

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

EIRE OG INNOVATIONS LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-cv-224

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.**

This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, in which Plaintiff Eire Og Innovations Limited (“Plaintiff” or “Eire Og”) makes the following allegations against Defendant Cisco Systems, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Cisco”):

INTRODUCTION

1. This complaint arises from Cisco’s unlawful infringement of the following United States patents owned by Plaintiff, which relate to improvements in processing devices and systems: United States Patent Nos. 9,436,626 (“the ’626 Patent”), 9,442,870 (“the ’870 Patent”), 8,504,777 (“the ’777 Patent”), and 8,117,399 (“the ’399 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Eire Og Innovations Limited is a private company limited by shares organized and existing under the laws of Ireland, with its principal place of business at The Hyde Building, Suite 23, The Park, Carrickmines, Dublin 18, Ireland. Eire Og is the sole owner by

assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the Asserted Patents, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement.

3. On information and belief, Defendant Cisco Systems, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, California 95134. Cisco is registered to do business in the State of Texas and may be served through its registered agent Corporation Service Company dba CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cisco in this action because Cisco has committed acts within this District giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Cisco would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Cisco maintains several places of business within the State, including at 2250 East President George Bush Turnpike, Richardson, TX 75082. Cisco, directly and through subsidiaries or intermediaries, has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, importing, offering to sell, and selling products that infringe the Asserted Patents. Cisco is registered to do business in the State of Texas, and has appointed as their registered agent, Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701, for service of process.

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b). Cisco is registered to do business in Texas, and upon information and belief, Cisco has transacted business in this District and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in this District by, among other things, making, using, offering to sell, selling, and importing products that infringe the Asserted Patents. Cisco has regular and established places of business in this District, including at 2250 East President George Bush Turnpike, Richardson, TX 75082.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,436,626

7. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

8. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 9,436,626, titled “Processor interrupt interface with interrupt partitioning and virtualization enhancements.” The ’626 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on September 6, 2016. The ’626 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the ’626 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

9. Cisco makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Cisco’s products using Intel-based CPUs (Haswell-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to UCS B200 M6 servers, UCS C220/C240 M7 servers, UCS X-Series M6 servers, UCS X-Series M7 servers, Nexus 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9800 series switches, 8000 Series Routers, 4000 Integrated Service Routers) and AMD Zen-based CPUs (including but not limited to UCS C125 M5 servers, UCS C225/C245/ M6 servers, UCS C125 M8 servers, HyperFlex 225c/245c Hybrid and Edge Nodes, and Secure Firewall 3100 Series) (the “Accused

Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’626 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

10. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’626 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 1 of the ’626 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 2 and 3.

11. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Cisco has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the ’626 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

12. Cisco also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the ’626 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the ’626 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the ’626 Patent claim charts served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the ’626 Patent, Cisco continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 2 and 3) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the ’626 Patent. For example, Cisco advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Cisco’s products, such as the accused Cisco UCS servers. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/q-and-a-c67-2381951.html>); Ex. 5 (<https://blogs.cisco.com/datacenter/cisco-unveils-its-most-powerful-and-energy-efficient-computing-systems>); Ex. 6 (https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd.html); Ex. 7 ([4](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

[servers/ucs-servers-epyc-processor-aag.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-servers/ucs-servers-epyc-processor-aag.html)); Ex. 8

([https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-infographics.html)

[infographics.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html)); Ex. 9 ([https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html)

[computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html)). Further, Cisco provides customers

with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused

Products to utilize the infringing functionality. *See, e.g.,* Ex. 10

([https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-m7-installation-guide.pdf)

[m7-installation-guide.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-m7-installation-guide.pdf)); Ex. 11

([https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf)

[rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf)). Cisco provides these instructions, user manuals, and

other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and

end users will commit these infringing acts. Cisco also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell,

and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '626 Patent, thereby specifically

intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '626 Patent through the customers' normal

and customary use of the Accused Products.

13. Cisco has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '626 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '626 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '626 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '626 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '626 Patent claim chart served therewith. Cisco has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '626 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or

(f). For example, the accused processor interrupt management features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '626 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '626 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 2 and 3.

14. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '626 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '626 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

15. As a result of Cisco's direct infringement of the '626 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

16. As a result of Cisco's indirect infringement of the '626 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Cisco obtained knowledge of the '626 Patent.

COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,442,870

17. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

18. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 9,442,870, titled “Interrupt priority management using partition-based priority blocking processor registers.” The ’870 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on September 13, 2016. The ’870 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the ’870 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 12.

