction positions through these charts, including whether the preamble is a limitation. Cisco also does not concede or acquiesce that any asserted claim satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 or 101, and submits these invalidity contentions only to the extent Zilkr’s assertions may be understood.

The excerpts cited herein are exemplary. For any claim limitation, Cisco may rely on excerpts cited for any other limitation and/or additional excerpts not set forth fully herein to the extent necessary to provide a more comprehensive explanation for a reference’s disclosure of a limitation. Where an excerpt refers to or discusses a figure or figure items, that figure and any additional descriptions of that figure should be understood to be incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein. To the extent any cell lacks citations to the charted reference(s), this should not be taken as an admission that the reference(s) do(es) not disclose the corresponding limitation but rather indicates that Cisco does not presently have sufficient information regarding the charted reference(s) based on Cisco’s present understanding of the claim limitation.

These invalidity contentions are not an admission by Cisco that the accused products or components, including any current or past version of the products or components, are covered by, or infringe the asserted claims, particularly when these claims are properly construed and applied.

1. Claim 1.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
1[p] A method of provisioning a plurality of applications from different application developer systems to a network provider system through a unified services platform, the method comprising:	Robb 722 discloses a method of provisioning a plurality of applications from different application developer systems to a network provider system through a unified services platform, the method comprising the steps of this claim. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: • Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: • These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:51-61:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• In one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment including multiple ASP systems which provide application services to customer entities for use in end user devices. In interactive conjunction with this ASP environment, there is a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems. The ASP systems are provided with applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to the customer entities for use in end user devices. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 3:62-4:8:</i> • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment with multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment providing applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. The ASPs are connected by a service bus to the common services environment and are connected by a ubiquitous access system to a data network system and to the customer entities. The common services environment includes a profile management system, an enrollment and subscription system, a billing system, workflow management and rules engine systems, and a customer rules management (CRM) system. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 4:9-16:</i> • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 4:21-35</i>

- In yet another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach is disclosed that relates to an application infrastructure platform (AIP) associated with an interactive development and test bed environment for conducting product and service development. The AIP includes an ASP environment that has multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment that includes hardware and software and provides applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. In this combination the hardware and software that is provided to the ASPs includes hardware and software from the development and test bed environment that has been incorporated into the common services environment, and is available for use by both the ASPs and development environment.

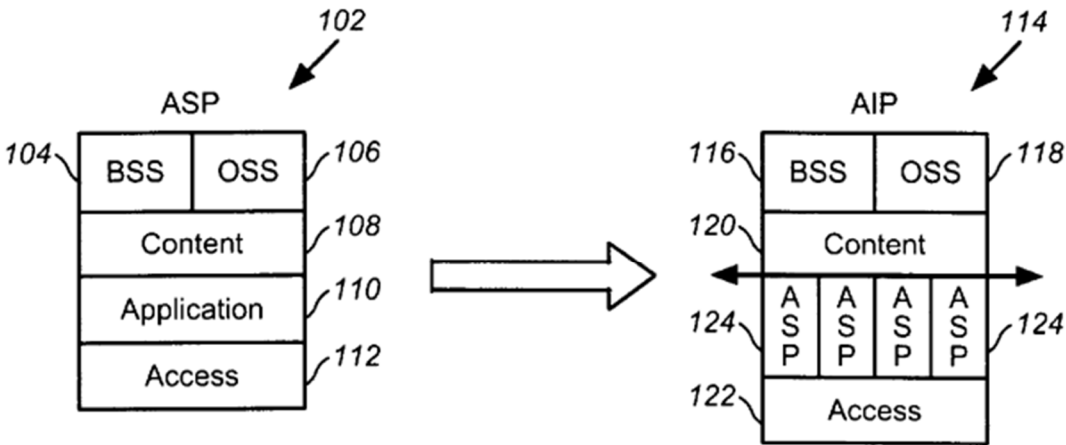
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:24-38:

- FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service.

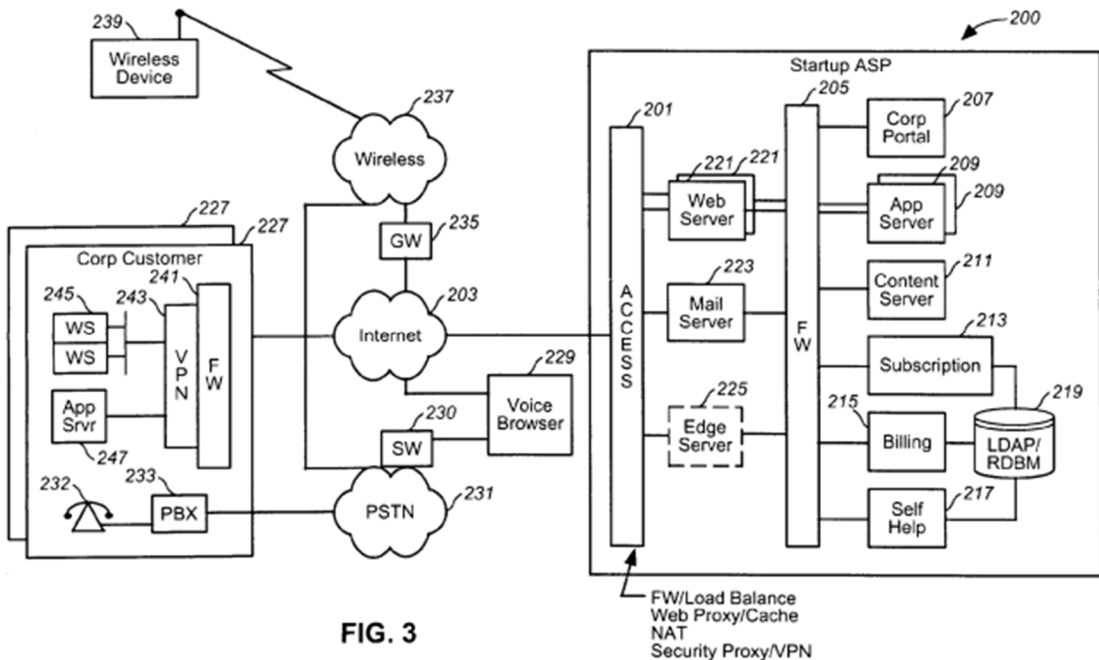
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:39-52:

- An ASP 102 may customize and lease its own (or AIP-subscribed-to) applications and services to one or more of its customers. The ASP's customers are typically corporate entities, but may also include individual consumers. These corporate entities include mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). In addition, the ASP 102 leases corporate portals to corporate customers. The corporate portal is customized by the ASP 102 to appear as the customer's corporate portal. The corporate customer rents their applications and services from the ASP 102 for

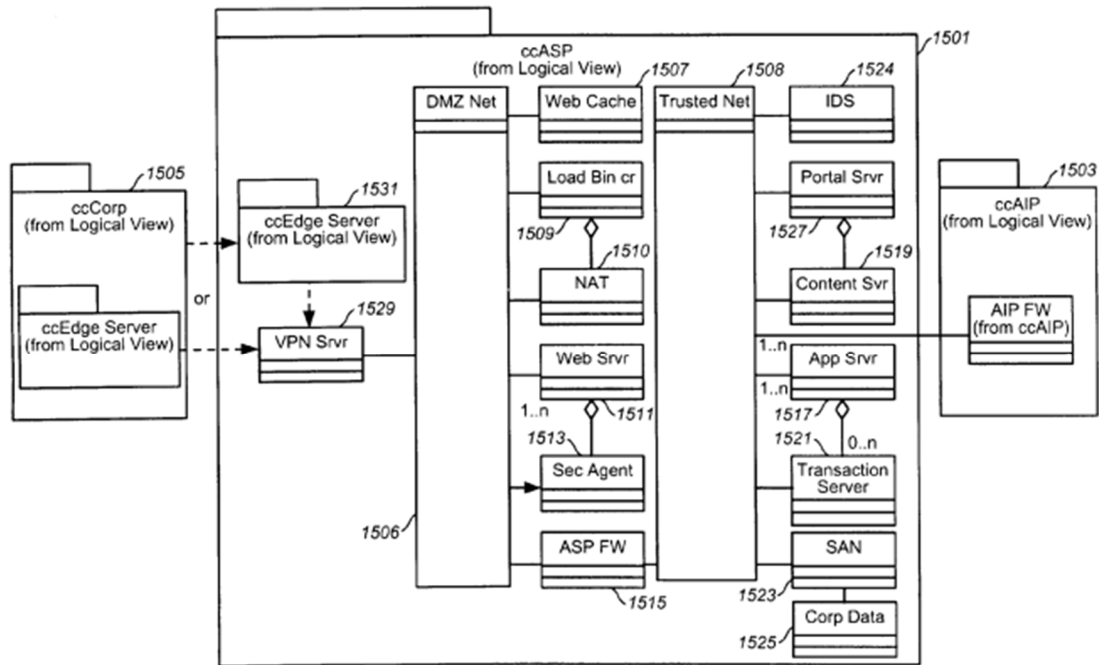
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	consumption by their employees. The ASP 102 also may rent eCommerce applications to corporate customers to establish their own eCommerce site. Further, the ASP 102 may be its own eCommerce site to either Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Consumer (B2C) users. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 1:</i>  FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:7-8:</i> FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a start-up ASP configuration. As seen, the ASP 200 is connected by an Access System 201 (i.e., access network) to the Internet 203. The Access System 201 performs numerous functions, including firewalling, load balancing, web proxying, caching, network address translation (NAT), security proxying, and virtual private networking. Load balancing distributes the web page requests from the public Internet across the web servers, in part, to enhance response time for the end user. A firewall 205 resides in front of a Corporate Portal 207, Application Servers 209, Content Server 211, Subscription system 213, Billing system 215, and Self Help system 217. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:26-41:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• Similar to the ASP 200 of FIG. 3, the ASP 305 provides a Corporate Portal system 325, one or more Application Servers 327, and a Content Server 329, which are behind a firewall 331. On the other side of the firewall 331, one or more Web Servers 333, a Mail Server 335, and a Directory Service system 337 are situated. The AIP 300 is linked to the Internet 339 via a Ubiquitous Access system 341. As mentioned previously, the Ubiquitous Access System 341 performs multiple functions including firewall, load balancer, web proxy/cache, NAT, Security Proxy and virtual private networking. A web cache holds in physical memory on a least frequently used basis the web pages most recently displayed to end users to avoid slow retrieval from disk. A security proxy implements the AIP security policies, and maintains copies of the security profiles, so that it can rapidly assess UserID/password combinations and grant access to authorized users. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 3:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 3 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:63-26:12:</i> FIG. 15 is a logical diagram showing an exemplary ASP providing AIP services to a customer site. An ASP 1501 has a VPN Server 1529, Edge Server 1531, and the DMZ network 1506 (whether incorporated within the ASP or supported through an Edge Server), serving as a front end to the customer site 1505. The DMZ network 1506 provides a firewall protected LAN segment to which various ISP components are connected, including a Web Cache 1507, a Load Balancer 1509, a NAT 1510, a Web Server 1511, a Security Agent 1513, and an ASP Firewall 1515. The Web Server 1511 includes a security agent 1513 that sends initial unauthorized access to the Security Server for authentication. Initial access authorization might require accessing the policy manager (part of the AIP). The Applications are protected by

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	an ASP firewall 1515 between the DMZ 1506 and Trusted Net 1508 LAN segments, thus imposing at least two firewalls before reaching the applications and application content/data. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 26:13-22: • The ASP backend includes an IDS 1524, a Portal Server 1527, and an Application Server Environment 1517 (e.g., ASP/JSP and Servlet/EJB containers and service beans). Dynamic pages are generated from function selections at the web server and are passed on to the ASP/JSP for page generation. Content may come from Portal links to Content Servers 1519 or Application links to data. Transaction Servers 1521 support applications that require transaction operations on data. Data 1525 is stored on securely Storage Area Network 1523 partitions by the corporation. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 15:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 15 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
[a] establishing a plurality of service accounts for a corresponding plurality of application service provider systems, wherein the plurality of application service provider systems provide services for use in association with a telephone number of a subscriber of telecommunication services;	Robb 722 discloses establishing a plurality of service accounts for a corresponding plurality of application service provider systems, wherein the plurality of application service provider systems provide services for use in association with a telephone number of a subscriber of telecommunication services. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: - These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:51-61: - In one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment including

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	multiple ASP systems which provide application services to customer entities for use in end user devices. In interactive conjunction with this ASP environment, there is a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems. The ASP systems are provided with applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to the customer entities for use in end user devices. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:62-4:8: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment with multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment providing applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. The ASPs are connected by a service bus to the common services environment and are connected by a ubiquitous access system to a data network system and to the customer entities. The common services environment includes a profile management system, an enrollment and subscription system, a billing system, workflow management and rules engine systems, and a customer rules management (CRM) system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:21-35 • In yet another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach is disclosed that relates to an application infrastructure platform (AIP) associated with an interactive development and test bed environment for conducting product and

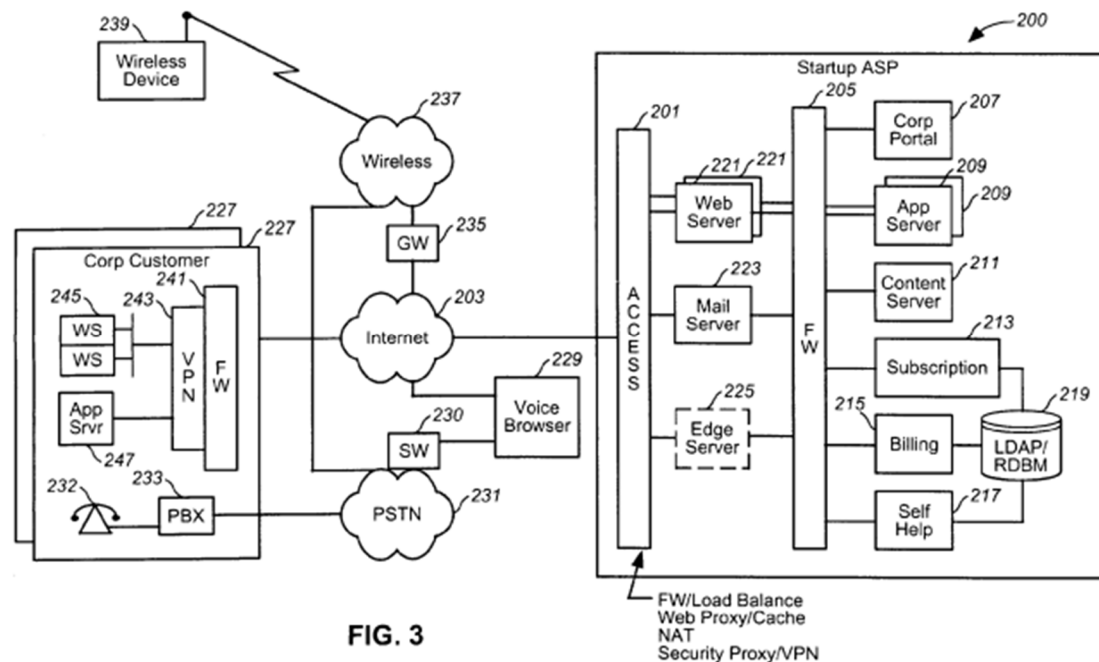
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	service development. The AIP includes an ASP environment that has multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment that includes hardware and software and provides applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. In this combination the hardware and software that is provided to the ASPs includes hardware and software from the development and test bed environment that has been incorporated into the common services environment, and is available for use by both the ASPs and development environment. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:24-38: - FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:39-52: - An ASP 102 may customize and lease its own (or AIP-subscribed-to) applications and services to one or more of its customers. The ASP's customers are typically corporate entities, but may also include individual consumers. These corporate entities include mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). In addition, the ASP 102 leases corporate portals to corporate customers. The corporate portal is customized by the ASP 102 to appear as the customer's corporate portal. The corporate customer rents their applications and services from the ASP 102 for consumption by their employees. The ASP 102 also may rent eCommerce applications to corporate customers to establish their own eCommerce site. Further,

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the ASP 102 may be its own eCommerce site to either Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Consumer (B2C) users. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:7-8:</i> - FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a start-up ASP configuration. As seen, the ASP 200 is connected by an Access System 201 (i.e., access network) to the Internet 203. The Access System 201 performs numerous functions, including firewalling, load balancing, web proxying, caching, network address translation (NAT), security proxying, and virtual private networking. Load balancing distributes the web page requests from the public Internet across the web servers, in part, to enhance response time for the end user. A firewall 205 resides in front of a Corporate Portal 207, Application Servers 209, Content Server 211, Subscription system 213, Billing system 215, and Self Help system 217. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:26-41:</i> - Similar to the ASP 200 of FIG. 3, the ASP 305 provides a Corporate Portal system 325, one or more Application Servers 327, and a Content Server 329, which are

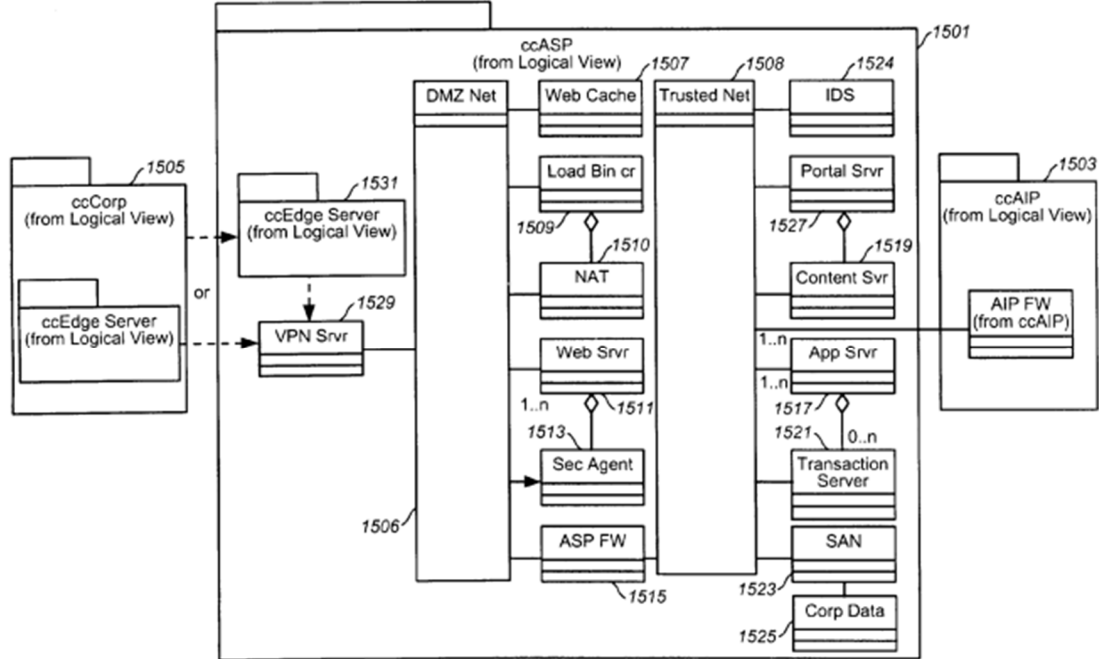
behind a firewall 331. On the other side of the firewall 331, one or more Web Servers 333, a Mail Server 335, and a Directory Service system 337 are situated. The AIP 300 is linked to the Internet 339 via a Ubiquitous Access system 341. As mentioned previously, the Ubiquitous Access System 341 performs multiple functions including firewall, load balancer, web proxy/cache, NAT, Security Proxy and virtual private networking. A web cache holds in physical memory on a least frequently used basis the web pages most recently displayed to end users to avoid slow retrieval from disk. A security proxy implements the AIP security policies, and maintains copies of the security profiles, so that it can rapidly assess UserID/password combinations and grant access to authorized users.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 3:



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:63-26:12:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	- FIG. 15 is a logical diagram showing an exemplary ASP providing AIP services to a customer site. An ASP 1501 has a VPN Server 1529, Edge Server 1531, and the DMZ network 1506 (whether incorporated within the ASP or supported through an Edge Server), serving as a front end to the customer site 1505. The DMZ network 1506 provides a firewall protected LAN segment to which various ISP components are connected, including a Web Cache 1507, a Load Balancer 1509, a NAT 1510, a Web Server 1511, a Security Agent 1513, and an ASP Firewall 1515. The Web Server 1511 includes a security agent 1513 that sends initial unauthorized access to the Security Server for authentication. Initial access authorization might require accessing the policy manager (part of the AIP). The Applications are protected by an ASP firewall 1515 between the DMZ 1506 and Trusted Net 1508 LAN segments, thus imposing at least two firewalls before reaching the applications and application content/data. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:13-22:</i> - The ASP backend includes an IDS 1524, a Portal Server 1527, and an Application Server Environment 1517 (e.g., ASP/JSP and Servlet/EJB containers and service beans). Dynamic pages are generated from function selections at the web server and are passed on to the ASP/JSP for page generation. Content may come from Portal links to Content Servers 1519 or Application links to data. Transaction Servers 1521 support applications that require transaction operations on data. Data 1525 is stored on securely Storage Area Network 1523 partitions by the corporation. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 15:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 15 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

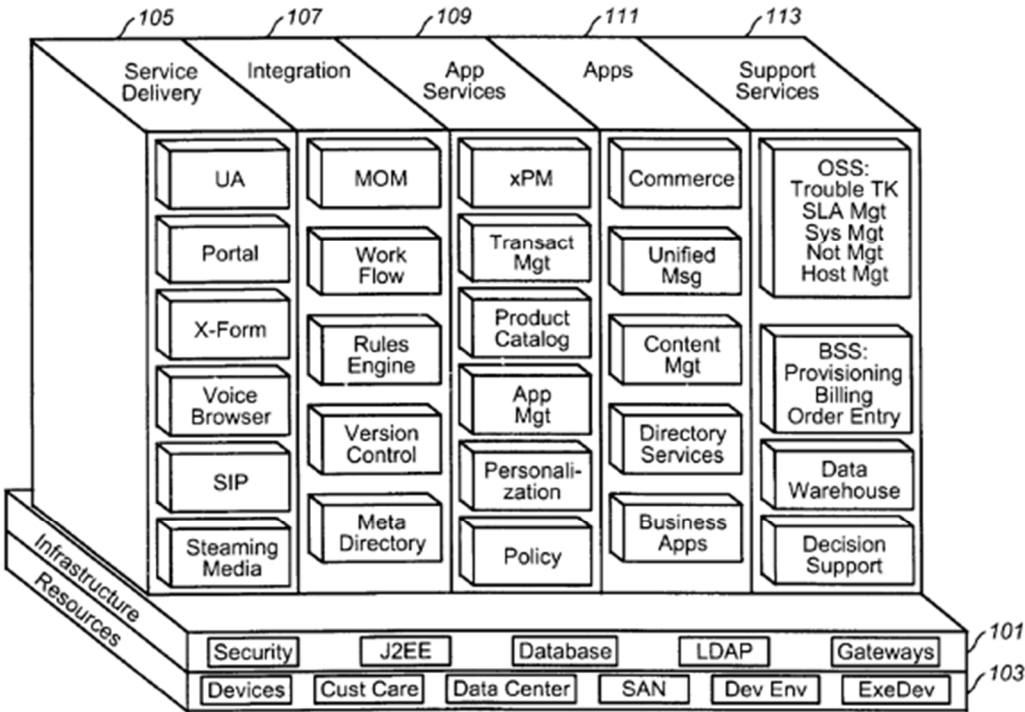
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
[b] receiving, by a processor system, a plurality of API interfaces from the plurality of application service provider systems, wherein at least two of the API interfaces are different,	Robb 722 discloses receiving, by a processor system, a plurality of API interfaces from the plurality of application service provider systems, wherein at least two of the API interfaces are different. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: - In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:17-20: - In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:14-23: - A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:24-38: - FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:5-17: - By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34:

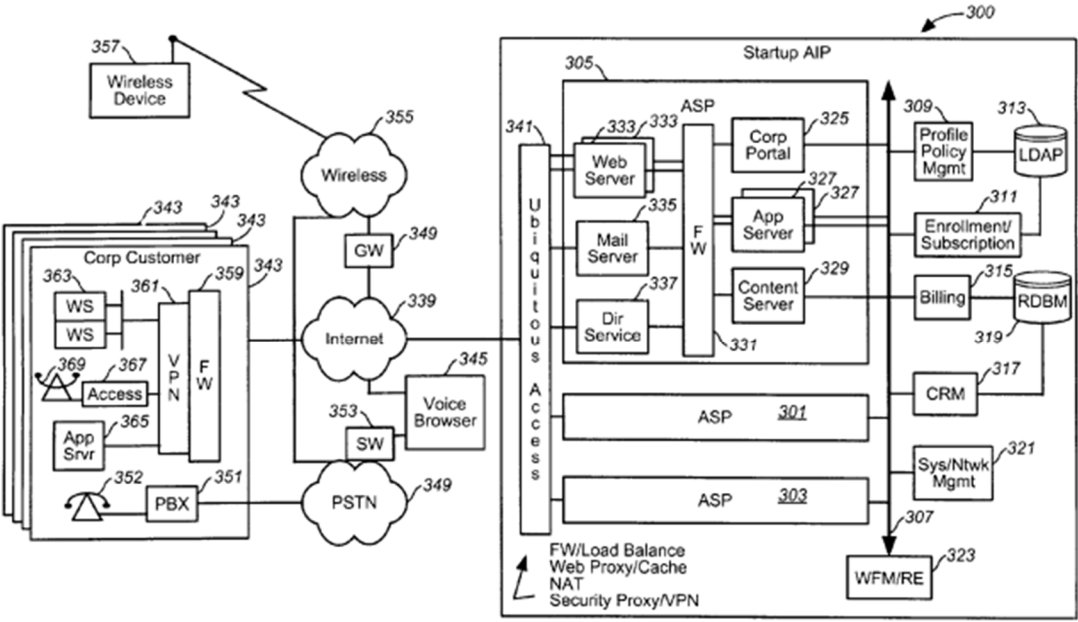
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:42-52:</i> • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:53-62:</i> • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to

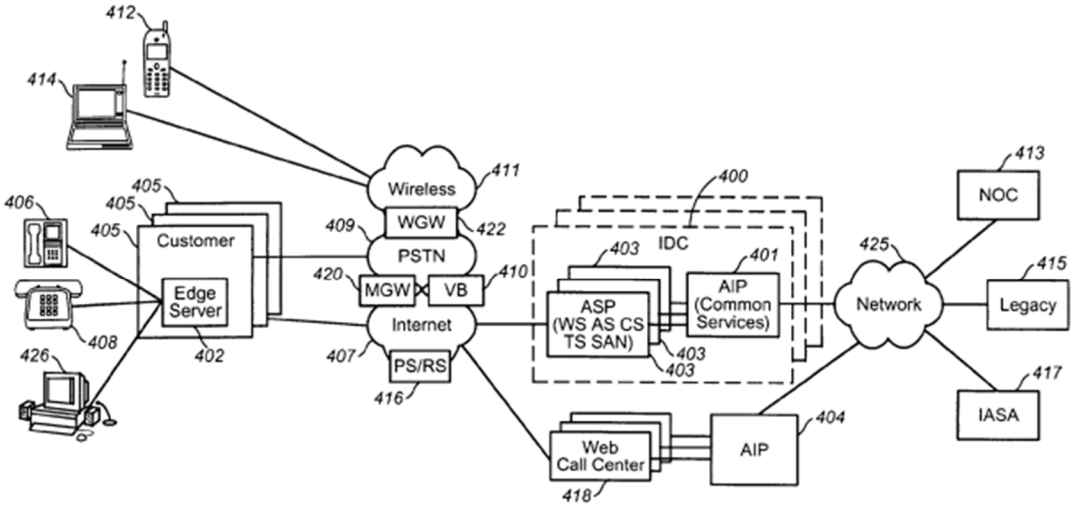
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an "Application Infrastructure Provider" by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for "gluing" services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 1: FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 9:15-23:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	- FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 9:24-34: - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105 provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: - The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN,

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 2:  FIG. 2 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7: FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory 313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 4 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:56-65:</i> FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 5:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 5 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9:</i> FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietor systems, which may be associated and used with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new

