

INFOBLOX INC
Form 10-Q
December 04, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2012

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Transition Period from to

Commission File Number: 001-35507

INFOBLOX INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-0062867

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4750 Patrick Henry Drive

Santa Clara, California 95054

(Address of principal executive offices)

(408) 625-4200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock:

Class

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share

Outstanding at November 26, 2012

47,274,166

INFOBLOX INC.
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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

INFOBLOX INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	October 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	July 31, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$80,067	\$156,613
Short-term investments	88,090	—
Accounts receivable, net	25,912	26,819
Inventory	2,845	2,560
Deferred tax assets	1,577	1,577
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,285	4,159
Total current assets	202,776	191,728
Property and equipment, net	8,307	6,498
Restricted cash	3,501	3,803
Intangible assets, net	7,237	7,817
Goodwill	32,726	32,726
Other assets	368	411
TOTAL ASSETS	\$254,915	\$242,983
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$12,942	\$11,607
Accrued compensation	12,713	10,295
Deferred revenue, net	56,783	56,184
Total current liabilities	82,438	78,086
Deferred revenue, net	21,465	20,483
Deferred tax liability	1,494	1,494
Other liabilities	1,350	845
TOTAL LIABILITIES	106,747	100,908
Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value per share—5,000,000 shares authorized as of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012; no shares issued or outstanding as of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share—100,000,000 shares authorized; 47,023,622 shares and 45,737,770 shares issued and outstanding as of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012	5	5
Additional paid-in capital	258,749	250,206
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(60) —
Accumulated deficit	(110,526	) (108,136
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	148,168	142,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$254,915	\$242,983

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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INFOBLOX INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (In thousands, except per share data)
 (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2012	2011	
Net revenue:			
Products and licenses	\$27,098	\$22,691	
Services	22,407	16,664	
Total net revenue	49,505	39,355	
Cost of revenue:			
Products and licenses	5,840	4,694	
Services	4,249	3,571	
Total cost of revenue	10,089	8,265	
Gross profit	39,416	31,090	
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	10,214	8,906	
Sales and marketing	25,631	19,673	
General and administrative	5,658	3,677	
Total operating expenses	41,503	32,256	
Loss from operations	(2,087) (1,166)
Other expense, net	(106) (168)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(2,193) (1,334)
Provision for income taxes	197	435	
Net loss	\$(2,390) \$(1,769)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$(0.05) \$(0.16)
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share - basic and diluted	45,990	11,037	
See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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INFOBLOX INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
Net loss	\$ (2,390)	) \$ (1,769)
Other comprehensive loss		
Unrealized holding losses on short-term investments arising during the period, net of tax and reclassification adjustments for amounts included in net loss	(60)) —
Comprehensive loss	\$ (2,450)	) \$ (1,769)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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INFOBLOX INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (2,390)	) \$ (1,769)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	4,922	1,692
Depreciation and amortization	1,438	1,564
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	(154)) —
Amortization of investment premium	27	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	907	(1,225)
Inventory	(285)	) (242)
Prepaid expenses, other current assets and other assets	(134)	) (462)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	44	97
Accrued compensation	2,418	(483)
Deferred revenue, net	1,581	3,196
Other liabilities	505	(218)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,879	2,150
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(88,177)) —
Purchases of property and equipment	(923)	) (1,173)
Decrease in restricted cash	532	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(88,568)	) (1,173)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under the employee stock plans	3,224	342
Payment of remaining unpaid initial public offering costs	(235)) —
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	154	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,143	342
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(76,546)	) 1,319
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	156,613	42,207
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$80,067	\$43,526
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Purchases of property and equipment not yet paid	\$2,031	\$—
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$256	\$557
Change in liability due to vesting of early exercised stock options, net	\$58	\$45
See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Infoblox Inc. (together with our subsidiaries, “we,” “us” or “our”) was originally incorporated in the State of Illinois in February 1999 and was reincorporated in the State of Delaware in May 2003. We are headquartered in Santa Clara, California and have subsidiaries and representative offices located throughout the world. We provide a broad family of enterprise and service provider-class solutions to automate management of the critical network infrastructure services needed for secure, scalable and fault-tolerant connections between applications, devices and users.

Initial Public Offering

On April 25, 2012, we completed our initial public offering of our common stock whereby 6,869,343 shares of common stock were sold by us (inclusive of 1,125,000 shares of common stock from the full exercise of the overallotment option of shares granted to the underwriters) and 1,755,657 shares of common stock were sold by selling stockholders. The public offering price of the shares sold in the offering was \$16.00 per share. The aggregate offering price for shares sold by us in the offering was approximately \$109.9 million. The net proceeds from the offering were \$98.2 million after deducting underwriting discounts of approximately \$7.7 million and commissions and offering expenses of approximately \$4.0 million. We did not receive any proceeds from the sales of shares by the selling stockholders.

Secondary Offering

On October 11, 2012, we closed a secondary offering, in which certain stockholders of our company offered 5,000,000 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share. The aggregate offering price for shares sold in the offering was \$96.0 million, net of underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters did not exercise their option to purchase 750,000 additional shares of common stock from our selling stockholders. We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares in this offering. In connection with this offering, we incurred approximately \$0.8 million expenses, which were included in general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended October 31, 2012.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2012, the condensed consolidated statements of operations, the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 are unaudited. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of July 31, 2012 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2012. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. They do not include all of the financial information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. We believe the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements and include all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of our balance sheet as of October 31, 2012, our results of operations, our comprehensive loss and cash flows for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results for the three months ended October 31, 2012 are

not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any subsequent quarter or for the year ending July 31, 2013.

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Significant Accounting Policies

We describe our significant accounting policies in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012. Except for the fair value and cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments policies described below, there have been no other significant changes in our accounting policies during the three months ended October 31, 2012, as compared to the significant accounting policies described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 31, 2012.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less are classified as cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, highly liquid investments in money market funds, U.S. Treasury securities and certificates of deposit which are readily convertible into cash.

Short-term Investments

Investments with original maturities at purchase of greater than three months are classified as short-term or long-term investments. Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date.

Our investments in publicly-traded debt securities are classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale investments are initially recorded at cost and periodically adjusted to fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses are determined based on the specific identification method and are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

We recognize an impairment charge for available-for-sale investments when a decline in the fair value of our investments below the cost basis is determined to be other than temporary. We consider various factors in determining whether to recognize an impairment charge, including the length of time the investment has been in a loss position, the extent to which the fair value has been less than the cost basis, the investment's financial condition and near-term prospects, and our intent to sell, or whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell, the investment before recovery of the investment's amortized cost basis. If we determine that the decline in an investment's fair value is other than temporary, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. During the three months ended October 31, 2012, we did not consider any of our investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we transact, and consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. We apply the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level I - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level II - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. These inputs are valued using market based approaches.

Level III - Inputs are unobservable inputs based on management assumptions. These inputs, if any, are valued using internal financial models.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Those management estimates and assumptions affect revenue recognition, allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, valuation of inventory, determination of fair value of stock-based awards, valuation of goodwill and intangible assets acquired, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, amortization of intangible assets, contingencies and litigation and accounting for income taxes, including the valuation reserve on deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions.. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors and adjust those estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions, and those differences could be material to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, restricted cash and accounts receivable. Our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash are invested in high-credit quality financial instruments with banks and financial institutions. Such deposits may be in excess of insured limits provided on such deposits.

We mitigate credit risk in respect to accounts receivable by performing ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintaining a reserve for potential credit losses. In addition, we generally require our customers to prepay for maintenance and support services to mitigate the risk of uncollectible accounts receivable.

Significant customers are those which represent more than 10% of our total net revenue or gross accounts receivable balance at each respective balance sheet date. For the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, we did not have any customers that represented more than 10% of our total net revenue. As of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012, no customer accounted for more than 10% of our total gross accounts receivable.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income (“ASU 2011-05”), which requires an entity to present total comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements and eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders’ equity. In addition, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Topic 220 - Comprehensive Income (“ASU 2011-12”), which defers the requirement to present components of reclassifications of other comprehensive income on the face of the statement of income. We adopted both standards during the first quarter of fiscal 2013 and the adoption did not have any impact on our financial position or results of operations. We now present comprehensive loss in a separate statement following the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

In August 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment (“ASU 2011-08”) to simplify how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The amendment will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. An entity no longer will be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. ASU 2011-08 is effective for us in fiscal 2013. We adopted this standard during the first quarter of fiscal 2013 and the adoption did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

We compute basic net income (loss) per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. We compute diluted net income per share using the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares include shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options or warrants, upon the conversion of convertible preferred stock and upon the vesting of restricted stock units, or RSUs, under the treasury stock method.

In loss periods, basic net loss per share and diluted net loss per share are the same since the effect of potential common shares is anti-dilutive and therefore excluded.

