

EXHIBIT B
U.S. Patent No. 12,218,934

As used herein and with respect to the '934 Patent, the term "Accused '934 Products" means:

- (a) Microsoft products that incorporate, rely upon, interact with, or otherwise utilize Microsoft Entra ID ("Entra ID"), including at least the Microsoft Entra product family;
- (b) Any other systems, services, or products that utilize the libraries, applications, scripts, packages, or other modules that implement the functionality described below in a manner not materially different with respect to the claims charted below;
- (c) any other products that infringe the asserted claims for analogous reasons to those described below; and,
- (d) Microsoft products that practice one of more claims of the '934 Patent.

This claim chart for the '934 Patent covers all Accused '934 Products. The theory of infringement described below in connection with the Asserted Claims is analogous to the theory of infringement for all the Accused '934 Products.

I. Claim 1

<p>A computer system configured to execute software instructions stored on nontransitory machine-readable storage media, wherein the software instructions comprise instructions that:</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products are computer systems configured to execute software instructions stored on nontransitory machine-readable storage media.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID is a “cloud-based identity and access management service,” which includes features to enforce and implement multifactor authentication such as Entra ID Protection:¹</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID is the foundational product of Microsoft Entra. It's a cloud-based identity and access management service that provides the essential identity, authentication, policy, and protection to secure users, devices, apps, and resources. Every new Microsoft Entra directory includes an initial domain name, like <code>contoso.onmicrosoft.com</code>. You can also add your organization's domain names.</p> <p>Microsoft 365, Azure, or Dynamics CRM Online subscribers already use Microsoft Entra ID as every Microsoft 365, Office 365, Azure, and Dynamics CRM Online tenant is automatically a Microsoft Entra tenant. You can immediately start managing access to your integrated cloud apps.</p>
<p>receive a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that receive requests to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password.</p>

¹ Microsoft, *What is Microsoft Entra?*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/whatis> [hereinafter *What is Microsoft Entra?*].

	<p>For example, Entra ID supports various forms of identifiers for users, including email addresses, bank account numbers, and IP addresses:²</p> <h2>Identity</h2> <p>A digital identity is a collection of unique identifiers or attributes that represent a person, software component, machine, asset, or resource in a system. An identifier can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An email address• Sign-in credentials (username/password)• A bank account number• A government issued ID• A MAC address or IP address <p>As another example, Entra ID also receives and manages passwords on behalf of users and applications:³</p>
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² Microsoft, *Identity and access management fundamental concepts*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/identity-fundamental-concepts> [hereinafter *Identity Fundamentals*].

³ Microsoft, *How it works: Microsoft Entra self-service password reset*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks> [hereinafter *Entra Password Reset*].

	<p>Microsoft Entra self-service password reset (SSPR) gives users the ability to change or reset their password, with no administrator or help desk involvement. If a user's account is locked or they forget their password, they can follow prompts to unblock themselves and get back to work. This ability reduces help desk calls and loss of productivity when a user can't sign in to their device or an application. We recommend this video on how to enable and configure SSPR in Microsoft Entra ID.</p> <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request,</p> <p>determine whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request, and determine whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID stores historical data about correct and incorrect password use, among other data, to determine risk profiles for the future.⁴</p> <p>Microsoft's current cloud-based systems rely on several platforms that store and manage multiple dimensions of time-series data. For example, modern versions of Microsoft Fabric, Azure Data Explorer, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Sentinel use the Kusto platform, described as "a powerful tool for exploring your data and discovering patterns, identifying anomalies and outliers, creating statistical</p>

⁴ Microsoft, *What are risk detections?*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks> [hereinafter *What are risk detections?*].

	<p>modeling, and more.⁵ Microsoft’s documentation explains that “KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis”:⁶</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">KQL is a simple yet powerful language to query structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. The language is expressive, easy to read and understand the query intent, and optimized for authoring experiences. KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis. The query uses schema entities that are organized in a hierarchy similar to SQLs: databases, tables, and columns.</p> <p>On information about belief, Microsoft’s use of a multi-dimensional time-series database significantly improves the bandwidth and latency of both storing and querying past user behavior, resulting in faster login times and the use of a larger volume of data than could be consulted in prior art systems. Microsoft’s documentation explains that “KQL is used by many other Microsoft services.”⁷ The Accused '934 Products use a multi-dimensional time series database related to Kusto and KQL.</p>
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⁵ Microsoft, *Kusto Query Language overview*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/kusto/query/> [hereinafter *KQL Overview*].

⁶ *KQL Overview*.

⁷ *Id.*

	<p>Further, Entra ID “verifies identities, validates access conditions, checks permissions, . . . and monitors for compromise.”⁸ It also performs authentication,⁹ including via passwords.¹⁰</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>determine whether an additional verification is required to grant access,</p> <p>wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises:</p> <p>retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous</p>	<p>The software instructions of the Accused '934 Products determine whether an additional verification is required to grant access, wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises: retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a previous access request to a network resource, wherein the previous access request to the network resource is anomalous relative to a baseline profile of access requests.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID’s Conditional Access uses data about the real-time and offline behavior of users to determine whether an access request is suspicious and thus whether to trigger MFA.¹¹</p>

⁸ *What is Microsoft Entra?*.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Microsoft, *Reset a user’s password*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/users-reset-password-azure-portal> [hereinafter *Reset Password*].

¹¹ Microsoft, *Tutorial: Use risk detections for user sign-ins to trigger Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication or password changes*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-risk-based-sspr-mfa> [hereinafter *Entra Risk Detections*].

<p>access requests associated with the user account, and</p> <p>determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a previous access request to a network resource, wherein the previous access request to the network resource is anomalous relative to a baseline profile of access requests; and,</p>	<p>To protect your users, you can configure risk-based Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies that automatically respond to risky behaviors. These policies can automatically block a sign-in attempt or require extra action, such as require a secure password change or prompting for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication. These policies work with existing Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies as an extra layer of protection for your organization. Users might never trigger a risky behavior in one of these policies, but your organization is protected if an attempt to compromise your security is made.</p> <p>Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests. For example, as explained in Microsoft's documentation:¹²</p> <p>Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous IP address usage• Password spray attacks• Leaked credentials• and more... <p>During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p>
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¹² Microsoft, *What is Microsoft Entra ID Protection?*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/overview-identity-protection> [hereinafter *What is Microsoft Entra?*].