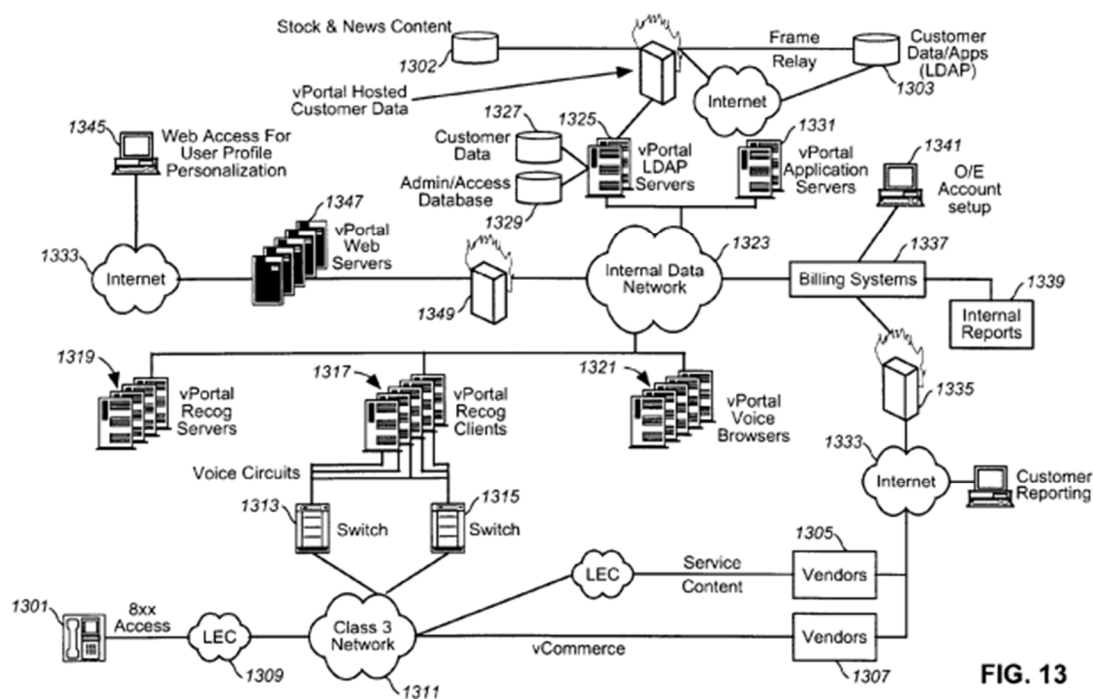
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A: FIG. 6A See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23: FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B: FIG. 6B See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67: FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:1-9: • The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:10-28: • The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:29-37: • The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over

the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

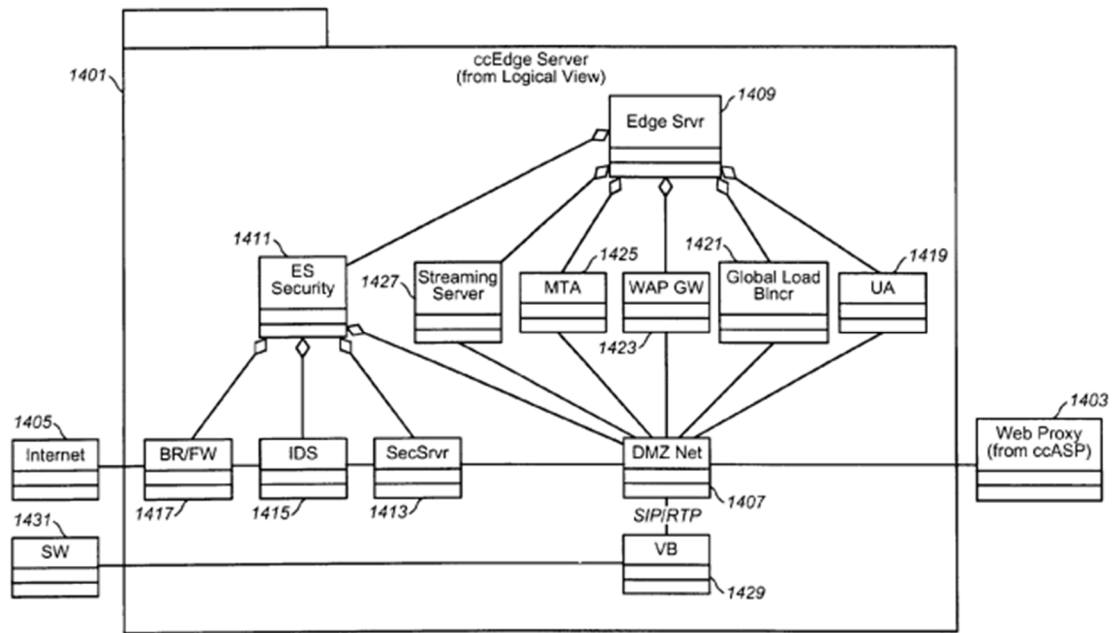
See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:

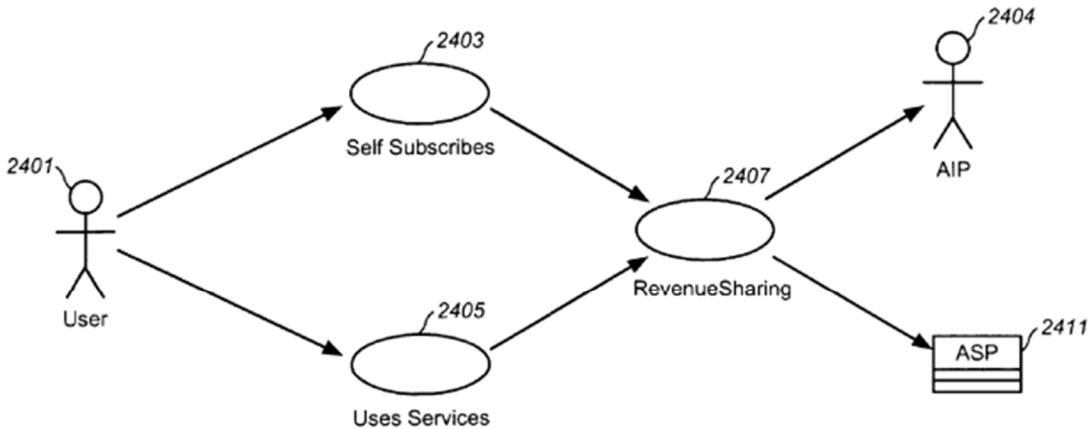


See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47:

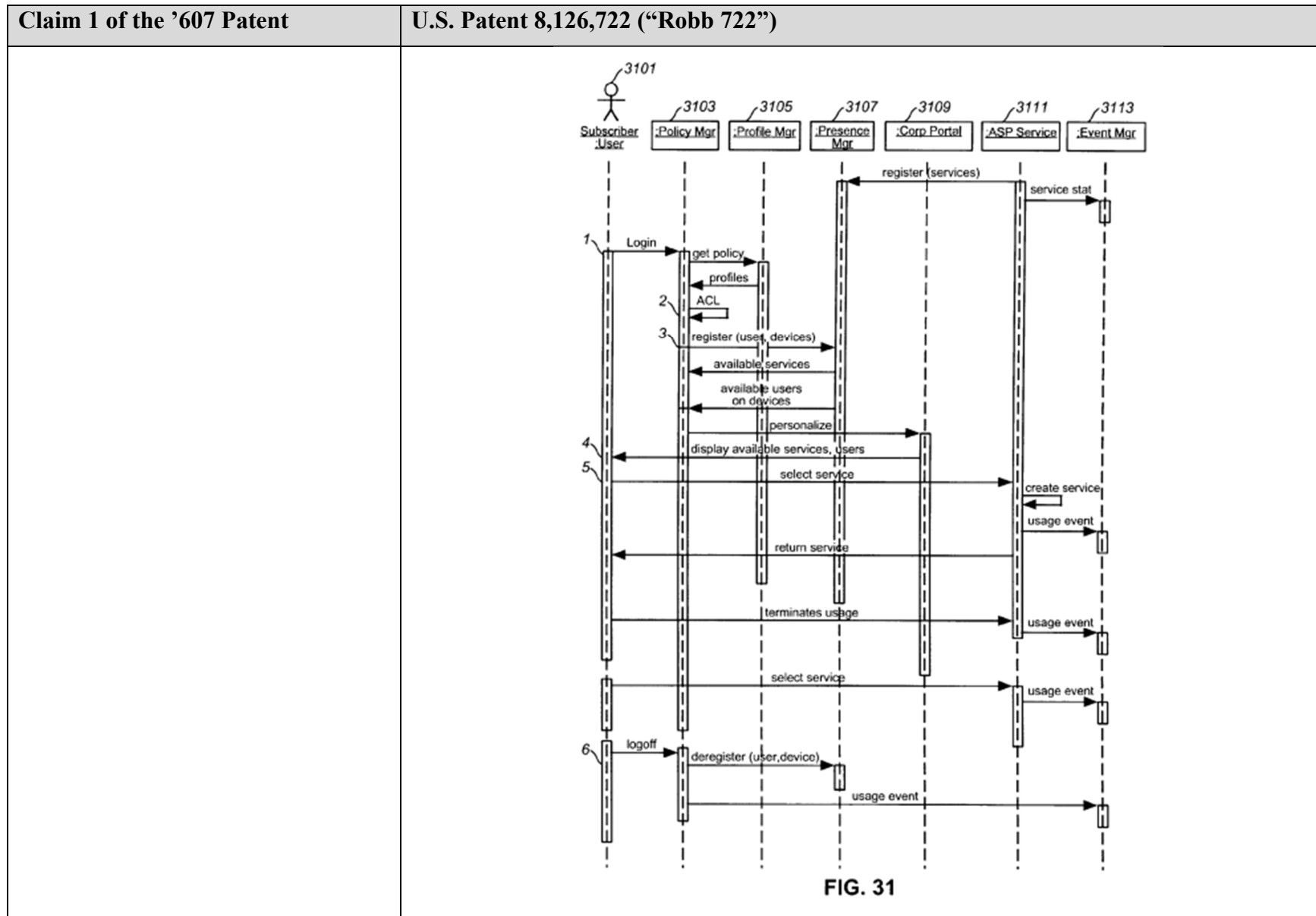
- FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 14 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30:</i> FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>  FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 31:



Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[c] integrating, by the processor system, each of the plurality of API interfaces with a unified services platform API interface;	Robb 722 discloses integrating, by the processor system, each of the plurality of API interfaces with a unified services platform API interface. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 4:9-16: - In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 4:17-20:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:14-23:</i> • A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:24-38:</i> • FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:5-17:</i> • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repack and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:42-52: • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an “Application Infrastructure Provider” by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for “gluing” services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:15-23:</i> - FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:24-34:</i> - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105 provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 2:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 2 <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7: FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and 305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription

System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory 313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:

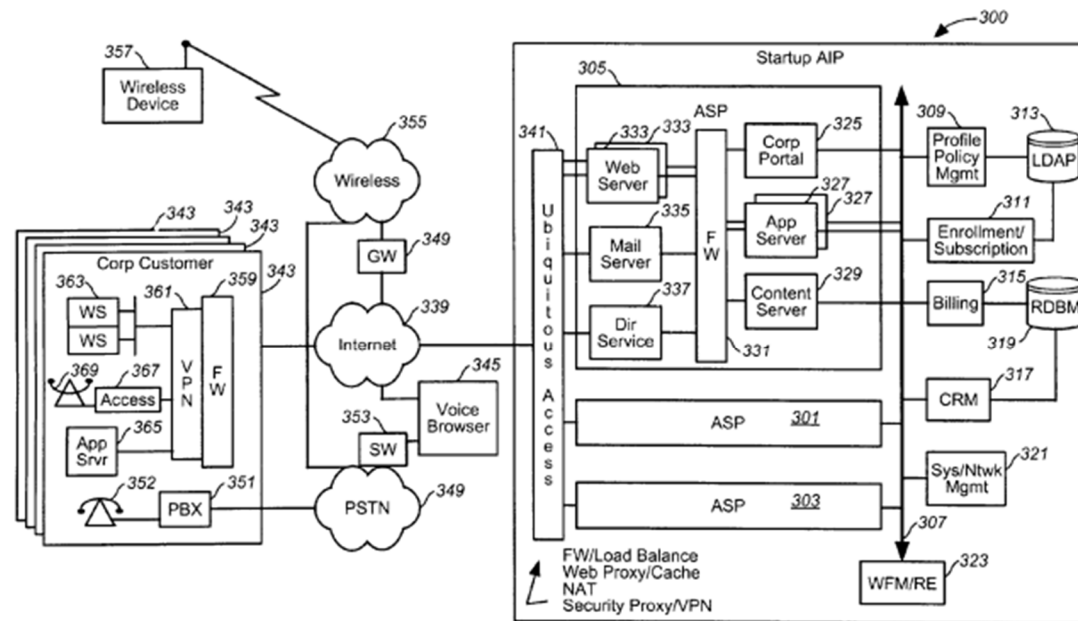


FIG. 4

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:56-65:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	- FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 5: FIG. 5 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9: - FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietor systems, which may be associated and used with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or

environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23:</i> FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B:</i> FIG. 6B <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:1-9:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:10-28:</i> • The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:29-37:</i> • The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent

U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:

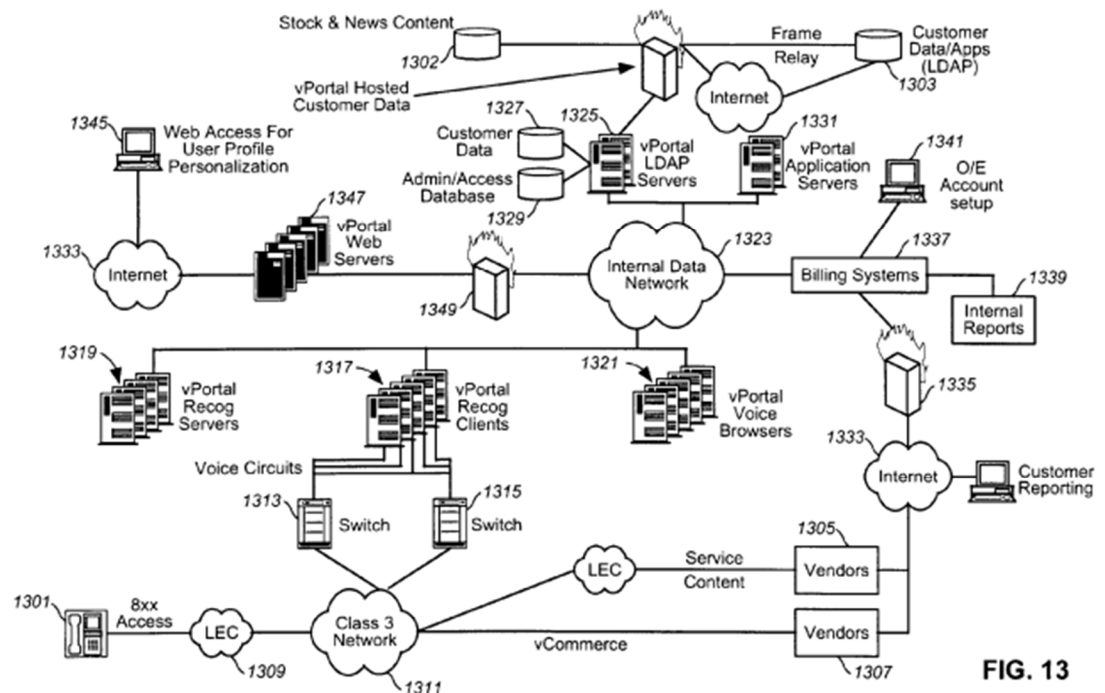


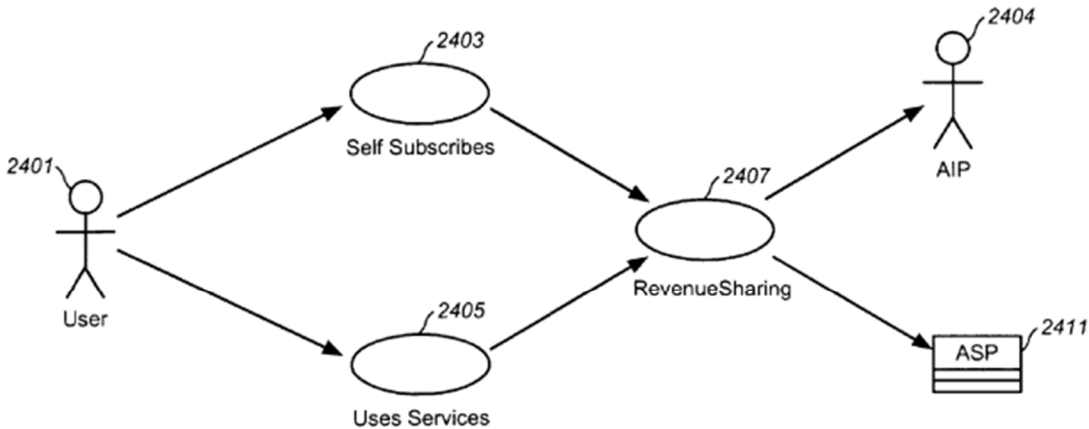
FIG. 13

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47:

- FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 14 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30:</i> FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>  FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 31:

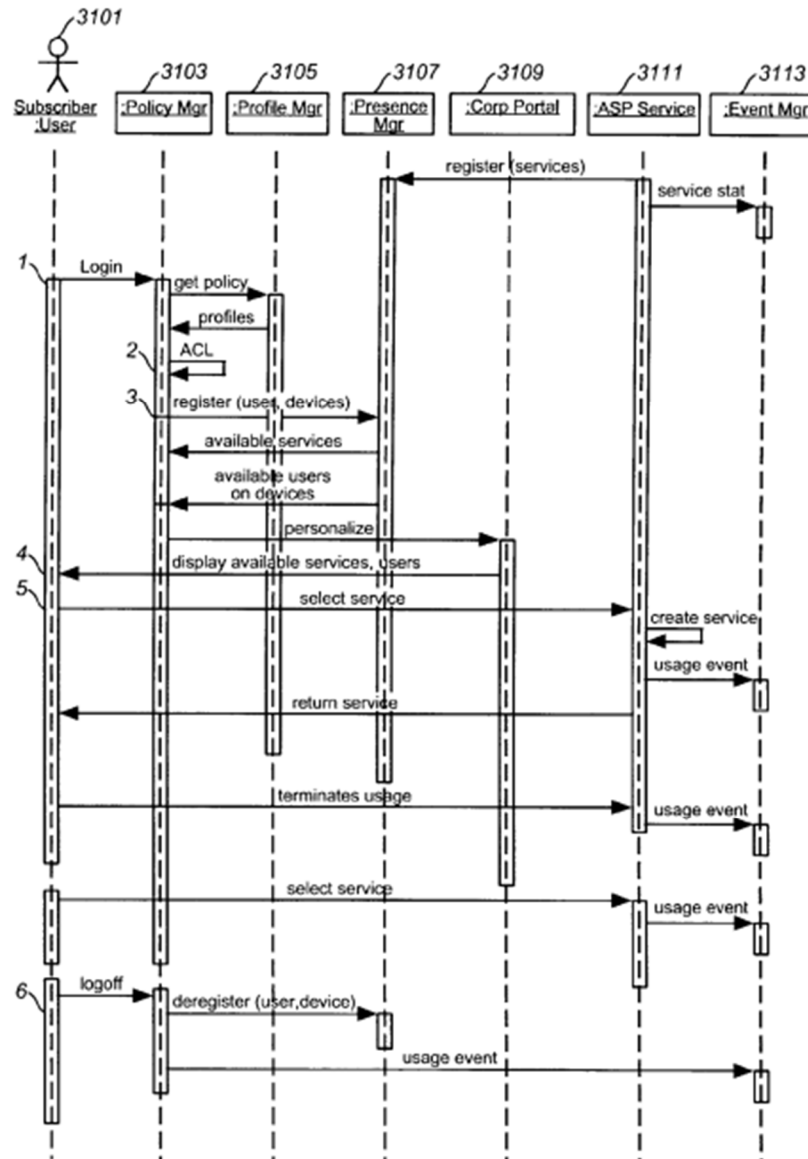


FIG. 31

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[d] receiving a provider API interface for a network provider system;	Robb 722 discloses receiving a provider API interface for a network provider system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: - In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:17-20:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:14-23:</i> • A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:24-38:</i> • FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:5-17:</i> • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:42-52: • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an “Application Infrastructure Provider” by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for “gluing” services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:15-23:</i> - FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:24-34:</i> - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105 provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 2:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 2 <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7: FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and 305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription

System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory 313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:

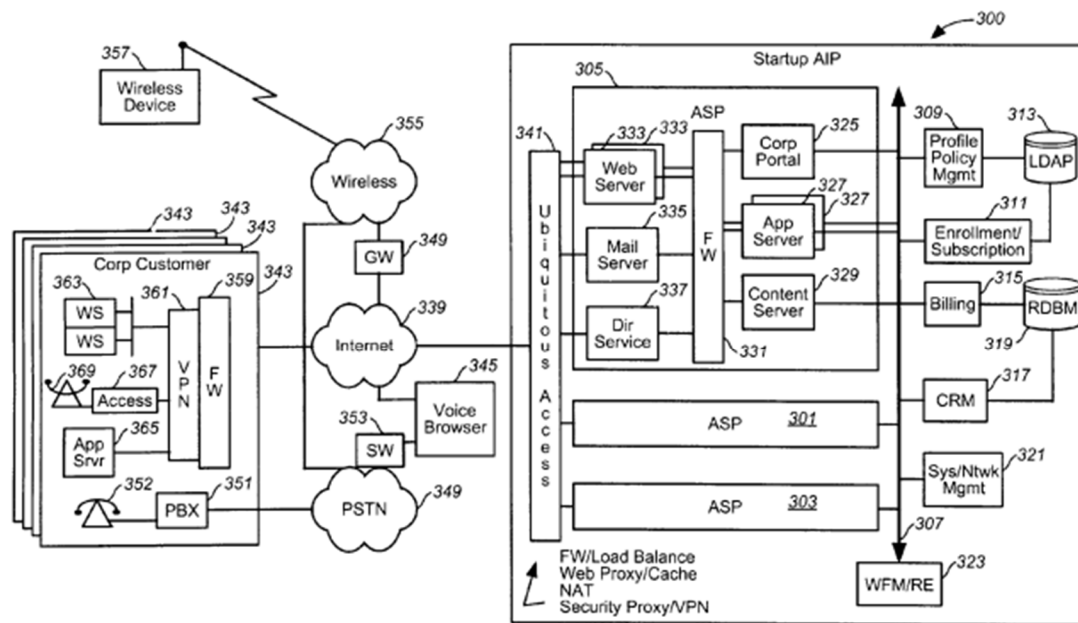


FIG. 4

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:56-65:

- FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 5:

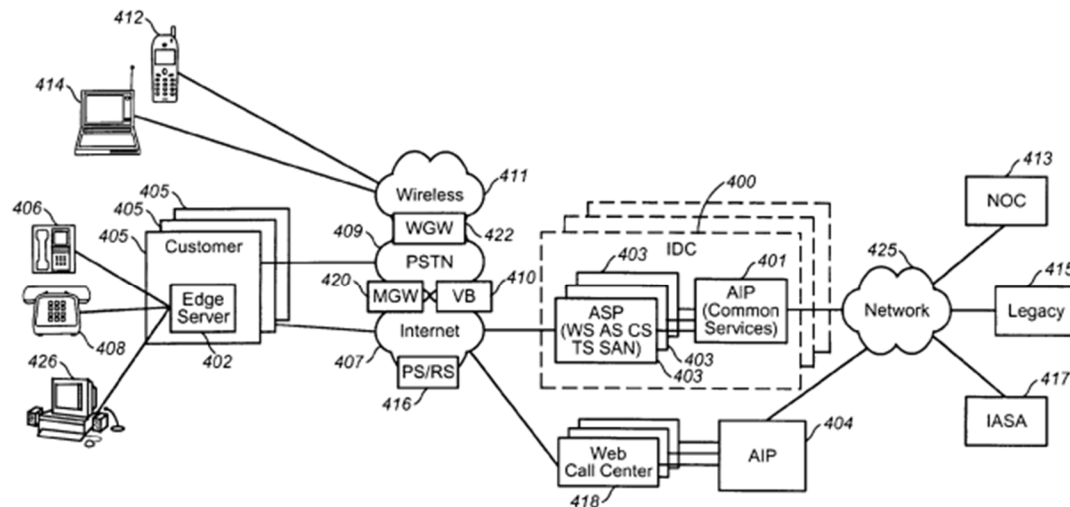


FIG. 5

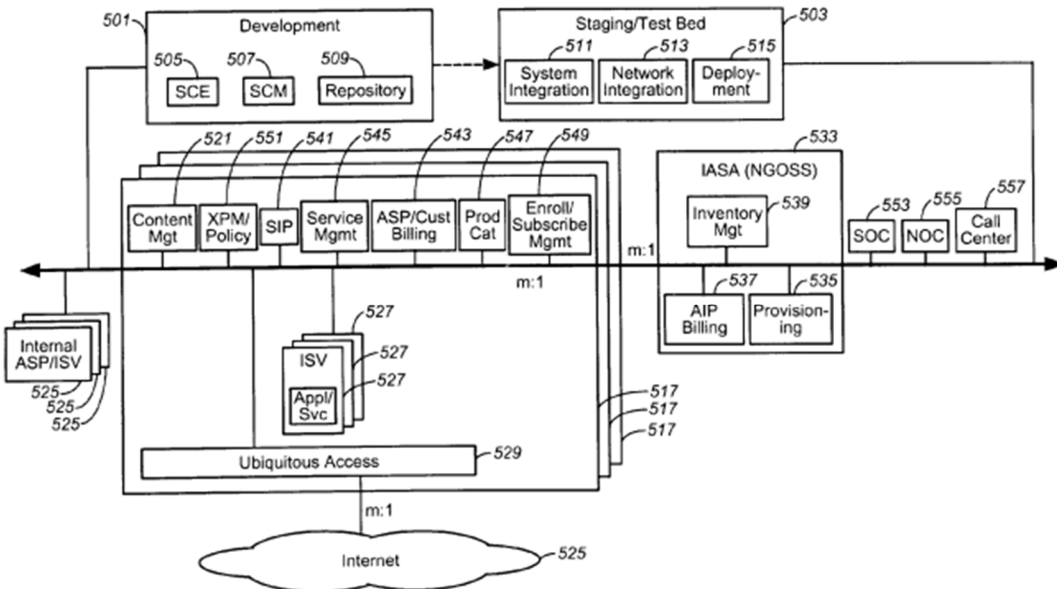
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9:

- FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietary systems, which may be associated and used with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or

environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:

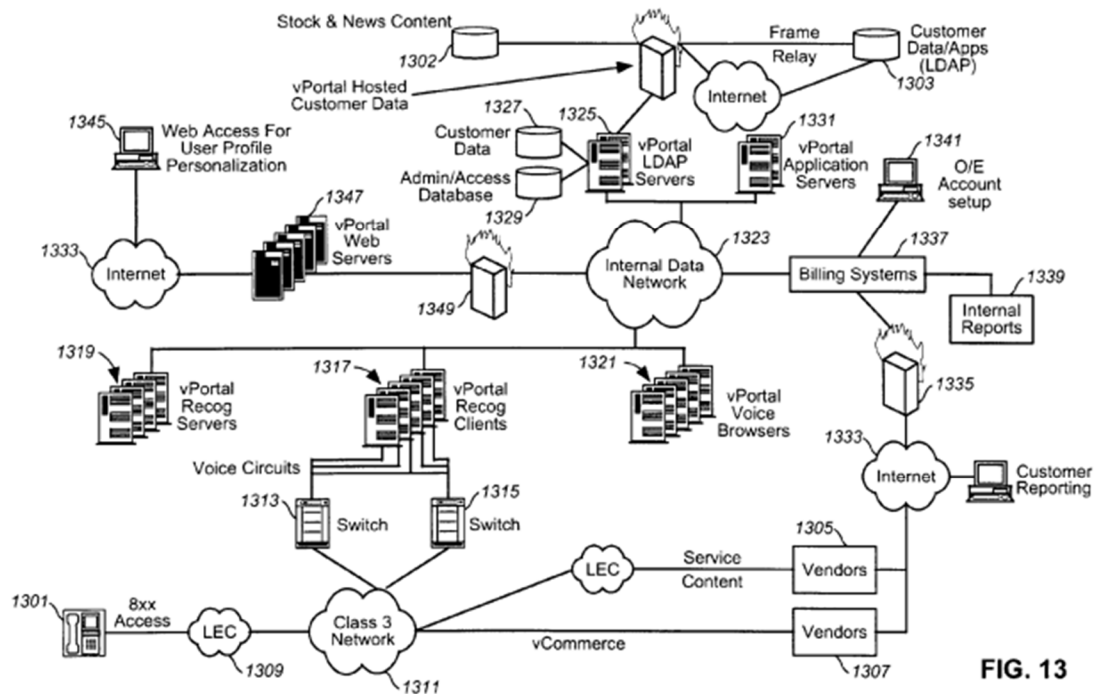
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23:</i> FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B:</i>  FIG. 6B <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:1-9: • The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:10-28: • The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:29-37: • The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over

the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47:

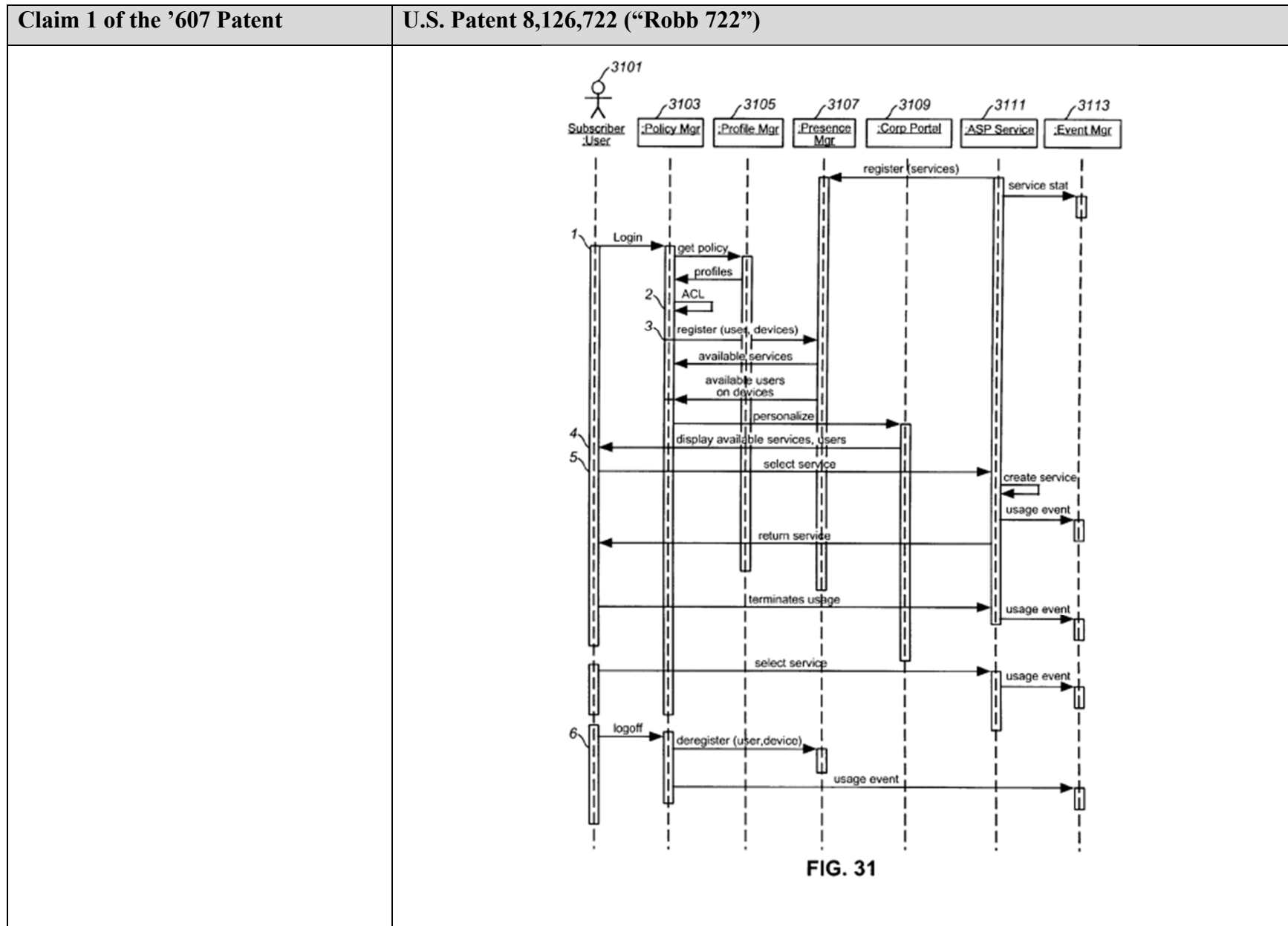
- FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 14 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30:</i> FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<pre> graph LR 2401((User)) --> 2403((Self Subscribes)) 2401 --> 2405((Uses Services)) 2403 --> 2407((RevenueSharing)) 2405 --> 2407 2407 --> 2404((AIP)) 2407 --> 2411[ASP] </pre> FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 31:



Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[e] integrating the provider API interface with the unified services platform API interface, wherein at least one of the plurality of API interfaces from the plurality of application service provider systems is not compatible with the provider API interface;	Robb 722 discloses integrating the provider API interface with the unified services platform API interface, wherein at least one of the plurality of API interfaces from the plurality of application service provider systems is not compatible with the provider API interface. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: • Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 4:17-20: • In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 6:14-23: • A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 6:24-38: • FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114,

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:42-52: • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an “Application Infrastructure Provider” by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for “gluing” services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:15-23:</i> - FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:24-34:</i> - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105 provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 2:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 2 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7:</i> FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and 305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory

313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:

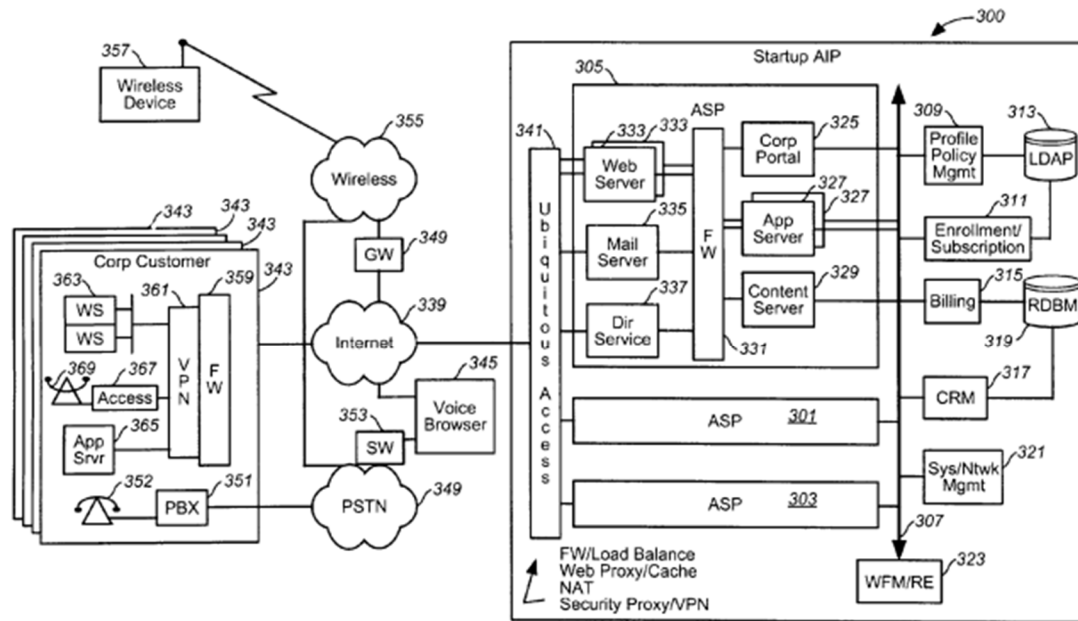
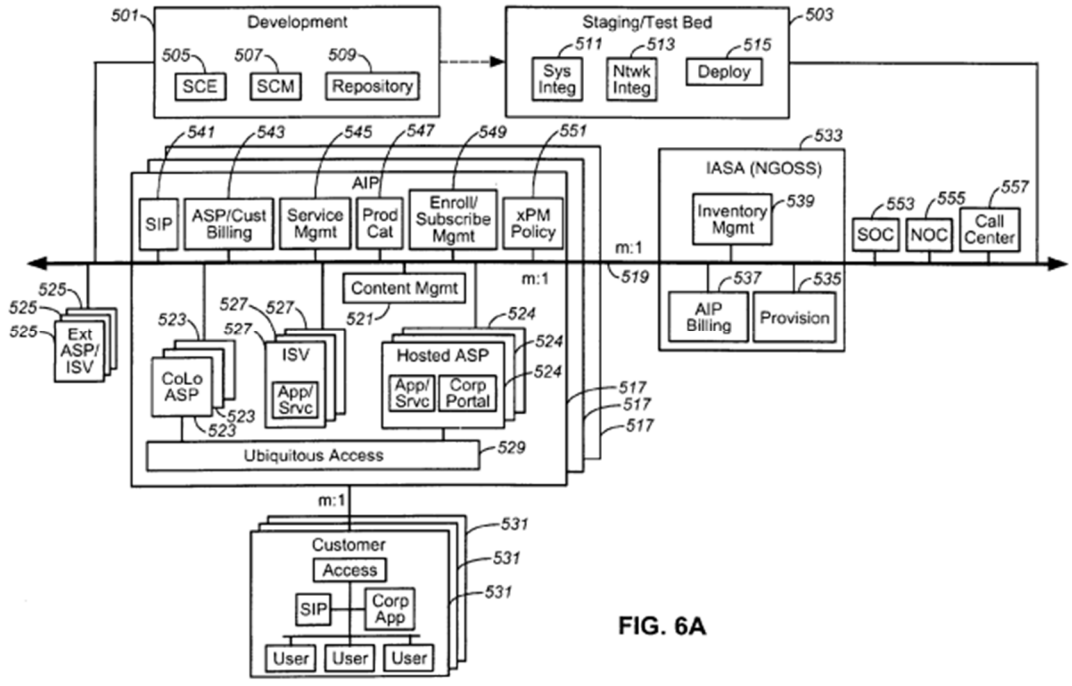
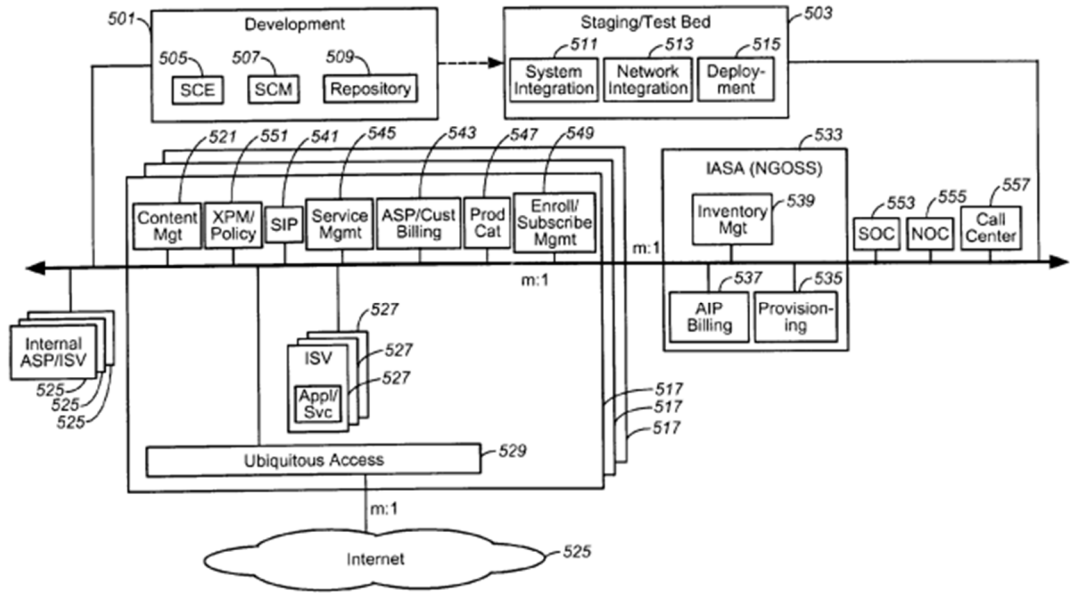


FIG. 4

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 15:56-65: - FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 5: FIG. 5 <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9: - FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietor systems, which may be associated and used

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23:</i> FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 6B <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> - FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:1-9:</i> - The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the

involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317.

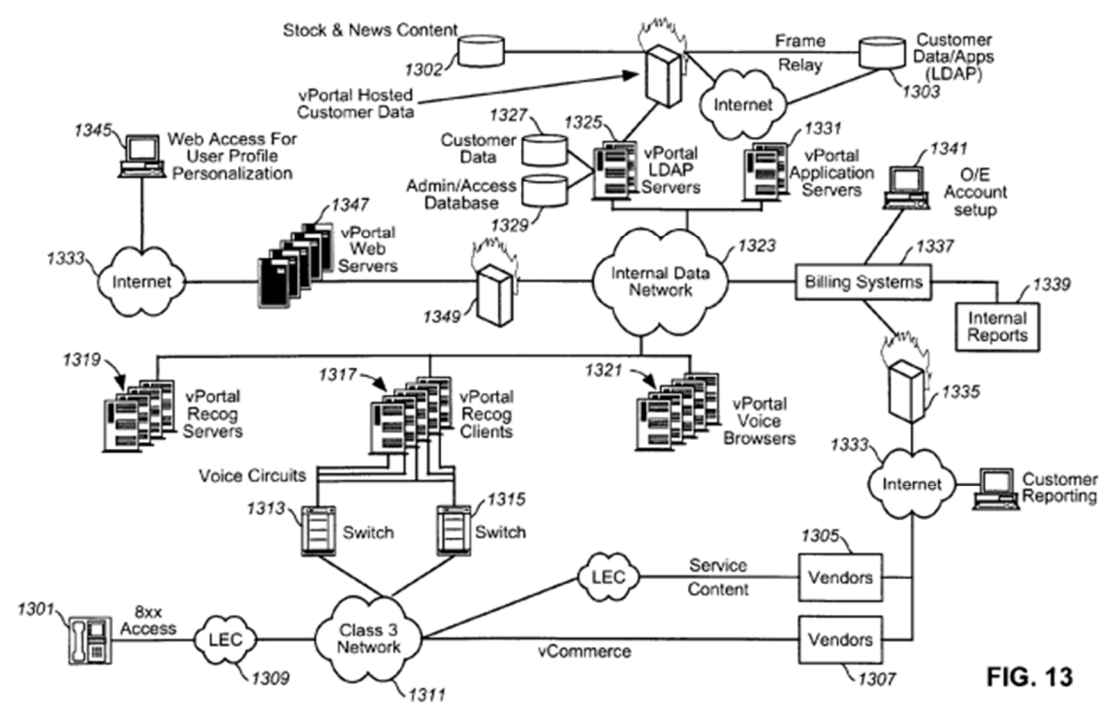
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:10-28:

- The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:29-37:

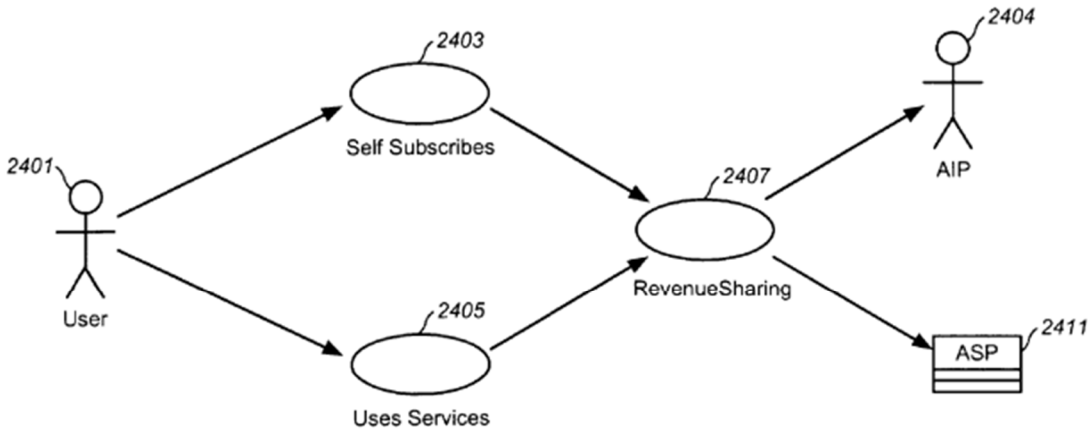
- The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 13 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47: FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 14 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30:</i> FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>  FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 31:

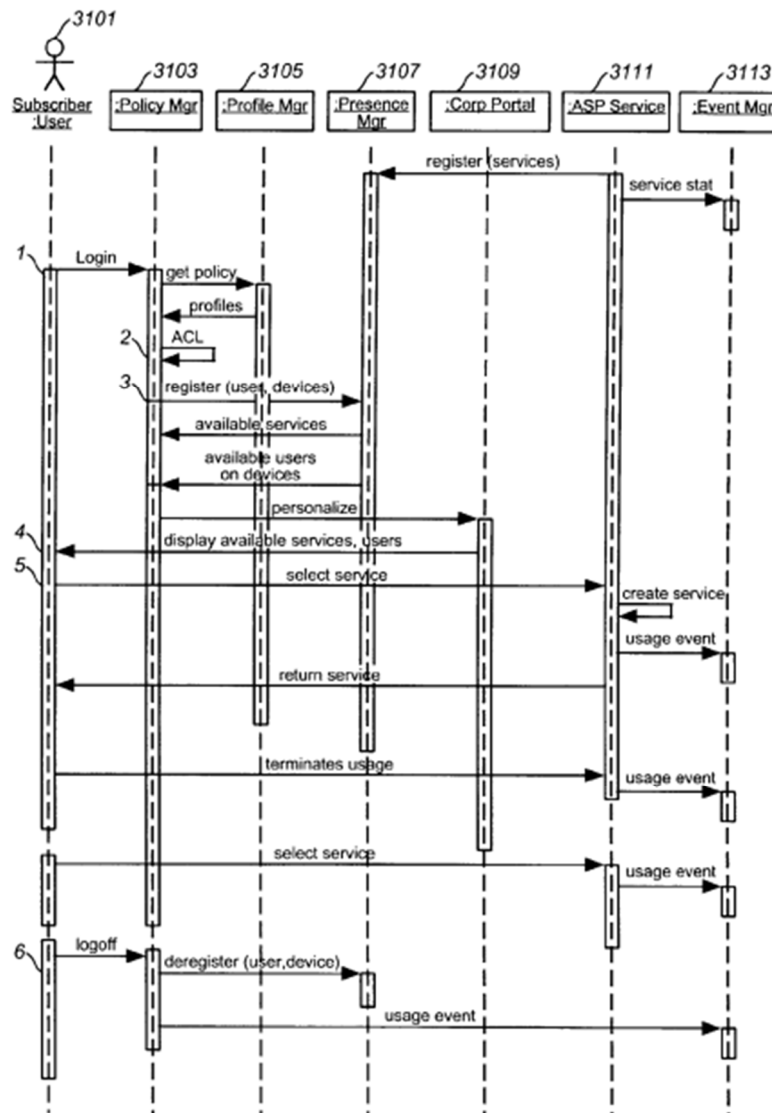


FIG. 31

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[f] receiving a definition of a service and a plan for each of the plurality of application service provider systems;	Robb 722 discloses receiving a definition of a service and a plan for each of the plurality of application service provider systems. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: - In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 4:17-20:

- In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:14-23:

- A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:24-38:

- FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:5-17:

- By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114,

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:42-52: • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an “Application Infrastructure Provider” by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for “gluing” services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

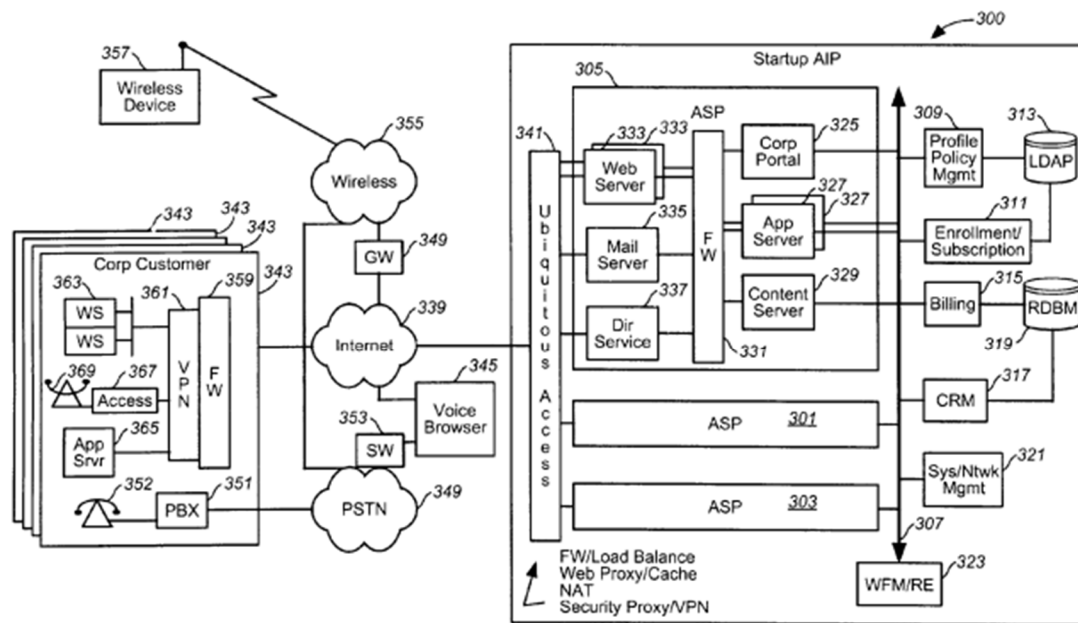
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:15-23:</i> - FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:24-34:</i> - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105 provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 2:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 2 <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7: FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and 305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription

System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory 313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:56-65:

- FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 5:

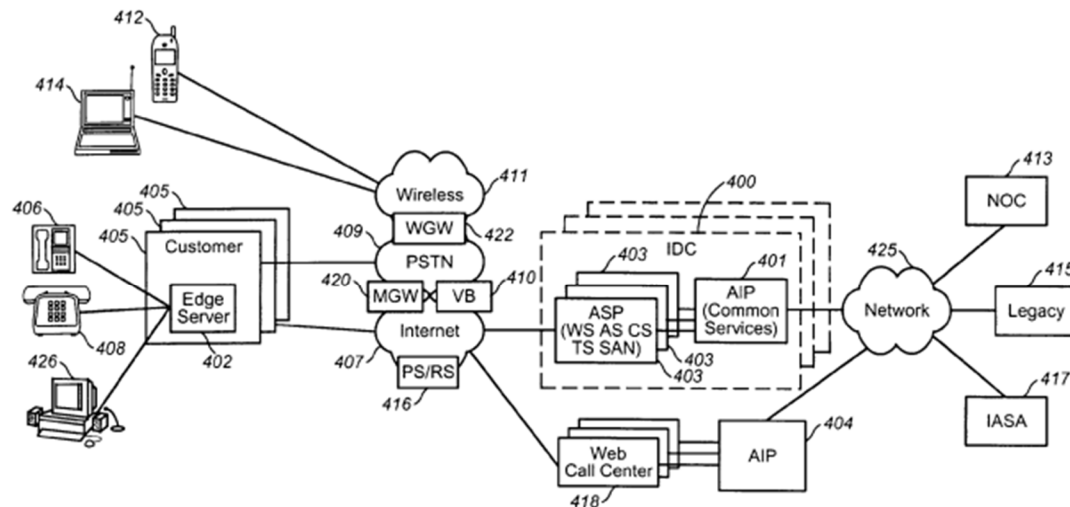


FIG. 5

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9:

- FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietary systems, which may be associated and used with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23:</i> FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6B <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> - FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:1-9:</i> - The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the

involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:10-28:

- The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337.

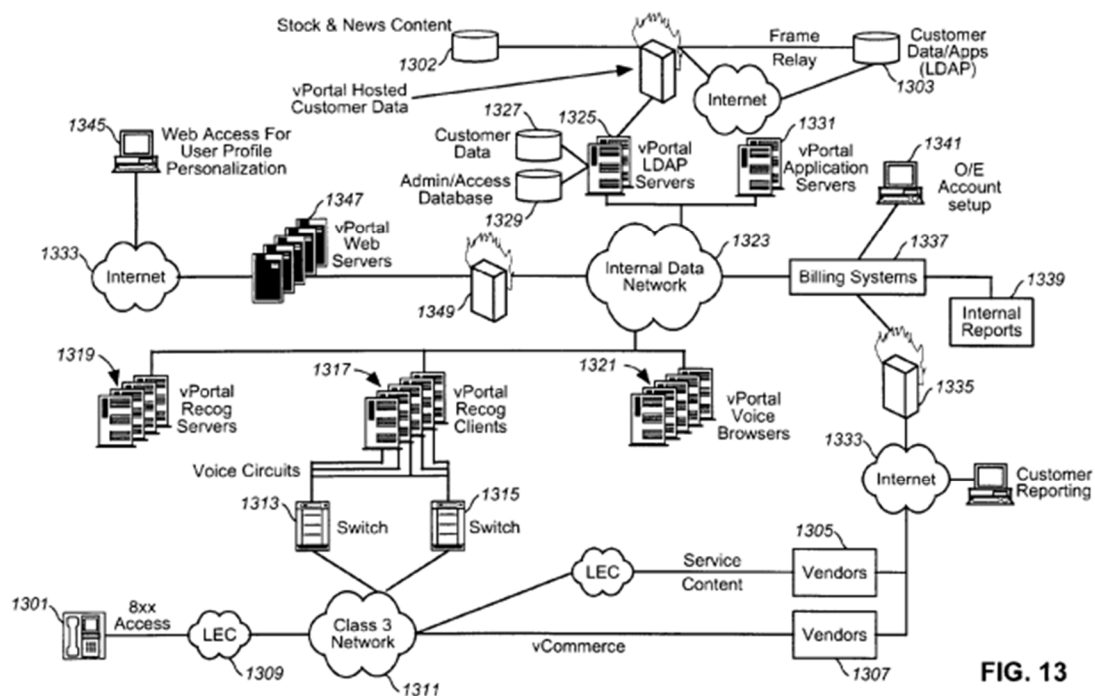
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:29-37:

- The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent

U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)

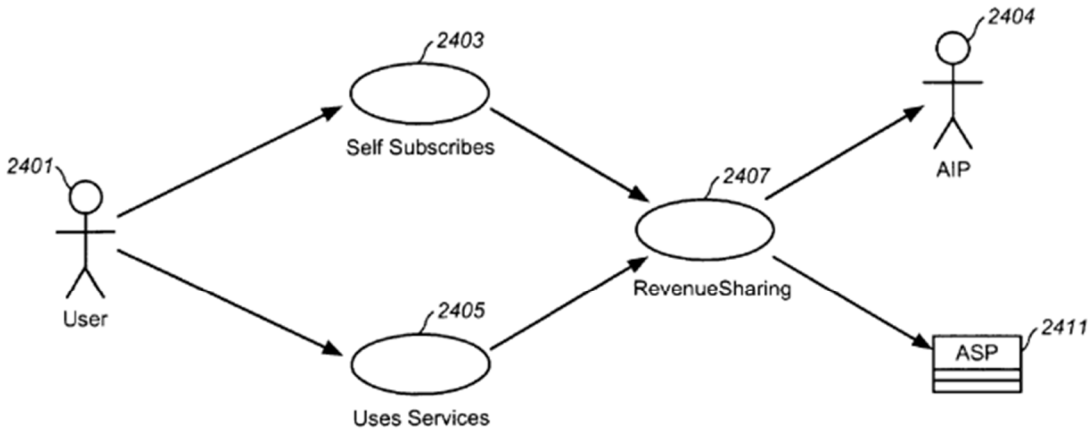


See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47:

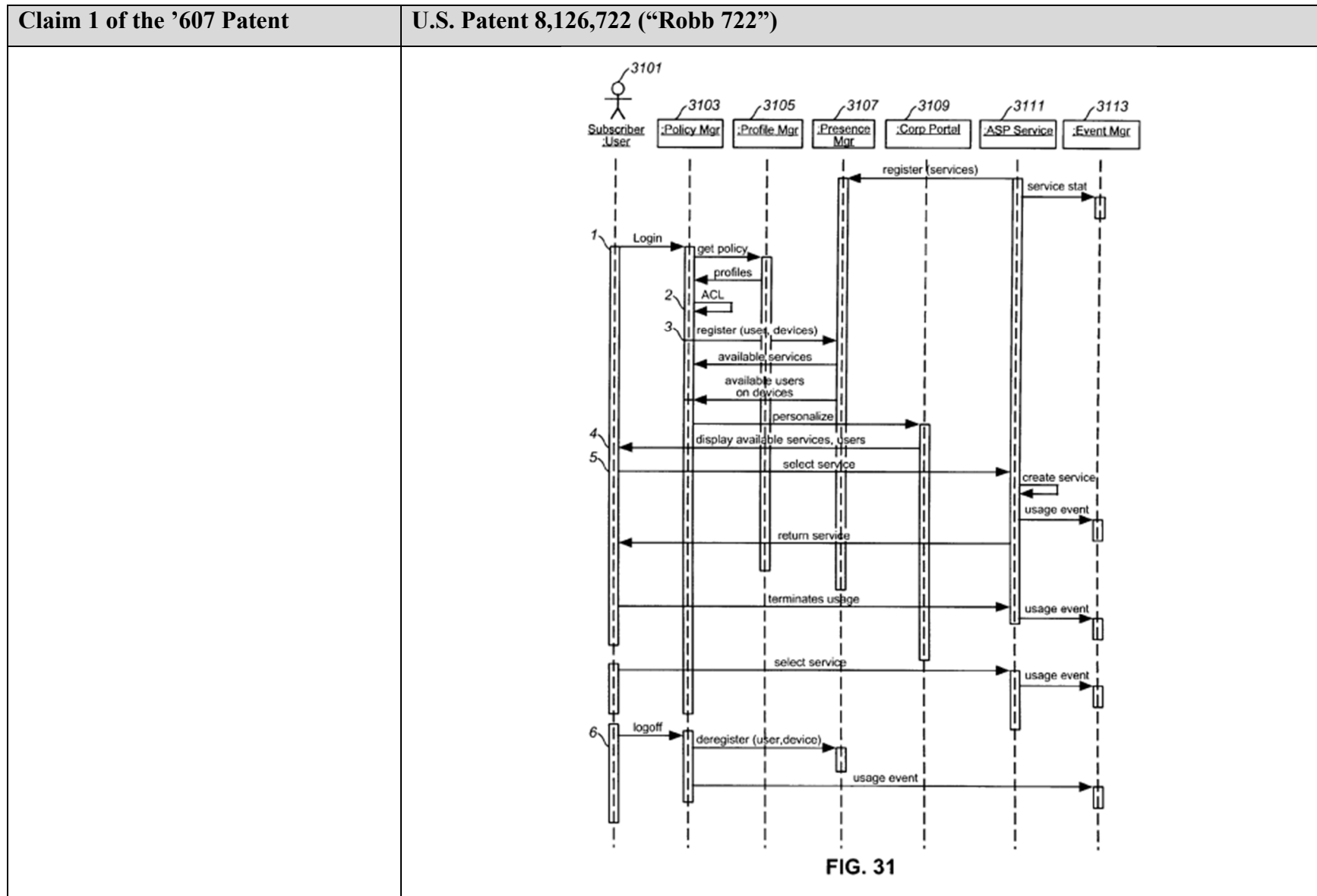
- FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 14 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30: FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>  FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 31:



Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[g] receiving one or more definitions of actions for the service, wherein the actions comprise responses to triggering events occurring with a telephone number; and	Robb 722 discloses receiving one or more definitions of actions for the service, wherein the actions comprise responses to triggering events occurring with a telephone number. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: - In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 4:17-20:

- In another aspect, the present invention provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that is capable of delivering any service through any device and/or media conditioning needed to provide that service to the end customer.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:14-23:

- A system, method, and apparatus for providing an Application Integration Platform (AIP) are described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It is apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with an equivalent arrangement. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the present invention.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 6:24-38:

- FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 7:5-17:

- By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114,

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:42-52: • The AIP 114 combines (i.e., integrates) applications, services, content to ASPs 124. By way of example, these AIP capabilities may include Profile Management, Billing, Provisioning, Customer Care, Communications, Presentation (Web), and Application Deployment. The users of the AIP may include (1) the Proprietor's personnel (e.g., engineers), and (2), the Proprietor's customers, who buy and use it to reduce their infrastructure costs by having standard access to the AIP unique suite of capabilities. These applications and services are customized by the ASP 124 for rent or resale to customers of the ASP 124.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 8:41-50: • The Proprietor, through the AIP 114, may act as an “Application Infrastructure Provider” by offering a tested and integrated environment with an infrastructure that supports the technical and business processes that underlie ASP services. The AIP 114 provides the core for “gluing” services together, and offering common services and applications that can be used in conjunction with each other and ASP-specific capabilities. The AIP 114 also provides the Proprietor the opportunity to leverage the platform to support other Proprietor projects. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:15-23:</i> - FIG. 2 provides a simplified conceptual depiction of the AIP Service Framework. As shown, the services available in the AIP are collected into seven logical containers 101-113. Two of these containers, Infrastructure and Resources, possess features and services that support and facilitate the operation of all AIP containers. The remaining five containers are described in order from the web-facing Service Delivery container 105 on the left, to increasingly private services on the right. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 9:24-34:</i> - End users access the AIP through the Service Delivery container 105, which provides the functionality to transform services and content for the end user. The Integration container 107 provides the “glue” (i.e., middleware and interfaces) among the AIP Applications 111, Application Services 109, Support Services 113, and Service Delivery 105 (i.e., service bus), through the use of Message Oriented Middleware (MOM), Web Services and related technologies. The service bus 105

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	provides both point-to-point delivery of messages and publishes and subscribes delivery in either reliable or unreliable modes, for example. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 2:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 2 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:55-15:7:</i> FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an AIP in a centralized architecture. Under this scenario, a central AIP 300 may utilize multiple ASP systems 301, 303, and 305, which couple to an AIP message bus 307, to provide application services to the ASPs (and their customers) as well as customers of the AIP 300. It is noted that, in another embodiment of the present invention, the AIP 300 may be distributed such that these ASP systems 301, 303, and 305 are serviced by numerous AIPs. An AIP Profile and Policy Management System 309 and an Enrollment and Subscription System 311 may access a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	313. Enrollment, in an exemplary embodiment, pertains to corporate customers, whereby the corporate structure is used to build the profile. The subscription process permits the users to subscribe to service packages that are established based on the profile of the corporation. In other words, customers enroll and build the User profile, Service profile, Device profile, and Security profile to establish service packages that will be offered to a corporate staff according to the applicable profiles. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 4:</i> FIG. 4
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:56-65:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	- FIG. 5 depicts an exemplary AIP configuration, as deployed in an Internet Data Center (IDC). An IDC 400 includes an AIP 401, 404 that serves one or more ASP systems 403; for example, one configuration is shown in FIG. 4. For the purposes of explanation, the AIP 401, 404 is shown as two blocks, in which block 401 refers to the common services, and the block 404 denotes the other services of the AIP. As shown, a number of IDCs 400 and associated AIP 401, 404 may exist to provide a distributed system, which enhances service availability to the users and reduces user response times. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 5: FIG. 5 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 16:56-17:9: - FIG. 6A is a conceptual block diagram illustrating a Distributed AIP deployment configuration along with Proprietor systems, which may be associated and used with the AIP. Although shown as a centralized system, a development system (or

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	environment) 501 may be distributed and located at several sites. Similarly, a Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be distributed, thereby providing such advantages as improved network performance and system availability. The development system 501 includes a Service Creation Environment (SCE) 505 and Service Creation Manager (SCM) 507, along with a development Repository 509 for respectively creating new services, managing the creation of such services, and providing a repository for the new services that are created. The Staging and Test Bed system 503 includes System Integration or System Integrator (SI) 511, Network Integration 513, and Deployment 515, all of which may be located at different sites. The Staging and Test Bed environment 503 may be used to integrate new applications onto systems, stage them for scaled system network test, and finally prepare them for automatic software deployment to AIP sites. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:13-23:</i> FIG. 6B shows the architecture of the AIP, whereby the AIP houses services by Independent Service Vendors (ISVs), according to another embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the architecture is largely similar to the system of FIG. 6A, with the exception that the AIPs 517 are without the ASPs 523, 524. Further, by contrast to the system of FIG. 6A, internal ASP/ISVs 559 are not within the AIPs 517, but instead are connected through the service bus 519. Accordingly, the AIPs 517 have the flexibility to provide application services from any number of sources. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6B:</i>

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 6B <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> - FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:1-9:</i> - The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the

involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:10-28:

- The voice recognition clients work with Voice Recognition Servers 1319 and Voice Portal Browsers 1321. The voice signal is converted into text, which may represent voice requests or commands. The command, which originates from an identified source or user, is next sent via the AIP Internal Data Network 1323 to Voice Portal LDAP servers 1325 and to Voice Portal Application Servers 1331. The LDAP servers 1325 access the Customer Data storage 1327 and Administration and Access Database 1329. Also, the LDAP servers 1325, in conjunction with the Application Servers 1331, determine whether the requesting party is entitled to the service or information requested. After ascertaining that the requester is entitled to have the request filled, the information is transmitted back through the Voice Recognition Servers, Clients, and Browsers 1319, 1317, and 1321. The requested information is then converted into speech and is delivered over the phone 1301. Information regarding the transaction is reported by the Vendor 1305, 1307 via the Internet 1333 through Firewall 1335 to the AIP Billing Systems 1337.

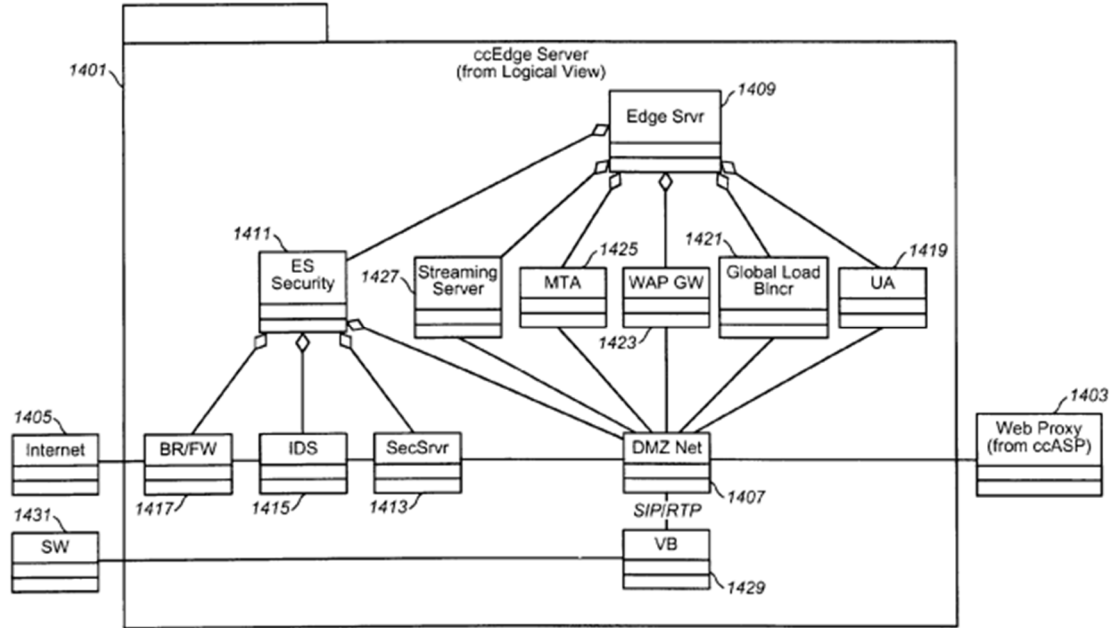
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:29-37:

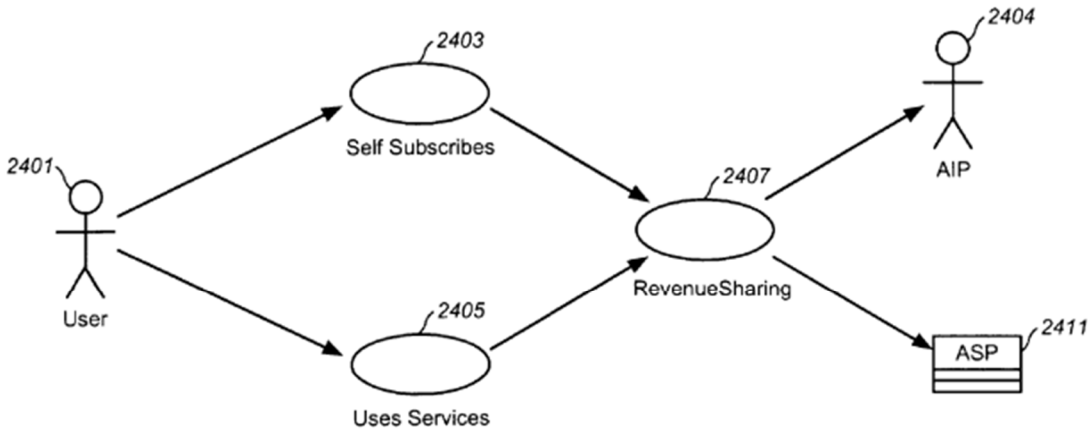
- The Billing Systems 1337 prepare Internal Reports 1339 and communicate with a Terminal 1341 for setting up Accounts. The PC or Workstation 1345 may be used to obtain Web Access for Profile Personalization. It is recognized that an authorized user may access information over the phone or a PC (or Work Station) 1345 over the Internet 1333. The PC 1345 provides a means for establishing such access through the Internet 1333, Firewall 1349, and AIP Internal Data Network 1323.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 13 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:38-47:</i> FIG. 14 is a diagram of an edge server service environment, according to an embodiment of the present invention. An AIP Edge Server environment 1401 provides common access mechanisms for multiple ASPs. For small sites, the environment 1401 may be shared among such sites; however, for large ASPs, a dedicated environment 1401 may be employed. The AIP Edge Server environment 1401 moves performance sensitive services closer to the end customer, in which the higher the correlation of load to performance, the more likely edge servers can improve performance.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:48-52: • The Edge Server environment 1401 communicates with a Web Proxy 1403 from an ASP and has connectivity to the Internet 1405. The Edge Server environment 1401 establishes the forward boundary of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), in form of a DMZ network (Net) 1407. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 14:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 14 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:20-30:</i> FIG. 24 is a diagram of a self-subscription process and use of AIP services by an end user, according to an embodiment of the present invention. A User 2401, who is authorized (or classified as a permissible user), may self subscribe at 2403. The user 2401 subscribes for those services of the ASP which the corporation offers for subscription to those which it classifies as permissible users. At 2405, the subscribed User 2401 can proceed to use the services. At 2417, as a subscriber, the User may utilize the services associated with the subscription. Revenues that are derived from this use of the service are shared by the AIP 2409 and the ASP 2411, at 2407.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 24:</i>  <pre> graph LR 2401((User)) --> 2403((Self Subscribes)) 2401 --> 2405((Uses Services)) 2403 --> 2407((RevenueSharing)) 2405 --> 2407 2407 --> 2404((AIP)) 2407 --> 2411[ASP] </pre> FIG. 24 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 35:1-15:</i> FIG. 31 is an event diagram showing an End User Accessing a Service. As with the previous processes, a Subscriber/End User 3101 logs in, per step 1. In step 2, a Policy Manager 3103 validates user using the Profile Manager 3105 to get the user's profile. In step 3, the user and devices used are then registered with the Presence Manager 3107. This records that the user is present and is available on at least one device. The device characteristics which the user is using are also recorded. The Policy Manager 3103, as in step 4, displays the services that the user can access via Corporate Portal 3109. In step 5, the End User selects a service. The ASP Service 3111 creates a service usage event and sends the event to the Event Manager 3113 for the purpose of generating usage, billing and SLA compliance data. ASP Service 3111 returns the service.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:16-23: • In step 6, the End User 3101 terminates the service and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to Event Manager 3113. End User 3101 selects the service, and ASP Service 3111 sends a usage event to the Event Manager 3113. Next, the End User logs off, per step 7. The Policy Manager 3103 de-registers the user and the user's device from the Presence Manager 3109. The Policy Manager 3103 also sends a logoff event to the Event Manager 3113. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 31:

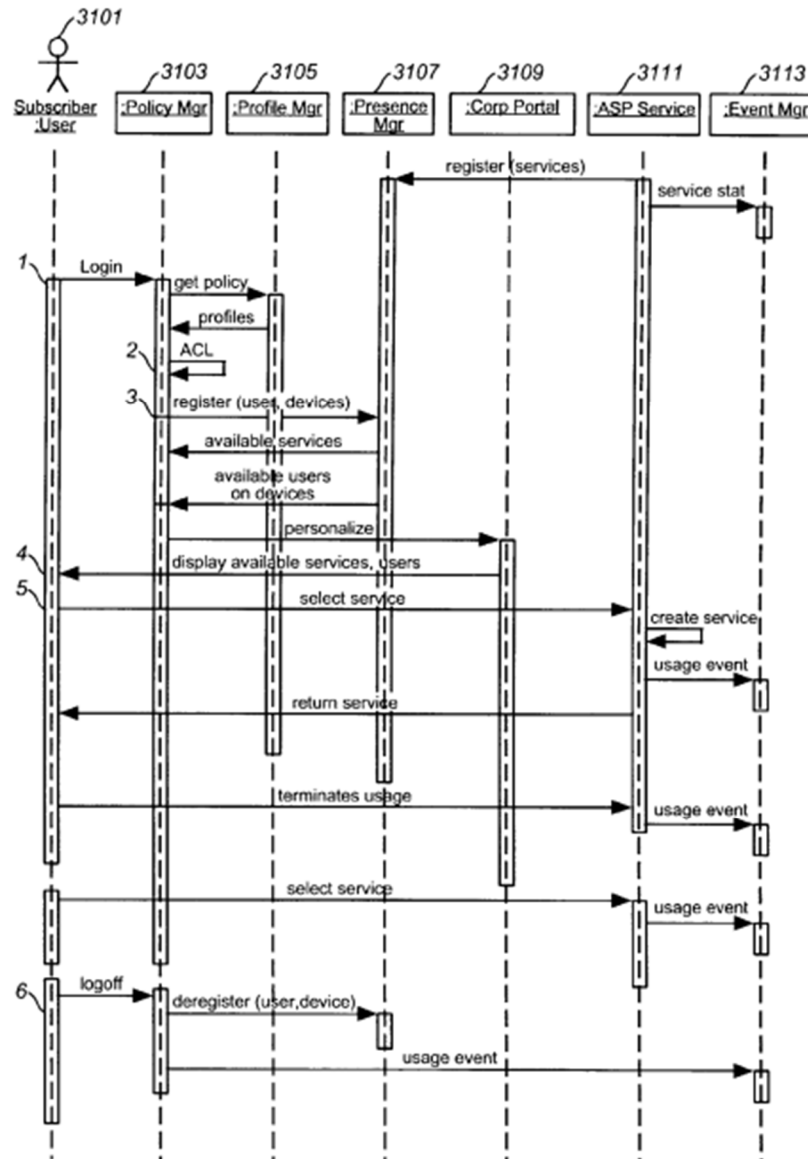


FIG. 31

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[h] publishing, after integrating each of the plurality of API interfaces with the unified services platform, the definition of the service, the definition of the plan, and the one or more definitions of actions for each application service provider in a provisioning catalog.	Robb 722 discloses publishing, after integrating each of the plurality of API interfaces with the unified services platform, the definition of the service, the definition of the plan, and the one or more definitions of actions for each application service provider in a provisioning catalog. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 35:44-36:2: 1. A system for automatically providing application services, the system comprising: a plurality of application service provider systems providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; and a common services environment including hardware and software configured to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, and said common services environment further including management systems to provide integrated application, back-office, and management services to said application service provider systems for use in managing and supporting access by said end user devices to said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems; wherein said common services environment is supported with common environment storage of application service provider and common environment data including product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products;

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 37:11-38:23: 5. A method of automatically providing application infrastructure services, comprising: providing an application infrastructure platform including an application service provider environment including multiple application service provider hardware and software systems for providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; providing a common services environment including hardware and software for interacting with said application service provider hardware and software systems to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, wherein independent operators operating said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment; and operating said common services environment to interact with and support said operation of said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment by said independent operators and supplying applications and integrated operating and management services used by said application service providers in delivering said application services to said customer entities for use in said devices, wherein said common services environment is supported with common services environment storage of application service provider data and common services environment data; wherein said common environment data includes product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products; wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: • These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:40-50: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, a communication system for providing services and content is disclosed. The system includes a platform that is configured to present a catalog of services including application level services common to a plurality of providers that offer the common services to a plurality of users corresponding to the plurality of providers, wherein one of the plurality of the providers provides a specific service. Also, the platform is configured to integrate the specific service and to selectively present the specific service associated with the one provider to another one of the plurality of providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 8:51-9:2: • As evident from the above discussion, the AIP 114 creates a unique extension of an evolutionary trend in the business use of the Internet, by combining application services in form of a product catalog. Initially, access to the Internet was provided through Internet Service Providers (ISP). The ISPs provide dial-up access, email, and general access to the Internet. These ISPs also provide web hosting services so that custom web sites could be developed and accessed. As a result, corporations have employed ISPs to provide Internet access and have developed their own internal web sites, some of which were “Internet facing” and others “employee facing.” Through the Internet facing sites the corporations offer corporate information, goods, and services. Through the employee facing sites, they provide employees with a variety of self-service packages, access to human resources data, benefits data, and information on stock purchase and sales. These employee-facing sites were often not accessible from the public Internet, which limited employee access to personnel using computers in the corporate Internet. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 10:59-11:5: • The Application Services container 109 provides common services for the end-user applications, such as Profile Management (xPM), Transaction Management, product cataloging, Application Management, Personalization, and Policy management. A product catalog includes the services offered by an ASP; thus, when the sum of ASP products are aggregated, the result is an aggregate product catalog. Profile Management supports the creating, editing, and deleting of customer profile information (e.g., customer, group, enterprise, and device information). Distributed transaction management allows applications to perform reliable transactions on AIP data stores. The personalization engine provides customized dynamic content based on predefined inference rules and customer usage habits.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:20-30:</i> - The common services environment includes a SIP system 541, an ASP and Customer billing system 543, a Service Management system 545, a Product Catalog 547, an Enrollment and Subscription Management system 549, and an XPM and Policy Management system 551. The ASPs which are included in the XSP environment include co-located ASPs 523 and hosted ASPs 524, as well as ISVs 527. An external one or more ASP/ISVs 525 is connected to the message bus 519, and may serve to make development, staging and test bed produced applications, and software available to the AIP for inclusion in its available services. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:55-67:</i> - As seen in FIG. 6A, the AIP 517 may support multiple ASP/ISVs per site. The AIP 517 also provides localized ASP customer care needed for web based enrollment of

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	new customers, setting up of service packages, subscription support, localized event collection, billing, reporting, and localized customer support. Local Workflow Management and Rules Engines coordinate development of needed products to accomplish these tasks. All of these activities are integrated onto a common message bus (EAI/MOM). External ASP/ISV services may be integrated along with local ASP/ISV services into a common product catalog that may be used by new ASPs to select their services for customization and resale to customers. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i> FIG. 6A

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 19:4-12: • In the common services environment 703 are shown the WFM/RM systems 721, the Profile and Policy Management systems 723, Directory Services 725, Intrusion Detection System (IDS) 727, SLA Management 729, the Financial Exact Server 731, Services Management 733, the AIP service catalog 735, ASP/Customer billing 736, Event Management 737, Reporting 739, Content Management 741, System and Network Management 743, VPN 745, and External Services Adapter 747. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 20:56-21:3 • The Products include Corporate (B2E) web Portal “white box” (i.e., a generic or non-branded construct) customizable application and content management. Also SIP communications integration is provided for Customer Premise Equipment at customer sites and network SIP Servers needed to route and gateway calls to and from a PSTN. Unified Messaging products include SIP based voice mail, email, page, fax, and personal and corporate address books out of a common web accessible mailbox and network message store. Directory Services of national Telephony and Corporate Directories are supported. The products also include Ubiquitous access and voice portal front end to UM, Personal Portal with local content services and personal linkages, and initial B2B Portal with aggregate AIP/ASP/ISV product catalog for reselling services. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 8:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 8 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:23-32: FIG. 16 shows an AIP Services Model, according to an embodiment of the present invention. While the customer ASPs may select from among numerous services in the AIP product catalog, the core services support the optional services and are included in the basic services offered to the ASPs. As shown, an AIP 1601 utilizes a Service Bus 1603 to provide these core services, which are delivered to the ASP 1604 Trusted Net 1602. The AIP is supported by DE/TB 1606, WBIC 1608, NOC 1610, and IASA 16012, via Intranet 1614 and a carrier network 1616.

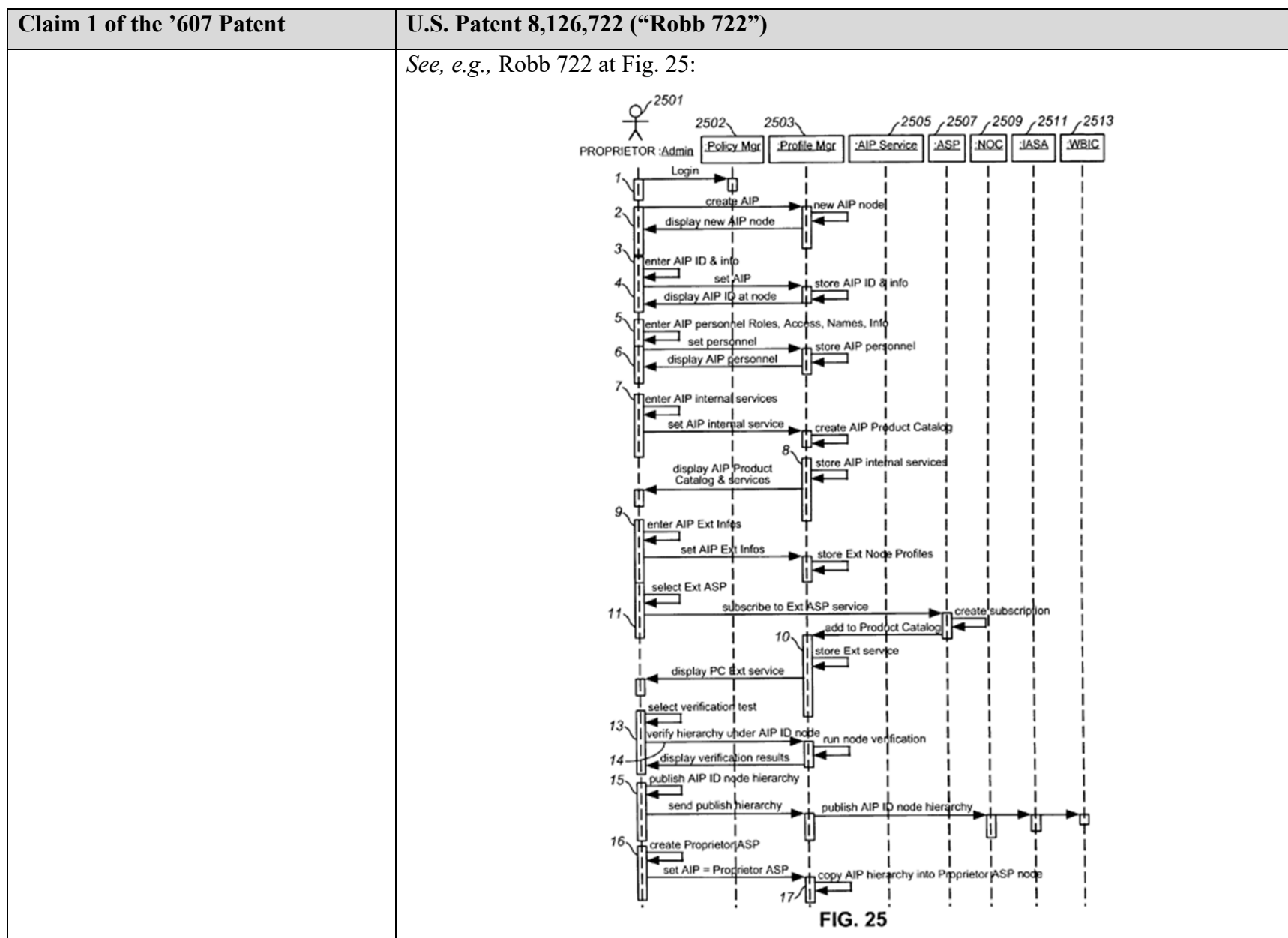
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:33-43: • The core service elements include MOM 1605, WFM 1607, RE 1609, EAI 1611, Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631. Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager (xPM) 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631 are controlled by Service Management 1633. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:44-61: • The AIP Service Catalog 1619 aggregates applications and services from multiple sources into bundles that may be subscribed to by their ASPs and delivered to the ASP's customers. The aggregate product catalog enables service providers to leverage more customers by wholesaling or leasing to other service providers than they can address on their own. The Profile Manager 1613 provides generic user, service, device, and security profiles populated to customer hierarchies, service packages, device characteristics, and security characteristics. These profiles may be stored in an LDAP directory and may be populated by using a Meta Directory and Join Engine to pull in corporate data. The Policy Manager 1617 provides rules for managing access control, quality of service delivery based on SLA, service/device dependencies, and presence management. Policy Management is often combined with profile management that is provided by the Profile Manger 1613. Service Management 1633 controls many aspects of service creation, usage and reporting. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 28:4-16: • The AIP 1601 has a service catalog 1619 that aggregates internal and external services (and rate/revenue sharing plans) that can be resold by any ASP within its domain. Billing 1621 supports collection of billable events, aggregating, rating, taxing and invoice line item preparation for the ASP to bill their customers. Reporting 1627 supports revenue, usage, statistics and problem summarization and detail reports for ASPs, their customer and external service providers (e.g., ISVs).