The following outstanding weighted-average shares of common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Stock options to purchase common stock	7,357	6,436
Common stock warrants and restricted stock units	61	336
Convertible preferred stock	—	26,841
Convertible preferred stock warrants	—	57

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 3. CASH EQUIVALENTS, SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

The following table summarizes our cash equivalents and short-term investments as of October 31, 2012:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)		
Cash equivalents:			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$10,007	\$—	\$10,007
Money market funds	2,144	—	2,144
FDIC-backed certificates of deposit	240	—	240
Total cash equivalents	12,391	—	12,391
Short-term investments:			
U.S. Treasury securities	61,113	(32	) 61,081
U.S. government agency securities	19,597	(19	) 19,578
FDIC-backed certificates of deposit	7,440	(9	) 7,431
Total short-term investments	88,150	(60	) 88,090
Total cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$100,541	\$(60	) \$100,481

The following table presents the maturities of our short-term investments which are classified as available-for-sale securities as of October 31, 2012:

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Due within one year	\$49,843	\$49,821
Due between one to two years	38,307	38,269
Total	\$88,150	\$88,090

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth the fair value of our financial assets by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair Value Measurements at October 31, 2012 Using:			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level I) (In thousands)	Significant Other Observable Remaining Inputs (Level II)	Significant Other Unobservable Remaining Inputs (Level III)	
Financial Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 10,007	\$—	\$—	\$ 10,007
Money market funds	2,144	—	—	2,144
FDIC-backed certificates of deposit	—	240	—	240
Total cash equivalents	12,151	240	—	12,391
Short-term investments:				
U.S. Treasury securities	61,081	—	—	61,081
U.S. government agency securities	—	19,578	—	19,578
FDIC-backed certificates of deposit	—	7,431	—	7,431
Total short-term investments	61,081	27,009	—	88,090
Restricted cash:				
Money market funds	3,400	—	—	3,400
Time deposits	201	—	—	201
Total restricted cash	3,601	—	—	3,601
Total financial assets	\$ 76,833	\$ 27,249	\$—	\$ 104,082

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

	Fair Value Measurements at July 31, 2012 Using:			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level I) (In thousands)	Significant Other Observable Remaining Inputs (Level II)	Significant Other Unobservable Remaining Inputs (Level III)	
Financial Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 100,723	\$—	\$—	\$ 100,723
Restricted cash:				
Money market funds	3,400	—	—	3,400
Time deposits	733	—	—	733
Total restricted cash	4,133	—	—	4,133
Total financial assets	\$ 104,856	\$—	\$—	\$ 104,856

We value our Level I assets, consisting primarily of money market funds, U.S. Treasury securities and restricted cash, using quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments. Financial assets whose fair values we measure on a recurring basis using Level II inputs consist of U.S. government agency securities and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC-backed certificates of deposit. We measure the fair values of these assets with the help of a pricing service that either provides quoted market prices in active markets for identical or similar securities or uses observable inputs for their pricing without applying significant adjustments because the inputs used in the valuation model, such as interest rates and volatility, can be corroborated by readily observable market data for substantially the full term of the financial assets.

There were no transfers between Level I, Level II and Level III fair value hierarchies during the three months ended October 31, 2012.

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 4. INVENTORY AND DEFERRED REVENUE

Inventory

Inventory consists of the following:

	October 31, 2012	July 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 136	\$ 132
Finished goods	2,709	2,428
Total inventory	\$2,845	\$2,560

Deferred Revenue, Net

Deferred revenue, net consists of the following:

	October 31, 2012	July 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Deferred revenue:		
Products and licenses	\$9,139	\$ 10,044
Services	70,661	68,256
Total deferred revenue	79,800	78,300
Deferred cost of revenue:		
Products and licenses	1,388	1,445
Services	164	188
Total deferred cost of revenue	1,552	1,633
Total deferred revenue, net	78,248	76,667
Less current portion	56,783	56,184
Noncurrent portion	\$21,465	\$20,483

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contract Manufacturer Commitments

The independent contract manufacturer that provides substantially all of our manufacturing, repair and supply chain operations procures components and builds our products based on our forecasts. These forecasts are based on estimates of future demand for our products, which are in turn based on historical trends and an analysis from our sales and marketing organizations, adjusted for overall market conditions. In order to reduce manufacturing lead times and plan for adequate component supply, we may issue purchase orders to this independent contract manufacturer which may not be cancelable. As of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012, we had \$2.4 million and \$3.1 million of open purchase orders with this independent contract manufacturer.

Guarantees

We have entered into agreements with some of our customers that contain indemnification provisions relating to potential situations where claims could be alleged that our products infringe the intellectual property rights of a third party. We have, at our option and expense, the ability to repair any infringement, replace product with a non-infringing functionally equivalent product, or refund our customers the unamortized value of the product based on its estimated useful life, typically five years. Other guarantees or indemnification arrangements include guarantees of product and service performance and standby letters of credit for lease facilities and corporate credit cards. We have not recorded a liability related to these indemnification and guarantee provisions, and our guarantees and indemnification arrangements have not had any significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements to date.

Loss Contingencies and Legal Proceedings

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the range of loss can be reasonably estimated. However, the actual loss in any such contingency may be materially different from our estimates, which could result in the need to record additional expenses. For some matters, the amount of liability is not probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated and therefore accruals have not been made. However, where a liability is reasonably possible and material, such matters have been disclosed. We regularly evaluate current information available to management to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted and whether new accruals are required in the periods presented.

From time to time, we are subject to various legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe we are party to any currently pending legal proceedings the outcome of which would have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There can be no assurance that existing or future legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business or otherwise will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Stock-based Compensation

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense for stock option grants, employee stock purchase plan, or ESPP, purchase rights and restricted stock units recorded in our condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Cost of revenue	\$428	\$99
Research and development	1,212	358
Sales and marketing	2,484	810
General and administrative	798	425
	\$4,922	\$1,692

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense by award type:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Stock options	\$2,141	\$1,692
ESPP	2,187	—
RSUs	594	—
	\$4,922	\$1,692

The following table summarizes the unrecognized stock-based compensation balance, net of estimated forfeitures, by type of awards as of October 31, 2012:

	As of October 31, 2012	Weighted-Average Amortization Period
	(In thousands)	(In years)
Stock options	\$19,967	2.67
RSUs	15,305	3.84
ESPP	4,866	1.08
Total unrecognized stock-based compensation balance	\$40,138	2.92

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Determination of Fair Value

The fair value of stock option grants was estimated at the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2012	2011	
Expected term (in years)	6.08	6.27	
Risk-free interest rate	0.90	% 0.96	%
Expected volatility	53	% 56	%
Dividend rate	—	% —	%
Weighted average fair value per share	\$10.12	\$4.85	

Stock Option Activities

A summary of the option activity under our stock plans during the three months ended October 31, 2012 is presented below:

	Number of Shares Underlying Outstanding Options (In thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding as of July 31, 2012	11,847	\$6.16		
Options granted	34	20.21		
Options exercised	(1,286)	) 2.65		
Options canceled due to forfeitures and expirations	(383)	) 7.68		
Outstanding as of October 31, 2012	10,212	\$6.59	7.21	\$102,620
Vested and expected to vest - October 31, 2012	9,911	\$6.49	7.17	\$100,633
Exercisable - October 31, 2012	5,363	\$4.15	5.99	\$66,919

Restricted Stock Units Activities

A summary of the restricted stock unit activity during the three months ended October 31, 2012 is presented below:

	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Outstanding as of July 31, 2012	36	\$ 18.68
Granted	887	20.14
Cancellations due to forfeitures	(19)) 19.47
Outstanding as of October 31, 2012	904	\$ 20.09

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INFOBLOX INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

(Unaudited)

NOTE 7. INCOME TAXES

The provisions for income tax for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million. The provision for income tax consists of state and foreign income taxes. The decrease in the provision for income taxes for the three months ended October 31, 2012 compared to the same period in prior year was principally attributable to lower foreign income taxes. For the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, our provisions for income taxes differed from the statutory amount primarily due to U.S. and foreign taxes currently payable, and we realized no benefit for current year losses due to maintaining a full valuation allowance against the U.S. net deferred tax assets.

The realization of tax benefits of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future levels of taxable income, of an appropriate character, in the periods the items are scheduled to be deductible or taxable. Based on the available objective evidence, management does not believe it is more likely than not that the domestic net deferred tax assets will be realizable. Accordingly, we have provided a full valuation allowance against our domestic net deferred tax assets as of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012. In determining future taxable income, we make assumptions to forecast the reversal of temporary differences, the implementation of any feasible and prudent tax planning strategies and federal, state and international operating income. The assumptions require significant judgment regarding the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the forecasts used to manage our business. We intend to maintain the remaining valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support a reversal of, or decrease in, the valuation allowance. During the three months ended October 31, 2012, there have been no material changes to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits.

NOTE 8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We operate as one reportable segment. The following table represents net revenue based on the customer's location, as determined by the customer's shipping address:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Americas	\$32,643	\$25,108
Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA")	11,703	8,804
Asia Pacific ("APAC")	5,159	5,443
	\$49,505	\$39,355

Included within the Americas total in the above table is revenue from sales in the U.S. of \$31.0 million and \$22.5 million for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011. Aside from the U.S., no other country comprised more than 10% of our net revenue for three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011.

Our property and equipment, net by location is summarized as follows:

	October 31,	July 31,
	2012	2012
	(In thousands)	

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Americas	\$7,972	\$6,180
APAC	216	194
EMEA	119	124
	\$8,307	\$6,498

Included within the Americas total in the above table is property and equipment, net in the U.S. of \$7.9 million and \$6.1 million as of October 31, 2012 and July 31, 2012.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "envisions," "may," "assumes," and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below, under "Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors," and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes to audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on September 14, 2012. In this Quarterly Report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, "Infoblox," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Infoblox and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a leader in automated network control and provide an appliance-based solution that enables dynamic networks and next-generation data centers. Our solution combines real-time IP address management with the automation of key network control and network change and configuration management processes in purpose-built physical and virtual appliances. It is based on our proprietary software that is highly scalable and automates vital network functions, such as IP address management, device configuration, compliance, network discovery, policy implementation, security and monitoring. Our solution enables our end customers to create dynamic networks, address burgeoning growth in the number of network-connected devices and applications, manage complex networks efficiently and capture more fully the value from virtualization and cloud computing. Our physical appliances are built by third-party manufacturers and primarily utilize readily available components. Our virtual appliances are designed to approximate their physical counterparts in functionality, scalability and performance and currently operate in VMware virtual environments and are integrated within certain Cisco and Riverbed products.

We derive revenue from sales and licensing of our products and sales of our services. We generate products and licenses revenue primarily from sales of perpetual licenses to our software installed on our physical and virtual appliances. We generate services revenue primarily from sales of maintenance and support and, to a lesser extent, from sales of training and consulting services. End customers typically purchase maintenance and support in conjunction with purchases of our products, and generally renew their maintenance and support contracts upon expiration. Maintenance and support provide a significant source of recurring revenue for us. For the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, services revenue was 45.3% and 42.3% of our net revenue in the respective periods.