	<p>Session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, “two sign-ins originating from geographically distant locations,” “user activities . . . originating from geographically distant locations within a time period shorter than the time it takes to travel from the first location to the second,” “previous malicious activity,” “access [to] multiple files from Microsoft SharePoint Online or Microsoft OneDrive,” “password spray attack,” “suspicious email forwarding rules,” and “suspicious rules that delete or move messages or folders.”¹³</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>based on the additional verification being required to grant access:</p> <p>select an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods,</p>	<p>Based on the additional verification being required to grant access, the software instructions of the '934 Accused Products select an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID supports multiple additional verification methods, including, but not limited to, Microsoft Authenticator, Windows Hello for Business, and voice calls:¹⁴</p>

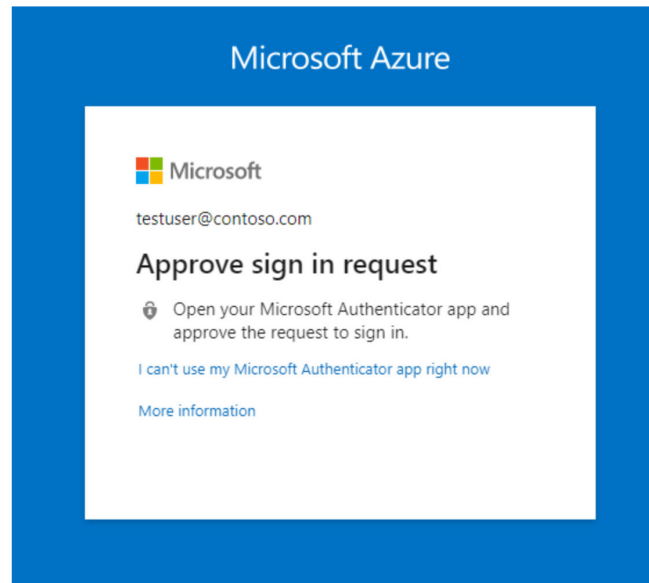
¹³ *What are risk detections?*

¹⁴ Microsoft, *How it works: Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks> [hereinafter *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication*].

	<p>The following additional forms of verification can be used with Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Authenticator • Authenticator Lite (in Outlook) • Windows Hello for Business • Passkey (FIDO2) • Passkey in Microsoft Authenticator • QR code • Certificate-based authentication (when configured for multifactor authentication) • External authentication methods (preview) • Temporary Access Pass (TAP) • OATH hardware token (preview) • OATH software token • SMS • Voice call <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
cause the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method, and	The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that, when required, cause the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method.

For example, many of the additional verification methods supported by Entra ID cause the client to be prompted to complete verification, as shown in the following screenshot informing a user to complete verification using Microsoft Authenticator:¹⁵

5. Close the browser window, and sign in to the [Microsoft Entra admin center](#) again to test the authentication method that you configured. For example, if you configured a mobile app for authentication, you should see a prompt like the following.



Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.

¹⁵ Microsoft, *Tutorial: Secure user sign-in events with Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa> [hereinafter *Secure User Sign-in*].

	<p>For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>determine whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly.</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that, when required, determine whether the additional verification method was completed correctly.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft documentation explains that Entra ID implements the entire MFA process for natively supported methods, meaning that Entra ID determines whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly, allowing Entra ID to determine whether to allow access, require further authentication, or block access:¹⁶</p> <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

¹⁶ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

II. Claim 2

The computer system of claim 1, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 1.
the historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account comprises historical information about previous requests to authenticate, wherein the previous requests to authenticate comprise the identifier.	<p>The historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account of Claim 1 comprises historical information about previous requests to authenticate, wherein the previous requests to authenticate comprise the identifier.</p> <p>As discussed in connection with Claim 1, Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests.</p> <p>Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous IP address usage• Password spray attacks• Leaked credentials• and more... <p>During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p> <p>Many of these user behaviors are determined based on previous requests to authenticate that comprised the identifier. For example, session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, "two sign-ins originating from geographically distant locations," "user activities . . . originating from geographically distant locations within a time period shorter than the time it takes to travel from the first location to the second," "previous malicious activity," "access [to] multiple files from Microsoft</p>

	<p>SharePoint Online or Microsoft OneDrive,” “password spray attack,” “suspicious email forwarding rules,” “suspicious rules that delete or move messages or folders.”¹⁷</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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¹⁷ *What are risk detections?.*

III. Claim 4

The computer system of claim 1, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 1.
determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.	<p>Determining whether the additional verification is required of Claim 1 further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra threat intelligence, which is “based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources,” “indicates user activity that is unusual for the user”:¹⁸</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence (sign-in)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence indicates user activity that is unusual for the user or consistent with known attack patterns. This detection is based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources. These detections show up as “Microsoft Entra threat intelligence” in logs and ID Protection reports.</p> <p>As another example, Entra ID detects leaked credentials which have been “post[ed] publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market”:¹⁹</p>

¹⁸ *What are risk detections?.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

	<div>Leaked credentials</div> <div><p>This risk detection type indicates that the user's valid credentials leaked. When cybercriminals compromise valid passwords of legitimate users, they often share these gathered credentials. This sharing is typically done by posting publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market. When the Microsoft leaked credentials service acquires user credentials from the dark web, paste sites, or other sources, they're checked against Microsoft Entra users' current valid credentials to find valid matches. For more information about leaked credentials, see FAQs.</p></div> <div><p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p></div>
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IV. Claim 5

<p>The computer system of claim 1,</p>	<p>See above for an analysis of Claim 1.</p>
<p>wherein the software instructions further comprise instructions that:</p> <p>based on the additional verification being required to grant access:</p> <p>determine that a probable cyberattack is detected, and</p>	<p>The software instructions of Claim 1 further comprise instructions that, based on the additional verification being required to grant access, determine that a probable cyberattack is detected.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra ID “detect[s] account[s] at risk”:²⁰</p> <div data-bbox="787 617 1564 675" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Users at risk detected email</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="787 719 1738 893" data-label="Text"> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> </div> <p>Microsoft’s documentation explains that “[a]s a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.”²¹</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>

²⁰ Microsoft, *Microsoft Entra ID Protection notifications*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-notifications> [hereinafter *Protection Notifications*].

²¹ *Protection Notifications*.

