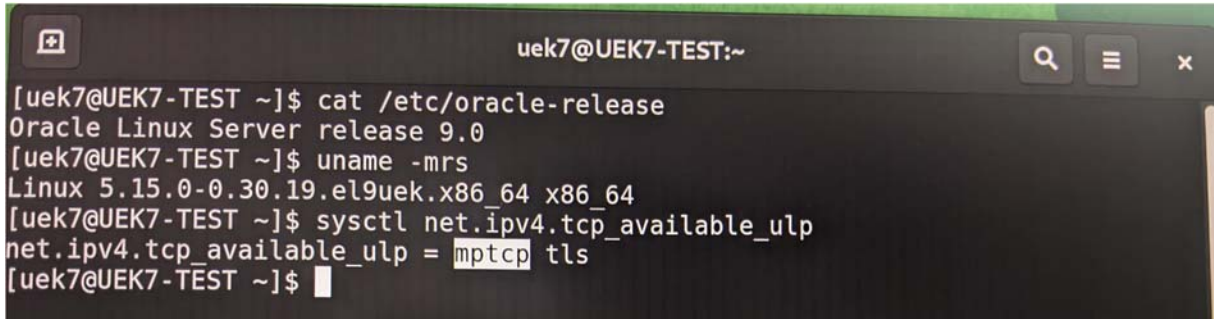


EXHIBIT H

Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,868,908 by Oracle MPTCP Products

#	U.S. Patent No. 10,868,908	Oracle MPTCP Products
1a	1. A client device for multilink data packet communication with a server, the client device comprising:	The Oracle MPTCP Products implemented the claimed client device utilizing, for example, devices having Oracle Solaris, Oracle Linux 8.3, Oracle Linux 8.4, Oracle Linux 8.5, Oracle Linux 8.6, Oracle Linux 9, and devices that operate in a similar manner. By way of example, Oracle Linux 9 is charted herein. The Oracle MPTCP Products constitute a communications device that is capable of providing broadband communications services as described below:  <pre> [uek7@UEK7-TEST ~]\$ cat /etc/oracle-release Oracle Linux Server release 9.0 [uek7@UEK7-TEST ~]\$ uname -mrs Linux 5.15.0-0.30.19.el9uek.x86_64 x86_64 [uek7@UEK7-TEST ~]\$ sysctl net.ipv4.tcp_available_ulp net.ipv4.tcp_available_ulp = mptcp tls [uek7@UEK7-TEST ~]\$ </pre>
1b	a first network interface having a first data transfer rate associated with a first path from the server to the first network interface of the client device;	The Oracle MPTCP Products include a first network interface having a first data transfer rate associated with a first path from the server to the first network interface of the client device as described below: Network interfaces are identified by a name that combines a prefix and a suffix. The prefix depends on the type of network interface: Ethernet network interfaces: en; Wireless local area network (LAN) interfaces: wl; Wireless wide area network (WAN) interfaces: ww. Each network interface has its own data transfer rate and path from the server to the first network interface.

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1c	a second network interface having a second data transfer rate associated with a second path from the server to the second network interface of the client device; and	The Oracle MPTCP Products include a second network interface having a second data transfer rate associated with a second path from the server to the second network interface of the client device as described below: Network interfaces are identified by a name that combines a prefix and a suffix. The prefix depends on the type of network interface: Ethernet network interfaces: en; Wireless local area network (LAN) interfaces: wl; Wireless wide area network (WAN) interfaces: ww. Each network interface has its own data transfer rate and path from the server to the second network interface.
1d	at least one processor configured to:	The Oracle MPTCP Products include at least one processor as described below: Oracle is pleased to announce Oracle Linux 9 general availability for Intel-64/AMD-64 (x86_64) and Arm (aarch64). This release includes the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 7 (UEK R7)
1e	transmit a first message through the first network interface to the server, wherein the first message includes a multilink request a destination URL;	The Oracle MPTCP Products transmit a first message through the first network interface to the server, wherein the first message includes a multilink request a destination URL as described below: In the first MP_JOIN on the SYN packet, illustrated in Figure 5, the initiator sends a token, random number, and address ID.

