

EXHIBIT A

<p><u>Claim 1 of EP0929884</u></p>	<p><u>Claim 21 of USPN 6,954,453</u></p>	<p><u>Disclosure of the TAXI reference as set forth in the Quantum Nullity Action</u></p>
<p>A method for transmitting data from a first switch to a second switch,</p> <p>which are components of a line-switching network or have access to a line-switching network,</p>	<p>A method for transferring data from a first end terminal to a second end terminal,</p>	<p>The TAXI system offers the same technical features as the patent in suit and is even literally called a "back-up switch" on page 4-1, line 2. Moreover, the Figure of chapter 4, page 2, shows both the use of the TAXI rack 15 and the IDB-64/2i (wherein i is the international variant) as a back-up switch between which data can be transmitted.</p>
<p>which are components of a line-switching network or have access to a line-switching network,</p>		<p>This element does not exist in Claim 21 of the '453 Patent. The disclosure of the TAXI reference that anticipates this element is reproduced in an abundance of caution.</p> <p>Since both the TAXI rack 15 and also the IDB-6412i have two "modem connections", the switches have access to a line-switching network or are components of a line-switching network. In addition, also the connection between the IDB-64/2i and the DTE (data terminal equipment) is a line-switching connection (as will become clear at the latest from the detailed discussion of the IDB-6412i) so that the switch IDB-64/2i should be considered as a component of a line-switching network.</p>

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<p>either by line-switching or by packet-switching, consisting of the following steps:</p>	<p>selectively by line-switching or packet switching, comprising:</p>	<p>It is also evident from this Figure that the IDBs can be connected to two different networks, wherein one network connection comprises a connection with a modem and the other network connection is connected to the ISDN network (shown as a cloud in the Figure). Also the TAXI rack 15 comprises the two corresponding network connections. Since the connections via the modems are leased lines, this connection offers a line-switching connection. In contrast thereto, ISDN offers the possibility to transmit data by packet-switching, so that a selectable line-switching or packet-switching transmission is disclosed by the TAXI reference.</p>
<p>a) formation of a connection over the line-switching network from the first switch to an access point of a packet-switching network,</p>	<p>a) establishing a connection through a line-switching network from the first end terminal to an access point of a packet switching network;</p>	<p>An access point of the packet-switching network is the point of the "ISDN cloud" which provides the connection to the ISDN-BRI module (TAXI reference, Figure on page 4-1) or the ISDN-PRI module (TAXI reference, Figure on page 4-2) via the line shown as the connection line. In other words, a connection is established from the first switch (TAXI rack system 15) via the line-switching network (connection line from the TAXI rack system 15 to the "ISDN cloud") to an access point (intersection between this connection line and the "ISDN cloud") of a packet-switching network ("ISDN cloud").</p>
<p>b) line-switching transmission of the data from the first switch to the access point of the packet-switching network,</p>	<p>b) line-switching transferring of non-packetized data through said connection from the first end terminal to the access point of the packet-switching network;</p>	<p>The data is transmitted from the TAXI rack system 15 to the ISDN cloud.</p>

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<p>c) packeting the data if it is not already in data packets,</p> <p>and packet-switching transmission of the data packets over the packet-switching network from the access point to the second switch,</p>	<p>c) packeting of the data into data packets</p> <p>and packet-switching transferring of the data packets through the packet-switching network from the access point to the second end terminal;</p>	<p>Since, e.g., the D-channel of the ISDN network represents the packet-switching component, the data must inevitably be packeted before they can be transported over the ISDN line.</p>
<p>d) repeated checking whether there is a control signal for transfer to a line-switching connection to the second switch,</p>	<p>d) checking repeatedly whether a control signal exists for transferring to a line-switching connection to the second end terminal;</p>	<p>The data transmitted via the ISDN channel is transmitted in a packet-switched manner over the ISDN network, which is shown as a cloud, and over the terminal s_0 to a second switch, i.e. the IDB-64/2i. In other words, the connection over the ISDN network between the ISDN-PRI module of the TAXI rack 15 and the IDB-64/2i is established by packet-switching. The TAXI reference also discloses using a LAN router at 256 kbit/s to reduce costs. See 1 – General Description, 5-6.</p>
		<p>There is a line-switching connection between the first switch (TAXI rack 15) and the second switch (IDB-64/2i) via the modems. See Figures 4-1 and 4-2. As described in the introductory portion of the TAXI system, the "intelligent" back-up function is an essential feature of the TAXI system. A link to be secured is constantly monitored (Introduction - 1, line 11 from the bottom). If this link fails, the TAXI system automatically establishes a backup connection. An immediate, automatic reconnection to the dedicated connection is guaranteed by constantly monitoring the availability, so that the back-up costs are kept as low as possible (TAXI reference, Introduction - 1, last paragraph). The TAXI reference therefore discloses a repeated checking whether or not a transfer to a line-switching connection should be performed.</p>