	For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
<p>provide an alert,</p> <p>wherein the alert includes the identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and</p> <p>wherein the alert is designated to be provided to an administrator of the network.</p>	<p>Microsoft Entra provides an alert, wherein the alert includes the first identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra generates “an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject”:²²</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> </div> <p>The alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network. For example, the administrator can “specify at what user risk level” the administrator “want[s] the alert to be generated.”²³</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

V. Claim 9

The computer system of claim 1, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 1.
the computer system comprises a plurality of physical computing machines.	<p>The computing system of claim 1 comprises a plurality of physical computing machines.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft's documentation explains that Entra ID operates across Microsoft's Azure datacenter infrastructure:²⁴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Datacenters</p> <p>Microsoft Entra replicas are stored in datacenters located throughout the world. For more information, see Azure global infrastructure ²⁴.</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID operates across datacenters with the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authentication, Graph, and other Microsoft Entra ID services reside behind the Gateway service. The Gateway manages load balancing. The service automatically fails over any servers found unhealthy by transactional health probes. Based on these health probes, the Gateway dynamically routes traffic to healthy datacenters.• For <i>reads</i>, the directory has secondary replicas and corresponding front-end services in an active-active configuration operating in multiple datacenters. If a datacenter fails, traffic is automatically routed to a different datacenter.• For <i>writes</i>, the directory fails over the primary replica across datacenters via planned (new primary is synchronized to old primary) or emergency failover procedures. Data durability is achieved by replicating any commit to at least two datacenters. <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

²⁴ Microsoft, *Architecture*, available at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/architecture/architecture> [hereinafter *Entra Architecture*].

VI. Claim 11

<p>A method implemented on a computer system connected to a network, the method comprising:</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products perform a method implemented on a computer system connected to a network.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID is a “cloud-based identity and access management service,” which includes features to enforce and implement multifactor authentication such as Entra ID Protection:²⁵</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID is the foundational product of Microsoft Entra. It's a cloud-based identity and access management service that provides the essential identity, authentication, policy, and protection to secure users, devices, apps, and resources. Every new Microsoft Entra directory includes an initial domain name, like <code>contoso.onmicrosoft.com</code>. You can also add your organization's domain names.</p> <p>Microsoft 365, Azure, or Dynamics CRM Online subscribers already use Microsoft Entra ID as every Microsoft 365, Office 365, Azure, and Dynamics CRM Online tenant is automatically a Microsoft Entra tenant. You can immediately start managing access to your integrated cloud apps.</p>
<p>receiving a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products receive a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password.</p>

²⁵ *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

For example, Entra ID supports various forms of identifiers for users, including email addresses, bank account numbers, and IP addresses:²⁶

Identity

A digital identity is a collection of unique identifiers or attributes that represent a person, software component, machine, asset, or resource in a system. An identifier can be:

- An email address
- Sign-in credentials (username/password)
- A bank account number
- A government issued ID
- A MAC address or IP address

As another example, Entra ID also receives and manages passwords on behalf of users and applications:²⁷

²⁶ *Identity Fundamentals.*

²⁷ *Entra Password Reset.*

	<p>Microsoft Entra self-service password reset (SSPR) gives users the ability to change or reset their password, with no administrator or help desk involvement. If a user's account is locked or they forget their password, they can follow prompts to unblock themselves and get back to work. This ability reduces help desk calls and loss of productivity when a user can't sign in to their device or an application. We recommend this video on how to enable and configure SSPR in Microsoft Entra ID.</p> <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>storing, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request,</p> <p>determining whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request, and determine whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID stores historical data about correct and incorrect password use, among other data, to determine risk profiles for the future.²⁸</p> <p>Microsoft's current cloud-based systems rely on several platforms that store and manage multiple dimensions of time-series data. For example, modern versions of Microsoft Fabric, Azure Data Explorer, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Sentinel use the Kusto platform, described as "a powerful tool for exploring your data and discovering patterns, identifying anomalies and outliers, creating statistical modeling, and more."²⁹ Microsoft's documentation explains that "KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions,</p>

²⁸ *What are risk detections?*.

²⁹ *KQL Overview*.

	<p>analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis”:³⁰</p> <p>KQL is a simple yet powerful language to query structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. The language is expressive, easy to read and understand the query intent, and optimized for authoring experiences. KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis. The query uses schema entities that are organized in a hierarchy similar to SQLs: databases, tables, and columns.</p> <p>On information about belief, Microsoft’s use of a multi-dimensional time-series database significantly improves the bandwidth and latency of both storing and querying past user behavior, resulting in faster login times and the use of a larger volume of data than could be consulted in prior art systems. Microsoft’s documentation explains that “KQL is used by many other Microsoft services.”³¹ The Accused '934 Products use a multi-dimensional time series database related to Kusto and KQL.</p> <p>Further, Entra ID “verifies identities, validates access conditions, checks permissions, . . . and monitors for compromise.”³² It also performs authentication,³³ including via passwords.³⁴</p>
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³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² *What is Microsoft Entra?*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Reset Password.*

	Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
<p>determining whether an additional verification is required to grant access,</p> <p>wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises:</p> <p>retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account,</p> <p>determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a previous access request to a network resource, wherein the previous access request to the network resource is</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products perform a method comprising determining whether an additional verification is required to grant access, wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises: retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a previous access request to a network resource, wherein the previous access request to the network resource is anomalous relative to a baseline profile of access requests.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID's Conditional Access uses data about the real-time and offline behavior of users to determine whether an access request is suspicious and thus whether to trigger MFA:³⁵</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To protect your users, you can configure risk-based Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies that automatically respond to risky behaviors. These policies can automatically block a sign-in attempt or require extra action, such as require a secure password change or prompting for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication. These policies work with existing Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies as an extra layer of protection for your organization. Users might never trigger a risky behavior in one of these policies, but your organization is protected if an attempt to compromise your security is made.</p>

³⁵ *Entra Risk Detections.*

<p>anomalous relative to a baseline profile of access requests; and,</p>	<p>Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests. For example, as explained in Microsoft's documentation:³⁶</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anonymous IP address usage • Password spray attacks • Leaked credentials • and more... <p style="padding-left: 40px;">During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p> <p>Session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, “two sign-ins originating from geographically distant locations,” “user activities . . . originating from geographically distant locations within a time period shorter than the time it takes to travel from the first location to the second,” “previous malicious activity,” “access [to] multiple files from Microsoft SharePoint Online or Microsoft OneDrive,” “password spray attack,” “suspicious email forwarding rules,” and “suspicious rules that delete or move messages or folders.”³⁷</p> <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>
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³⁶ *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