19. Cisco makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Cisco’s products using Intel-based CPUs (Haswell-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to UCS B200 M6 servers, UCS C220/C240 M7 servers, UCS X-Series M6 servers, UCS X-Series M7 servers, Nexus 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9800 series switches, 8000 Series Routers, 4000 Integrated Service Routers) and AMD Zen-based CPUs (including but not limited to UCS C125 M5 servers, UCS C225/C245/ M6 servers, UCS C125 M8 servers, HyperFlex 225c/245c Hybrid and Edge Nodes, and Secure Firewall 3100 Series) (the “Accused Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’870 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

20. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’870 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 1 of the ’870 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 13 and 14.

21. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Cisco has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the ’870 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

22. Cisco also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the '870 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '870 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '870 Patent claim charts served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '870 Patent, Cisco continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 13 and 14) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '870 Patent. For example, Cisco advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Cisco's products, such as the accused Cisco UCS servers. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/q-and-a-c67-2381951.html>); Ex. 5 (<https://blogs.cisco.com/datacenter/cisco-unveils-its-most-powerful-and-energy-efficient-computing-systems>); Ex. 6 (https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd.html); Ex. 7 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/ucs-servers-epyc-processor-aag.html>); Ex. 8 (https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-infographics.html); Ex. 9 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html>). Further, Cisco provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 10 (https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-m7-installation-guide.pdf); Ex. 11 ([8](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

[rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf](#)). Cisco provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Cisco also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '870 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '870 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

23. Cisco has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '870 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '870 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '870 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '870 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '870 Patent claim chart served therewith. Cisco has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '870 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused processor interrupt management features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '870 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '870 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 13 and 14.

24. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '870 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '870 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

25. As a result of Cisco's direct infringement of the '870 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

26. As a result of Cisco's indirect infringement of the '870 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Cisco obtained knowledge of the '870 Patent.

COUNT III

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,504,777

27. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

28. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 8,504,777, titled "Data processor for processing decorated instructions with cache bypass." The '777 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on August 6, 2013. The '777 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '777 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 15.

29. Cisco makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Cisco's products using Intel-based CPUs (Skylake-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to UCS B200 M6 servers, UCS C220/C240 M7 servers, UCS X-Series M6 servers, and UCS X-Series M7 servers) and AMD-based EPYC CPUs (including but

not limited to UCS C125 M5 servers, UCS C225/C245 M6 servers, UCS C125 M8 servers, HyperFlex 225c/245c Hybrid and Edge Nodes, and Secure Firewall 3100 Series) (the “Accused Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’777 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

30. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’777 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 16 of the ’777 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 16 and 17.

31. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Cisco has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the ’777 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

32. Cisco also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the ’777 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the ’777 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the ’777 Patent claim chart served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the ’777 Patent, Cisco continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 16 and 17) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the ’777 Patent. For example, Cisco advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Cisco’s products, such as the accused Cisco UCS servers. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/q-and-a-c67-2381951.html>); Ex. 5 (<https://blogs.cisco.com/datacenter/cisco-unveils-its-most-powerful-and-energy-efficient-computing-systems>); Ex. 6

(https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd.html); Ex. 7

(<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/ucs-servers-epyc-processor-aag.html>); Ex. 8

(https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-infographics.html); Ex. 9 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html>). Further, Cisco provides customers

with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. *See, e.g.,* Ex. 10

(https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-m7-installation-guide.pdf); Ex. 11

(<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf>). Cisco provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Cisco also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '777 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '777 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

33. Cisco has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '777 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '777 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '777 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '777 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused

Products through, for example, the '777 Patent claim chart served therewith. Cisco has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '777 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused cache processing features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '777 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '777 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 16 and 17.

34. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor assignees to the '777 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '777 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

35. As a result of Cisco's direct infringement of the '777 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

36. As a result of Cisco's indirect infringement of the '777 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Cisco obtained knowledge of the '777 Patent.

COUNT IV

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,117,399

37. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

38. Plaintiff owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest, including the right to recover damages for past, present, and future infringement, in U.S. Patent No. 8,117,399, titled “Processing of coherent and incoherent accesses at a uniform cache.” The ’399 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 14, 2012. The ’399 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the ’399 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 18.