We sell our products and services to enterprises and government entities primarily through our channel partners, including distributors, systems integrators, managed service providers and value-added resellers in the United States and internationally. We also have a field sales force that sells our solution directly to certain end customers, and typically works closely with our channel partners in all phases of initial sales of our products and services. Our sales are in three geographic regions: Americas, EMEA and APAC. During the three months ended October 31, 2012, 66.0% of our net revenue was generated from the Americas, 23.6% was generated from EMEA, and 10.4% was

generated from APAC. During the three months ended October 31, 2011, 63.8% of our net revenue was generated from the Americas, 22.3% was generated from EMEA, and 13.9% was generated from APAC.

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Provision for income taxes	0.4	1.1	
Net loss	(4.8)% (4.5)%

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(1) Results above include stock-based compensation as follows:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Stock-based compensation:		
Cost of revenue	\$428	\$99
Research and development	1,212	358
Sales and marketing	2,484	810
General and administrative	798	425
Total stock-based compensation	\$4,922	\$1,692

(2) Results above include intangible asset amortization expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Intangible asset amortization:		
Cost of products and licenses revenue	\$254	\$330
Sales and marketing	327	579
Total intangible asset amortization expense	\$581	\$909

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended October 31, 2012 and 2011

The following table presents our net revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and related changes from the period in prior year:

Net Revenue

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Change in		
	2012	2011	\$	%	
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Products and licenses	\$27,098	\$22,691	\$4,407	19.4	%
Services	22,407	16,664	5,743	34.5	%
Total net revenue	\$49,505	\$39,355	\$10,150	25.8	%

Our net revenue increased by \$10.2 million, or 25.8%, to \$49.5 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$39.4 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011.

Products and licenses revenue increased by \$4.4 million, or 19.4%, to \$27.1 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$22.7 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011. The change was due primarily to higher unit sales and, to a lesser extent, an increase in the mix of higher capacity products, which generally sell for higher prices.

Services revenue increased \$5.7 million, or 34.5%, to \$22.4 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$16.7 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011. The increase in our services revenue reflects the growth in our customer base and the strength of our renewals business. As our end customer base grows, we expect our revenue generated from maintenance and support services to increase.

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Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Change in		
	2012	2011	\$	%	
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Products and Licenses Gross Profit:					
Products and licenses gross profit	\$21,258	\$17,997	\$3,261	18.1	%
Products and licenses gross margin	78.4	% 79.3	%	(0.9)
Services Gross Profit:					
Services gross profit	\$18,158	\$13,093	\$5,065	38.7	%
Services gross margin	81.0	% 78.6	%	2.4	
Total Gross Profit:					
Total gross profit	\$39,416	\$31,090	\$8,326	26.8	%
Total gross margin	79.6	% 79.0	%	0.6	

Total gross margin for the three months ended October 31, 2012 was essentially unchanged compared to the three months ended October 31, 2011. The 0.9 percentage point decrease in products and licenses gross margin was primarily due to shipments of our next generation appliances, which have a higher cost. The 2.4 percentage point increase in services gross margin was principally the result of personnel costs growing more slowly than services revenue.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Change in		
	2012	2011	\$	%	
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Research and development	\$10,214	\$8,906	\$1,308	14.7	%
Sales and marketing	25,631	19,673	5,958	30.3	%
General and administrative	5,658	3,677	1,981	53.9	%
Total operating expenses	\$41,503	\$32,256	\$9,247	28.7	%

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased by \$1.3 million, or 14.7%, to \$10.2 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$8.9 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011. The change was attributable to \$1.3 million increase in personnel costs. This increase in personnel costs included a \$0.9 million increase in stock-based compensation primarily due to the adoption our ESPP during the third quarter of fiscal 2012. We intend to continue to invest in our research and development organization but expect research and development expense as a percentage of revenue to remain comparable for the remainder of fiscal 2013.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$6.0 million, or 30.3%, to \$25.6 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$19.7 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011. The change was primarily related to a \$5.3 million increase in personnel costs, including higher sales commissions due to higher revenues. This increase in personnel costs also included a \$1.7 million increase in stock-based compensation mainly due to the adoption of our ESPP during the third quarter of fiscal 2012. There was also a \$0.3 million increase in marketing and product promotional-related expenses as we increased our participation in marketing events with technology partners. We intend to continue to make investments in our sales resources and infrastructure, which are critical to support sustainable growth, but expect sales and marketing expense as a percentage of revenue to remain at comparable levels for the remainder of fiscal 2013.

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General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.0 million, or 53.9%, to \$5.7 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 from \$3.7 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011. The change was principally attributable to a \$1.3 million increase in personnel costs associated with increased headcount. This increase included a \$0.4 million increase in stock-based compensation mainly due to the adoption of our ESPP during the third quarter of fiscal 2012. In addition, we incurred \$0.8 million in professional legal, accounting and advisory services fees associated with our secondary offering during the first quarter of fiscal 2013. We expect general and administrative expense as a percentage of revenue to remain comparable or decline during the remainder of fiscal 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Change in	
	2012	2011	\$	%
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Provision for income taxes	\$197	\$435	\$(238)	(54.7)%

Due to the full valuation allowance recorded against our domestic net deferred tax assets, our provisions for income taxes during the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of foreign income taxes, state taxes for states in which we have no net operating loss carryforwards, and state minimum taxes. Our provisions for income taxes for the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million. The decrease in our provision for income taxes from 2011 to 2012 was principally attributable to lower foreign income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	October 31, 2012	July 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$80,067	\$156,613
Short-term investments	88,090	—
Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$168,157	\$156,613
Working Capital	\$120,338	\$113,642

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$8,879	\$2,150
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(88,568)	\$(1,173)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$3,143	\$342

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Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

As of October 31, 2012, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$168.2 million, including \$2 million held by our foreign subsidiaries. We intend to permanently reinvest our earnings from foreign operations, and do not anticipate that we will need funds generated from foreign operations to fund our domestic operations. In the event funds from foreign operations are needed to fund operations in the United States and if U.S. tax has not already been previously provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes in order to repatriate these funds. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments exclude \$3.6 million of money market funds and time deposits maintained in connection with various letters of credit, which are classified as restricted cash. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments consist of cash, money market funds, U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency securities and FDIC-backed certificates of deposit. We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months. We expect to incur a total of approximately \$13.3 million in capital expenditures in connection with the relocation of our corporate headquarters during the second and third quarters of fiscal 2013. Of this amount, approximately \$6.0 million is expected to be refunded by our landlord as leasehold improvement incentives. In the event that we require additional financing from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our cash provided by operating activities is driven primarily by sales and licenses of our products and, to a lesser extent, by up-front payments from end customers under maintenance and support contracts. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities have been for personnel-related expenditures, manufacturing costs, marketing and promotional expenses and costs related to our facilities. Our cash flows from operating activities will continue to be affected principally by our working capital requirements and the extent to which we increase spending on personnel and sales and marketing activities as our business grows.

Cash provided by operating activities of \$8.9 million during the three months ended October 31, 2012 was primarily attributable to a net loss of \$2.4 million, which was more than offset by non-cash charges of \$4.9 million for stock-based compensation and \$1.4 million for depreciation and amortization. The \$5.0 million change in our net operating assets and liabilities was primarily a result of a \$2.4 million increase in accrued compensation mainly related to employee contributions under our ESPP, a \$1.6 million increase in deferred revenue attributable to an increase in our established base of maintenance and support contracts and a \$0.9 million decrease in accounts receivable due to better collection.

Cash provided by operating activities of \$2.2 million during the three months ended October 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to a net loss of \$1.8 million, which was more than offset by non-cash charges of \$1.7 million for stock-based compensation, \$1.6 million for depreciation and amortization and a \$0.7 million cash inflow from the change in our net operating assets and liabilities. The \$0.7 million change in our net operating assets and liabilities was primarily a result of an increase in net deferred revenue of \$3.2 million, which was attributable to an increase in our established base of maintenance and support contracts, partially offset by a \$1.2 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$0.2 million increase in inventory, a \$0.5 million increase in prepaid expenses, other current assets and other assets, a \$0.5 million decrease in accrued compensation and a \$0.2 million decrease in other liabilities.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our uses of cash from investing activities consisted primarily of capital expenditures for computer equipment and software, cash used for acquisitions and the purchase of intangible assets and net purchases of short-term investments. The \$88.6 million cash used in our investing activities during the three months ended October 31, 2012 was primarily due to \$88.2 million in cash used to purchase short-term investments and \$0.9 million in cash used for purchases of computer equipment and software, partially offset by the \$0.5 million decrease in restricted cash.

During the three months ended October 31, 2011, cash used in investing activities was approximately \$1.2 million primarily for purchases of computer equipment and software.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted primarily of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to the exercise of stock options which amounted to \$3.2 million and \$0.3 million.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires our management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the applicable periods. We base our estimates, assumptions and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Different assumptions and judgments would change the estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, which, in turn, could change the results from those reported. We evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as compared to the critical accounting policies and estimates described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual commitments will have an impact on our future liquidity. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations that represent material expected or contractually committed future obligations, as of October 31, 2012. We believe that we will be able to fund these obligations through cash generated from operations and from our existing cash and cash equivalents balances.

	Payments Due by Period						2018 and Thereafter
	Total	Remainder of 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Contractual Obligations ⁽¹⁾ :	(In thousands)						
Operating lease obligations ⁽²⁾	\$32,713	\$2,771	\$4,427	\$4,134	\$4,093	\$4,062	\$13,226
Purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	2,380	2,380	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$35,093	\$5,151	\$4,427	\$4,134	\$4,093	\$4,062	\$13,226

The contractual obligation table above excludes tax liabilities of \$1.3 million related to uncertain tax positions (1) because we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of settlement, if any, of these future payments.