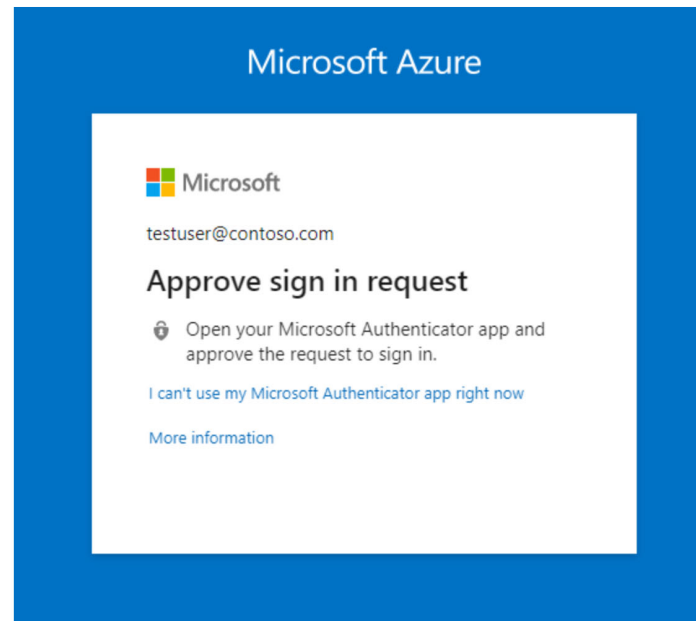
³⁷ *What are risk detections?.*

	For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
to require based on the additional verification being required to grant access: selecting an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods, causing the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method, and determining whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly.	<p>The '934 Accused Products perform a method comprising, to require based on the additional verification being required to grant access, selecting an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods, causing the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method, and determining whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID supports multiple additional verification methods, including, but not limited to, Microsoft Authenticator, Windows Hello for Business, and voice calls:³⁸</p> <p>The following additional forms of verification can be used with Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microsoft Authenticator• Authenticator Lite (in Outlook)• Windows Hello for Business• Passkey (FIDO2)• Passkey in Microsoft Authenticator• QR code• Certificate-based authentication (when configured for multifactor authentication)• External authentication methods (preview)• Temporary Access Pass (TAP)• OATH hardware token (preview)• OATH software token• SMS• Voice call

³⁸ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

Many of the additional verification methods supported by Entra ID cause the client to be prompted to complete verification, as shown in the following screenshot informing a user to complete verification using Microsoft Authenticator:³⁹

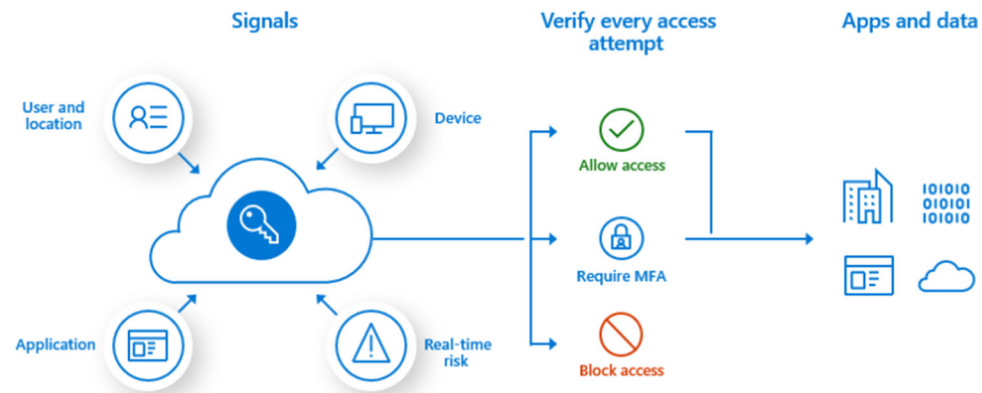
5. Close the browser window, and sign in to the [Microsoft Entra admin center](#) again to test the authentication method that you configured. For example, if you configured a mobile app for authentication, you should see a prompt like the following.



Microsoft documentation explains that Entra ID implements the entire MFA process for natively supported methods, meaning that Entra ID determines whether the additional verification method has

³⁹ *Secure User Sign-in.*

been completed correctly, allowing Entra ID to determine whether to allow access, require further authentication, or block access:⁴⁰



Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.

⁴⁰ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

VII. Claim 12

The method of claim 11, wherein	See above for an analysis of claim 11.
the historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account comprises historical information about previous requests to authenticate, wherein the previous requests to authenticate comprise the identifier.	<p>The historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account of Claim 11 comprises historical information about previous requests to authenticate, wherein the previous requests to authenticate comprise the identifier.</p> <p>As discussed in connection with Claim 11, Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests.</p> <p>Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous IP address usage• Password spray attacks• Leaked credentials• and more... <p>During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p> <p>Many of these user behaviors are determined based on previous requests to authenticate that comprised the identifier. For example, session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, "two sign-ins originating from geographically distant locations," "user activities . . . originating from geographically distant locations within a time period shorter than the time it takes to travel from the first location to the second," "previous malicious activity," "access [to] multiple files from Microsoft</p>

	<p>SharePoint Online or Microsoft OneDrive,” “password spray attack,” “suspicious email forwarding rules,” “suspicious rules that delete or move messages or folders.”⁴¹</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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⁴¹ *What are risk detections?.*

VIII. Claim 14

The method of claim 11, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 11.
determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.	<p>Determining whether the additional verification is required of Claim 11 further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra threat intelligence, which is “based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources,” “indicates user activity that is unusual for the user”:⁴²</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence (sign-in)</p> <p>Microsoft Entra threat intelligence indicates user activity that is unusual for the user or consistent with known attack patterns. This detection is based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources. These detections show up as “Microsoft Entra threat intelligence” in logs and ID Protection reports.</p> <p>As another example, Entra ID detects leaked credentials which have been “post[ed] publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market”:⁴³</p>

⁴² *What are risk detections?.*

⁴³ *Id.*

	<div><div><h3>Leaked credentials</h3><p>This risk detection type indicates that the user's valid credentials leaked. When cybercriminals compromise valid passwords of legitimate users, they often share these gathered credentials. This sharing is typically done by posting publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market. When the Microsoft leaked credentials service acquires user credentials from the dark web, paste sites, or other sources, they're checked against Microsoft Entra users' current valid credentials to find valid matches. For more information about leaked credentials, see FAQs.</p></div><div><p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p></div></div>
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IX. Claim 15

The method of claim 11, further comprising:	See above for an analysis of Claim 11.
require based on the additional verification being required to grant access: determining that a probable cyberattack is detected, and	<p>Based on the additional verification being required to grant access, Microsoft Entra determines that a probable cyberattack is detected.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra ID “detect[s] account[s] at risk”:⁴⁴</p> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>Microsoft’s documentation explains that “[a]s a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.”⁴⁵</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁴⁴ *Protection Notifications.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