<p><u>Claim 1 of EP0929884</u></p> <p>whereby this signal is emitted by the user of an end device or a network management,</p>	<p><u>Claim 21 of USPN 6,954,453</u></p>	<p><u>Disclosure of the TAXI reference as set forth in the Quintum Nullity Action</u></p>
<p>This element does not exist in Claim 21 of the '453 Patent. The disclosure of the TAXI reference that anticipates this element is reproduced in an abundance of caution.</p> <p>The TAXI system comprises a network management (CW NMS) (Introduction - 2, 3rd paragraph) which can be configured by means of a local terminal (e.g. VT100) (I General description - 10, penultimate paragraph). In the TAXI system it is therefore possible to carry out a simulated back-up at regular intervals. The result is supplied to the Controlware network management. In addition, the Controlware network management also warns locally if no message is registered in a predetermined time interval, e.g. because the TAXI system itself is subjected to a failure. The availability of the back-up system is thus guaranteed (Introduction - 2, 3rd paragraph). Accordingly, the Controlware network management can be responsible for deciding in which cases a signal for connecting or reconnecting should be emitted. Since the network management can be operated via a terminal, a user of this terminal (DTE) can also emit a control signal for a connection via said terminal (I General description - 10 and 11, paragraph "Network Management").</p>		

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<p>e) formation of a line-switching connection from the first switch to the second switch over the line-switching network when there is a corresponding control signal if such a line-switching connection does not already exist,</p>	<p>e) establishing the line-switching connection, during an existing transfer, through the line-switching network from the first end terminal to the second end terminal with a presence of the control signal, if the line-switching connection is not yet present; and</p> <p>f) changing-over to a line-switching data transfer during the existing transfer</p>	<p>It is also described in the introduction of the TAXI system (TAXI reference, Introduction - 1, penultimate and ultimate paragraphs) that an immediate, automatic reconnection to the dedicated connection (circuit switching) is guaranteed by constantly monitoring, so that back-up costs can be kept as low as possible. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show the alternate line switching connection from a DTE (first end terminal) to the TAXI Rack 15 (first switch) over the modem connection (line switched connection) to the IDB-64/2i (second switch) and a DTE (second end terminal).</p>
<p>f) changing to line-switching data transmission during the existing connection</p>		<p>The TAXI reference discloses (TAXI reference, Introduction - 1) that the system guarantees an immediate and automatic reconnection to the dedicated connection, wherein this function is also implicitly contained in the designation of a back-up system.</p> <p>As described in the introductory portion of the TAXI system, the "intelligent" back-up function is an essential feature of the TAXI system. A link to be secured is constantly monitored (Introduction - 1, line 11 from the bottom). If this link fails, the TAXI system automatically establishes a backup connection. An immediate, automatic reconnection to the dedicated connection is guaranteed by constantly monitoring the availability, so that the back-up costs are kept as low as possible (TAXI reference, Introduction - 1, last paragraph).</p>
<p>and transmission of the data to the second switch.</p>	<p>and transferring data over the line-switching connection to the second end terminal.</p>	<p>The line is not only checked repeatedly, but it is also a matter of course that data is transmitted.</p>