Operating lease obligations represent our obligations to make payments under non-cancelable lease agreements for our facilities. In May 2012, we entered into a lease agreement for our new corporate headquarters in Santa Clara, (2) California for an initial term of eight years commencing on February 2013. Our annual base rent under this lease ranges from approximately \$3.2 million to \$3.9 million over its term.

Purchase commitments are contractual obligations to purchase inventory from our third-party manufacturers in (3) advance of anticipated sales.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of October 31, 2012, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of our notes to condensed consolidated financial statements for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily a result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Our exposures to market risk have not changed materially since July 31, 2012. For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, see Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 31, 2012.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer (chief executive officer, or CEO), and principal financial officer (chief financial officer, or CFO)), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended October 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting means a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are subject to various legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe we are party to any currently pending legal proceedings the outcome of which would have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

There can be no assurance that existing or future legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business or otherwise will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and all other information contained in this Form 10-Q, including our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, before making a decision to invest in our common stock. Our business, operating results, financial condition or prospects could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks and uncertainties. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you might lose all or part of your investment. In addition, the risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face. Our business, operating results, financial performance or prospects could also be harmed by risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material. In assessing the risks and uncertainties described below, you should also refer to the other information contained in this Form 10-Q before making a decision to invest in our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have a history of losses, and we may not become profitable or maintain profitability.

Since our inception in 1999, we have incurred a net loss in each fiscal year except 2010. During the three months ended October 31, 2012, we incurred a net loss of \$2.4 million. As a result, we had an accumulated deficit of \$110.5 million at October 31, 2012. We may not become profitable in the future or may be unable to maintain any profitability achieved if we fail to increase our net revenue and manage our expenses or if we incur unanticipated liabilities. Revenue growth may slow or revenue may decline for a number of reasons, including slowing demand for our products or services, increasing competition, the timing of revenue recognition, lengthening sales cycles, decelerating growth of, or declines in, our overall market, or our failure to capitalize on growth opportunities or to introduce new products and services. In addition, we expect that our operating expenses, including stock-based compensation, will continue to increase in all areas as we seek to grow our business and as we assume the reporting requirements and compliance obligations of a public company. Any failure by us to achieve and maintain profitability could cause the price of our common stock to decline significantly.

Our recent growth rates may not be indicative of our future growth, and we may not continue to grow at our recent pace or at all.

Our continued business and revenue growth will depend, in part, on our ability to continue to sell our products to new end customers, sell additional products to our existing end customers, introduce new products or enhancements and increase our share of and compete successfully in new, growing markets, and we may fail to do so. You should not consider our recent growth rate in net revenue as indicative of our future growth.

The developing and rapidly evolving nature of our business and the markets in which we operate may make it difficult to evaluate our business.

We were founded in 1999 and since inception have been creating products for the developing and rapidly evolving market for automated network control. Our initial products were appliances that supported reliable connectivity to networks. We have expanded our product focus through internal development and recent acquisitions of products and technologies. Acquisitions such as our acquisition of Netcordia, Inc. in May 2010 may cause uncertainties related to their integration into our business. In addition, we may have difficulty in our business and financial planning because of the developing nature of the markets in which we operate and the evolving nature of our business. Because we depend in part on market acceptance of our products, it is difficult to evaluate trends that may affect our business and whether our expansion will be profitable. Thus, any predictions about our future revenue and expenses may not be as accurate as they would be if our business and market were more mature and stable.

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Our net revenue and operating results could vary significantly from period to period and be unpredictable, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

The sale and licensing of our products generates a majority of our net revenue. The timing of sales and licensing of products can be difficult to predict and can result in significant fluctuations in our net revenue from period to period. Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past, and may continue to fluctuate in the future, as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our net revenue and operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance.

We have based our current and projected future expense levels on our operating plans and sales forecasts, and our operating costs are relatively fixed in the short term. As a result, we may not be able to reduce our costs sufficiently to compensate for an unexpected shortfall in net revenue, and even a small shortfall in net revenue could disproportionately and adversely affect our financial results for a given quarter.

It is possible that our operating results in some periods may be below market expectations. This would likely cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In addition to the other risk factors listed in this section, our operating results may be affected by a number of factors, including:

- the timing of sales of our products and services, particularly large sales;
- the inherent complexity, length and associated unpredictability of our sales cycles, including the varying budgetary cycles and purchasing priorities of our end customers;
- the timing of revenue recognition as a result of guidance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States;
- fluctuations in demand for our products and services, including seasonal variations;
- the timing of the resale of our products sold to distributors, for which we generally recognize revenue upon reported sell-through;
- the mix of our products and services sold and distribution channels through which our products and services are sold;
- the timing and success of changes in our product offerings or those of our competitors;
- changes in our or our competitors' pricing policies or sales terms;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- our ability to control costs, including the costs of our third-party manufacturers;
- the ability to obtain sufficient supplies of components at acceptable prices, or at all;
- the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of technologies or businesses;
- our inability to complete or integrate efficiently any acquisitions that we may undertake;
- changes in the regulatory environment for our products domestically and internationally;
- claims of intellectual property infringement against us and any resulting temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from selling our products or requirement to pay damages or expenses associated with any of those claims; and
- general economic conditions in our domestic and international markets.

Further, end customer buying patterns and sales cycles can vary significantly from quarter to quarter and are not subject to an established pattern over the course of a quarter. Accordingly, at the beginning of a quarter, we have limited visibility into the level of sales that will be made in that quarter. If expected net revenue at the end of any quarter is reduced or delayed for any reason, including, among other things, the failure of anticipated purchase orders to materialize, our inability to deliver products prior to quarter-end to fulfill purchase orders received near the end of the quarter, our failure to manage inventory properly in a way to meet demand, or our inability to release new

products on schedule, our net revenue and operating results for that quarter could be materially and adversely affected.

As a result of the foregoing factors, our operating results in one or more future periods may fail to meet or exceed our projections or the expectations of securities analysts or investors. In that event, the trading price of our common stock would likely decline.

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Sales of our Trinzic™ DDI family of products generate most of our products and licenses revenue, and if we are unable to continue to grow sales of these products, our operating results and profitability will suffer.

Historically, we have derived substantially all of our products and licenses revenue from sales of products in our Trinzic DDI family and their predecessors, and we expect to continue to derive a significant majority of our products and licenses revenue from sales of our Trinzic DDI family of products for the foreseeable future. A decline in the price of these products and related services, whether due to competition or otherwise, or our inability to increase sales of these products, would harm our business and operating results more seriously than it would if we derived significant revenue from a variety of product lines and services. Our future financial performance will also depend upon successfully developing and selling enhanced versions of our Trinzic DDI family of products. If we fail to deliver product enhancements, new releases or new products that end customers want, it will be more difficult for us to succeed. In addition, our strategy depends upon our products being able to solve critical network management problems for our end customers. If our Trinzic DDI family of products is unable to solve these problems for our end customers or if we are unable to sustain the high levels of innovation in our Trinzic DDI product feature set needed to maintain leadership in what will continue to be a competitive market environment, our business and results of operations will be harmed.

The demand for our automated network control solution and related services may not grow as we expect.

The demand for automated network control depends upon the increasing size and complexity of networks, which may be driven by the rapid growth of new network-connected devices and applications, the adoption of IPv6 and the proliferation of virtualization and cloud computing. The market for automated network control products has increased in recent years as organizations have deployed more devices and applications on their networks and increased the number of virtual machines in use. Our business plan assumes that the demand for automated network control will increase based on the foregoing factors. Ultimately, however, the factors driving demand for automated network control may not develop as quickly as we anticipate, or at all, and the growth of our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to attract new end customers or to sell additional products to our existing end customers, our revenue growth will be adversely affected and our net revenue could decrease.

To increase our net revenue, we must continually add new end customers and sell additional products to existing end customers. In recent periods, we have been adding personnel and other resources to our sales function as we focus on growing our business, entering new markets and increasing our market share, and we expect to incur significant additional expenses in expanding our sales and development personnel and our international operations in order to achieve revenue growth. In addition, we expect our sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we expand our sales and marketing efforts worldwide and expand our marketing programs and relationships with current and future channel partners and end customers. The return on these and future investments may be lower, or may be realized more slowly, than we expect. If we do not achieve the benefits anticipated from our investments, or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our growth rates will decline and our operating results would likely be adversely affected.

If we are unable to introduce new products successfully and to make enhancements to existing products, our growth rates would likely decline and our business, results of operations and competitive position could suffer.

We invest substantial amounts of time and resources in researching and developing new products and enhancing existing products by incorporating additional features, improving functionality and adding other improvements to meet end customers' rapidly evolving demands in our highly competitive industry. For example, in March 2012, we introduced a new series of appliances with greater price/performance and other advantages but lower gross margins

compared to our prior generation of appliances, the “A” appliance series. Likewise, we introduced the Load Balancer Manager in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. We also invest in the acquisition of products that expand our offerings and help us enter into new growing markets, as we did when we expanded our product line and automation capabilities through our May 2010 acquisition of Netcordia. We often make these investments without being certain that they will result in products or enhancements that the market will accept or that they will expand our share of those markets. The sizes of the markets currently addressed by our products are not certain, and our ability to grow our business in the future may depend upon our ability to introduce new products or enhance and improve our existing products for those markets or entry into new markets. Our growth would likely be adversely affected if we fail to introduce these new products or enhancements, fail to manage successfully the transition to new products from the products they are replacing or do not invest our development efforts in appropriate products or enhancements for significant new markets, or if these new products or enhancements do not attain market acceptance.