<p>delivering an alert,</p> <p>wherein the alert includes the identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and</p> <p>wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p>	<p>Microsoft Entra delivers an alert, wherein the alert includes the first identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra generates “an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject”.⁴⁶</p> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>The alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network. For example, the administrator can “specify at what user risk level” the administrator “want[s] the alert to be generated.”⁴⁷</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

X. Claim 18

<p>A computer system is configured to execute software instructions stored on nontransitory machine-readable storage media, wherein the software instructions comprise instructions that:</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products are computer systems configured to execute software instructions stored on nontransitory machine-readable storage media.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID is a “cloud-based identity and access management service,” which includes features to enforce and implement multifactor authentication such as Entra ID Protection:⁴⁸</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra ID</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID is the foundational product of Microsoft Entra. It's a cloud-based identity and access management service that provides the essential identity, authentication, policy, and protection to secure users, devices, apps, and resources. Every new Microsoft Entra directory includes an initial domain name, like <code>contoso.onmicrosoft.com</code>. You can also add your organization's domain names.</p> <p>Microsoft 365, Azure, or Dynamics CRM Online subscribers already use Microsoft Entra ID as every Microsoft 365, Office 365, Azure, and Dynamics CRM Online tenant is automatically a Microsoft Entra tenant. You can immediately start managing access to your integrated cloud apps.</p>
<p>receive a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that receive requests to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID supports various forms of identifiers for users, including email addresses, bank account numbers, and IP addresses:⁴⁹</p>

⁴⁸ *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

⁴⁹ *Identity Fundamentals.*

Identity

A digital identity is a collection of unique identifiers or attributes that represent a person, software component, machine, asset, or resource in a system. An identifier can be:

- An email address
- Sign-in credentials (username/password)
- A bank account number
- A government issued ID
- A MAC address or IP address

As another example, Entra ID also receives and manages passwords on behalf of users and applications:⁵⁰

Microsoft Entra self-service password reset (SSPR) gives users the ability to change or reset their password, with no administrator or help desk involvement. If a user's account is locked or they forget their password, they can follow prompts to unblock themselves and get back to work. This ability reduces help desk calls and loss of productivity when a user can't sign in to their device or an application. We recommend this video on [how to enable and configure SSPR in Microsoft Entra ID](#).

Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be

⁵⁰ *Entra Password Reset.*

	<p>insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request,</p> <p>determine whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request, and determine whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID stores historical data about correct and incorrect password use, among other data, to determine risk profiles for the future.⁵¹</p> <p>Microsoft's current cloud-based systems rely on several platforms that store and manage multiple dimensions of time-series data. For example, modern versions of Microsoft Fabric, Azure Data Explorer, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Sentinel use the Kusto platform, described as "a powerful tool for exploring your data and discovering patterns, identifying anomalies and outliers, creating statistical modeling, and more."⁵² Microsoft's documentation explains that "KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis".⁵³</p>

⁵¹ *What are risk detections?.*

⁵² *KQL Overview.*

⁵³ *Id.*

	<p>KQL is a simple yet powerful language to query structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. The language is expressive, easy to read and understand the query intent, and optimized for authoring experiences. KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis. The query uses schema entities that are organized in a hierarchy similar to SQLs: databases, tables, and columns.</p> <p>On information about belief, Microsoft's use of a multi-dimensional time-series database significantly improves the bandwidth and latency of both storing and querying past user behavior, resulting in faster login times and the use of a larger volume of data than could be consulted in prior art systems. Microsoft's documentation explains that "KQL is used by many other Microsoft services."⁵⁴ The Accused '934 Products use a multi-dimensional time series database related to Kusto and KQL.</p> <p>Further, Entra ID "verifies identities, validates access conditions, checks permissions, . . . and monitors for compromise."⁵⁵ It also performs authentication,⁵⁶ including via passwords.⁵⁷</p> <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *What is Microsoft Entra?*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Reset Password.*

<p>determine whether an additional verification is required to grant access,</p> <p>wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises:</p> <p>retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and</p> <p>determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a plurality of requests to authenticate comprising a brute force attack; and,</p>	<p>The software instructions of the Accused '934 Products determine whether an additional verification is required to grant access, wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises: retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a plurality of requests to authenticate comprising a brute force attack.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID's Conditional Access uses data about the real-time and offline behavior of users to determine whether an access request is suspicious and thus whether to trigger MFA:⁵⁸</p> <p>To protect your users, you can configure risk-based Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies that automatically respond to risky behaviors. These policies can automatically block a sign-in attempt or require extra action, such as require a secure password change or prompting for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication. These policies work with existing Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies as an extra layer of protection for your organization. Users might never trigger a risky behavior in one of these policies, but your organization is protected if an attempt to compromise your security is made.</p> <p>Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests. For example, as explained in Microsoft's documentation:⁵⁹</p>
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⁵⁸ *Entra Risk Detections.*

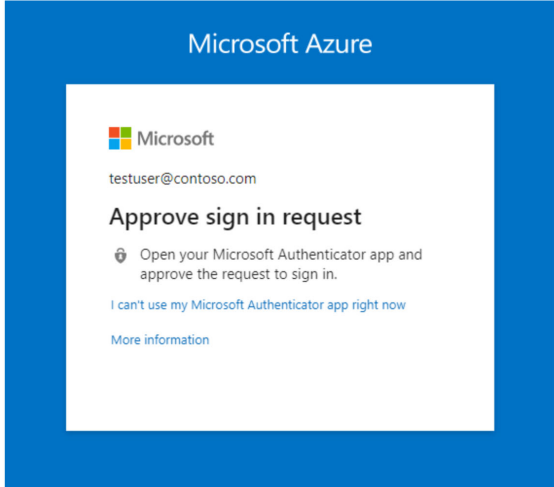
⁵⁹ *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