39. Cisco makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products, including without limitation Cisco’s products using Intel-based CPUs (Skylake-based architecture and newer) (including but not limited to UCS B200 M6 servers, UCS C220/C240 M7 servers, UCS X-Series M6 servers, and UCS X-Series M7 servers) and AMD-based EPYC CPUs (including but not limited to UCS C125 M5 servers, UCS C225/C245 M6 servers, UCS C125 M8 servers, HyperFlex 225c/245c Hybrid and Edge Nodes, and Secure Firewall 3100 Series) (the “Accused Products”), that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the ’399 Patent. Identification of the accused products will be provided in Plaintiff’s infringement contentions pursuant to the Court’s scheduling order.

40. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of one or more claims of the ’399 Patent. A claim chart comparing exemplary independent claim 14 of the ’399 Patent to representative Accused Products is attached as Exhibits 19 and 20.

41. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Cisco has injured Plaintiff and is liable for infringement of the '399 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

42. Cisco also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of one or more claims of the '399 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '399 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '399 Patent claim chart served therewith. Despite this knowledge of the '399 Patent, Cisco continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction materials on its website and materials cited in Exhibits 19 and 20) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '399 Patent. For example, Cisco advertises the benefits of Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC processors and their impact on Cisco's products, such as the accused Cisco UCS servers. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/q-and-a-c67-2381951.html>); Ex. 5 (<https://blogs.cisco.com/datacenter/cisco-unveils-its-most-powerful-and-energy-efficient-computing-systems>); Ex. 6 (https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd.html); Ex. 7 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/ucs-servers-epyc-processor-aag.html>); Ex. 8 (https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/solutions/computing/ucs-amd/hyperflex-amd-infographics.html); Ex. 9 (<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/sap-performers.html>). Further, Cisco provides customers with instructions and user manuals detailing how to setup, configure, and utilize the Accused Products to utilize the infringing functionality. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 10

(https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/unified_computing/ucs/c/hw/C220M7/install/b-c220-m7-installation-guide.pdf);

Ex.

11

(<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/servers-unified-computing/ucs-c-series-rack-servers/c225-m6-sff-specsheet.pdf>). Cisco provides these instructions, user manuals, and other materials knowing and intending (or with willful blindness to the fact) that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Cisco also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '399 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '399 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

43. Cisco has also infringed, and continues to infringe, one or more claims of the '399 Patent by selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the Accused Products, knowing that the Accused Products constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '399 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '399 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use. At least as of the filing and service of this complaint, Cisco has knowledge of the '399 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products through, for example, the '399 Patent claim chart served therewith. Cisco has been, and currently is, contributorily infringing the '399 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(c) and/or (f). For example, the accused cache processing features constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the '399 Patent, are especially made or adapted to infringe the '399 Patent, and are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use, as demonstrated by the evidence in Exhibits 19 and 20.

44. On information and belief, Plaintiff (including its predecessors and any licensees) complied with 35 U.S.C. § 287 during the relevant time period because Plaintiff, any predecessor

assignees to the '399 Patent, and any licensees did not make, offer for sale, or sell products that practice(d) the '399 Patent during the relevant time period or were not required to mark during the relevant time period.

45. As a result of Cisco's direct infringement of the '399 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (past, present, and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

46. As a result of Cisco's indirect infringement of the '399 Patent, Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages (present and future) in an amount adequate to compensate for Cisco's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Cisco, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court, accruing as of the time Cisco obtained knowledge of the '399 Patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter:

a. A judgment in favor of Plaintiff that Cisco has infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '626, '870, '777, and '399 Patents;

b. A judgment and order requiring Cisco to pay Plaintiff its damages (past, present, and future), costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Cisco's infringement of the '626, '870, '777, and '399 Patents;

c. A judgment and order requiring Cisco to pay Plaintiff compulsory ongoing licensing fees, as determined by the Court in equity.

d. A judgment and order requiring Cisco to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to Plaintiff, including without limitation, pre-judgment and post-judgment

interest and compensation for infringing products released after the filing of this case that are not colorably different from the accused products;

e. A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding to Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees against Cisco; and

f. Any and all other relief as the Court may deem appropriate and just under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Dated: April 3, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Brett E. Cooper
Brett E. Cooper (NY SBN 4011011)
bcooper@bclgpc.com
Seth Hasenour (TX SBN 24059910)
shasenour@bclgpc.com
Jonathan Yim (TX SBN 24066317)
jyim@bclgpc.com
Drew B. Hollander (NY SBN 5378096)
dhollander@bclgpc.com

BC LAW GROUP, P.C.
200 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212-951-0100

*Attorneys for Plaintiff Eire Og Innovations
Limited*