

EXHIBIT E

Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,228,801 by Oracle SD-WAN Products

#	U.S. Patent No. 8,228,801	Oracle SD-WAN Products
10a	10. A communications device that is capable of providing broadband communications services, comprising:	The Oracle SD-WAN Products including Oracle Talari Appliances, including the Talari E50 Appliance, Talari E100 Appliance, Talari D2000 Appliance, Talari D6000 Appliance, Talari T5000 Appliance, and devices that operate in a similar manner, Oracle SD-WAN Virtual Appliances, Oracle SD-WAN Edge, Oracle SD-WAN Aware, Oracle SD-WAN Orchestration Cloud Service, Oracle SD-WAN, and devices that operate in a similar manner, implement the claimed communications device. By way of example, the T5000 Appliance is charted herein. The Oracle SD-WAN includes the T5000 Appliance, which delivers up to 3.0 Gbps uplink/3.0 Gbps downlink (6 Gbps total) across up to 8 WAN connections. Oracle SD-WAN Release 2.5 incorporates the T5000 seamlessly into the entire family of appliances offered by Oracle.
10b	at least one connection for connecting to a network;	The Oracle SD-WAN Products include at least one connection for connecting to a network as described below: The Oracle SD-WAN includes the T5000 Appliance, which delivers up to 3.0 Gbps uplink/3.0 Gbps downlink (6 Gbps total) across up to 8 WAN connections. A WAN Link provides for the description of individual Internet or Intranet connections of a Site to the WAN or direct connections to other Sites. Individual uses of a WAN Link would be used to describe connections such as: individual Cable, DSL, fiber or other Internet Service Providers; MPLS, IPSec or other site-to-site VPN connections; backup links such as Cellular or Advanced Wireless providers.

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10c	at least one wireless interface for connecting wirelessly to remote communications devices; and	The Oracle SD-WAN Products include at least one wireless interface for connecting wirelessly to remote communications devices as described below: The T5000 runs the same software as other Oracle appliances while taking performance and scalability to the next level, supporting gigabits of WAN bandwidth across the union of private WAN links and public Internet connections and providing support for up to 128 branch connections. A WAN Link provides for the description of individual Internet or Intranet connections of a Site to the WAN or direct connections to other Sites. Individual uses of a WAN Link would be used to describe connections such as: individual Cable, DSL, fiber or other Internet Service Providers; MPLS, IPsec or other site-to-site VPN connections; backup links such as Cellular or Advanced Wireless providers. Conduit Service (Conduit): A service that is a logical combination of one or more Paths. This is the typical service for enterprise, Site-to-Site Intranet traffic using the full value of the Talari WAN. Depending on the configuration, traffic is managed across multiple WAN Links to create an end-to-end tunnel. Adaptive Bandwidth Detection was introduced in Edge 5.2 for users with VSAT, LOS, Microwave, 3G/4G/LTE WAN Links, whose available bandwidth varies based upon weather and atmosphere conditions, location, line of site obstructions, etc. It allows the Oracle Talari Appliance to adjust the bandwidth rate on the WAN Link dynamically based on a defined bandwidth range, to use the maximum amount available without marking the paths BAD.
10d	a processor that requests the remote communications devices to transfer portions of data, sends a request to the	The Oracle SD-WAN Products include a processor that requests the remote communications devices to transfer portions of data, sends a request to the remote communications devices for requesting use of a portion of unused bandwidth of each

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	remote communications devices for requesting use of a portion of unused bandwidth of each of the remote communications devices, receives a response from each of the remote communications devices, the response containing information about the portion of unused bandwidth for each of the remote communications devices, selects a group of the remote communications devices with a larger, combined, unused bandwidth, sends control information to the selected remote communications devices for participating in a multilink transfer, and receiving packets from the selected remote communications devices and combines and sequences the portions of the data from the remote communications devices with second data transferred from the at least one connection to increase data bandwidth for the communications device.	of the remote communications devices, receives a response from each of the remote communications devices, the response containing information about the portion of unused bandwidth for each of the remote communications devices, selects a group of the remote communications devices with a larger, combined, unused bandwidth, sends control information to the selected remote communications devices for participating in a multilink transfer, and receiving packets from the selected remote communications devices and combines and sequences the portions of the data from the remote communications devices with second data transferred from the at least one connection to increase data bandwidth for the communications device as described below: The Oracle SD-WAN Edge is engineered for maximum business impact in an enterprise network. This is achieved by creating failsafe WANs that offer superior application reliability, while unlocking the benefits of network resiliency and scalable bandwidth. The dynamic conduit is a conduit between two Oracle SD-WAN Edge client sites that is not predefined in the Oracle SD-WAN Edge configuration file, but is created on-demand based on network traffic. From a user perspective, the advantage of a conduit between client sites is that traffic can flow directly from one client Oracle SD-WAN Edge site to a second client site without having to traverse the NCN or two conduits. In addition, the conduit is built and removed dynamically based on user defined traffic thresholds. These thresholds are defined in either packets per second (pps) or bandwidth (kbps).