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Our new products or enhancements could fail to attain sufficient market acceptance for many reasons, including:

the timeliness of the introduction and delivery of our products or enhancements;
our failure or inability to predict changes in our industry or end customers' demands or to design products or enhancements that meet end customers' increasing demands;
defects, errors or failures in any of our products or enhancements;
the inability of our products and enhancements to interoperate effectively with products from other vendors or to operate successfully in the networks of prospective end customers;
negative publicity about the performance or effectiveness of our products or enhancements;
reluctance of end customers to purchase products that incorporate elements of open source software;
failure of our channel partners to market, support or distribute our products or enhancements effectively; and
changes in government or industry standards and criteria.

Our products or enhancements may have limited value to us if they fail to achieve market acceptance, and there can be no assurance that our sales efforts will be effective or that we will realize a positive return on any of these investments, even if the resultant products or enhancements achieve market acceptance.

Our end customers expect timely introduction of new products and enhancements to respond to new feature requests. Since developing new products or new versions of, or add-ons to, our existing products is complex, the timetable for their commercial release is difficult to predict and may vary from historical experience, which could result in delays in their introduction from anticipated or announced release dates. We may not offer updates as rapidly as our end customers require or expect. If we do not respond to the rapidly changing needs of our end customers by developing and introducing on a timely basis new and effective products, features, upgrades and services that can respond adequately to their needs, our competitive position, business and growth prospects will be harmed.

We compete in rapidly evolving markets, and our failure to respond quickly and effectively to changing market requirements could cause our business and key operating metrics to decline.

The automated network control market is characterized by rapidly changing technology, changing customer needs, evolving industry standards and frequent introductions of new products and services. For example, in order to be competitive, our solution must be capable of operating with and managing an ever increasing array of network devices and an increasingly complex network environment. In some cases, the ability of our solution to interoperate with and manage third-party devices may require licenses from the device manufacturers or other third parties, and we may not be able to obtain necessary licenses on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, our solution must be compatible with industry standards for networks. As new networking devices are introduced and standards in the networking market evolve, we may be required to modify our products and services to make them compatible with these new devices and standards. Likewise, if our competitors introduce new products and services that compete with ours, we may be required to reposition our product and service offerings or to introduce new products and services in response to that competitive pressure. We may not be successful in modifying our current products or introducing new ones in a timely or appropriately responsive manner, or at all. If we fail to address these shifts in the competitive landscape successfully, our business and operating results could be materially harmed.

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Our sales cycles can be long and unpredictable, and our sales efforts require considerable time and expense. As a result, our sales and revenue are difficult to predict and may vary substantially from period to period, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate significantly.

The timing of our sales and revenue recognition is difficult to predict because of the length and unpredictability of our products' sales cycles. A sales cycle is the period between initial contact with a prospective end customer and any sale of our products. End customer orders often involve the purchase of multiple products. These orders are complex and difficult to complete because prospective end customers generally consider a number of factors over an extended period of time before committing to purchase automated network control products, such as the solution we sell. End customers often view the purchase of our products as a significant and strategic decision and require considerable time to evaluate, test and qualify our products prior to making a purchase decision and placing an order. The length of time that end customers devote to their evaluation, contract negotiation and budgeting processes varies significantly. The length of our products' sales cycles typically ranges from three to twelve months but can be more than eighteen months. During the sales cycle, we expend significant time and money on sales and marketing activities and make investments in evaluation equipment, all of which lower our operating margins, particularly if no sale occurs. Even if an end customer makes a decision to purchase our products, there are many factors affecting the timing of our recognition of revenue, which makes our revenue difficult to forecast. For example, there may be unexpected delays in an end customer's internal procurement processes, particularly for some of our larger end customers for which our products represent a very small percentage of their total procurement activity. There are many other factors specific to end customers that contribute to the timing of their purchases and the variability of our revenue recognition, including the strategic importance of a particular project to an end customer, budgetary constraints and changes in their personnel. Even after an end customer makes a purchase, there may in some cases be circumstances or terms relating to the purchase that delay our ability to recognize revenue from that purchase. In addition, the significance and timing of our product enhancements, and the introduction of new products by our competitors, may also affect end customers' purchases. For all of these reasons, it is difficult to predict whether a sale will be completed, the particular fiscal period in which a sale will be completed or the period in which revenue from a sale will be recognized. If our sales cycles lengthen, our net revenue could be lower than expected, which would have an adverse impact on our operating results and could cause our stock price to decline.

We compete in highly competitive markets, and competitive pressures from existing and new companies may adversely impact our business and operating results.

The markets in which we compete are highly competitive. We expect competition to intensify in the future as existing competitors and new market entrants introduce new products into our markets. This competition could result in increased pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, increased sales and marketing expenses and our failure to increase, or the loss of, market share, any of which would likely seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. If we do not keep pace with product and technology advances and otherwise keep our product offerings competitive, there could be a material and adverse effect on our competitive position, revenue and prospects for growth.

We compete with large technology integrators, such as BMC Software, Inc., EMC Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation and Microsoft Corporation, telecommunication equipment providers, such as Alcatel-Lucent and BT Group plc, and specialized technology providers, such as BlueCat Networks, Inc., EfficientIP SAS and Nominum, Inc. We also seek to replace network control tools and processes in which end customers have made significant investments. These tools and processes may have been purchased or internally-developed based on open source software or other technology, and end customers may be reluctant to adopt a new solution that replaces or changes their existing tools and processes.

Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical, research and development, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution and other resources and greater name recognition. We could also face competition from new market entrants, some of which might be our current technology partners. Many of our existing and potential competitors enjoy substantial competitive advantages, such as:

- longer operating histories;
- the capacity to leverage their sales efforts and marketing expenditures across a broader portfolio of products;
- broader distribution and established relationships with channel partners;
- access to larger end customer bases;
- greater end customer support;
- greater resources to make acquisitions;
- larger intellectual property portfolios;
 - the ability to bundle competitive offerings with other products and services;
- less stringent accounting requirements, resulting in greater flexibility in pricing and terms; and
- lower labor and development costs.

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As a result, increased competition could result in fewer end customer orders, price reductions, reduced operating margins and loss of market share. Our competitors also may be able to provide end customers with capabilities or benefits different from or greater than those we can provide in areas such as technical qualifications or geographic presence, or to provide end customers a broader range of products, services and prices. In addition, large competitors may have more extensive relationships within existing and potential end customers that provide them with an advantage in competing for business with those end customers. Our ability to compete will depend upon our ability to provide a better solution than our competitors at a competitive price. We may be required to make substantial additional investments in research, development, marketing and sales in order to respond to competition, and there is no assurance that these investments will achieve any returns for us or that we will be able to compete successfully in the future.

We also expect increased competition if our market continues to expand. Conditions in our market could change rapidly and significantly as a result of technological advancements or other factors. In addition, current or potential competitors may be acquired by third parties that have greater resources available. As a result of these acquisitions, our current or potential competitors might take advantage of the greater resources of the larger organization to compete more vigorously or broadly with us. In addition, continued industry consolidation might adversely impact end customers' perceptions of the viability of smaller and even medium-sized networking companies and, consequently, end customers' willingness to purchase from those companies.

Adverse economic conditions may adversely impact our business.

Our business depends on the overall demand for IT and on the economic health of our current and prospective end customers. In addition, the purchase of our products is often discretionary and may involve a significant commitment of capital and other resources. The recent financial recession resulted in a significant weakening of the economy in the United States and Europe and of the global economy, more limited availability of credit, a reduction in business confidence and activity, deficit-driven austerity measures that continue to impact governments and educational institutions, and other difficulties that may affect one or more of the industries to which we sell our products and services. If economic conditions in the United States, Europe and other key markets for our products continue to remain uncertain or deteriorate further, many end customers may delay or reduce their IT spending. This could result in reductions in sales of our products and services, longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition. Any of these events would likely harm our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, there can be no assurance that IT spending levels will increase following any recovery.

We base our inventory purchasing decisions on our forecasts of end customer demand, and if our forecasts are inaccurate, our operating results could be materially harmed.

We place orders with our third-party manufacturers based on our forecasts of our end customers' requirements and forecasts provided by our channel partners. These forecasts are based on multiple assumptions, each of which might cause our estimates to be inaccurate, affecting our ability to provide products to our customers. When demand for our products increases significantly, we may not be able to meet it on a timely basis, and we may need to expend a significant amount of time working with our customers to allocate limited supply and maintain positive customer relations, or we may incur additional costs to rush the manufacture and delivery of additional products. If we or our channel partners underestimate end customer demand, we may forego revenue opportunities, lose market share and damage our end customer relationships. Conversely, if we overestimate end customer demand, we may maintain more finished goods or raw materials inventory than we are able to sell when we expect to or at all. If our channel partners overestimate end customer demand, our channel partners may accumulate excess inventory, which could cause a reduction of purchases from us in future quarters. As a result, we could have excess or obsolete inventory, resulting in a decline in its value, which would increase our cost of revenue and reduce our liquidity. Our failure to manage

inventory accurately relative to demand would adversely affect our operating results.

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We rely on our channel partners, including distributors, integrators, managed service providers and value-added resellers. A decrease in their sales of our products would materially and adversely affect our operating results.

A significant majority of our net revenue is generated from sales through our channel partners, including third-party distributors, integrators, managed service providers and value-added resellers, or VARs, that market or sell networking equipment, software and other products and services to end customers. We expect these channel partners to continue to have a similar impact on our net revenue for the foreseeable future, as we invest in and expand our channel relationships, particularly those with large managed service providers. Accordingly, our future growth will depend in part on our channel partners' ability to market and sell our products and services. In general, our contracts with our channel partners do not contain minimum purchase commitments and allow them to exercise significant discretion regarding the promotion of our products and services, meaning our channel partners could cease to sell our products and services, choose to market, sell and support products and services that are competitive with ours or choose to devote more resources to the marketing, sales and support of those competitive products. As a result, our net revenue would decrease if our competitors were effective in providing incentives to existing and potential channel partners to favor their products over ours or to prevent or reduce sales of our products. Our net revenue might also be negatively affected by our failure to hire and retain sufficient qualified sales personnel internally since our channel partners depend on significant support from our internal sales personnel. Even if our channel partners actively and effectively promote our products and services, there can be no assurance that their efforts will result in growth of our net revenue. In addition, to the extent we fail to attract, train and maintain a sufficient number of high-quality channel partners, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. Recruiting and retaining qualified channel partners, particularly large managed service providers, is difficult. Training new channel partners regarding our technology and products requires significant time and resources, and it may take several months or more to achieve significant sales from new channel partners. We may also change our channel distribution model in one or more regions, such as by adding a distribution tier to our sales channel in North America to support our VARs, which change might not improve our channel partners' effectiveness and could result in decreases to our gross margins and declining profitability. In order to develop and expand our distribution channels, we must continue to scale and improve our processes and procedures that support these channels, including investment in systems and training, and those processes and procedures may become increasingly complex and difficult to manage.