	<p>Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous IP address usage• Password spray attacks• Leaked credentials• and more... <p>During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p> <p>Session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, a “password spray attack,” which “is where multiple identities are attacked using common passwords in a unified brute force manner.”⁶⁰</p> <h3>Password spray</h3> <p>A password spray attack is where multiple identities are attacked using common passwords in a unified brute force manner. The risk detection is triggered when an account's password is valid and has an attempted sign in. This detection signals that the user's password was correctly identified through a password spray attack, not that the attacker was able to access any resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculated in real-time or offline• License requirement: Microsoft Entra ID P2• Tips for investigating password spray detections. <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be</p>
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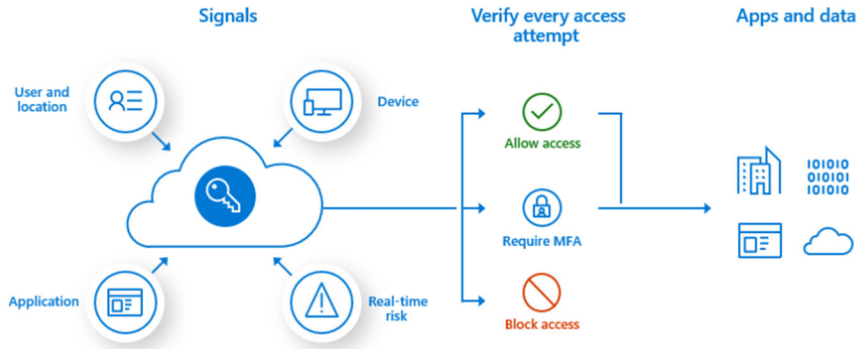
⁶⁰ *What are risk detections?.*

	<p>insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>based on the additional verification being required to grant access:</p> <p>select an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods,</p>	<p>Based on the additional verification being required to grant access, the software instructions of the '934 Accused Products select an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID supports multiple additional verification methods, including, but not limited to, Microsoft Authenticator, Windows Hello for Business, and voice calls:⁶¹</p> <p>The following additional forms of verification can be used with Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Authenticator • Authenticator Lite (in Outlook) • Windows Hello for Business • Passkey (FIDO2) • Passkey in Microsoft Authenticator • QR code • Certificate-based authentication (when configured for multifactor authentication) • External authentication methods (preview) • Temporary Access Pass (TAP) • OATH hardware token (preview) • OATH software token • SMS • Voice call <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>

⁶¹ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

	For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
cause the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method, and	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that cause the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method.</p> <p>For example, many of the additional verification methods supported by Entra ID cause the client to be prompted to complete verification, as shown in the following screenshot informing a user to complete verification using Microsoft Authenticator.⁶²</p> <p>5. Close the browser window, and sign in to the Microsoft Entra admin center again to test the authentication method that you configured. For example, if you configured a mobile app for authentication, you should see a prompt like the following.</p>  <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>

⁶² *Secure User Sign-in.*

	<p>For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>determine whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly.</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products execute software instructions that, when required, determine whether the additional verification method was completed correctly.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft documentation explains that Entra ID implements the entire MFA process for natively supported methods, meaning that Entra ID determines whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly, allowing Entra ID to determine whether to allow access, require further authentication, or block access:⁶³</p>  <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁶³ Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.

XI. Claim 20

The computer system of claim 18 wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 18.
determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.	<p>Determining whether the additional verification is required of Claim 18 further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra threat intelligence, which is “based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources,” “indicates user activity that is unusual for the user”:⁶⁴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence (sign-in)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence indicates user activity that is unusual for the user or consistent with known attack patterns. This detection is based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources. These detections show up as “Microsoft Entra threat intelligence” in logs and ID Protection reports.</p> <p>As another example, Entra ID detects leaked credentials which have been “post[ed] publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market”:⁶⁵</p>

⁶⁴ *What are risk detections?.*

⁶⁵ *Id.*

	<div><div><h3>Leaked credentials</h3><p>This risk detection type indicates that the user's valid credentials leaked. When cybercriminals compromise valid passwords of legitimate users, they often share these gathered credentials. This sharing is typically done by posting publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market. When the Microsoft leaked credentials service acquires user credentials from the dark web, paste sites, or other sources, they're checked against Microsoft Entra users' current valid credentials to find valid matches. For more information about leaked credentials, see FAQs.</p></div><div><p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p></div></div>
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XII. Claim 21

The computer system of claim 18,	See above for an analysis of Claim 18.
wherein the software instructions further comprise instructions that: based on the additional verification being required to grant access: determine that a probable cyberattack is detected, and	<p>Based on the additional verification being required to grant access, Microsoft Entra determines that a probable cyberattack is detected.</p> <p>For example, as explained above, Microsoft Entra ID “detect[s] account[s] at risk”.⁶⁶</p> <h3>Users at risk detected email</h3> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>Microsoft’s documentation explains that “[a]s a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.”⁶⁷</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁶⁶ *Protection Notifications.*

⁶⁷ *Id.*

<p>provide an alert,</p> <p>wherein the alert includes the identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and</p> <p>wherein the alert is designated to be provided to an administrator of the network.</p>	<p>Microsoft Entra provides an alert, wherein the alert includes the first identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra generates “an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject”.⁶⁸</p> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>The alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network. For example, the administrator can “specify at what user risk level” the administrator “want[s] the alert to be generated.”⁶⁹</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ *Id.*

XIII. Claim 24

The computer system of claim 18, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 18.
the computer system comprises a plurality of physical computing machines.	<p>The computing system of Claim 18 comprises a plurality of physical computing machines.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft's documentation explains that Entra ID operates across Microsoft's Azure datacenter infrastructure:⁷⁰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Datacenters</p> <p>Microsoft Entra replicas are stored in datacenters located throughout the world. For more information, see Azure global infrastructure ⁷⁰.</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID operates across datacenters with the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authentication, Graph, and other Microsoft Entra ID services reside behind the Gateway service. The Gateway manages load balancing. The service automatically fails over any servers found unhealthy by transactional health probes. Based on these health probes, the Gateway dynamically routes traffic to healthy datacenters.• For <i>reads</i>, the directory has secondary replicas and corresponding front-end services in an active-active configuration operating in multiple datacenters. If a datacenter fails, traffic is automatically routed to a different datacenter.• For <i>writes</i>, the directory fails over the primary replica across datacenters via planned (new primary is synchronized to old primary) or emergency failover procedures. Data durability is achieved by replicating any commit to at least two datacenters. <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁷⁰ *Entra Architecture*.