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	Content Management 1629 builds the content that the ASP content servers use. SLA Management 1631 uses application/system/network events to determine service availability and delivery compliance. SLA Management 1631 feeds automatic bill corrections upon exception. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 16:</i> FIG. 16 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 29:48-63:</i> Referring to FIG. 18, AIP 1801, in an exemplary embodiment, represents the entire logical AIP, which may exist in distributed physical locations. ASP 1803, ASP

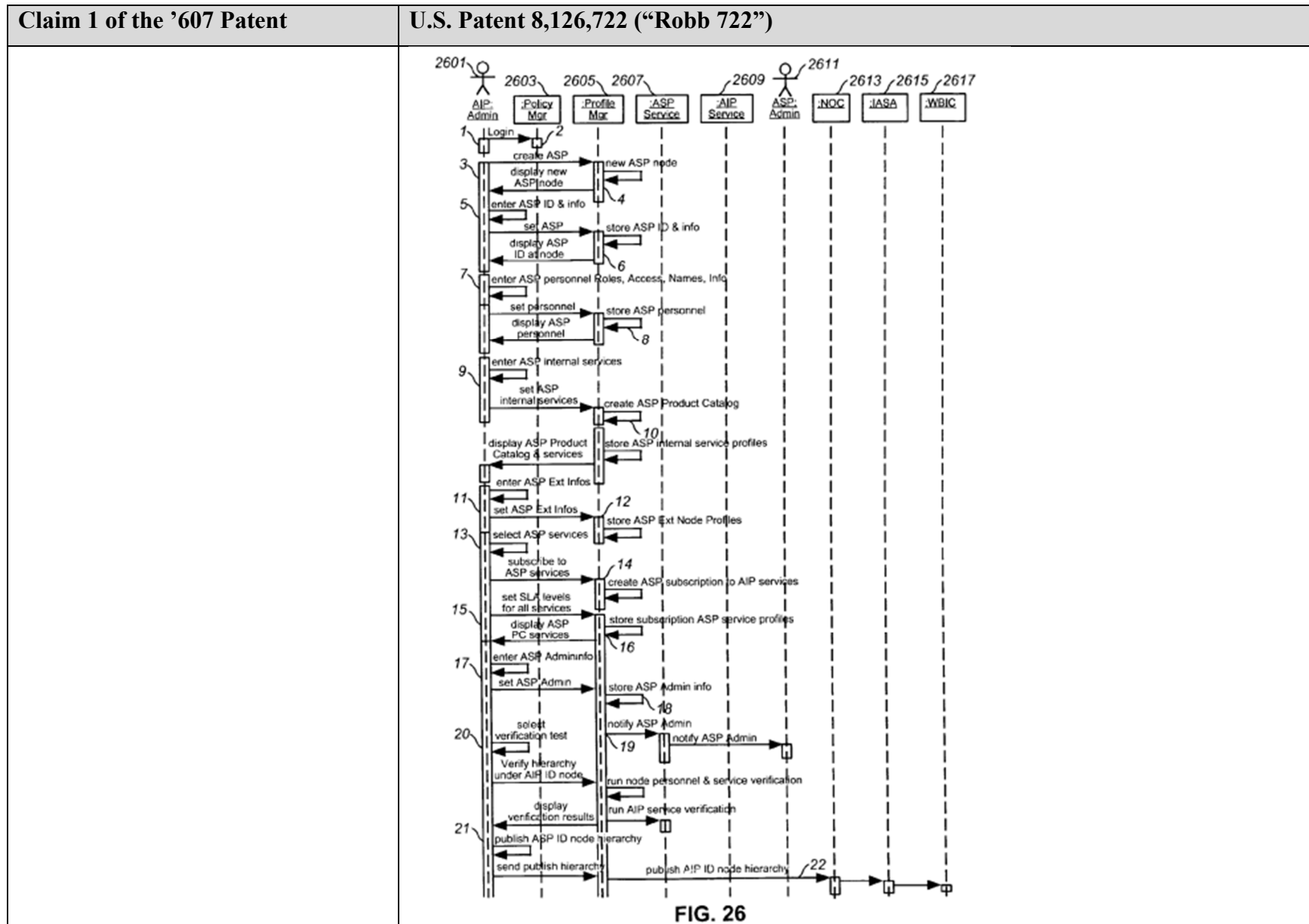
Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	customers 1805, and ISV 1807 are linked to the AIP 1801 via Extranet 1811 and Common Access 1809. As discussed, the AIP 1801 provides service registration, aggregation and brokering capabilities to other products and services of the Proprietor 1813 and hosted ASPs 1803, as well as common service management capabilities. Such services may be supplied to Proprietor Customers 1815 via Private or Extranet 1817. The AIP 1801 supports resale of any cataloged or registered service to any other service provider for resale to any customer. AIP 1801 is linked to IASA 1819 via Intranet 1821, which also links AIP 1801 to Proprietor 1813. IASA 1819 in turn is linked to Proprietor Enterprise Legacy system 1826 via Intranet 1823. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 30:7-17: • When a new ASP 1813 is moved onto the AIP 1801, their services are registered into a service directory or catalog for resale to other ASPs 1803 and their customers 1805. This allows any ASP 1803, 1813 to leverage any service that is available for resale by customizing branding, billing plans, SLAs (etc) and presentation via an AIP support infrastructure to the selling ASP's customer specific portals. If the ASP 1803 resells a registered or cataloged service, then the revenue is shared (based upon the reseller's agreement) among the original service provider (GDP, ASP or ISV) 1813, the AIP 1801, and the selling ASP 1803. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 18:

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	The diagram illustrates a network architecture with several interconnected components. At the top left, an 'ASP' (1803) is connected to an 'Extranet' (1811). To the left of the Extranet is an 'ASP Customer' (1805). Below the Extranet is an 'ISV' (1807). To the right of the Extranet is a 'Common Access' block (1809), which is connected to an 'AIP' (1801). Below the AIP is another 'Intranet' (1821). To the right of the AIP is an 'Intranet' (1831) containing 'SIP' (1827) and 'WBIC' (1825) components. Below this Intranet is an 'IASA (NGOSS)' block (1819), which is connected to another 'Intranet' (1823) and an 'Enterprise Legacy BSS/OSS' block (1826). At the bottom left, an 'ASP Customer' (1815) is connected to a 'Private or Extranet' (1817), which is connected to an 'ASP' (1813). The AIP (1801) is also connected to the Private or Extranet (1817) via the Intranet (1821). FIG. 18 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:31-52:</i> FIGS. 25-31 are event diagrams illustrating exemplary AIP operational activities. FIG. 25 is an event diagram showing the creation of an AIP. In this scenario, the agents or elements involved in the process are the Proprietor Administrator 2501, Policy Manager 2502, Profile Manager 2503, AIP Service 2505, ASP 2507, NOC 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. In step 1, the company or Proprietor Administrator 2501 logs in and is validated by the Policy Manager 2502. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 2, invokes the "create AIP" function.

Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Profile Manager 2503 returns the “create AIP” template, whereby exemplary default services and associated parameters are specified. Next, in step 3, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 fills in the template with the new AIP ID and the AIP NODE. Profile Manager 2503 stores the new AIP profile, per step 4. In step 5, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 sets up the company personnel, who will be able to manage the new AIP node. In step 6, the Profile Manger 2503 stores the personnel information in the AIP profile. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 7, then adds the company internal services to the AIP that the AIP (and its ASPs) can access. Profile Manager 2503 creates an AIP product catalog and stores the services in the product catalog (step 8). <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 32:53-33:10: • In step 9, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then enters external interface definitions and information associated with external AIP nodes (i.e., components not maintained by the proprietor). Next, Profile Manager 2503, as in step 10, stores the external interface definitions in the AIP's external node profiles, which enumerate service parameters and preferences corresponding to the particular AIP component. In step 11, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 adds external ASP/ISV services to the AIP. The Proprietor Administrator 2501 selects an external ASP, subscribes to its services, and the ASP 2505 creates the subscription. The Profile Manager 2503, per step 12, enters the subscription to the external services and adds the subscriptions to the AIP product catalog. In step 13, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then runs a sequence of verification tests to prove that the AIP is fully functional. In step 14, Profile Manager 2503 verifies the hierarchy under the AIP Node profile and displays the verification results. In step 15, Profile Manager 2503 publishes the AIP node Hierarchy to the Network Operations Center (NOC) 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 16, may optionally create a company ASP. Because of the five layer AIP business model, having a Proprietor ASP through which the Proprietor can directly offer its services, is desirable. Next, Profile Manager 2503 copies the AIP hierarchy into the Proprietor ASP node, per step 17.



Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 33:11-38: FIG. 26 is an event diagram showing the addition of an ASP to an AIP. The involved agents are AIP Administrator 2601, Policy Manager 2603, Profile Manager 2605, ASP Service 2607, AIP Service 2609, ASP Administrator 2611, NOC 2613, IASA 2615, and WBIC 2617. In step 1, the AIP Administrator 2601 logs in, which is validated by the Policy Manager 2603 (step 2). In step 3, the AIP Administrator 2601 invokes the “new ASP” profile. In turn, the Profile Manager 2605 displays a “new ASP” template, per step 4. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 5, enters the new ASP ID into the template. In step 6, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the ASP ID in a new ASP profile, which is displayed at the node. The AIP Administrator 2601 then enters the AIP personnel who will be managing the new ASP, per step 7. This includes personnel, roles, names, access, and related information. In step 8, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the personnel information in the ASP profile. In step 9, the AIP Administrator 2601 enters and sets the ASP internal services; these are the services that the ASP offers. In step 10, the Profile Manager 2605 creates a product catalog for the ASP and enters the services into the ASP product catalog. The Profile Manager 2605 the ASP internal service profiles and displays the ASPs product catalog and services. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 11, enters the information on external interfaces and sets the interfaces. In step 12, the Profile Manager 2605 enters the external interfaces into the ASP's external node profiles. Next, in step 13, the AIP Administrator 2601 selects the AIP services the ASP will use and/or resell. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 26:



Claim 1 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

2. Claim 2.

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving, from the network provider system, a selection of one or more services from the plurality of the application services provider systems;	Robb 722 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving, from the network provider system, a selection of one or more services from the plurality of the application services provider systems. <i>See</i>, Claim 1 above. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 35:44-36:2: 1. A system for automatically providing application services, the system comprising: - a plurality of application service provider systems providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; and - a common services environment including hardware and software configured to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, and said common services environment further including management systems to provide integrated application, back-office, and management services to said application service provider systems for use in managing and supporting access by said end user

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	devices to said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems; wherein said common services environment is supported with common environment storage of application service provider and common environment data including product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products; wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 37:11-38:23: 5. A method of automatically providing application infrastructure services, comprising: providing an application infrastructure platform including an application service provider environment including multiple application service provider hardware and software systems for providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; providing a common services environment including hardware and software for interacting with said application service provider hardware and software systems to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, wherein independent operators operating said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment; and operating said common services environment to interact with and support said operation of said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment by said independent operators and supplying applications and integrated operating and management services used by said application service providers in delivering said application services to said customer entities for use in said devices,

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	wherein said common services environment is supported with common services environment storage of application service provider data and common services environment data; wherein said common environment data includes product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products; wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 3:13-28:</i> • These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 3:40-50:</i> • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, a communication system for providing services and content is disclosed. The system includes a platform that is configured to present a catalog of services including application level services common to a plurality of providers that offer the common services to a plurality of users corresponding to the plurality of providers, wherein one of the plurality of the providers provides a specific service. Also, the platform is

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	configured to integrate the specific service and to selectively present the specific service associated with the one provider to another one of the plurality of providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 8:51-9:2: • As evident from the above discussion, the AIP 114 creates a unique extension of an evolutionary trend in the business use of the Internet, by combining application services in form of a product catalog. Initially, access to the Internet was provided through Internet Service Providers (ISP). The ISPs provide dial-up access, email, and general access to the Internet. These ISPs also provide web hosting services so that custom web sites could be developed and accessed. As a result, corporations have employed ISPs to provide Internet access and have developed their own internal web sites, some of which were “Internet facing” and others “employee facing.” Through the Internet facing sites the corporations offer corporate information, goods, and services. Through the employee facing sites, they provide employees with a variety of self-service packages, access to human resources data, benefits data, and information on stock purchase and sales. These employee-facing sites were often not accessible from the public Internet, which limited employee access to personnel using computers in the corporate Internet. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 10:59-11:5: • The Application Services container 109 provides common services for the end-user applications, such as Profile Management (xPM), Transaction Management, product

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	cataloging, Application Management, Personalization, and Policy management. A product catalog includes the services offered by an ASP; thus, when the sum of ASP products are aggregated, the result is an aggregate product catalog. Profile Management supports the creating, editing, and deleting of customer profile information (e.g., customer, group, enterprise, and device information). Distributed transaction management allows applications to perform reliable transactions on AIP data stores. The personalization engine provides customized dynamic content based on predefined inference rules and customer usage habits. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

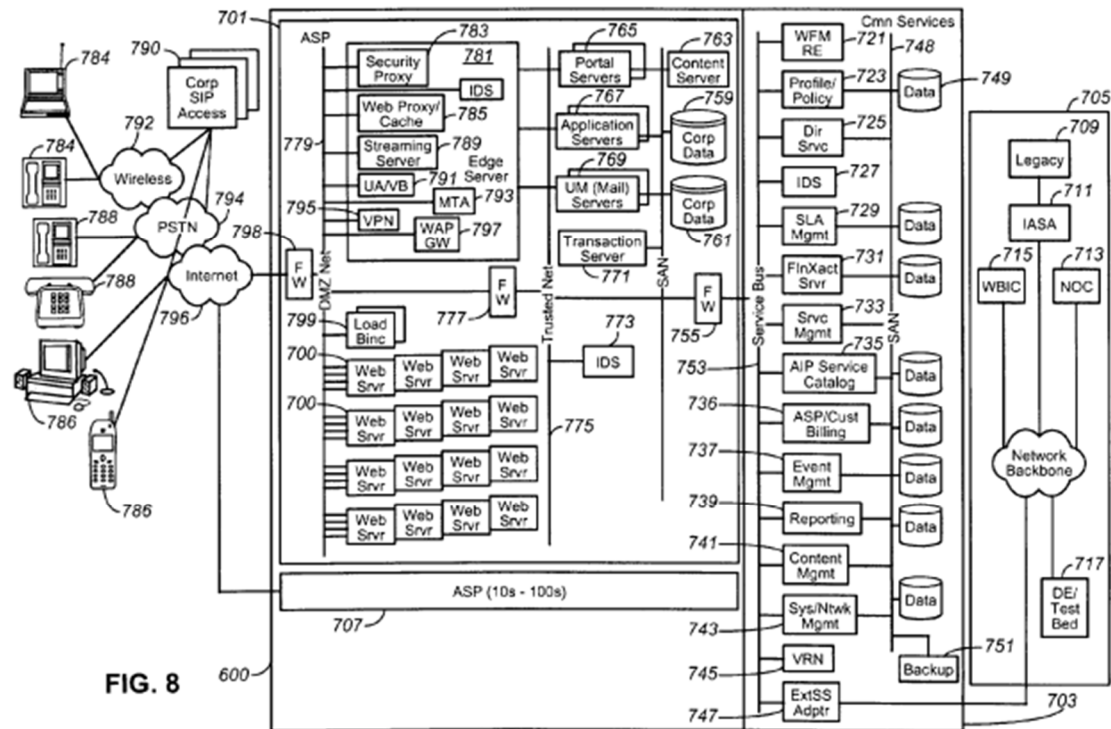
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:20-30:</i> • The common services environment includes a SIP system 541, an ASP and Customer billing system 543, a Service Management system 545, a Product Catalog 547, an Enrollment and Subscription Management system 549, and an XPM and Policy Management system 551. The ASPs which are included in the XSP environment include co-located ASPs 523 and hosted ASPs 524, as well as ISVs 527. An external one or more ASP/ISVs 525 is connected to the message bus 519, and may serve to make development, staging and test bed produced applications, and software available to the AIP for inclusion in its available services. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:55-67:</i> • As seen in FIG. 6A, the AIP 517 may support multiple ASP/ISVs per site. The AIP 517 also provides localized ASP customer care needed for web based enrollment of new customers, setting up of service packages, subscription support, localized event

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	collection, billing, reporting, and localized customer support. Local Workflow Management and Rules Engines coordinate development of needed products to accomplish these tasks. All of these activities are integrated onto a common message bus (EAI/MOM). External ASP/ISV services may be integrated along with local ASP/ISV services into a common product catalog that may be used by new ASPs to select their services for customization and resale to customers. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i> FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 19:4-12:</i>

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• In the common services environment 703 are shown the WFM/RM systems 721, the Profile and Policy Management systems 723, Directory Services 725, Intrusion Detection System (IDS) 727, SLA Management 729, the Financial Exact Server 731, Services Management 733, the AIP service catalog 735, ASP/Customer billing 736, Event Management 737, Reporting 739, Content Management 741, System and Network Management 743, VPN 745, and External Services Adapter 747. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 20:56-21:3</i> • The Products include Corporate (B2E) web Portal “white box” (i.e., a generic or non-branded construct) customizable application and content management. Also SIP communications integration is provided for Customer Premise Equipment at customer sites and network SIP Servers needed to route and gateway calls to and from a PSTN. Unified Messaging products include SIP based voice mail, email, page, fax, and personal and corporate address books out of a common web accessible mailbox and network message store. Directory Services of national Telephony and Corporate Directories are supported. The products also include Ubiquitous access and voice portal front end to UM, Personal Portal with local content services and personal linkages, and initial B2B Portal with aggregate AIP/ASP/ISV product catalog for reselling services. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 8:</i>

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent

U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:23-32:

- FIG. 16 shows an AIP Services Model, according to an embodiment of the present invention. While the customer ASPs may select from among numerous services in the AIP product catalog, the core services support the optional services and are included in the basic services offered to the ASPs. As shown, an AIP 1601 utilizes a Service Bus 1603 to provide these core services, which are delivered to the ASP 1604 Trusted Net 1602. The AIP is supported by DE/TB 1606, WBIC 1608, NOC 1610, and IASA 16012, via Intranet 1614 and a carrier network 1616.

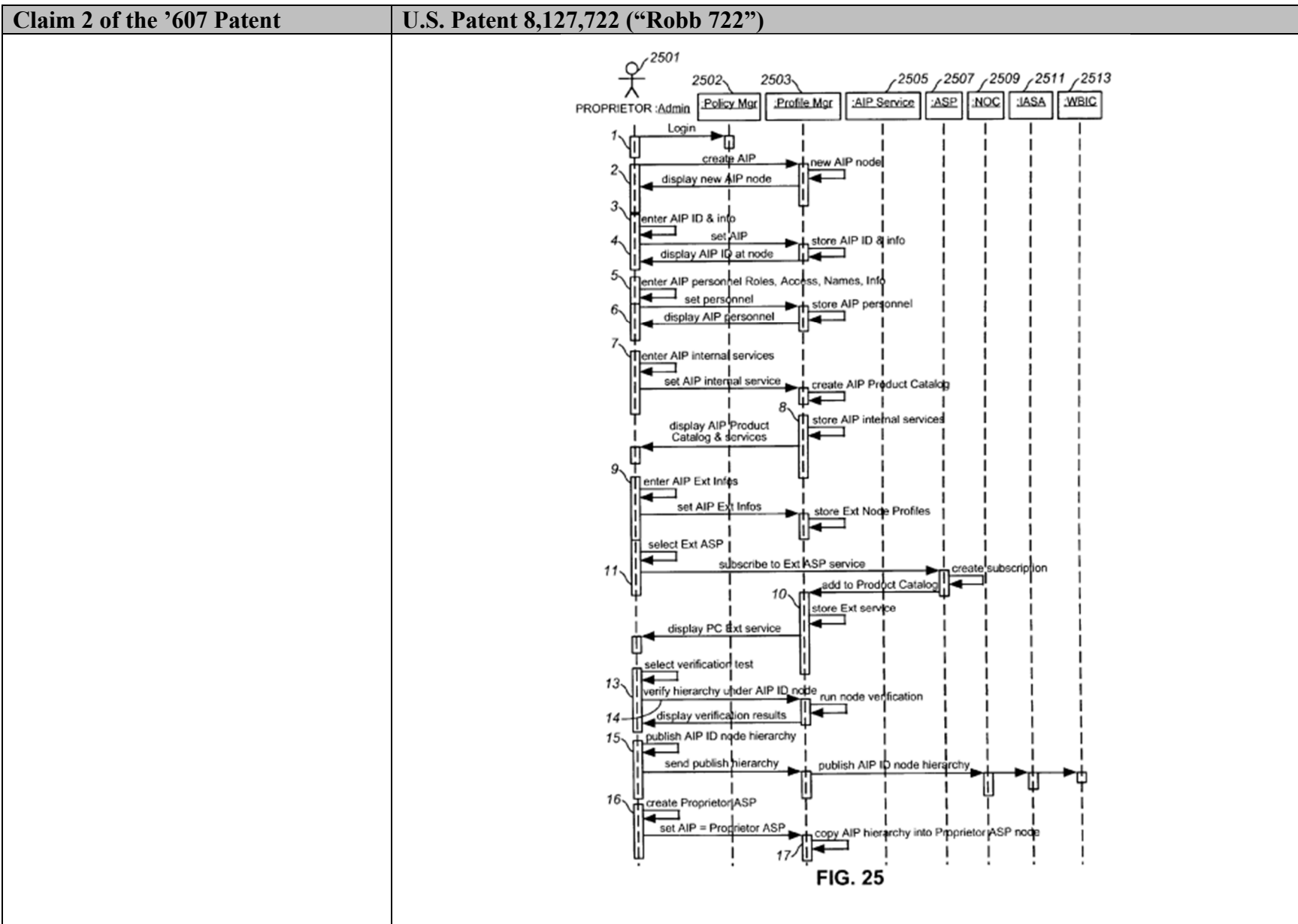
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:33-43: • The core service elements include MOM 1605, WFM 1607, RE 1609, EAI 1611, Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631. Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager (xPM) 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631 are controlled by Service Management 1633. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:44-61: • The AIP Service Catalog 1619 aggregates applications and services from multiple sources into bundles that may be subscribed to by their ASPs and delivered to the ASP's customers. The aggregate product catalog enables service providers to leverage more customers by wholesaling or leasing to other service providers than they can address on their own. The Profile Manager 1613 provides generic user, service, device, and security profiles populated to customer hierarchies, service packages, device characteristics, and security characteristics. These profiles may be stored in an LDAP directory and may be populated by using a Meta Directory and Join Engine to pull in corporate data. The Policy Manager 1617 provides rules for managing access control, quality of service delivery based on SLA, service/device dependencies, and presence management. Policy Management is often combined with profile management that is provided by the Profile Manger 1613. Service Management 1633 controls many aspects of service creation, usage and reporting. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 28:4-16: • The AIP 1601 has a service catalog 1619 that aggregates internal and external services (and rate/revenue sharing plans) that can be resold by any ASP within its domain. Billing 1621 supports collection of billable events, aggregating, rating, taxing and invoice line item preparation for the ASP to bill their customers. Reporting 1627 supports revenue, usage, statistics and problem summarization and detail reports for ASPs, their customer and external service providers (e.g., ISVs).

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	Content Management 1629 builds the content that the ASP content servers use. SLA Management 1631 uses application/system/network events to determine service availability and delivery compliance. SLA Management 1631 feeds automatic bill corrections upon exception. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 16: FIG. 16 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 29:48-63: Referring to FIG. 18, AIP 1801, in an exemplary embodiment, represents the entire logical AIP, which may exist in distributed physical locations. ASP 1803, ASP customers 1805, and ISV 1807 are linked to the AIP 1801 via Extranet 1811 and

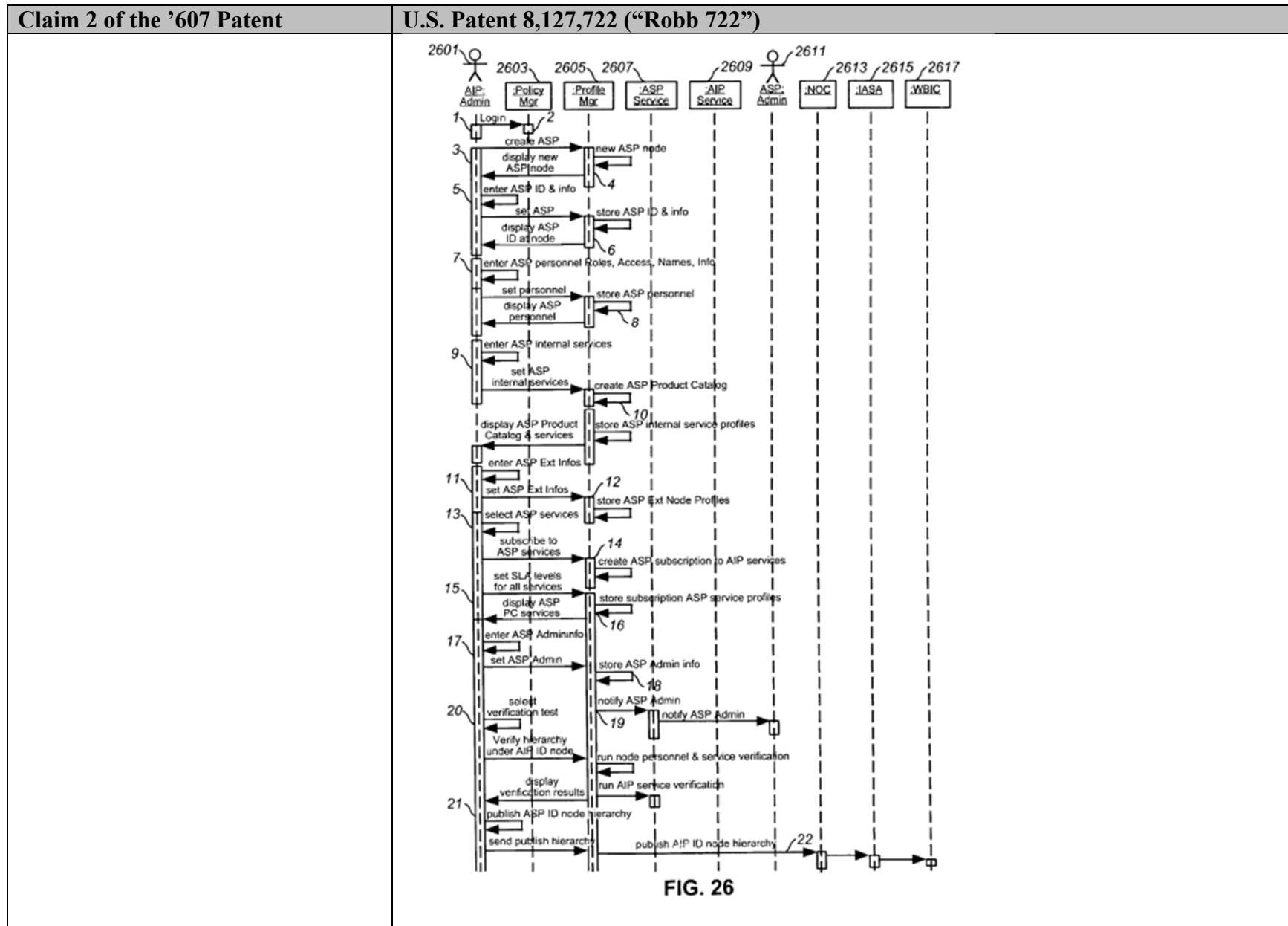
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Common Access 1809. As discussed, the AIP 1801 provides service registration, aggregation and brokering capabilities to other products and services of the Proprietor 1813 and hosted ASPs 1803, as well as common service management capabilities. Such services may be supplied to Proprietor Customers 1815 via Private or Extranet 1817. The AIP 1801 supports resale of any cataloged or registered service to any other service provider for resale to any customer. AIP 1801 is linked to IASA 1819 via Intranet 1821, which also links AIP 1801 to Proprietor 1813. IASA 1819 in turn is linked to Proprietor Enterprise Legacy system 1826 via Intranet 1823. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 30:7-17: • When a new ASP 1813 is moved onto the AIP 1801, their services are registered into a service directory or catalog for resale to other ASPs 1803 and their customers 1805. This allows any ASP 1803, 1813 to leverage any service that is available for resale by customizing branding, billing plans, SLAs (etc) and presentation via an AIP support infrastructure to the selling ASP's customer specific portals. If the ASP 1803 resells a registered or cataloged service, then the revenue is shared (based upon the reseller's agreement) among the original service provider (GDP, ASP or ISV) 1813, the AIP 1801, and the selling ASP 1803. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 18:

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	The diagram illustrates a network architecture with several interconnected components. At the top left, an ASP (1803) is connected to an Extranet (1811). To the left of the Extranet is an ASP Customer (1805). Below the Extranet is an ISV (1807). To the right of the Extranet is a Common Access (1809) block, which is connected to an AIP (1801). Below the AIP is another Intranet (1821). At the bottom left, an ASP Customer (1815) is connected to a Private or Extranet (1817), which is then connected to an ASP (1813). The AIP (1801) is also connected to an Intranet (1819). This Intranet (1819) is connected to an IASA (NGOSS) (1819) block. To the right of the IASA is another Intranet (1823), which is connected to an Enterprise Legacy BSS/OSS (1826). Above the IASA (1819) are two blocks, SIP (1827) and WBIC (1825), connected to an Intranet (1831). The diagram is labeled FIG. 18. FIG. 18 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:31-52:</i> FIGS. 25-31 are event diagrams illustrating exemplary AIP operational activities. FIG. 25 is an event diagram showing the creation of an AIP. In this scenario, the agents or elements involved in the process are the Proprietor Administrator 2501, Policy Manager 2502, Profile Manager 2503, AIP Service 2505, ASP 2507, NOC 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. In step 1, the company or Proprietor Administrator 2501 logs in and is validated by the Policy Manager 2502. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 2, invokes the "create AIP" function. Profile Manager 2503 returns the "create AIP" template, whereby exemplary default

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	services and associated parameters are specified. Next, in step 3, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 fills in the template with the new AIP ID and the AIP NODE. Profile Manager 2503 stores the new AIP profile, per step 4. In step 5, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 sets up the company personnel, who will be able to manage the new AIP node. In step 6, the Profile Manger 2503 stores the personnel information in the AIP profile. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 7, then adds the company internal services to the AIP that the AIP (and its ASPs) can access. Profile Manager 2503 creates an AIP product catalog and stores the services in the product catalog (step 8). <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 32:53-33:10: • In step 9, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then enters external interface definitions and information associated with external AIP nodes (i.e., components not maintained by the proprietor). Next, Profile Manager 2503, as in step 10, stores the external interface definitions in the AIP's external node profiles, which enumerate service parameters and preferences corresponding to the particular AIP component. In step 11, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 adds external ASP/ISV services to the AIP. The Proprietor Administrator 2501 selects an external ASP, subscribes to its services, and the ASP 2505 creates the subscription. The Profile Manager 2503, per step 12, enters the subscription to the external services and adds the subscriptions to the AIP product catalog. In step 13, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then runs a sequence of verification tests to prove that the AIP is fully functional. In step 14, Profile Manager 2503 verifies the hierarchy under the AIP Node profile and displays the verification results. In step 15, Profile Manager 2503 publishes the AIP node Hierarchy to the Network Operations Center (NOC) 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 16, may optionally create a company ASP. Because of the five layer AIP business model, having a Proprietor ASP through which the Proprietor can directly offer its services, is desirable. Next, Profile Manager 2503 copies the AIP hierarchy into the Proprietor ASP node, per step 17. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 25:



Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 33:11-38: FIG. 26 is an event diagram showing the addition of an ASP to an AIP. The involved agents are AIP Administrator 2601, Policy Manager 2603, Profile Manager 2605, ASP Service 2607, AIP Service 2609, ASP Administrator 2611, NOC 2613, IASA 2615, and WBIC 2617. In step 1, the AIP Administrator 2601 logs in, which is validated by the Policy Manager 2603 (step 2). In step 3, the AIP Administrator 2601 invokes the “new ASP” profile. In turn, the Profile Manager 2605 displays a “new ASP” template, per step 4. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 5, enters the new ASP ID into the template. In step 6, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the ASP ID in a new ASP profile, which is displayed at the node. The AIP Administrator 2601 then enters the AIP personnel who will be managing the new ASP, per step 7. This includes personnel, roles, names, access, and related information. In step 8, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the personnel information in the ASP profile. In step 9, the AIP Administrator 2601 enters and sets the ASP internal services; these are the services that the ASP offers. In step 10, the Profile Manager 2605 creates a product catalog for the ASP and enters the services into the ASP product catalog. The Profile Manager 2605 the ASP internal service profiles and displays the ASPs product catalog and services. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 11, enters the information on external interfaces and sets the interfaces. In step 12, the Profile Manager 2605 enters the external interfaces into the ASP's external node profiles. Next, in step 13, the AIP Administrator 2601 selects the AIP services the ASP will use and/or resell. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 26:



Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[a] and publishing the selection of the one or more services in a services catalog, wherein the services catalog is accessible by one or more subscribers of the network provider system.	Robb 722 discloses publishing the selection of the one or more services in a services catalog, wherein the services catalog is accessible by one or more subscribers of the network provider system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 35:44-36:2: 1. A system for automatically providing application services, the system comprising: - a plurality of application service provider systems providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; and - a common services environment including hardware and software configured to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, and said common services environment further including management systems to provide integrated application, back-office, and management services to said application service provider systems for use in managing and supporting access by said end user devices to said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems; - wherein said common services environment is supported with common environment storage of application service provider and common environment data including product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products;

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 37:11-38:23: 5. A method of automatically providing application infrastructure services, comprising: providing an application infrastructure platform including an application service provider environment including multiple application service provider hardware and software systems for providing application services to customer entities for use in end user devices; providing a common services environment including hardware and software for interacting with said application service provider hardware and software systems to allow said end user devices to access and utilize said application services of said plurality of application service provider systems, wherein independent operators operating said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment; and operating said common services environment to interact with and support said operation of said application service provider systems in said application service provider environment by said independent operators and supplying applications and integrated operating and management services used by said application service providers in delivering said application services to said customer entities for use in said devices, wherein said common services environment is supported with common services environment storage of application service provider data and common services environment data; wherein said common environment data includes product catalogs for presentation and management of application service provider products; wherein said product catalogs include applications provided to said application service providers from said common services environment and additional

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	applications from said common services environment for offering to new application service providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: • These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:40-50: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, a communication system for providing services and content is disclosed. The system includes a platform that is configured to present a catalog of services including application level services common to a plurality of providers that offer the common services to a plurality of users corresponding to the plurality of providers, wherein one of the plurality of the providers provides a specific service. Also, the platform is configured to integrate the specific service and to selectively present the specific service associated with the one provider to another one of the plurality of providers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:53-62: • The AIP 114 may also aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) and its own ASPs into a “Product Catalog.” The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs 124. In other words, the AIP 114 delivers applications and services to

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	the ASPs 124, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). Furthermore, the AIP 114 provides common management services to one or more ASPs 124, thereby sharing the management costs among multiple ASPs. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 8:51-9:2: • As evident from the above discussion, the AIP 114 creates a unique extension of an evolutionary trend in the business use of the Internet, by combining application services in form of a product catalog. Initially, access to the Internet was provided through Internet Service Providers (ISP). The ISPs provide dial-up access, email, and general access to the Internet. These ISPs also provide web hosting services so that custom web sites could be developed and accessed. As a result, corporations have employed ISPs to provide Internet access and have developed their own internal web sites, some of which were “Internet facing” and others “employee facing.” Through the Internet facing sites the corporations offer corporate information, goods, and services. Through the employee facing sites, they provide employees with a variety of self-service packages, access to human resources data, benefits data, and information on stock purchase and sales. These employee-facing sites were often not accessible from the public Internet, which limited employee access to personnel using computers in the corporate Internet. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 10:59-11:5: • The Application Services container 109 provides common services for the end-user applications, such as Profile Management (xPM), Transaction Management, product cataloging, Application Management, Personalization, and Policy management. A product catalog includes the services offered by an ASP; thus, when the sum of ASP products are aggregated, the result is an aggregate product catalog. Profile Management supports the creating, editing, and deleting of customer profile information (e.g., customer, group, enterprise, and device information). Distributed transaction management allows applications to perform reliable transactions on AIP data stores. The personalization engine provides customized dynamic content based on predefined inference rules and customer usage habits.

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 11:6-28: • The Applications container 111 utilizes the Application Services 109 to deliver applications to the end-users. This Applications container 111 supports eCommerce relationships, such as business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C). These relationships are supported with product catalogs for the presentation and management of products, shopping carts, order management, and order processing. Unified Messaging is also a part of the Applications container 111 and provides one common format for the transmission and storage of messages such as email, voice mail, fax, and video. The Applications container 111 also includes Content Management for acquiring and aggregating of static and dynamic content, such as news, weather, stock quotes, and syndicated feeds. Directory services are also supported by the Applications container 111; for example, corporate directories may be employed to allow the lookup of employee information based on various search criteria. The AIP, through the Applications container 111, can also support a variety of business applications; e.g., GREAT PLAINS, PEACHTREE, QUICKEN, MICROSOFT OFFICE, and QUICKBOOKS. These business applications are also examples of applications that could be made available by ASPs. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

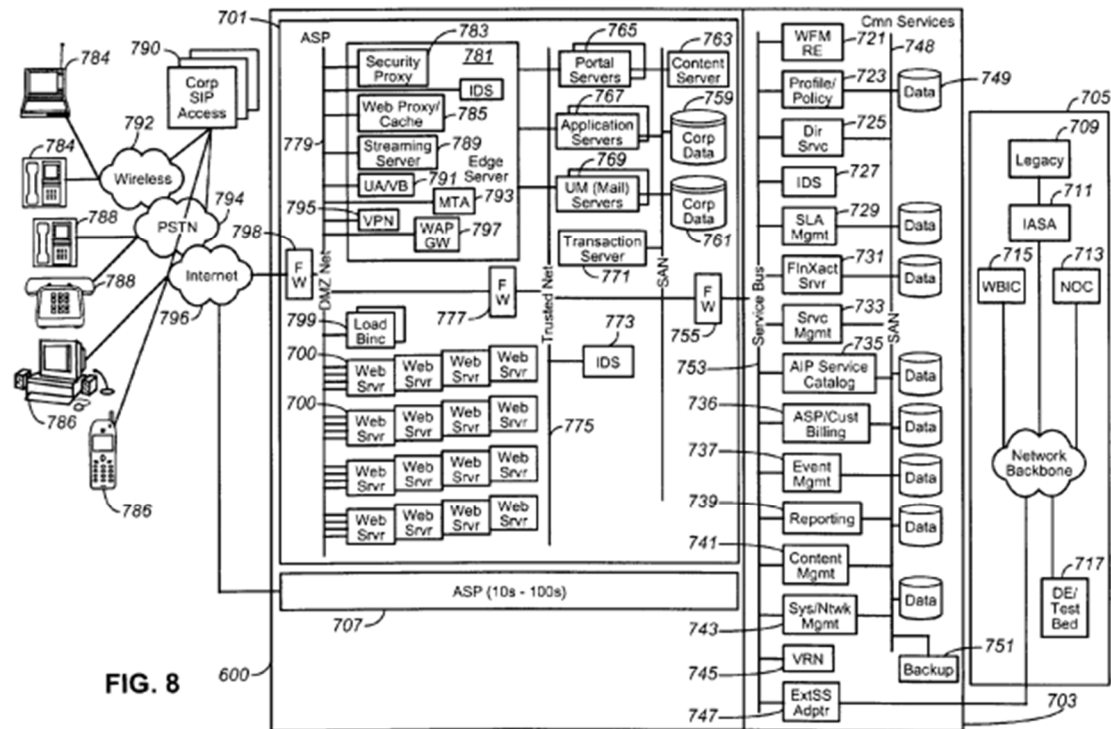
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:20-30:</i> • The common services environment includes a SIP system 541, an ASP and Customer billing system 543, a Service Management system 545, a Product Catalog 547, an Enrollment and Subscription Management system 549, and an XPM and Policy Management system 551. The ASPs which are included in the XSP environment include co-located ASPs 523 and hosted ASPs 524, as well as ISVs 527. An external one or more ASP/ISVs 525 is connected to the message bus 519, and may serve to make development, staging and test bed produced applications, and software available to the AIP for inclusion in its available services. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 17:55-67:</i> • As seen in FIG. 6A, the AIP 517 may support multiple ASP/ISVs per site. The AIP 517 also provides localized ASP customer care needed for web based enrollment of new customers, setting up of service packages, subscription support, localized event

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	collection, billing, reporting, and localized customer support. Local Workflow Management and Rules Engines coordinate development of needed products to accomplish these tasks. All of these activities are integrated onto a common message bus (EAI/MOM). External ASP/ISV services may be integrated along with local ASP/ISV services into a common product catalog that may be used by new ASPs to select their services for customization and resale to customers. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 6A:</i> FIG. 6A <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 19:4-12:</i>

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• In the common services environment 703 are shown the WFM/RM systems 721, the Profile and Policy Management systems 723, Directory Services 725, Intrusion Detection System (IDS) 727, SLA Management 729, the Financial Exact Server 731, Services Management 733, the AIP service catalog 735, ASP/Customer billing 736, Event Management 737, Reporting 739, Content Management 741, System and Network Management 743, VPN 745, and External Services Adapter 747. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 20:56-21:3 • The Products include Corporate (B2E) web Portal “white box” (i.e., a generic or non-branded construct) customizable application and content management. Also SIP communications integration is provided for Customer Premise Equipment at customer sites and network SIP Servers needed to route and gateway calls to and from a PSTN. Unified Messaging products include SIP based voice mail, email, page, fax, and personal and corporate address books out of a common web accessible mailbox and network message store. Directory Services of national Telephony and Corporate Directories are supported. The products also include Ubiquitous access and voice portal front end to UM, Personal Portal with local content services and personal linkages, and initial B2B Portal with aggregate AIP/ASP/ISV product catalog for reselling services. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 8:

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent

U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:23-32:

- FIG. 16 shows an AIP Services Model, according to an embodiment of the present invention. While the customer ASPs may select from among numerous services in the AIP product catalog, the core services support the optional services and are included in the basic services offered to the ASPs. As shown, an AIP 1601 utilizes a Service Bus 1603 to provide these core services, which are delivered to the ASP 1604 Trusted Net 1602. The AIP is supported by DE/TB 1606, WBIC 1608, NOC 1610, and IASA 16012, via Intranet 1614 and a carrier network 1616.

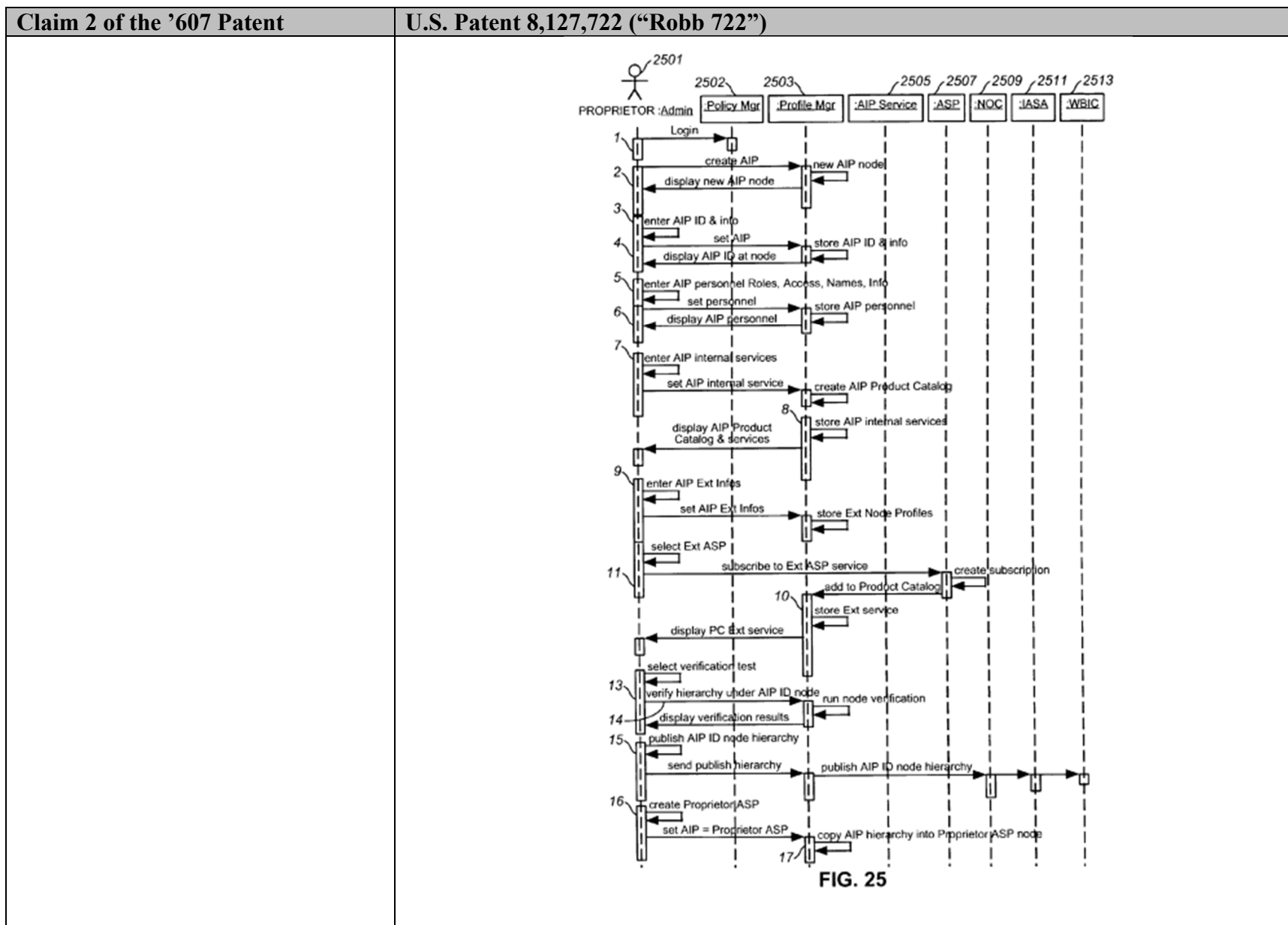
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:33-43: • The core service elements include MOM 1605, WFM 1607, RE 1609, EAI 1611, Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631. Profile Manager 1613, Join Engine 1623 and Meta Directory 1625, AIP Directory 1615, Policy Manager (xPM) 1617, AIP Service Catalog 1619, ASP Billing 1621, AIP Reporting 1627, Content Management 1629, and SLA Management 1631 are controlled by Service Management 1633. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 26:44-61: • The AIP Service Catalog 1619 aggregates applications and services from multiple sources into bundles that may be subscribed to by their ASPs and delivered to the ASP's customers. The aggregate product catalog enables service providers to leverage more customers by wholesaling or leasing to other service providers than they can address on their own. The Profile Manager 1613 provides generic user, service, device, and security profiles populated to customer hierarchies, service packages, device characteristics, and security characteristics. These profiles may be stored in an LDAP directory and may be populated by using a Meta Directory and Join Engine to pull in corporate data. The Policy Manager 1617 provides rules for managing access control, quality of service delivery based on SLA, service/device dependencies, and presence management. Policy Management is often combined with profile management that is provided by the Profile Manger 1613. Service Management 1633 controls many aspects of service creation, usage and reporting. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 28:4-16: • The AIP 1601 has a service catalog 1619 that aggregates internal and external services (and rate/revenue sharing plans) that can be resold by any ASP within its domain. Billing 1621 supports collection of billable events, aggregating, rating, taxing and invoice line item preparation for the ASP to bill their customers. Reporting 1627 supports revenue, usage, statistics and problem summarization and detail reports for ASPs, their customer and external service providers (e.g., ISVs).

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	Content Management 1629 builds the content that the ASP content servers use. SLA Management 1631 uses application/system/network events to determine service availability and delivery compliance. SLA Management 1631 feeds automatic bill corrections upon exception. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 16: FIG. 16 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 29:48-63: Referring to FIG. 18, AIP 1801, in an exemplary embodiment, represents the entire logical AIP, which may exist in distributed physical locations. ASP 1803, ASP customers 1805, and ISV 1807 are linked to the AIP 1801 via Extranet 1811 and

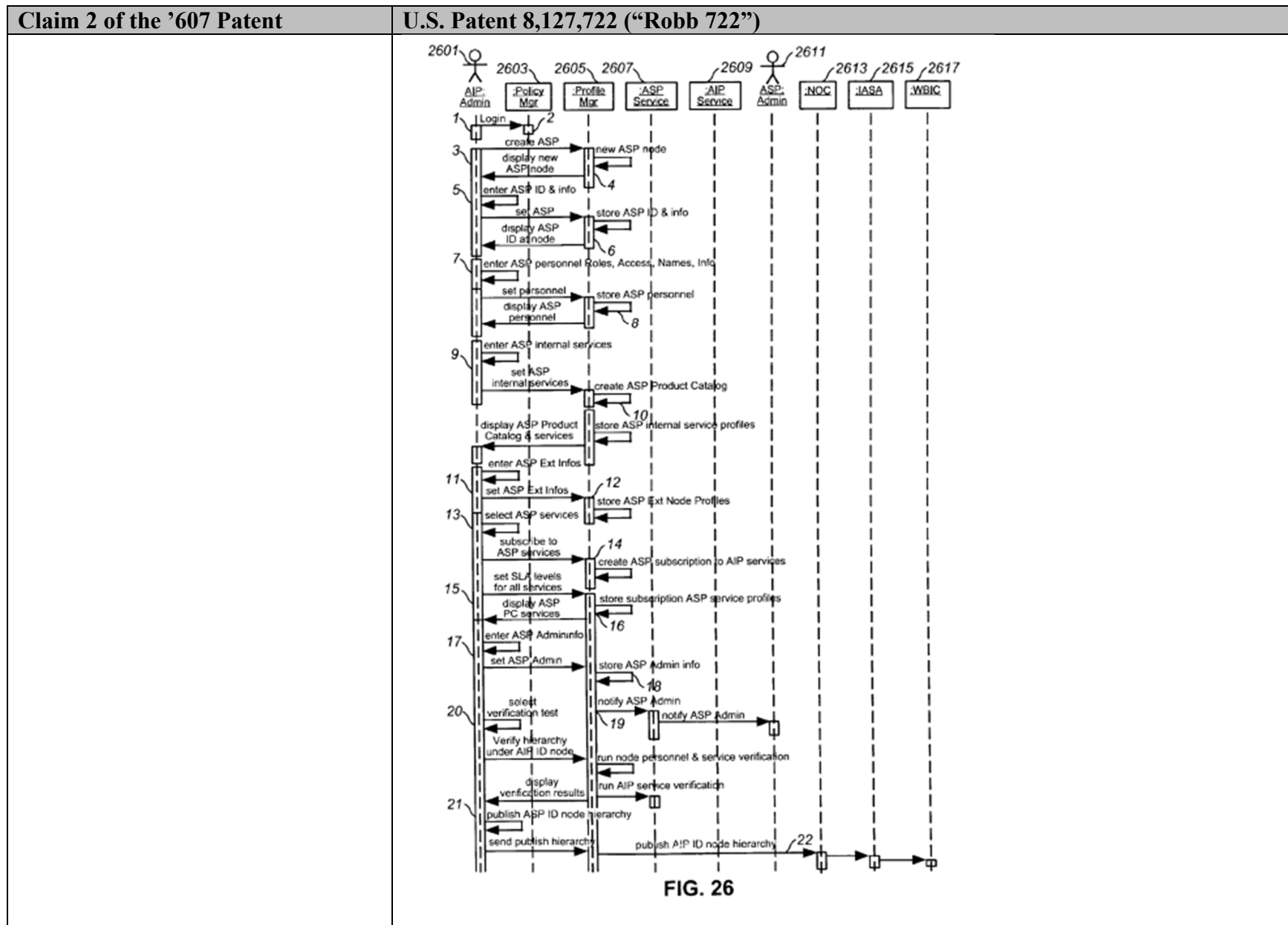
Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Common Access 1809. As discussed, the AIP 1801 provides service registration, aggregation and brokering capabilities to other products and services of the Proprietor 1813 and hosted ASPs 1803, as well as common service management capabilities. Such services may be supplied to Proprietor Customers 1815 via Private or Extranet 1817. The AIP 1801 supports resale of any cataloged or registered service to any other service provider for resale to any customer. AIP 1801 is linked to IASA 1819 via Intranet 1821, which also links AIP 1801 to Proprietor 1813. IASA 1819 in turn is linked to Proprietor Enterprise Legacy system 1826 via Intranet 1823. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 30:7-17: • When a new ASP 1813 is moved onto the AIP 1801, their services are registered into a service directory or catalog for resale to other ASPs 1803 and their customers 1805. This allows any ASP 1803, 1813 to leverage any service that is available for resale by customizing branding, billing plans, SLAs (etc) and presentation via an AIP support infrastructure to the selling ASP's customer specific portals. If the ASP 1803 resells a registered or cataloged service, then the revenue is shared (based upon the reseller's agreement) among the original service provider (GDP, ASP or ISV) 1813, the AIP 1801, and the selling ASP 1803. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 18:

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 18 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:31-52:</i> FIGS. 25-31 are event diagrams illustrating exemplary AIP operational activities. FIG. 25 is an event diagram showing the creation of an AIP. In this scenario, the agents or elements involved in the process are the Proprietor Administrator 2501, Policy Manager 2502, Profile Manager 2503, AIP Service 2505, ASP 2507, NOC 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. In step 1, the company or Proprietor Administrator 2501 logs in and is validated by the Policy Manager 2502. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 2, invokes the "create AIP" function. Profile Manager 2503 returns the "create AIP" template, whereby exemplary default

Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	services and associated parameters are specified. Next, in step 3, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 fills in the template with the new AIP ID and the AIP NODE. Profile Manager 2503 stores the new AIP profile, per step 4. In step 5, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 sets up the company personnel, who will be able to manage the new AIP node. In step 6, the Profile Manger 2503 stores the personnel information in the AIP profile. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 7, then adds the company internal services to the AIP that the AIP (and its ASPs) can access. Profile Manager 2503 creates an AIP product catalog and stores the services in the product catalog (step 8). <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 32:53-33:10:</i> • In step 9, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then enters external interface definitions and information associated with external AIP nodes (i.e., components not maintained by the proprietor). Next, Profile Manager 2503, as in step 10, stores the external interface definitions in the AIP's external node profiles, which enumerate service parameters and preferences corresponding to the particular AIP component. In step 11, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 adds external ASP/ISV services to the AIP. The Proprietor Administrator 2501 selects an external ASP, subscribes to its services, and the ASP 2505 creates the subscription. The Profile Manager 2503, per step 12, enters the subscription to the external services and adds the subscriptions to the AIP product catalog. In step 13, the Proprietor Administrator 2501 then runs a sequence of verification tests to prove that the AIP is fully functional. In step 14, Profile Manager 2503 verifies the hierarchy under the AIP Node profile and displays the verification results. In step 15, Profile Manager 2503 publishes the AIP node Hierarchy to the Network Operations Center (NOC) 2509, IASA 2511, and WBIC 2513. The Proprietor Administrator 2501, as in step 16, may optionally create a company ASP. Because of the five layer AIP business model, having a Proprietor ASP through which the Proprietor can directly offer its services, is desirable. Next, Profile Manager 2503 copies the AIP hierarchy into the Proprietor ASP node, per step 17. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 25:</i>



Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 33:11-38: FIG. 26 is an event diagram showing the addition of an ASP to an AIP. The involved agents are AIP Administrator 2601, Policy Manager 2603, Profile Manager 2605, ASP Service 2607, AIP Service 2609, ASP Administrator 2611, NOC 2613, IASA 2615, and WBIC 2617. In step 1, the AIP Administrator 2601 logs in, which is validated by the Policy Manager 2603 (step 2). In step 3, the AIP Administrator 2601 invokes the “new ASP” profile. In turn, the Profile Manager 2605 displays a “new ASP” template, per step 4. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 5, enters the new ASP ID into the template. In step 6, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the ASP ID in a new ASP profile, which is displayed at the node. The AIP Administrator 2601 then enters the AIP personnel who will be managing the new ASP, per step 7. This includes personnel, roles, names, access, and related information. In step 8, the Profile Manager 2605 stores the personnel information in the ASP profile. In step 9, the AIP Administrator 2601 enters and sets the ASP internal services; these are the services that the ASP offers. In step 10, the Profile Manager 2605 creates a product catalog for the ASP and enters the services into the ASP product catalog. The Profile Manager 2605 the ASP internal service profiles and displays the ASPs product catalog and services. The AIP Administrator 2601, as in step 11, enters the information on external interfaces and sets the interfaces. In step 12, the Profile Manager 2605 enters the external interfaces into the ASP's external node profiles. Next, in step 13, the AIP Administrator 2601 selects the AIP services the ASP will use and/or resell. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 26:



Claim 2 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,127,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

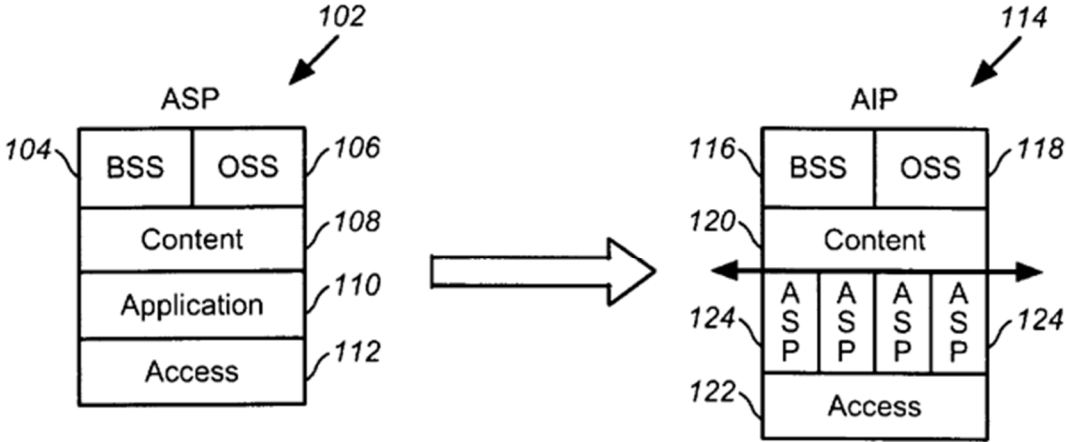
3. Claim 3.