By relying on channel partners, we may in some cases have little contact with the end customers of our products, thereby making it more difficult for us to ensure proper delivery, installation and support of our products, service ongoing end customer requirements and respond to evolving end customer needs. In addition, our use of channel partners could subject us to lawsuits, potential liability and reputational harm if, for example, a sales channel partner misrepresents the functionality of our products or services to end customers or violates laws or our corporate policies. If we fail to manage our channel partners effectively, our business would be seriously harmed.

We are exposed to the credit risk of our channel partners and end customers, which could result in material losses and negatively impact our operating results.

Most of our sales are on an open credit basis, with typical payment terms of 30 days. Because of local customs or conditions, payment terms may be longer in some circumstances and markets. If any of the channel partners or end customers responsible for a significant portion of our net revenue becomes insolvent or suffers a deterioration in its financial or business condition and is unable to pay for our products, our results of operations could be harmed.

Our business depends on end customers renewing their maintenance and support contracts. Any decline in maintenance renewals could harm our future operating results.

We typically sell our products with maintenance and support as part of the initial purchase, and a substantial portion of our annual net revenue comes from renewals of maintenance and support contracts. Our end customers have no obligation to renew their maintenance and support contracts after the expiration of the initial period, and they may elect not to renew their maintenance and support contracts, to renew their maintenance and support contracts at lower prices through alternative channel partners or to reduce the product quantity under their maintenance and support contracts, thereby reducing our future net revenue from maintenance and support contracts. If our end customers do not renew their maintenance and support contracts or if they renew them on terms that are less favorable to us, our net revenue may decline and our business will suffer.

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Our ability to sell our products is highly dependent on the quality of our support and services offerings, and our failure to offer high-quality support and services could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Once our products are deployed within our end customers' networks, our end customers depend on our support organization and our channel partners to resolve any issues relating to our products. High-quality support is critical for the successful marketing and sale of our products. If we or our channel partners do not assist our end customers in deploying our products effectively, succeed in helping our customers resolve post-deployment issues quickly, or provide ongoing support, it could adversely affect our ability to sell our products to existing end customers and could harm our reputation with potential end customers. In addition, as we expand our operations internationally, our support organization will face additional challenges, including those associated with delivering support, training and documentation in languages other than English. Our failure or the failure of our channel partners to maintain high-quality support and services could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Claims by others that we infringe their intellectual property rights could harm our business.

Our industry is characterized by vigorous pursuit and protection of intellectual property rights, which has resulted in protracted and expensive litigation for many companies. Third parties may assert claims of misappropriation of trade secrets or infringement of intellectual property rights against us or against our end customers or channel partners for which we may be liable. Until December 2011, we were involved in litigation of this kind with BlueCat Networks, Inc. and BlueCat Networks (USA), Inc. (or collectively BlueCat), one of our competitors. While we have settled this dispute and the parties have agreed, among other things, not to commence patent litigation for at least a five-year period, there can be no assurance that future litigation will not be initiated by the parties prior to the end of that period.

As our business expands, the number of products and competitors in our markets increases and product overlaps occur, infringement claims may increase in number and significance. Intellectual property lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties due to the complexity of the technical issues involved, and we cannot be certain that we will be successful in defending ourselves against intellectual property claims. In addition, we currently have a more limited portfolio of issued patents than our major competitors, and therefore may not be able to utilize our intellectual property portfolio effectively to assert defenses or counterclaims in response to patent infringement claims or litigation brought against us by third parties. Further, litigation may involve patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners that have no relevant product revenue and against which our potential patents may provide little or no deterrence. In addition, many potential litigants have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources than we can to enforce their intellectual property rights and to defend claims that may be brought against them. Furthermore, a successful claimant could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages or prevents us from distributing products or performing certain services. We could also be required to seek a license for the use of that intellectual property, which might not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Alternatively, we might be required to develop non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense and might ultimately not be successful.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect proprietary methods and technologies that we develop under patent and other intellectual property laws of the United States and foreign jurisdictions so that we can prevent others from using our inventions and proprietary information. If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, our competitors might gain access to our technology and our business might be harmed. In addition, we might incur significant expenses in defending our intellectual property rights, as we did in our settled patent lawsuits with BlueCat. Any of our patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights could be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation.

We could be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. In this regard, we have in the past initiated and may in the future initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. Any litigation, whether or not resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our management and technical personnel, which might adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement and other losses.

Our agreements with customers and commercial partners include indemnification provisions, under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement and, in some cases, for damages caused by us to property or persons or other third-party claims. The term of these indemnity provisions is generally perpetual after execution of the corresponding product sale agreement. Large indemnity payments could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

We rely on a sole source third-party manufacturer for substantially all of our products and depend on it for the supply and quality of our products.

We outsource the manufacturing of substantially all of our products to Flextronics Telecom Systems, Ltd., an affiliate of Flextronics International Ltd. These arrangements subject us to the risk that the manufacturer does not provide our customers with the quality and performance that they expect or that the manufacturer does not provide us with an adequate supply of products. Our orders typically represent a relatively small percentage of the overall orders received by this manufacturer from its customers. As a result, fulfilling our orders may not be considered a priority in the event our manufacturer is constrained in its ability to fulfill all of its customer obligations in a timely manner. We must also accurately predict the number of products that we will require. If we overestimate our requirements, we may incur liabilities for excess inventory, which could negatively affect our gross margins. Conversely, if we underestimate our requirements, our manufacturer and suppliers may have inadequate supplies of the materials and components required to produce our products. In addition, we acquire some of our other products and components from sole-source suppliers. This could result in an interruption of the manufacturing of our products, delays in shipments and deferral or loss of revenue. Quality or performance failures of our products or changes in our manufacturers' financial or business condition could disrupt our ability to supply quality products to our customers and thereby have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Some of the components and technologies used in our products are purchased and licensed from a single source or a limited number of sources. The loss of any of these suppliers might cause us to incur additional transition costs, result in delays in the manufacturing and delivery of our products, or cause us to carry excess or obsolete inventory and could require us to redesign our products.

Although supplies of our components are generally available from a variety of sources, we currently depend on a single source or a limited number of sources for most components included in our products. For example, the chipsets and motherboards that we use in the products manufactured by Flextronics are currently available only from a limited number of sources, and neither we nor, to our knowledge, this manufacturer have entered into supply agreements with these sources. We have also entered into license agreements with some of our suppliers for technologies that are used in our products.

As there are no other sources for identical components and technologies, if we lost any of these suppliers, we might not be able to sell our products for a significant period of time, and we could incur significant costs to redesign our hardware and software to incorporate components or technologies from alternative sources or to qualify alternative suppliers. Our reliance on a single source or a limited number of suppliers involves a number of additional risks, including risks related to:

- supplier capacity constraints;
- price increases;
- timely delivery;
- component quality; and

natural disasters.

In addition, for certain components for which there are multiple sources, we are subject to potential price increases and limited availability as a result of market demand for these components. In the past, unexpected demand for computer and network products has caused worldwide shortages of certain electronic parts. If similar shortages occur in the future, our business would be adversely affected. For example, the supplier of a key component included in some of our products was affected by flooding in Thailand in our last fiscal year, which has resulted in a sustained and substantial price increase for this component. We carry very little inventory of our products, and we and our manufacturer rely on our suppliers to deliver necessary components in a timely manner. We and our manufacturer rely on purchase orders rather than long-term contracts with these suppliers, and as a result we or our manufacturer might not be able to secure sufficient components, even if they were available, at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build products in a timely manner and, therefore, might not be able to meet customer demands for our products, which would have a material and adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

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We rely on the availability of third-party licenses and, in the future, if these licenses are available to us only on less favorable terms or not available at all, our business and operating results would be harmed.

Our products include software and other technology licensed from third parties. It may be necessary in the future to renew licenses relating to various aspects of these products or to seek additional licenses for existing or new products. There can be no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms or at all. The inability to obtain certain licenses or other rights or to obtain those licenses or rights on favorable terms, or the need to engage in litigation regarding these matters, could result in delays in product releases until such time, if ever, as equivalent technology could be identified, licensed or developed and integrated into our products and might have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our international sales and operations subject us to additional risks that may materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

During the three months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, 37.4% and 42.8% of our net revenue were derived from customers outside of the United States. During fiscal 2012, we experienced relatively slower growth in Europe, Middle East and Africa as compared to other geographies, and there can be no assurance that this trend will change in the foreseeable future. Sales to these end customers have typically been denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could cause our products to become relatively more expensive to end customers in a particular country, leading to a reduction in sales or profitability in that country. We are also exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates relating to operating expenses associated with our operations and personnel outside the United States. We have research and development personnel in Canada and France, engage contractors in Belarus, India and Thailand, and have testing and support personnel in India, and we expect to expand our offshore development efforts. In addition, we have sales and support personnel in numerous countries worldwide. We expect to continue to hire personnel in additional countries. Our international operations subject us to a variety of risks, including:

- the difficulty of managing and staffing international offices and the increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with numerous international locations;
- reduced demand for technology products outside the United States;
- difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable, and longer payment cycles, especially in emerging markets;
- tariffs and trade barriers, export regulations and other regulatory or contractual limitations on our ability to sell or develop our products in certain foreign markets;
- increased exposure to currency exchange rate risk;
- heightened exposure to political instability, war and terrorism;
- added legal compliance obligations and complexity;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- multiple conflicting tax laws and regulations;
- the need to localize our products for international end customers; and
- the increased cost of terminating employees in some countries.