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		<pre> 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Kind Length = 12 Subtype B Address ID +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Receiver's Token (32 bits) +-----+-----+ Sender's Random Number (32 bits) +-----+-----+ </pre> Figure 5: Join Connection (MP_JOIN) Option (for Initial SYN) The MP_JOIN SYN sends not only the token (which is static for a connection) but also random numbers (nonces) that are used to prevent replay attacks on the authentication method. The MP_JOIN option includes an "Address ID". This is an identifier that only has significance within a single connection, where it identifies the source address of this packet, even if the IP header has been changed in transit by a middlebox. The Address ID allows address removal (Section 3.4.2) without needing to know what the source address at the receiver is, thus allowing address removal through NATs. The Address ID also allows correlation between new subflow setup attempts and address signaling (Section 3.4.1), to prevent setting up duplicate subflows on the same path, if an MP_JOIN and ADD_ADDR are sent at the same time. The exchange of keys in the MP_CAPABLE handshake provides material that can be used to authenticate the endpoints when new subflows will be set up. Additional subflows begin in the same way as initiating a normal TCP connection, but the SYN, SYN/ACK, and ACK packets also carry the MP_JOIN option. Host A initiates a new subflow between one of its addresses and one of Host B's addresses. The token -- generated from the key -- is used to identify which MPTCP connection it is joining, and the HMAC is used for authentication. The Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC) uses the keys exchanged in the MP_CAPABLE handshake, and the random numbers

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		(nonces) exchanged in these MP_JOIN options. MP_JOIN also contains flags and an Address ID that can be used to refer to the source address without the sender needing to know if it has been changed by a NAT. <pre> Host A Host B ----- ----- MP_JOIN [B's token, A's nonce, [B's token, A's nonce, A's Address ID, flags] A's Address ID, flags] <- <- ACK + MP_JOIN MP_JOIN [A's HMAC] [B's HMAC, B's nonce, B's Address ID, flags] <- ACK </pre>
If	transmit a second message through the second network interface to the server, wherein the second message includes a multilink session identification the destination URL; and	The Oracle MPTCP Products transmit a second message through the second network interface to the server, wherein the second message includes a multilink session identification the destination URL as described below: The second message transmitted in multilink data packet communication is MP_JOIN that includes an MP_JOIN option containing a random number and a truncated (leftmost 64 bits) Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC) as well as references to the source address.

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		Figure 6: Join Connection (MP_JOIN) Option (for Responding SYN/ACK) The exchange of keys in the MP_CAPABLE handshake provides material that can be used to authenticate the endpoints when new subflows will be set up. Additional subflows begin in the same way as initiating a normal TCP connection, but the SYN, SYN/ACK, and ACK packets also carry the MP_JOIN option. Host A initiates a new subflow between one of its addresses and one of Host B's addresses. The token -- generated from the key -- is used to identify which MPTCP connection it is joining, and the HMAC is used for authentication. The Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC) uses the keys exchanged in the MP_CAPABLE handshake, and the random numbers (nonces) exchanged in these MP_JOIN options. MP_JOIN also contains flags and an Address ID that can be used to refer to the source address without the sender needing to know if it has been changed by a NAT.
1g	receive data packets from the server through the first and second network interfaces of the client device during the multilink session wherein the first data transfer rate and the	The Oracle MPTCP Products receive data packets from the server through the first and second network interfaces of the client device during the multilink session wherein the first data transfer rate and the second data transfer rate provide an increased data transfer rate of the first path and the second path from the server to the client device as described below:

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	second data transfer rate provide an increased data transfer rate of the first path and the second path from the server to the client device.	Once an MPTCP connection has begun with the MP_CAPABLE exchange, further subflows can be added to the connection. Hosts have knowledge of their own address(es), and can become aware of the other host's addresses through signaling exchanges as described in Section 3.4. Using this knowledge, a host can initiate a new subflow over a currently unused pair of addresses. It is permitted for either host in a connection to initiate the creation of a new subflow MPTCP can be used to increase the data transfer rate for data communications. For example, using recent hardware and 3 dual-port 10Gig NICs, Multipath TCP is able to transmit a single data-stream at the rate of up to 51.8 Gbit/s.