XIV. Claim 26

<p>A method implemented on a computer system connected to a network, the method comprising:</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products perform a method implemented on a computer system connected to a network.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID is a “cloud-based identity and access management service,” which includes features to enforce and implement multifactor authentication such as Entra ID Protection:⁷¹</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID</p> <p>Microsoft Entra ID is the foundational product of Microsoft Entra. It's a cloud-based identity and access management service that provides the essential identity, authentication, policy, and protection to secure users, devices, apps, and resources. Every new Microsoft Entra directory includes an initial domain name, like <code>contoso.onmicrosoft.com</code>. You can also add your organization's domain names.</p> <p>Microsoft 365, Azure, or Dynamics CRM Online subscribers already use Microsoft Entra ID as every Microsoft 365, Office 365, Azure, and Dynamics CRM Online tenant is automatically a Microsoft Entra tenant. You can immediately start managing access to your integrated cloud apps.</p>
<p>receiving a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products receive a request to authenticate a client, wherein the request comprises an identifier and a password.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID supports various forms of identifiers for users, including email addresses, bank account numbers, and IP addresses:⁷²</p>

⁷¹ *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

⁷² *Identity Fundamentals.*

	<h2 data-bbox="821 272 1020 334">Identity</h2> <p data-bbox="821 370 1675 483">A digital identity is a collection of unique identifiers or attributes that represent a person, software component, machine, asset, or resource in a system. An identifier can be:</p> <ul data-bbox="858 526 1360 721" style="list-style-type: none">• An email address• Sign-in credentials (username/password)• A bank account number• A government issued ID• A MAC address or IP address <p data-bbox="583 773 1738 841">As another example, Entra ID also receives and manages passwords on behalf of users and applications:⁷³</p> <p data-bbox="785 896 1705 1192">Microsoft Entra self-service password reset (SSPR) gives users the ability to change or reset their password, with no administrator or help desk involvement. If a user's account is locked or they forget their password, they can follow prompts to unblock themselves and get back to work. This ability reduces help desk calls and loss of productivity when a user can't sign in to their device or an application. We recommend this video on how to enable and configure SSPR in Microsoft Entra ID.</p> <p data-bbox="583 1230 1892 1336">Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>
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⁷³ *Entra Password Reset.*

	For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
storing, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request, determining whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier,	<p>The Accused '934 Products store, in a multidimensional time-series database, information about the request, and determining whether the password corresponds to a user account identified by the identifier.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID stores historical data about correct and incorrect password use, among other data, to determine risk profiles for the future.⁷⁴</p> <p>Microsoft's current cloud-based systems rely on several platforms that store and manage multiple dimensions of time-series data. For example, modern versions of Microsoft Fabric, Azure Data Explorer, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Sentinel use the Kusto platform, described as "a powerful tool for exploring your data and discovering patterns, identifying anomalies and outliers, creating statistical modeling, and more."⁷⁵ Microsoft's documentation explains that "KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis":⁷⁶</p>

⁷⁴ *What are risk detections?*.

⁷⁵ *KQL Overview*.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

	<p>KQL is a simple yet powerful language to query structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. The language is expressive, easy to read and understand the query intent, and optimized for authoring experiences. KQL is optimal for querying telemetry, metrics, and logs with deep support for text search and parsing, time-series operators and functions, analytics and aggregation, geospatial, vector similarity searches, and many other language constructs that provide the most optimal language for data analysis. The query uses schema entities that are organized in a hierarchy similar to SQLs: databases, tables, and columns.</p> <p>On information about belief, Microsoft’s use of a multi-dimensional time-series database significantly improves the bandwidth and latency of both storing and querying past user behavior, resulting in faster login times and the use of a larger volume of data than could be consulted in prior art systems. Microsoft’s documentation explains that “KQL is used by many other Microsoft services.”⁷⁷ The Accused '934 Products use a multi-dimensional time series database related to Kusto and KQL.</p> <p>Further, Entra ID “verifies identities, validates access conditions, checks permissions, . . . and monitors for compromise.”⁷⁸ It also performs authentication,⁷⁹ including via passwords.⁸⁰</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.</p>
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⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *What is Microsoft Entra?*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Reset Password.*

	For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
<p>determining whether an additional verification is required to grant access,</p> <p>wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises:</p> <p>retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and</p> <p>determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a plurality of requests to authenticate comprising a brute force attack; and,</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products determine whether an additional verification is required to grant access, wherein determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access comprises: retrieving, from the multidimensional time-series database, historical information about previous access requests associated with the user account, and determining, based at least on the historical information, whether the user account is associated with a plurality of requests to authenticate comprising a brute force attack.</p> <p>For example, Entra ID's Conditional Access uses data about the real-time and offline behavior of users to determine whether an access request is suspicious and thus whether to trigger MFA:⁸¹</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To protect your users, you can configure risk-based Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies that automatically respond to risky behaviors. These policies can automatically block a sign-in attempt or require extra action, such as require a secure password change or prompting for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication. These policies work with existing Microsoft Entra Conditional Access policies as an extra layer of protection for your organization. Users might never trigger a risky behavior in one of these policies, but your organization is protected if an attempt to compromise your security is made.</p> <p>Entra ID's understanding of user behavior is based at least on historical information about previous access requests. For example, as explained in Microsoft's documentation:⁸²</p>

⁸¹ *Entra Risk Detections.*

⁸² *What is Microsoft Entra?.*

	<p>Microsoft continually adds and updates detections in our catalog to protect organizations. These detections come from our learnings based on the analysis of trillions of signals each day from Active Directory, Microsoft Accounts, and in gaming with Xbox. This broad range of signals helps ID Protection detect risky behaviors like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous IP address usage• Password spray attacks• Leaked credentials• and more... <p>During each sign-in, ID Protection runs all real-time sign-in detections, generating a sign-in session risk level that indicates how likely the sign-in is compromised. Based on this risk level, policies are applied to protect the user and the organization.</p> <p>Session risk level can be based on, among other relevant factors, a “password spray attack,” which is where multiple identities are attacked using common passwords in a unified brute force manner.”⁸³</p> <h2>Password spray</h2> <p>A password spray attack is where multiple identities are attacked using common passwords in a unified brute force manner. The risk detection is triggered when an account's password is valid and has an attempted sign in. This detection signals that the user's password was correctly identified through a password spray attack, not that the attacker was able to access any resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculated in real-time or offline• License requirement: Microsoft Entra ID P2• Tips for investigating password spray detections.
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⁸³ *What are risk detections?.*