As we continue to expand our business globally, our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and manage effectively these and other risks associated with our international operations. Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international operations and reduce our international sales, adversely affecting our business, operating results and financial condition. For example, fluctuations in the U.S. dollar compared to foreign currencies have significantly affected the cost of our Canadian, Indian and European operations in recent periods, as compared to the corresponding periods in the prior year.

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Our use of and reliance on research and development resources in foreign countries may expose us to unanticipated costs or events.

We have significant research and development centers in Canada and France and have significant numbers of contractors in Belarus, India and Thailand. There can be no assurance that our reliance upon research and development resources in foreign countries will enable us to achieve meaningful cost reductions or greater resource efficiency. Further, our research and development efforts and other operations in foreign countries involve significant risks, including:

difficulty hiring and retaining appropriate engineering personnel because of intense competition for engineers and resulting wage inflation;
difficulties regarding the transfer of knowledge related to our technology and resulting exposure to misappropriation of intellectual property or information that is proprietary to us, our end customers and other third parties;
heightened exposure to change in the economic, security and political conditions in developing countries;
fluctuations in currency exchange rates and difficulties of regulatory compliance in foreign countries; and
interruptions to our operations in India or Thailand as a result of typhoons, floods and other natural catastrophic events, as well as man-made problems such as power disruptions or terrorism.

Difficulties resulting from the factors above and other risks related to our operations in foreign countries could expose us to increased expense, impair our development efforts and harm our competitive position.

If we fail to manage future growth effectively, our business would be harmed.

We operate in emerging markets and have experienced, and may continue to experience, significant expansion of our operations. This growth has placed, and any future growth would continue to place, a strain on our employees, management systems and other resources. Managing our growth will require significant expenditures and allocation of valuable management resources. Further international expansion may be required for our continued business growth, and managing any international expansion would require additional resources and controls. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency in our organization as it grows, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

If we are unable to hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel, our business would suffer.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel, the inability to attract and retain additional qualified personnel or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly in engineering and sales, could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any of our employees may terminate their employment at any time. Competition for highly skilled personnel is frequently intense, especially in the San Francisco Bay Area, where we have a substantial presence and need for highly skilled personnel. In addition, a large portion of our employee base is substantially vested in significant stock options, and their ability to exercise those options and sell their stock might result in a higher than normal turnover rate. Also, to the extent we hire personnel from competitors, we may be subject to allegations that they have been improperly solicited or divulged proprietary or other confidential information to us.

We are dependent on the continued services and performance of our senior management and other key employees, the loss of any of whom could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our future performance depends on the continued services and continuing contributions of our senior management and other key employees to execute on our business plan, and to identify and pursue new opportunities and product innovations. The loss of the services of senior management or other key employees could significantly delay or

prevent the achievement of our development and strategic objectives and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We expect our gross margin to vary over time, and our current level of gross margin may not be sustainable.

Our level of gross margin may not be sustainable and may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including:

- increased price competition;
- changes in end customer or product and service mix;
- increased inbound shipping charges;
- our inability to maintain or reduce the amount we pay our third-party manufacturers;
- increases in material or labor costs;
- increased costs of licensing third-party technologies that are used in our products;
- carrying costs of excess inventory, inventory holding charges and obsolescence charges that may be passed through to us by our third-party manufacturers;
 - changes in our distribution channels or our arrangements with our distributors and VARs;
- increased warranty and repair costs; and
- the introduction of new appliance models, which may have lower margins than our existing products.

In this regard, in March 2012, we introduced new, higher performance appliances, which are comprised of more expensive components. We expect the introduction of these new appliances will result in lower gross margins for the foreseeable future and thus impact our operating results.

Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our net revenue and operating results.

We operate on a July 31 fiscal year-end and believe that there are significant seasonal factors which may cause the second and fourth quarters of our fiscal year to have greater product revenue than our first and third fiscal quarters. We believe that this seasonality results from a number of factors, including:

- end customer procurement, budget and deployment cycles in the government and education sectors, which potentially result in stronger order flow in our second fiscal quarter;
- one or more of our larger end customers with a December 31 fiscal year-end choosing to spend remaining budgets before their year-end, which potentially results in a positive impact on our product revenue in the second quarter of our fiscal year;
- the timing of our annual training for the entire sales force in our first fiscal quarter, which, combined with the strong fourth quarter sales, can potentially cause our first fiscal quarter to be seasonally weak, and
- seasonal reductions in business activity during August in the United States, Europe and certain regions, which have a negative impact on our first fiscal quarter revenue.

Our rapid historical growth may have reduced the impact of seasonal or cyclical factors that might have influenced our business to date. As our increasing size causes our growth rate to slow, seasonal or cyclical variations in our operations may become more pronounced over time and may materially affect our results of operations.

If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brand and reputation, our business and operating results may be harmed in tangible or intangible ways.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brand and reputation are critical to our relationships with, and our ability to attract, new end customers, technology partners and employees. The successful promotion of our brand will depend largely upon our ability to continue to develop, offer and maintain high-quality products and services, our marketing and public relations efforts, and our ability to differentiate our products and services successfully from those of our competitors. Our brand promotion activities could involve significant expenditures and may not be

successful and may not yield increased revenue. In addition, extension of our brand to products and uses different from our traditional products and services may dilute our brand, particularly if we fail to maintain the quality of products and services in these new areas. If we do not successfully maintain and enhance our brand and reputation, our growth rate may decline, we may have reduced pricing power relative to competitors with stronger brands or reputations, and we could lose end customers or technology partners, all of which would harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, from time to time independent industry analysts may provide reviews of our products and services, as well as those of our competitors, and perception of our products in the marketplace may be significantly influenced by these reviews. We have no control over what these industry analysts report, and because industry analysts may influence current and potential end customers, our brand could be harmed if industry analysts do not provide positive reviews of our products or identify them as market leaders.

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If our products contain undetected software or hardware errors, we could incur significant unexpected expenses and lost sales and revenue and we could be subject to product liability claims.

Products such as ours frequently contain undetected software or hardware errors, many of which are identified only when our products are first introduced or as new versions are released. We have experienced errors in the past in connection with our products. We expect that errors will be found from time to time in new or enhanced products after commencement of commercial shipments. Since our products contain components that we purchase from third parties, we also expect our products to contain latent defects and errors from time to time related to those third-party components. These problems may cause us to incur significant warranty and repair costs, process management costs, and costs associated with remanufacturing our inventory. In addition, regardless of the party at fault, errors of these kinds divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts, damage our reputation and the reputation of our products, cause significant customer relations problems and can result in product liability claims. The occurrence of these problems could result in the delay or loss of market acceptance of our products and could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business is subject to the risks of warranty claims, product returns, product liability and product defects.

Real or perceived errors, failures or bugs in our products could result in claims by customers for losses that they sustain. If customers make these types of claims, we may be required, or may choose, for customer relations or other reasons, to expend additional resources in order to help correct the problem. Liability provisions in our standard terms and conditions of sale, and those of our resellers and distributors, may not be enforceable under some circumstances or may not fully or effectively protect us from customer claims and related liabilities and costs, including indemnification obligations under our agreements with resellers and distributors. The sale and support of our products also entail the risk of product liability claims. We maintain insurance to protect against certain types of claims associated with the use of our products, but our insurance coverage may not adequately cover any such claims. In addition, even claims that ultimately are unsuccessful could result in expenditures of funds in connection with litigation and divert management's time and other resources.

We depend on the U.S. government for a portion of our sales, which are facilitated through resellers on which we also depend for these sales. Any reductions in sales to the U.S. government, as a result of the loss of reseller relationships or any other reason, could harm our growth.

A significant portion of our sales is made to certain departments of the U.S. government. Nearly all of these sales are made through resellers. Any factors that cause a decline in government expenditures generally or government IT expenditures in particular could cause our net revenue to grow less rapidly or even to decline. The timing of fulfillment under government contracts can also be uncertain. In addition, since in most cases we are unable to fulfill orders from the U.S. government directly, the loss of key reseller relationships could adversely affect our ability to fulfill certain orders from the government until we are able to find and qualify a suitable alternative. This, in turn, would cause revenue to be delayed and could cause sales to be lost.

Our net revenue may decline as a result of reductions in public funding of educational institutions.

We regard sales to universities, colleges and other educational institutions as an important source of net revenue. Many of these institutions receive funding from local tax revenues and from state and federal governments through a variety of programs. Federal, state or local funding of public education may be reduced for a variety of reasons, including budget-driven austerity measures, legislative changes or fluctuations in tax revenues because of changing economic conditions. If funding of public education declines for these or any other reason, our sales to educational institutions might be negatively impacted. Any reduction in spending on IT systems by educational institutions would

likely materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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We are an “emerging growth company,” and any decision on our part to comply only with certain reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act enacted in April 2012, and, for as long as we continue to be an “emerging growth company,” we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies but not to “emerging growth companies,” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. To date, we have chosen to avail ourselves of “emerging growth company” status for all purposes other than the adoption of accounting standards and auditor attestation requirements. We could remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years, although, if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of any January 31 before the end of that five-year period, we would cease to be an “emerging growth company” as of the following July 31. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive if we choose to rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of any choices to reduce future disclosure, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

We incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, which could harm our operating results.

As a public company and particularly after we cease to be an “emerging growth company,” we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, impose various requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs and have made and will continue to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we expect these rules and regulations to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or to incur substantial costs to maintain the same or similar coverage. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or our board committees or as executive officers.