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		The diagram illustrates an Oracle SD-WAN network architecture. It features three main sites: New York NCN Site (Datacenter), Hong Kong Client Site Non-APN, and London Client Site Future APN. The New York site includes a LAN Subnet (10.1.1.0/24), a LOCAL-RTR (10.1.1.10), a VOIP Subnet (10.11.1.0/24), a Firewall-Internet (10.1.1.2), and a DC-METRO-E (100Mbps). The Hong Kong site includes an HK-MPLS-RTR (10.40.1.1) and a LAN Subnet (10.40.1.0/24). The London site includes a LON-MPLS-RTR (10.20.1.1), a VOIP Subnet (10.20.40.0/24), a LAN Subnet (10.20.1.0/24), and a WAN-Internet FIOS. The network is connected via Intranet MPLS, Internet, and LON-FIOS (5000Kbps up, 15000Kbps down). The diagram also shows connections to DC-MPLS (4500Kbps) and LON-MPLS (1500Kbps). SD-WAN Edge Network Settings allows for the configuration of global parameters that impact the operation of the entire SD-WAN Edge network. Global Path Bandwidth Testing Settings allows for the configuration of global parameters that impacts path bandwidth testing operations on individual SD-WAN Edge.. The NCN with the WAN-To-WAN option enabled can forward all routes to all client appliances within a WAN-To-WAN Forwarding Group. By default, all sites reside in the default WAN To-WAN Forwarding Group. The user can also define additional

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		WAN-To-WAN Forwarding Groups as required. The groups are defined at the Global configuration level. The intermediate site will monitor the traffic flow between Client Sites to determine if the traffic level reaches the user defined threshold. If the traffic flow reaches the defined threshold, the Intermediate node will instruct the client nodes to establish a Dynamic Conduit. An on-demand standby WAN link is a standby WAN link that may be activated to supplement conduit bandwidth when the bandwidth provided by the primary WAN links in the conduit falls below the bandwidth threshold configured in conduit QoS Policy. In addition, if all primary WAN links are dead or disabled, an on-demand standby WAN link becomes active and user traffic is transmitted on it. Oracle SD-WAN creates a cohesive and efficient collection of all physical links and interfaces, and aggregates them into a single, logical interface to create a virtual WAN conduit. The WAN conduit takes advantage of real-time intelligence encapsulated in the header of every packet the SD-WAN processes. It also supports 128b or 256b advanced encryption standard (AES) across all aggregated WAN paths. All WAN paths are managed unidirectionally so that every packet reliably reaches its destination. Adaptive Bandwidth Detection was introduced in Edge 5.2 for users with VSAT, LOS, Microwave, 3G/4G/LTE WAN Links, whose available bandwidth varies based upon weather and atmosphere conditions, location, line of site obstructions, etc. It allows the Oracle Talari Appliance to adjust the bandwidth rate on the WAN Link dynamically based on a defined bandwidth range, to use the maximum amount available without marking the paths BAD.

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		The dynamic conduit is a conduit between two Oracle SD-WAN Edge client sites that is not predefined in the Oracle SD-WAN Edge configuration file, but is created on-demand based on network traffic. From a user perspective, the advantage of a conduit between client sites is that traffic can flow directly from one client Oracle SD-WAN Edge site to a second client site without having to traverse the NCN or two conduits. In addition, the conduit is built and removed dynamically based on user defined traffic thresholds. These thresholds are defined in either packets per second (pps) or bandwidth (kbps). “Oracle SD-WAN creates a cohesive and efficient collection of all physical links and interfaces, and aggregates them into a single, logical interface to create a virtual WAN conduit. The WAN conduit takes advantage of real-time intelligence encapsulated in the header of every packet the SD-WAN processes. It also supports 128b or 256b advanced encryption standard (AES) across all aggregated WAN paths. All WAN paths are managed unidirectionally so that every packet reliably reaches its destination.” (Five Ways SD-WAN is Transforming Cloud Connectivity White Paper, pp. 3-4).