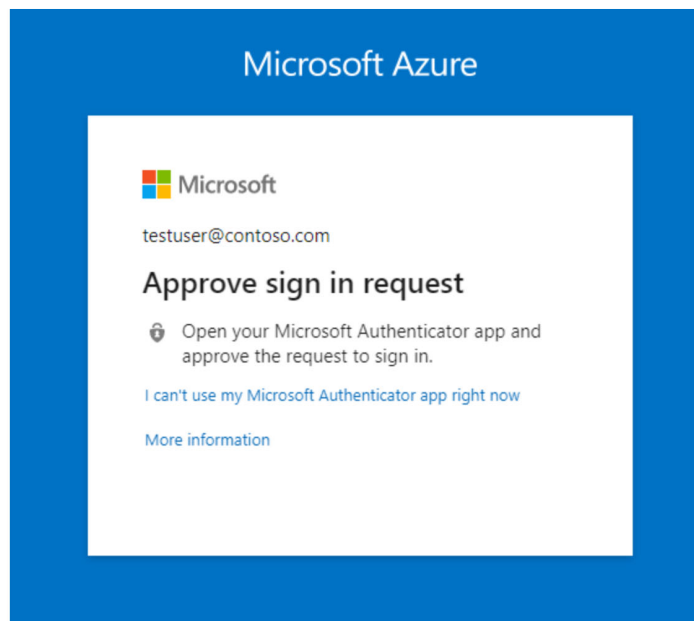
	Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.
based on the additional verification being required to grant access: selecting an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods,	The '934 Accused Products perform a method comprising, based on the additional verification being requested to grant access, selecting an additional verification method from a plurality of verification methods. For example, Entra ID supports multiple additional verification methods, including, but not limited to, Microsoft Authenticator, Windows Hello for Business, and voice calls: ⁸⁴

⁸⁴ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

	<p>The following additional forms of verification can be used with Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Authenticator • Authenticator Lite (in Outlook) • Windows Hello for Business • Passkey (FIDO2) • Passkey in Microsoft Authenticator • QR code • Certificate-based authentication (when configured for multifactor authentication) • External authentication methods (preview) • Temporary Access Pass (TAP) • OATH hardware token (preview) • OATH software token • SMS • Voice call <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
causing the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method, and	The Accused '934 Products perform cause the client to be prompted to complete the additional verification method.

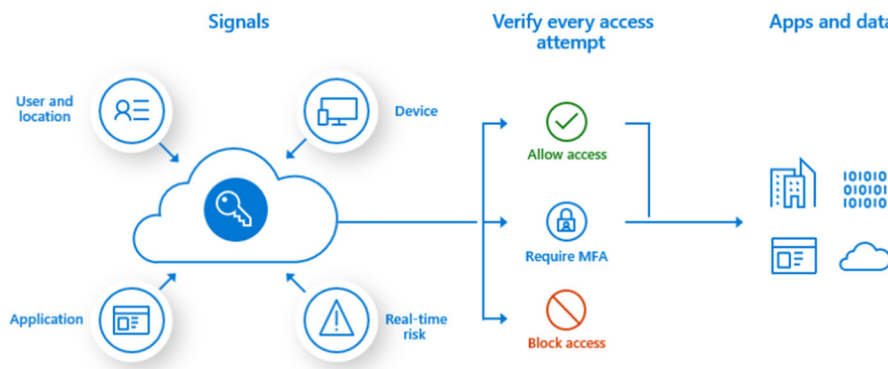
For example, many of the additional verification methods supported by Entra ID cause the client to be prompted to complete verification, as shown in the following screenshot informing a user to complete verification using Microsoft Authenticator:⁸⁵

5. Close the browser window, and sign in to the [Microsoft Entra admin center](#) again to test the authentication method that you configured. For example, if you configured a mobile app for authentication, you should see a prompt like the following.



Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents.

⁸⁵ *Secure User Sign-in*]

	<p>For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
<p>determining whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly.</p>	<p>The Accused '934 Products determine whether the additional verification method was completed correctly.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft documentation explains that Entra ID implements the entire MFA process for natively supported methods, meaning that Entra ID determines whether the additional verification method has been completed correctly, allowing Entra ID to determine whether to allow access, require further authentication, or block access:⁸⁶</p>  <p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁸⁶ *Microsoft Entra Multifactor Authentication.*

XV. Claim 28

The method of claim 26, wherein	See above for an analysis of Claim 28.
determining whether the additional verification is required to grant access further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.	<p>Determining whether the additional verification is required of Claim 28 further comprises processing an external threat intelligence feed.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra threat intelligence, which is “based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources,” “indicates user activity that is unusual for the user”:⁸⁷</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Microsoft Entra threat intelligence (sign-in)</p> <p>Microsoft Entra threat intelligence indicates user activity that is unusual for the user or consistent with known attack patterns. This detection is based on Microsoft’s internal and external threat intelligence sources. These detections show up as “Microsoft Entra threat intelligence” in logs and ID Protection reports.</p> <p>As another example, Entra ID detects leaked credentials which have been “post[ed] publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market”:⁸⁸</p>

⁸⁷ *What are risk detections?.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

	<div><div><h3>Leaked credentials</h3><p>This risk detection type indicates that the user's valid credentials leaked. When cybercriminals compromise valid passwords of legitimate users, they often share these gathered credentials. This sharing is typically done by posting publicly on the dark web, paste sites, or by trading and selling the credentials on the black market. When the Microsoft leaked credentials service acquires user credentials from the dark web, paste sites, or other sources, they're checked against Microsoft Entra users' current valid credentials to find valid matches. For more information about leaked credentials, see FAQs.</p></div><div><p>Based on Qomplx's analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p></div></div>
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XVI. Claim 29

The method of claim 26, further comprising:	See above for an analysis of Claim 26.
based on the additional verification being required to grant access: determining that a probable cyberattack is detected, and	<p>Based on the additional verification being required to grant access, Microsoft Entra determines that a probable cyberattack is detected.</p> <p>For example, as explained above, Microsoft Entra ID “detect[s] account[s] at risk”.⁸⁹</p> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>Microsoft’s documentation explains that “[a]s a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.”⁹⁰</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>

⁸⁹ *Protection Notifications.*

⁹⁰ *Id.*

<p>delivering an alert,</p> <p>wherein the alert includes the identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and</p> <p>wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p>	<p>Microsoft Entra delivers an alert, wherein the alert includes the first identifier and an indicator that a probable cyberattack is detected, and wherein the alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network.</p> <p>For example, Microsoft Entra generates “an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject”.⁹¹</p> <h2>Users at risk detected email</h2> <p>In response to a detected account at risk, Microsoft Entra ID Protection generates an email alert with Users at risk detected as subject. The email includes a link to the Users flagged for risk report. As a best practice, you should immediately investigate the users at risk.</p> <p>The alert is designated to be delivered to an administrator of the network. For example, the administrator can “specify at what user risk level” the administrator “want[s] the alert to be generated.”⁹²</p> <p>Based on Qomplx’s analysis to date, this element appears to be practiced literally, including as charted above. Any differences between the charted material and this claim element are expected to be insubstantial, in which case the element is expected to be practiced under the Doctrine of Equivalents. For example, the technology described above performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result as this claim element.</p>
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⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*