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving a request for associating at least one service from the plurality of application service provider systems with a telephone number of a subscriber;	Robb 722 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving a request for associating at least one service from the plurality of application service provider systems with a telephone number of a subscriber. <i>See</i> , Claim 1 above. <i>See, e.g.</i> , Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.</i> , Robb 722 at 3:13-28:

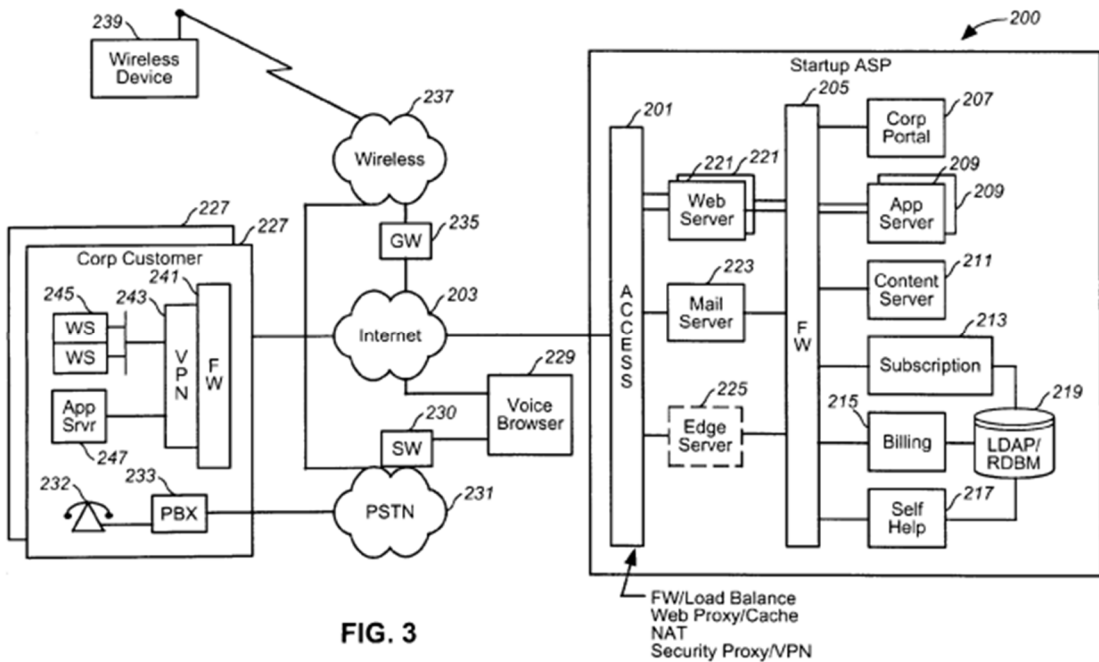
Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 3:51-61:</i> • In one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment including multiple ASP systems which provide application services to customer entities for use in end user devices. In interactive conjunction with this ASP environment, there is a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems. The ASP systems are provided with applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to the customer entities for use in end user devices. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 3:62-4:8:</i> • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment with multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment providing applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. The ASPs are connected by a service bus to the common services environment and are connected by a ubiquitous access system to a data network system and to the customer entities. The common services

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	environment includes a profile management system, an enrollment and subscription system, a billing system, workflow management and rules engine systems, and a customer rules management (CRM) system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:21-35 • In yet another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach is disclosed that relates to an application infrastructure platform (AIP) associated with an interactive development and test bed environment for conducting product and service development. The AIP includes an ASP environment that has multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment that includes hardware and software and provides applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. In this combination the hardware and software that is provided to the ASPs includes hardware and software from the development and test bed environment that has been incorporated into the common services environment, and is available for use by both the ASPs and development environment. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:24-38: • FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer),

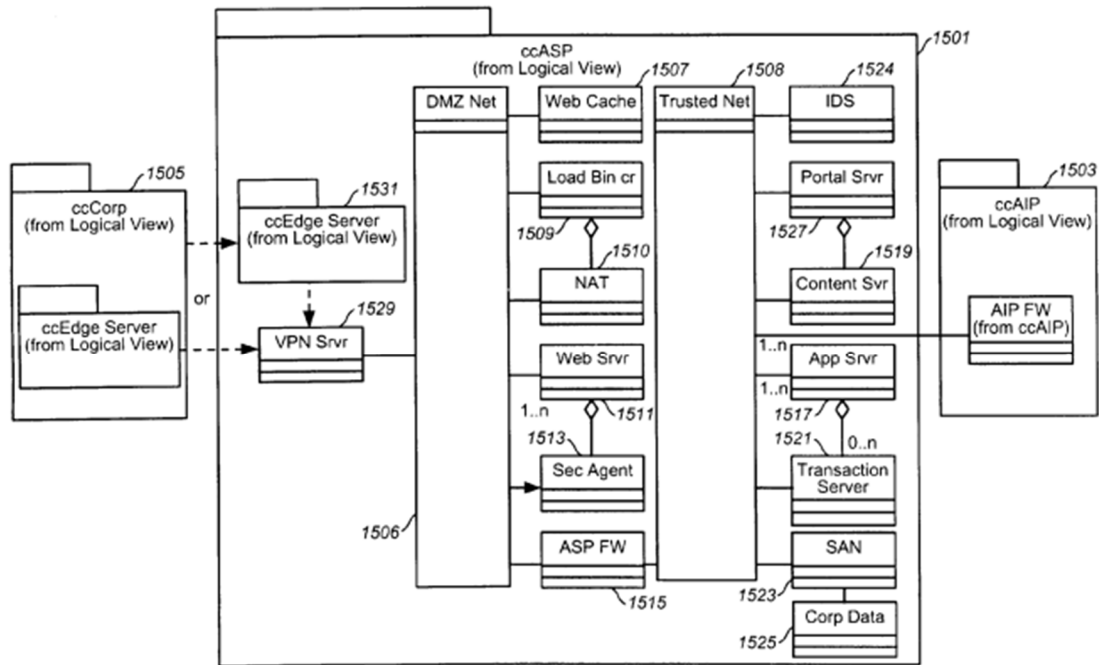
Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:39-52: • An ASP 102 may customize and lease its own (or AIP-subscribed-to) applications and services to one or more of its customers. The ASP's customers are typically corporate entities, but may also include individual consumers. These corporate entities include mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). In addition, the ASP 102 leases corporate portals to corporate customers. The corporate portal is customized by the ASP 102 to appear as the customer's corporate portal. The corporate customer rents their applications and services from the ASP 102 for consumption by their employees. The ASP 102 also may rent eCommerce applications to corporate customers to establish their own eCommerce site. Further, the ASP 102 may be its own eCommerce site to either Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Consumer (B2C) users. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	• The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 1:</i>  FIG. 1

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 14:7-8: - FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a start-up ASP configuration. As seen, the ASP 200 is connected by an Access System 201 (i.e., access network) to the Internet 203. The Access System 201 performs numerous functions, including firewalling, load balancing, web proxying, caching, network address translation (NAT), security proxying, and virtual private networking. Load balancing distributes the web page requests from the public Internet across the web servers, in part, to enhance response time for the end user. A firewall 205 resides in front of a Corporate Portal 207, Application Servers 209, Content Server 211, Subscription system 213, Billing system 215, and Self Help system 217. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 15:26-41: - Similar to the ASP 200 of FIG. 3, the ASP 305 provides a Corporate Portal system 325, one or more Application Servers 327, and a Content Server 329, which are behind a firewall 331. On the other side of the firewall 331, one or more Web Servers 333, a Mail Server 335, and a Directory Service system 337 are situated. The AIP 300 is linked to the Internet 339 via a Ubiquitous Access system 341. As mentioned previously, the Ubiquitous Access System 341 performs multiple functions including firewall, load balancer, web proxy/cache, NAT, Security Proxy and virtual private networking. A web cache holds in physical memory on a least frequently used basis the web pages most recently displayed to end users to avoid slow retrieval from disk. A security proxy implements the AIP security policies, and maintains copies of the security profiles, so that it can rapidly assess UserID/password combinations and grant access to authorized users. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 3:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 3 Startup ASP 200 ACCESS FW/Load Balance Web Proxy/Cache NAT Security Proxy/VPN <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:63-26:12:</i> FIG. 15 is a logical diagram showing an exemplary ASP providing AIP services to a customer site. An ASP 1501 has a VPN Server 1529, Edge Server 1531, and the DMZ network 1506 (whether incorporated within the ASP or supported through an Edge Server), serving as a front end to the customer site 1505. The DMZ network 1506 provides a firewall protected LAN segment to which various ISP components are connected, including a Web Cache 1507, a Load Balancer 1509, a NAT 1510, a Web Server 1511, a Security Agent 1513, and an ASP Firewall 1515. The Web Server 1511 includes a security agent 1513 that sends initial unauthorized access to the Security Server for authentication. Initial access authorization might require accessing the policy manager (part of the AIP). The Applications are protected by

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	an ASP firewall 1515 between the DMZ 1506 and Trusted Net 1508 LAN segments, thus imposing at least two firewalls before reaching the applications and application content/data. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 26:13-22: • The ASP backend includes an IDS 1524, a Portal Server 1527, and an Application Server Environment 1517 (e.g., ASP/JSP and Servlet/EJB containers and service beans). Dynamic pages are generated from function selections at the web server and are passed on to the ASP/JSP for page generation. Content may come from Portal links to Content Servers 1519 or Application links to data. Transaction Servers 1521 support applications that require transaction operations on data. Data 1525 is stored on securely Storage Area Network 1523 partitions by the corporation. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 15:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 15 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
[a] associating the telephone number with the at least one service;	Robb 722 discloses associating the telephone number with the at least one service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: - These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:51-61: - In one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment including multiple ASP systems which provide application services to customer entities for use in end user devices. In interactive conjunction with this ASP environment, there is a common services environment including hardware and software and

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	management systems. The ASP systems are provided with applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to the customer entities for use in end user devices. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:62-4:8: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment with multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment providing applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. The ASPs are connected by a service bus to the common services environment and are connected by a ubiquitous access system to a data network system and to the customer entities. The common services environment includes a profile management system, an enrollment and subscription system, a billing system, workflow management and rules engine systems, and a customer rules management (CRM) system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:21-35 • In yet another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach is disclosed that relates to an application infrastructure platform (AIP) associated with an interactive development and test bed environment for conducting product and service development. The AIP includes an ASP environment that has multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment that includes hardware and software and provides applications and

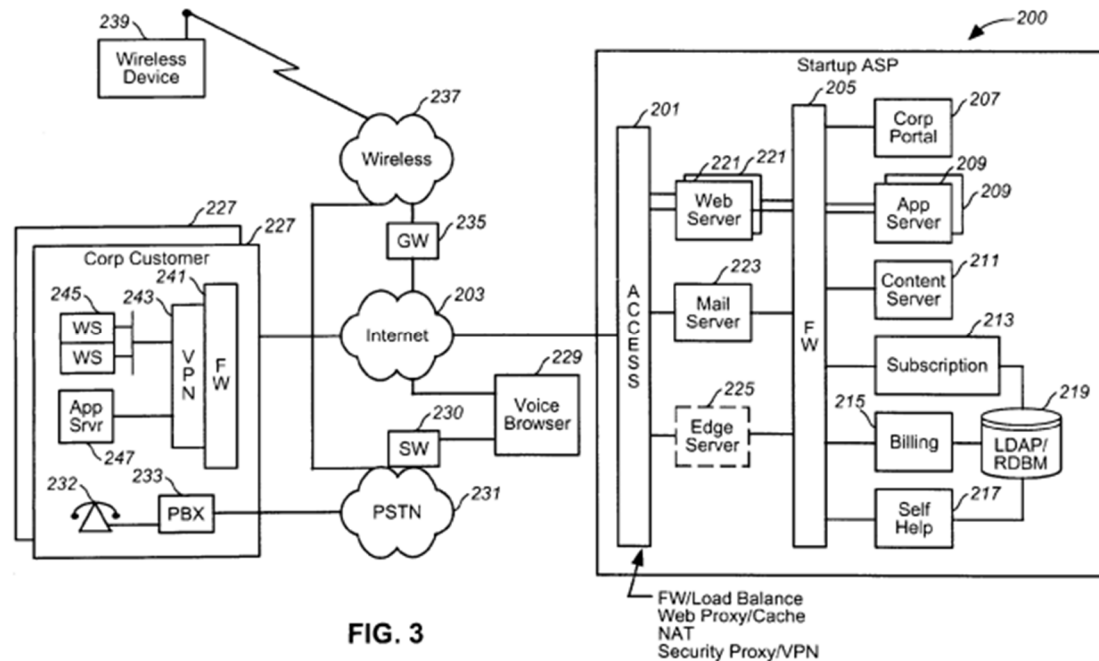
Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. In this combination the hardware and software that is provided to the ASPs includes hardware and software from the development and test bed environment that has been incorporated into the common services environment, and is available for use by both the ASPs and development environment. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:24-38: - FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:39-52: - An ASP 102 may customize and lease its own (or AIP-subscribed-to) applications and services to one or more of its customers. The ASP's customers are typically corporate entities, but may also include individual consumers. These corporate entities include mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). In addition, the ASP 102 leases corporate portals to corporate customers. The corporate portal is customized by the ASP 102 to appear as the customer's corporate portal. The corporate customer rents their applications and services from the ASP 102 for consumption by their employees. The ASP 102 also may rent eCommerce applications to corporate customers to establish their own eCommerce site. Further, the ASP 102 may be its own eCommerce site to either Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Consumer (B2C) users.

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:7-8:</i> - FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a start-up ASP configuration. As seen, the ASP 200 is connected by an Access System 201 (i.e., access network) to the Internet 203. The Access System 201 performs numerous functions, including firewalling, load balancing, web proxying, caching, network address translation (NAT), security proxying, and virtual private networking. Load balancing distributes the web page requests from the public Internet across the web servers, in part, to enhance response time for the end user. A firewall 205 resides in front of a Corporate Portal 207, Application Servers 209, Content Server 211, Subscription system 213, Billing system 215, and Self Help system 217. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:26-41:</i> - Similar to the ASP 200 of FIG. 3, the ASP 305 provides a Corporate Portal system 325, one or more Application Servers 327, and a Content Server 329, which are behind a firewall 331. On the other side of the firewall 331, one or more Web

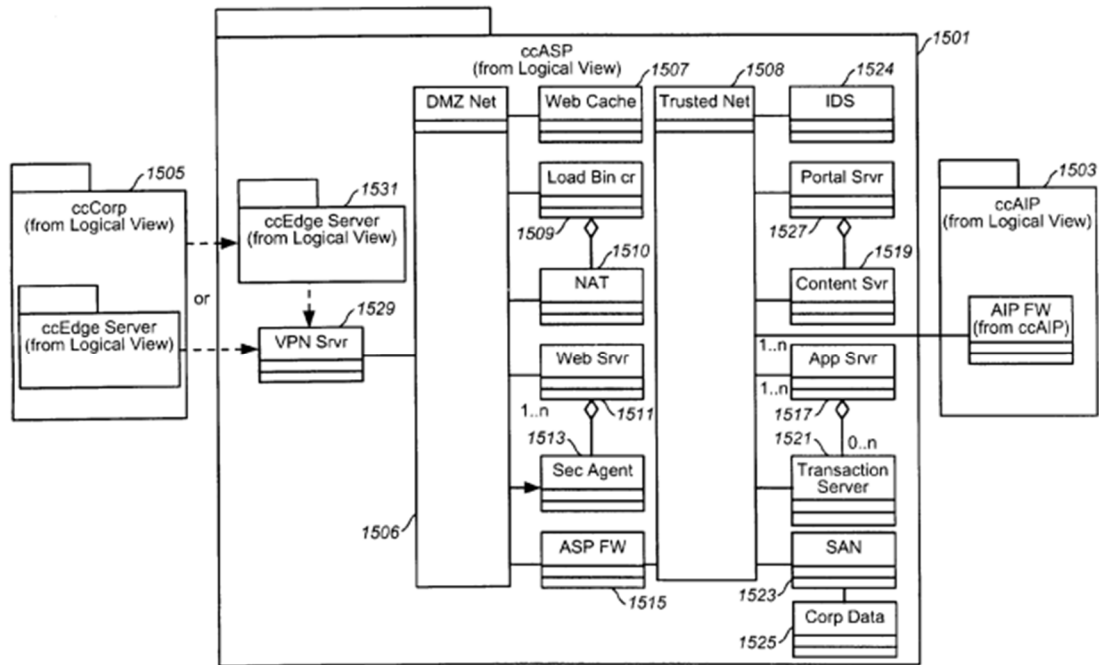
Servers 333, a Mail Server 335, and a Directory Service system 337 are situated. The AIP 300 is linked to the Internet 339 via a Ubiquitous Access system 341. As mentioned previously, the Ubiquitous Access System 341 performs multiple functions including firewall, load balancer, web proxy/cache, NAT, Security Proxy and virtual private networking. A web cache holds in physical memory on a least frequently used basis the web pages most recently displayed to end users to avoid slow retrieval from disk. A security proxy implements the AIP security policies, and maintains copies of the security profiles, so that it can rapidly assess UserID/password combinations and grant access to authorized users.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 3:



See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:63-26:12:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	- FIG. 15 is a logical diagram showing an exemplary ASP providing AIP services to a customer site. An ASP 1501 has a VPN Server 1529, Edge Server 1531, and the DMZ network 1506 (whether incorporated within the ASP or supported through an Edge Server), serving as a front end to the customer site 1505. The DMZ network 1506 provides a firewall protected LAN segment to which various ISP components are connected, including a Web Cache 1507, a Load Balancer 1509, a NAT 1510, a Web Server 1511, a Security Agent 1513, and an ASP Firewall 1515. The Web Server 1511 includes a security agent 1513 that sends initial unauthorized access to the Security Server for authentication. Initial access authorization might require accessing the policy manager (part of the AIP). The Applications are protected by an ASP firewall 1515 between the DMZ 1506 and Trusted Net 1508 LAN segments, thus imposing at least two firewalls before reaching the applications and application content/data. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:13-22:</i> - The ASP backend includes an IDS 1524, a Portal Server 1527, and an Application Server Environment 1517 (e.g., ASP/JSP and Servlet/EJB containers and service beans). Dynamic pages are generated from function selections at the web server and are passed on to the ASP/JSP for page generation. Content may come from Portal links to Content Servers 1519 or Application links to data. Transaction Servers 1521 support applications that require transaction operations on data. Data 1525 is stored on securely Storage Area Network 1523 partitions by the corporation. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 15:</i>

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	 FIG. 15 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
[b] and invoking the at least one service in response to a communication event with the telephone number.	Robb 722 discloses invoking the at least one service in response to a communication event with the telephone number. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at ABSTRACT: - Disclosed is an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an application service provider (ASP) environment including multiple ASP systems providing application services to customers, and a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems providing to the ASP systems applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to their customers. In another aspect, the AIP is associated with a development and test bed environment which conducts product and service development and testing. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:13-28: - These and other needs are addressed by the present invention in which an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) supplies applications and services (as well as content) to the ASPs. These applications and services are customized by the ASP for rent or resale to its customers. The AIP may aggregate its own applications and services with those of both external ASPs/ISVs and its own ASPs into an AIP's Product Catalog. The aggregate AIP Product Catalog may then be subscribed to by its ASPs. In an exemplary embodiment, the AIP delivers applications and services to the ASPs, which pass these services through to their end customers (or consumers). The AIP also provides common management services to one or more ASPs. The AIP advantageously relieves the ASPs and other service providers (SPs) of the need to be experts in building an infrastructure and allows the ASPs to focus their efforts on developing their market niche solutions. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:51-61: - In one aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment including multiple ASP systems which provide application services to customer entities for use in end user devices. In interactive conjunction with this ASP environment, there

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	is a common services environment including hardware and software and management systems. The ASP systems are provided with applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services used by the ASP systems in delivering their application services to the customer entities for use in end user devices. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 3:62-4:8: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) having an ASP environment with multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services environment providing applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. The ASPs are connected by a service bus to the common services environment and are connected by a ubiquitous access system to a data network system and to the customer entities. The common services environment includes a profile management system, an enrollment and subscription system, a billing system, workflow management and rules engine systems, and a customer rules management (CRM) system. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:9-16: • In another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach provides an application infrastructure platform (AIP) that serves to aggregate services provided by the AIP and ASPs allowing the services to be offered as customized packages to other ASPs and their customers. The AIP leverages the service aggregation and then acts as a service broker by facilitating the delivery of the service from the source to a third party ASP and their customers. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 4:21-35 • In yet another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention, an approach is disclosed that relates to an application infrastructure platform (AIP) associated with an interactive development and test bed environment for conducting product and service development. The AIP includes an ASP environment that has multiple ASPs providing application services to customer entities, and a common services

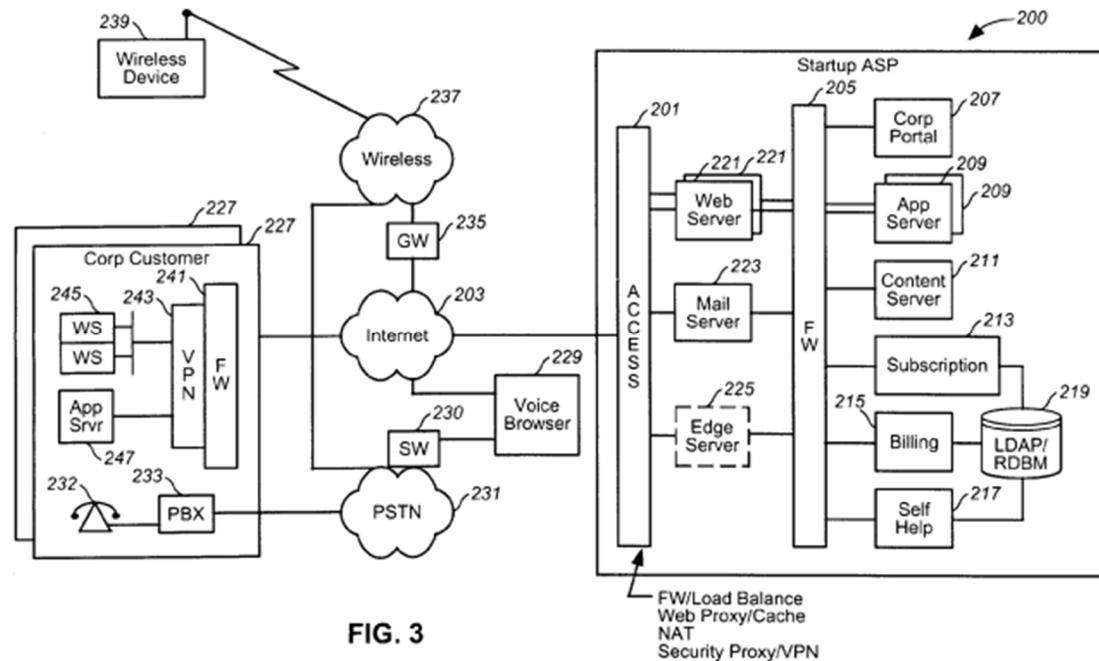
Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	environment that includes hardware and software and provides applications and integrated application, back-office, and management services to the ASPs. In this combination the hardware and software that is provided to the ASPs includes hardware and software from the development and test bed environment that has been incorporated into the common services environment, and is available for use by both the ASPs and development environment. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:24-38: - FIG. 1 shows an exemplary environment in which multiple discrete ASPs are integrated into an AIP environment. Application Service Providers (ASP) 102 have arisen as service vendors that provide web hosting services, including co-location services and hosting to customers. The ASPs 102 are attractive because they offer specialized value-added services to the employees of corporations through the corporate portal which they, together with the corporation (who is their customer), implement. Further, the ASPs 102 frequently use Internet Service Vendors (ISV) to augment their own offerings presented as blended services through a unified corporate portal. Internet Service Vendors (ISVs) offer unique collections of services over the Internet, such as business automation tools on a leased or per use basis. Unlike ASPs 102, ISVs generally are not an Internet hosting service. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 6:39-52: - An ASP 102 may customize and lease its own (or AIP-subscribed-to) applications and services to one or more of its customers. The ASP's customers are typically corporate entities, but may also include individual consumers. These corporate entities include mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). In addition, the ASP 102 leases corporate portals to corporate customers. The corporate portal is customized by the ASP 102 to appear as the customer's corporate portal. The corporate customer rents their applications and services from the ASP 102 for consumption by their employees. The ASP 102 also may rent eCommerce applications to corporate customers to establish their own eCommerce site. Further, the ASP 102 may be its own eCommerce site to either Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Consumer (B2C) users.

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:5-17: • By and large, independent ASPs 102 are unable to afford development and maintenance of these systems 104, 106, 108, 112. When such an ASP 102 is operated in the environment of an Application Infrastructure Platform (AIP) 114, the AIP 114 provides BSS 116, OSS 118, Content 120, and Access 122 from a well-stocked common source in systems existing in the AIP 114. The individual ASPs 102 operate with the use of these Common Services in addition to their individual customized services. Further, in an exemplary embodiment, the individual ASPs 102 may make available some of their custom services to other ASPs 102 operating within the AIP 114. Through this unique combinational arrangement, the capabilities of each ASP 102 are significantly extended. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 7:18-34: • The AIP 114, according to one embodiment of the present invention, is conceptually a provider of comprehensive services for ASPs 102—i.e., an “ASP” for ASPs. In this manner, efficiencies can be attained with respect to development cost and access to expertise. The AIP 114 provides a complete beginning-to-end capability to host ASPs 102. The AIP 114 assumes the role of ISP in that it provides an ASP 102 with access to the Internet. Also, the AIP 114 has the role of hosting web sites in that it offers web-hosting centers to house hosted and co-located servers for ASPs 102 in which it provides rack space, power, security, and network connectivity. In the role of an ASP 102, the AIP 114 provides a collection of applications and services to the hosted ASPs 102; the ASPs 102 in turn may repackage and resell to their customers as corporate portals. These packages include e-Business, e-Tailing, human relations, office automation, and others that are more cost-effectively rented than purchased by the ASP customer. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 1:

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 1 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 14:7-8:</i> - FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a start-up ASP configuration. As seen, the ASP 200 is connected by an Access System 201 (i.e., access network) to the Internet 203. The Access System 201 performs numerous functions, including firewalling, load balancing, web proxying, caching, network address translation (NAT), security proxying, and virtual private networking. Load balancing distributes the web page requests from the public Internet across the web servers, in part, to enhance response time for the end user. A firewall 205 resides in front of a Corporate Portal 207, Application Servers 209, Content Server 211, Subscription system 213, Billing system 215, and Self Help system 217. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 15:26-41:</i> - Similar to the ASP 200 of FIG. 3, the ASP 305 provides a Corporate Portal system 325, one or more Application Servers 327, and a Content Server 329, which are behind a firewall 331. On the other side of the firewall 331, one or more Web

Servers 333, a Mail Server 335, and a Directory Service system 337 are situated. The AIP 300 is linked to the Internet 339 via a Ubiquitous Access system 341. As mentioned previously, the Ubiquitous Access System 341 performs multiple functions including firewall, load balancer, web proxy/cache, NAT, Security Proxy and virtual private networking. A web cache holds in physical memory on a least frequently used basis the web pages most recently displayed to end users to avoid slow retrieval from disk. A security proxy implements the AIP security policies, and maintains copies of the security profiles, so that it can rapidly assess UserID/password combinations and grant access to authorized users.

See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 3:



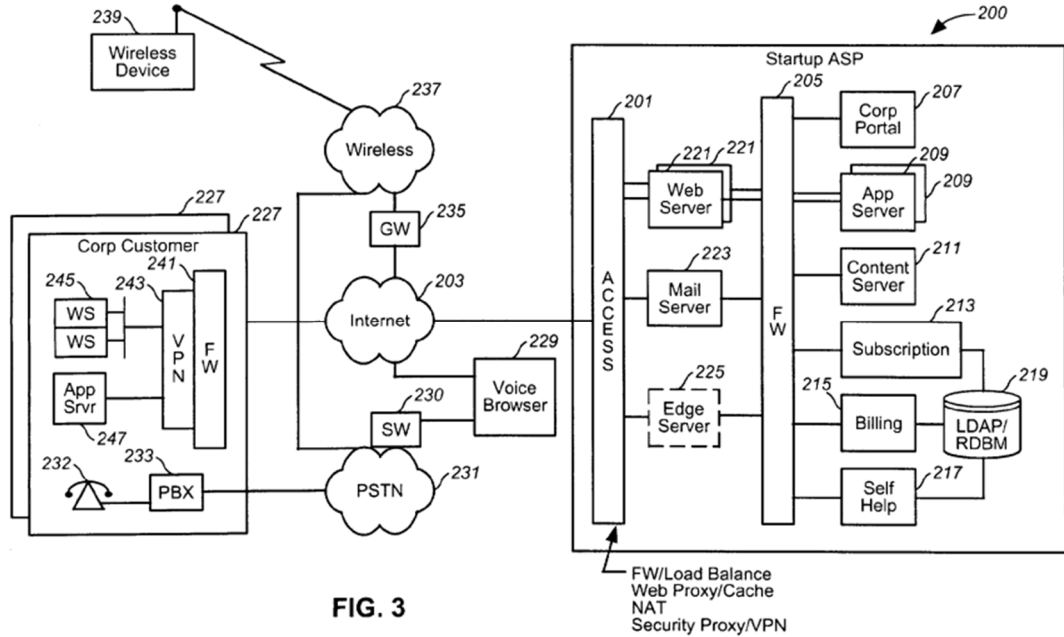
See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:63-26:12:

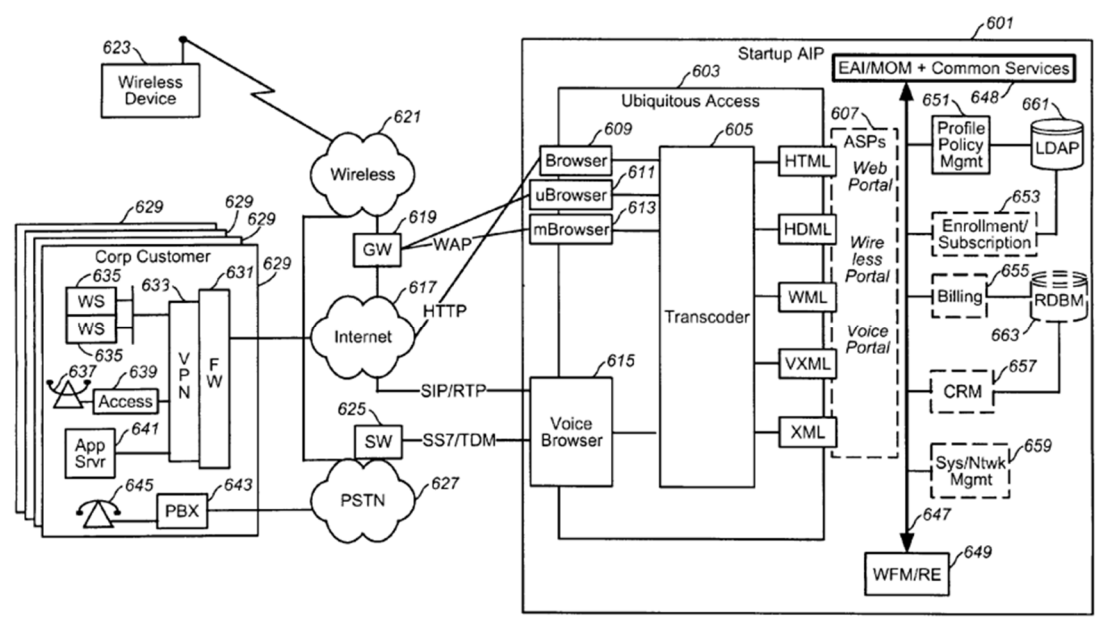
Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	- FIG. 15 is a logical diagram showing an exemplary ASP providing AIP services to a customer site. An ASP 1501 has a VPN Server 1529, Edge Server 1531, and the DMZ network 1506 (whether incorporated within the ASP or supported through an Edge Server), serving as a front end to the customer site 1505. The DMZ network 1506 provides a firewall protected LAN segment to which various ISP components are connected, including a Web Cache 1507, a Load Balancer 1509, a NAT 1510, a Web Server 1511, a Security Agent 1513, and an ASP Firewall 1515. The Web Server 1511 includes a security agent 1513 that sends initial unauthorized access to the Security Server for authentication. Initial access authorization might require accessing the policy manager (part of the AIP). The Applications are protected by an ASP firewall 1515 between the DMZ 1506 and Trusted Net 1508 LAN segments, thus imposing at least two firewalls before reaching the applications and application content/data. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 26:13-22:</i> - The ASP backend includes an IDS 1524, a Portal Server 1527, and an Application Server Environment 1517 (e.g., ASP/JSP and Servlet/EJB containers and service beans). Dynamic pages are generated from function selections at the web server and are passed on to the ASP/JSP for page generation. Content may come from Portal links to Content Servers 1519 or Application links to data. Transaction Servers 1521 support applications that require transaction operations on data. Data 1525 is stored on securely Storage Area Network 1523 partitions by the corporation. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 15:</i>

Claim 3 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 15 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

4. Claim 5.

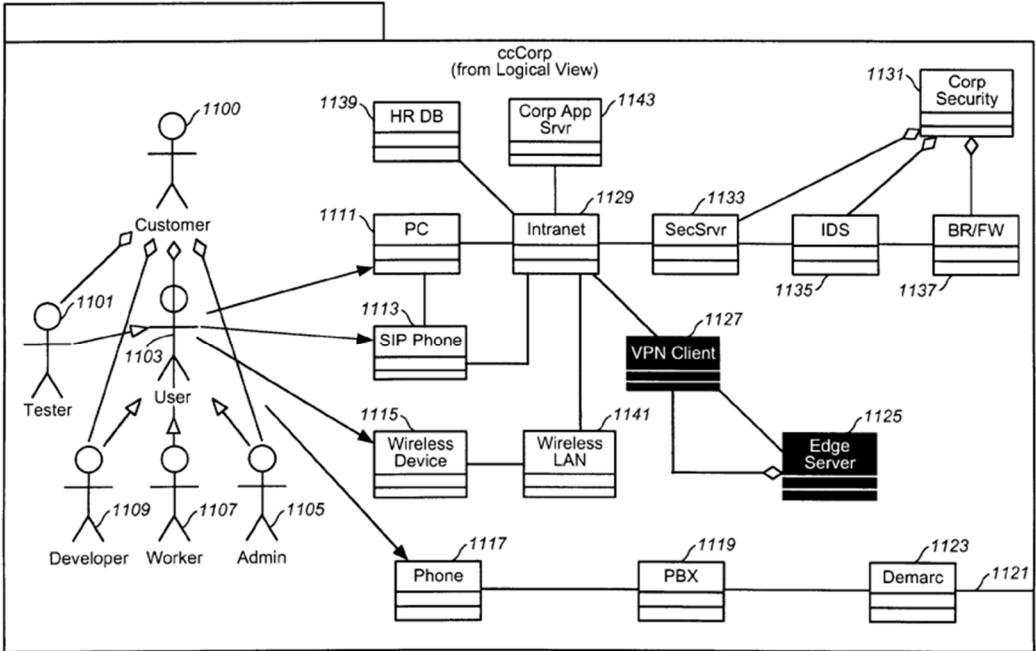
Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
5. The method of claim 3, wherein invoking the at least one service in response to the communication event with the telephone number comprises: invoking the at least one service associated with the telephone number in response to a first triggering event, wherein the first service is provided by a first service provided by a first application service provider system of the plurality of application service provider systems.	Robb 722 discloses the method of claim 3, wherein invoking the at least one service in response to the communication event with the telephone number comprises: invoking the at least one service associated with the telephone number in response to a first triggering event, wherein the first service is provided by a first service provided by a first application service provider system of the plurality of application service provider systems. <i>See</i>, Claim 3 above. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 14:40-48: - Corporate Customer sites 227 can receive services from the ASP 200 over the Internet 203. A Voice Browser (VB) system 229 responds to concise set of spoken keywords to obtain information from an audio response unit (not shown); the VB system 229 connects to the Internet 203 and to a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 231 via a switch (SW) 230. The Corporate Customer sites 227 may employ telephones 232 that are served by a PBX 233, which connects to the PSTN 231. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 15:42-48: - The Corporate Customer sites 343 may access the AIP 300 via the Internet 339. As with the system of FIG. 3, A Voice Browser system 345 connects to the Internet 339 as well as the PSTN 349 through a switch (SW) 353. Similarly, a gateway 349 ties a wireless network 355 with to the Internet 339. Under this arrangement, a wireless device 357 may exchange information over the Internet 339. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 15:66-16:9: - The ASP system 403 includes Web Servers (WS), Application Servers (AS), Communication Servers (CS), Transaction Servers (TS), and a Storage Area Network (SAN). These ASP systems 403 deliver service to customers 405 via any number of networks: the Internet 407, a PSTN 409, and a wireless network 411. In this example, the Internet 407 may provide Policy Servers (PS) and Redirect Servers

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	(RS), indicated at 416. The Internet 407 is also linked to the PSTN 409 via a media gateway 420, and the PSTN is linked to the Wireless Network 411 via a wireless gateway 422. As in the systems of FIGS. 3 and 4, a Voice Browser 410 is utilized. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 3:</i>  FIG. 3 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 18:32-50:</i> The transcoder 605 translates these protocols into protocols that are readable by the various end user devices. The output of the Transcoder 605 is presented to the various networks via a series of browsers 609, 611, 613, and 615, which respectively deliver HTTP, WAP, SIP/RTP, and SS7/TDM signals. The three uppermost browsers 609, 611, and 613 handle signals for PCs and the like. In addition, these browsers 609, 611, 613, and 615 handle the varied protocols which

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	terminate in the variety of larger or smaller displays offered in WAP devices ranging from PDAs to WAP phones. These outputs are delivered to the Internet 617, Gateway 619, and Wireless Network 621. The Wireless Network 621 links to various Wireless devices 623. The Voice Browser 615 delivers output via Switch 625 to the PSTN 627. The Internet 617 feeds a large number of Customers 629 through Firewalls 631 and VPNs 633. The VPN links to Work Stations 635 and VOIP phones 637 via access 639. The VPN 633 is also connected to an Application Server 641. The Voice Browser 615 and PSTN 627 are linked to POTS phones 645 via PBX 643. See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 7:  FIG. 7 See, e.g., Robb 722 at 20:1-8:

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• The DMZ Net 779 is connected via a firewall 798 to the Internet 796, PSTN 794, and Wireless Network 792. Each of the Internet 796, PSTN 794, and Wireless Network 792 are connected to Corporate SIP Access Systems 790. The PSTN 794 feeds various telephone terminals 788, while the Internet 796 feeds PC and Work Station Terminals indicated at 786. The Wireless Network 792 feeds various wireless terminals 784. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 20:56-21:3: • The Products include Corporate (B2E) web Portal “white box” (i.e., a generic or non-branded construct) customizable application and content management. Also SIP communications integration is provided for Customer Premise Equipment at customer sites and network SIP Servers needed to route and gateway calls to and from a PSTN. Unified Messaging products include SIP based voice mail, email, page, fax, and personal and corporate address books out of a common web accessible mailbox and network message store. Directory Services of national Telephony and Corporate Directories are supported. The products also include Ubiquitous access and voice portal front end to UM, Personal Portal with local content services and personal linkages, and initial B2B Portal with aggregate AIP/ASP/ISV product catalog for reselling services. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at Fig. 8:

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	FIG. 8
	See, e.g., Robb 722 at 23:41-58: FIG. 11 shows a corporate customer model, which is a logical object oriented depiction of typical corporate customer infrastructure relationships. A Corporate Customer may be a Small to Medium Enterprise (SME) or Large Enterprise that seeks to outsource services to avoid product life-cycle costs and to reduce its own information technology organization costs. Accordingly, referring to the actor hierarchy at the left side of the figure, the Customer 1100 is a generic entity. The Customer could be a Tester 1101, User 1103, Administrator 1105, Worker 1107, or Developer 1109. Further, the User 1103 could be a Tester 1101, User 1103, Administrator 1105, Worker 1107, or Developer 1109. The User 1103 may access the customer infrastructure via a PC 1111, SIP Phone 1113, Wireless device 1115, POTS phone 1117. The phone 1117 is linked to a PBX 1119 connected to a PSTN

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	link 1121 via a demarcation interface 1123. The customer is linked to the serving ASP/AIP via the AIP Edge Server 1125, VPN client 1127, and Intranet 1129. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 11:</i>  FIG. 11 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:28-35:</i> Reference is now made to FIG. 12, which is a logical object oriented diagram showing a network model for handling voice calls originating with the Corporate Customer. The network comprises the Internet, the PSTN, and Wireless. SIP servers (at least location servers) are also considered to be network elements. These include user device registration (Registrar) as part of the Redirect Server, which indicates to the Proxy Server where a user currently is located.

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	<i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 24:43-59: • The site 1201 can support POTS calls as well as VoIP calls. POTS phone voice calls are processed first by a customer Demarcation interface 1215, and then at the POP 1217 to the PSTN 1219. A Voice Browser 1213 connects to a switch (SW) 1221, which attaches to PSTN 1219. PSTN Points of Presence (POPS), in an exemplary embodiment, are digital access points for the Internet. VoIP calls are handled using the Registrar 1223, the Redirect Server 1225, SIP 1227, the Internet 1211, and the Media Gateway 1231. VoIP calls also may travel the Media Gateway 1231, Switch 1221, PSTN 1219, and POP 1217. The Redirect Server 1225 locates users in the appropriate storages, while the Proxy Server 1229 establishes their authorization. The Registrar 1223, SIP 1227, Redirect Server 1225, and Proxy Server 1229 determine the routing of a SIP call. The Proxy Server 1229 is tied to the Domain Name Service (DNS) and translates URLs to corresponding IP Addresses. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at Fig. 12:

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	The diagram illustrates a network architecture with three main components: ccCorp (1201), ccNetwork (1205), and ccEdge Server (1207). - ccCorp (1201) contains a BR/FW (1203) and a Demarc (1215). - ccNetwork (1205) contains a SIP (1227), RS (1225), PS (1229), Registrar (1223), Internet (1211), PSTN (1219), POP (1217), and SW (1221). - ccEdge Server (1207) contains a BR/FW (1209) and a VB (1213). Connections: The Demarc (1215) connects to the Registrar (1223). The Registrar (1223) connects to the SIP (1227) and the Internet (1211). The Internet (1211) connects to the PS (1229). The PS (1229) connects to the SIP (1227). The Internet (1211) connects to the MGCP (1231). The MGCP (1231) connects to the SW (1221). The SW (1221) connects to the POP (1217). The POP (1217) connects to the PSTN (1219). The PSTN (1219) connects to the Registrar (1223). The Registrar (1223) also connects to the Internet (1211). The Internet (1211) connects to the BR/FW (1209) of the ccEdge Server (1207). The BR/FW (1209) connects to the VB (1213). FIG. 12 <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 24:60-67:</i> - FIG. 13 provides a depiction of Proprietor Voice Portal Architecture for enabling voice browsing in AIP operation. Under one operational scenario, a POTS phone 1301 originates an 8xx (or toll free) call to gain access to the network. The call may seek data or information, such as Stock and News content 1302, or other Content 1303, which is provided by a customer (e.g., vendors 1305 and 1307) of a Proprietor AIP. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 25:1-9:</i> - The Vendor 1305 returns voice responses, while the Vendor 1307 returns e-commerce responses, such as to a PDA or the like terminal. While the Vendors 1305 and 1307 operate the service for making the information available, the

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	involved hardware, software, and service may be provided by the AIP. The call originating at the telephone 1301 passes via the LEC 1309 to the AIP network 1311. From the Proprietor network 1311 the call is directed to a Switch 1313 or 1315, and then to Voice Portal Recognition Clients 1317. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at Fig. 13:</i> FIG. 13 To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover

Claim 5 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

5. Claim 6.

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the triggering event comprises a representational state transfer (REST) upon sending a message, a REST upon receiving a message, a REST before making a call, a REST after making a call, a REST before receiving a call, a REST after receiving a call, a Session Initiation Protocols (SIP) on receiving a call, a SIP on making a call, or any combination thereof.	Robb 722 discloses the method of claim 5, wherein the triggering event comprises a representational state transfer (REST) upon sending a message, a REST upon receiving a message, a REST before making a call, a REST after making a call, a REST before receiving a call, a REST after receiving a call, a Session Initiation Protocols (SIP) on receiving a call, a SIP on making a call, or any combination thereof. <i>See</i>, Claim 5 above. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 9:43-55: • To deliver services and data to end user devices, the Service Delivery container 105 performs transformation, presentation, and delivery functionalities. Specifically, the Service Delivery container 105 supports Ubiquitous Access (UA) technologies, which enable access from a multitude of networked devices: Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), Web browsers, network appliances, Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phones, and plain old telephone service (POTS) phones. For example, Ubiquitous Access provides the ability to access web pages using a variety of Internet enabled devices (IED); Ubiquitous Access maps web page content onto the small IED displays in such a way as to provide a content reduced, yet useful interaction. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Robb 722 at 19:59-67: • The AIP 700 provides reusable infrastructure components to ASP Sites. These components may include Web Servers, Application Servers, Content Servers,

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Transaction Servers, and Corporate Data Storage. The AIP 700 also provides infrastructure components to Customer Sites. These components may include Edge Servers, and Network Elements such as Voice Browser and SIP PS/RS. As previously stated, it is a feature of the present invention that the AIP 700 as well as the Proprietor environment may be distributed. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 20:1-8: • The DMZ Net 779 is connected via a firewall 798 to the Internet 796, PSTN 794, and Wireless Network 792. Each of the Internet 796, PSTN 794, and Wireless Network 792 are connected to Corporate SIP Access Systems 790. The PSTN 794 feeds various telephone terminals 788, while the Internet 796 feeds PC and Work Station Terminals indicated at 786. The Wireless Network 792 feeds various wireless terminals 784. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 20:41-55: • With respect to Infrastructure, the following systems are supported: EAI/MOM, Work Flow Manager, Adapters, API/Interfaces, LDAP, Hierarchy, Firewalls, DMZ, NAT, Web Cache and Proxy, Load Balancer, Web Server, VPN, Policy Manager, SLA Management, Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA), Profile Manager, Allocated Administration, Enrollment, Subscription, Customization, Event Manager, Provisioning, flat rate or usage Billing, Operation Support, System Management, Network Management, Corporate Portal Adapter, Personalization, SIP Servers, CPE Access, e-Mail, Voice Mail, Paging, Fax, Personal Address Book, NAS/SAN, Calendar, Corporate Directory, Telco Directory, Application Manager, Thin Client, Fat Client, NAS, eCommerce Configurator, Development Environment, Execution Environment, and SIP Integration. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 20:56-21:3: • The Products include Corporate (B2E) web Portal “white box” (i.e., a generic or non-branded construct) customizable application and content management. Also SIP communications integration is provided for Customer Premise Equipment at customer sites and network SIP Servers needed to route and gateway calls to and

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	from a PSTN. Unified Messaging products include SIP based voice mail, email, page, fax, and personal and corporate address books out of a common web accessible mailbox and network message store. Directory Services of national Telephony and Corporate Directories are supported. The products also include Ubiquitous access and voice portal front end to UM, Personal Portal with local content services and personal linkages, and initial B2B Portal with aggregate AIP/ASP/ISV product catalog for reselling services. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 21:20-36: • Other products encompass Host Management Services to support rapid service creation, deployment, and support of ASP/ISV applications; advanced B2B Portal with Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) supply chain applications; more AOD (Customer Resource Mgmt, Enterprise Resource Planning, Dev Env); advanced security (Intrusion Detection System, Public Key Infrastructure, Anti Virus, Security Operations Center); Network Operations Center (SIP integrated), and ASP Customer Provisioning, Support, and Billing at distributed AIP. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) refers to a broad set of activities supported by multi-module application software that helps a manufacturer or other business manage the important parts of its business, including product planning, parts purchasing, maintaining inventories, interacting with suppliers, providing customer service, and tracking orders. ERP can also include application modules for the finance and human resources aspects of a business. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 21:49-56: • Further, the AIP 700 provides reusable infrastructure components to Customer Sites (Edge Server), Network Elements (Voice Browser, SIP PS/RS), and ASPs (Web Servers, Application Servers, Content Servers, Transaction Servers, Corporate Data Storage). As noted earlier, under this approach, the ASP functionality, which is highly cohesive, may be tightly coupled to common services, which are themselves highly cohesive. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 23:34-40:

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	• IASA 1011 is connected to the AIP by a carrier network 1013 and is connected to the Proprietor Legacy Technology 1015. IASA supports such services as SIP and WBGS or UDS. WBIC 1017 provides web support center capabilities to ASPs 1005 and customers 1001. NOC 1019 supports the network and DE/TB 1021 supports development, testing, and integration of new services. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 23:41-58:</i> • FIG. 11 shows a corporate customer model, which is a logical object oriented depiction of typical corporate customer infrastructure relationships. A Corporate Customer may be a Small to Medium Enterprise (SME) or Large Enterprise that seeks to outsource services to avoid product life-cycle costs and to reduce its own information technology organization costs. Accordingly, referring to the actor hierarchy at the left side of the figure, the Customer 1100 is a generic entity. The Customer could be a Tester 1101, User 1103, Administrator 1105, Worker 1107, or Developer 1109. Further, the User 1103 could be a Tester 1101, User 1103, Administrator 1105, Worker 1107, or Developer 1109. The User 1103 may access the customer infrastructure via a PC 1111, SIP Phone 1113, Wireless device 1115, POTS phone 1117. The phone 1117 is linked to a PBX 1119 connected to a PSTN link 1121 via a demarcation interface 1123. The customer is linked to the serving ASP/AIP via the AIP Edge Server 1125, VPN client 1127, and Intranet 1129. <i>See, e.g., Robb 722 at 23:59-24:10:</i> • Corporate Security 1131 is enabled by a Secure Server 1133, Intrusion Detection System (IDS) 1135, and Border Router/Firewall (BR/FW) 1137. The Human Resources Database (HR DB) 1139 is utilized in user sign-on. As stated, the User 1103 accesses the infrastructure services via various types of terminals, here shown as PCs 1111, SIP phones 1113, Wireless devices 1115 linked to the wireless LAN 1141, and POTS phones 1117 linked to the PBX 1119 and Demarcation interface 1123. A Corporate Application Server 1143 is available via the Intranet 1129. As previously described in connection with FIGS. 6 and 7, FIG. 11 is a logical diagram wherein the presence of a component signifies its use, but does not necessarily indicate its physical presence. Thus, the Edge Server 1125, HR Database 1139,

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	Corporate Application Server 1143, and Security components 1131, 1133, 1135, and 1137, while shown here in Customer Infrastructure, are found in the combined AIP/ASP environments, such as shown in FIG. 8, according to one embodiment of the present invention. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 24:22-27: • As seen in the Corporate Customer model shown in FIG. 11, in the lower left portion thereof, that a significant usage of the system of the present invention involves voice traffic. Thus, FIG. 11 shows the Corporate Customer infrastructure utilizing POTS phones 1117, SIP phones 1113, and Wireless devices 1115. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 24:28-35: • Reference is now made to FIG. 12, which is a logical object oriented diagram showing a network model for handling voice calls originating with the Corporate Customer. The network comprises the Internet, the PSTN, and Wireless. SIP servers (at least location servers) are also considered to be network elements. These include user device registration (Registrar) as part of the Redirect Server, which indicates to the Proxy Server where a user currently is located. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 24:43-59: • The site 1201 can support POTS calls as well as VoIP calls. POTS phone voice calls are processed first by a customer Demarcation interface 1215, and then at the POP 1217 to the PSTN 1219. A Voice Browser 1213 connects to a switch (SW) 1221, which attaches to PSTN 1219. PSTN Points of Presence (POPS), in an exemplary embodiment, are digital access points for the Internet. VoIP calls are handled using the Registrar 1223, the Redirect Server 1225, SIP 1227, the Internet 1211, and the Media Gateway 1231. VoIP calls also may travel the Media Gateway 1231, Switch 1221, PSTN 1219, and POP 1217. The Redirect Server 1225 locates users in the appropriate storages, while the Proxy Server 1229 establishes their authorization. The Registrar 1223, SIP 1227, Redirect Server 1225, and Proxy Server 1229 determine the routing of a SIP call. The Proxy Server 1229 is tied to the Domain Name Service (DNS) and translates URLs to corresponding IP Addresses.

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 ("Robb 722")
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 25:53-62: • As shown, the Edge Server environment 1401 also includes a Proprietor Edge Server 1409, and the Edge Server Security 1411. The Edge Server Security 1411 interacts with an Intrusion Detection System 1415, a Border Router/Firewall 1417, and a Secure Server 1413. The Edge Server 1409 provides the services of ubiquitous access 1419, Global Load Balancing 1421, WAP Gateway 1423, MTA 1425, and Streaming Server 1427. The DMZ Net 1407 also supports SIP/RTP messages from a Voice Browser (VB) 1429, which communicates with a Switch 1431. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 29:64-30:6: • External customers may communicate with the AIP 1801 via the Internet 1821 over various carriers, for example, through VPN tunnels to ensure customer service delivery privacy. That is, the external service providers employ VPN tunnels, which connect them to the service aggregation capabilities of the AIP 1801. The AIP 1801 supports communications to internal projects (e.g., SIP, IASA, Web Center) over the Proprietor's own secure high-speed backbone —i.e., the Intranet 1821. IASA 1819 communicates to legacy systems 1826 via an internal network (or Intranet) 1823. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Robb 722 at 30:18-28: • The IASA also supports provisioning, billing and SLA Management of global services whereas the AIP supports these services for local ASPs. Global services run in the network as network elements and are not localized to AIP/ASP but can be subscribed to by customers through an AIP/ASP. A shared revenue scenario or model is presently described in detail. Therefore AIP 1801, SIP 1827, and WBIC 1825 interface with IASA 1819 to provision, bill and manage global services. SIP 1827 and WBIC 1825 interface with IASA via Intranet 1831. IASA 1819 in turn interfaces with Legacy systems 1826 to provision circuits and CPE.

Claim 6 of the '607 Patent	U.S. Patent 8,126,722 (“Robb 722”)
	To the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Robb 722 does not anticipate this claim, Robb renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Robb 722 with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.