Beginning with the year ending July 31, 2013, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will require, among other things, that we assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting annually and the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures quarterly. In particular, we will need to perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on, and our independent registered public accounting firm potentially to attest to, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our compliance with all applicable provisions of Section 404 will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management time on compliance-related issues as we implement additional corporate governance practices and comply with reporting requirements. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 applicable to us in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or

investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Furthermore, investor perceptions of our company may suffer if deficiencies are found, and this could cause a decline in the market price of our stock. Irrespective of compliance with Section 404, any failure of our internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our stated results of operations and harm our reputation. If we are unable to implement these changes effectively or efficiently, it could harm our operations, financial reporting or financial results and could result in an adverse opinion on internal control from our independent registered public accounting firm.

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Acquisitions and investments could result in operating difficulties, dilution and other harmful consequences.

We expect to continue to evaluate and enter into discussions regarding potential strategic transactions. These transactions could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. The process of integrating Netcordia, the Solsoft technology and other acquired businesses and technology has created unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures as would the integration of any future acquisitions. The areas where we face risks include:

implementation or remediation of controls, procedures and policies at the acquired company;
diversion of management time and focus from operating our business to addressing acquisition integration challenges;
coordination of product, engineering and sales and marketing functions;
transition of the acquired company's operations, users and end customers onto our existing platforms;
retention of employees from the acquired company;
cultural challenges associated with integrating employees from the acquired company into our organization;
integration of the acquired company's accounting, management information, human resources and other administrative systems;
liability for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition, including patent and trademark infringement claims, violations of laws, commercial disputes, tax liabilities and other known and unknown liabilities;
litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims from terminated employees, end customers, former stockholders or other third parties;
in the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political and regulatory risks associated with specific countries;
diversion of engineering resources away from development of our core products; and
failure to continue to develop the acquired technology successfully.

Our failure to address these risks or other problems encountered in connection with our past or future acquisitions and investments could cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of these acquisitions or investments, cause us to incur unanticipated liabilities and harm our business generally. Future acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses or the write-off of goodwill, any of which could harm our financial condition. Also, the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions may not materialize.

We rely on third parties for the fulfillment of our end customer orders and replacements, and the failure of these third parties to perform could have an adverse effect upon our reputation and our ability to distribute our products, which could cause a material reduction in our net revenue.

We rely on our third-party manufacturers to build and inventory sufficient quantities of our products to fulfill end customer orders, and we also use third parties to transport our products, hold our inventory in local depots in foreign countries and fulfill our end customer replacement requirements. If our third-party agents fail to perform, our ability to deliver our products and to generate revenue would be adversely affected. The failure of our third-party manufacturers and other third-party logistics providers to deliver products in a timely manner could lead to the dissatisfaction of our channel partners and end customers and damage our reputation, which might cause our channel partners or end customers to cancel existing agreements with us and to stop transacting business with us. In addition, this reliance on our third-party manufacturers and third-party logistics providers may impact the timing of our revenue recognition if our providers fail to deliver orders during the prescribed time period. In the event we were unexpectedly forced to change providers, we could experience short-term disruptions in our delivery and fulfillment process that could adversely affect our business.

Our use of open source software could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our products.

Our products contain software modules licensed for use from third-party authors under open source licenses, including the GNU Public License, the GNU Lesser Public License and the Apache License. Use and distribution of open source software may entail greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works that we create based upon the type of open source software we use. If we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain of the open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software to the public. This could allow our competitors to create similar products with lower development effort and time and ultimately could result in a loss of product sales for us.

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The terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. In such event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products and to re-engineer our products or to discontinue the sale of our products in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of our trade secrets and other proprietary information.

In order to protect our proprietary technology, processes and methods, we rely in part on confidentiality agreements with our technology partners, employees, consultants, advisors and others. These agreements may not effectively prevent disclosure of our confidential information and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of our confidential information. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information, and in these cases we would not be able to assert any trade secret rights against those parties. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position.

Our reported financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles applicable to us.

Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, the SEC, and other bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement of a change. Any difficulties in the implementation of new or changed accounting standards could cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations, which could result in regulatory discipline. In addition, the SEC has announced a multi-year plan that could ultimately lead to the use of International Financial Reporting Standards by U.S. issuers in their SEC filings. Any such change could have a significant effect on our reported financial results.

If our estimates relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions or judgments that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. If our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, our operating results may be adversely affected, which could cause our operating results to fall below market expectations and our stock price to decline. Significant estimates, assumptions and judgments used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include those related to revenue recognition, determination of fair value of stock-based awards, valuation of goodwill and intangible assets acquired, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, amortization of intangible assets, contingencies and litigation, accounting for income taxes, including the valuation reserve on deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions, allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns and valuation of inventory.

Our ability to use net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.

In general, under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change net operating losses, or NOLs, to offset future taxable income. Our existing NOLs may be subject to limitations arising from previous ownership changes and, if we undergo an ownership change in the future, our ability to utilize our NOLs could be further limited by Section 382 of the Code. Future changes in our stock ownership, many of which are outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code. Our net operating losses could also be impaired under state law. As a result, we might not be able to utilize a material portion of our NOLs.

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Our future capital needs are uncertain, and we may need to raise additional funds in the future.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. We may, however, need to raise substantial additional capital to:

fund our operations;
continue our research and development
commercialize new products; or
acquire companies, in-licensed products or intellectual property.

Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

market acceptance of our products and services;
the cost of our research and development activities;
the cost of defending, in litigation or otherwise, claims that we infringe third-party patents or violate other intellectual property rights;
the cost and timing of establishing additional sales, marketing and distribution capabilities;
the cost and timing of establishing additional technical support capabilities;
the effect of competing technological and market developments; and
the market for different types of funding and overall economic conditions.

If we require additional funds in the future, those funds may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We may require additional funds in the future, and we may not be able to obtain those funds on acceptable terms, or at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience dilution. Debt financing, if available, may involve covenants restricting our operations or our ability to incur additional debt. Any debt or additional equity financing that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us or our stockholders. If we do not have, or are not able to obtain, sufficient funds, we may have to delay development or commercialization of our products or license to third parties the rights to commercialize products or technologies that we would otherwise seek to commercialize. If we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements with third parties, it may be necessary to relinquish some rights to our technologies or our products, or to grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are unable to raise adequate funds, we may have to liquidate some or all of our assets, or delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate some or all of our development programs. We also may have to reduce marketing, customer support or other resources devoted to our products or cease operations. Any of these actions could harm our operating results.

Changes in our provision for income taxes or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income tax returns could adversely affect our results.

Our provision for income taxes is subject to volatility and could be adversely affected by the following:

changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets;
foreign or domestic income tax assessments and any related tax interest or penalties;
expiration of, or lapses in, the research and development tax credit laws;
tax effects of nondeductible compensation;
adjustments to the pricing of intercompany transactions and transfers of intellectual property or other assets;
changes in accounting principles; or
changes in tax laws and regulations, including changes in taxation of the services provided by our foreign subsidiaries.

Significant judgment is required to determine the recognition and measurement attributes prescribed in the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes. The accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes applies to all income tax positions, including the potential recovery of previously paid taxes, that if settled unfavorably could adversely impact our provision for income taxes or additional paid-in capital. In addition, we are subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. The outcomes from these examinations might have a material and adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, fire, floods and other natural catastrophic events, and to interruption by man-made problems such as power disruptions or terrorism.

Our corporate headquarters is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region known for seismic activity. We also have significant testing and support facilities in India, a region known for typhoons, floods and other natural disasters. A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire or a flood, occurring at our headquarters, at one of our other facilities or where a channel partner or supplier is located could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, natural disasters and acts of terrorism could cause disruptions in our or our customers' businesses, national economies or the world economy as a whole. We also rely on IT systems to communicate among our workforce located worldwide and, in particular, our research and development activities that are coordinated between our corporate headquarters in the San Francisco Bay Area and our operations in other states and countries. Any disruption to our internal communications, whether caused by a natural disaster or by man-made problems, such as power disruptions or terrorism, could delay our research and development efforts. To the extent that these disruptions result in delays or cancellations of customer orders or delays in our research and development efforts or the deployment of our products, our business and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

System security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks and systems integration issues could disrupt our internal operations, and any such disruption could reduce our expected revenue, increase our expenses, damage our reputation and adversely affect our stock price.

Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential and proprietary information, create system disruptions or cause shutdowns. Computer programmers and hackers also may be able to develop and deploy viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities of our products. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate cyber or other security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and our efforts to address these problems may not be successful and could result in interruptions and delays that could impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions.

We manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data relating to our business in the "cloud." Breaches of our security measures or the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure or unapproved dissemination of proprietary information or sensitive or confidential data about us, including the potential loss or disclosure of that information or data as a result of fraud, trickery or other forms of deception, could expose us to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, result in litigation and potential liability for us, damage our brand and reputation or otherwise harm our business. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures could be significant.

Portions of our IT infrastructure also may experience interruptions, delays or cessations of service or produce errors in connection with systems integration or migration work that takes place from time to time. We may not be successful in implementing new systems and transitioning data, which could cause business disruptions and be more expensive, time consuming, disruptive and resource-intensive. Any disruptions could adversely impact our ability to fulfill orders and interrupt other processes. Delayed sales, lower margins or lost customers resulting from these disruptions have adversely affected us in the past, and in the future could adversely affect our financial results, stock price and reputation.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

From time to time, we have released, and may continue to release guidance in our quarterly earnings releases, quarterly earnings conference call, or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represents our management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which includes forward-looking statements, has been and will be based on projections prepared by our management. These projections are not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and neither our registered public accountants nor any other independent expert or outside party compiles or examines the projections. Accordingly, no such person expresses any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect to the projections.

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Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We intend to state possible outcomes as high and low ranges which are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed but are not intended to imply that actual results could not fall outside of the suggested ranges. The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any such persons.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the guidance furnished by us will not materialize or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, our guidance is only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date of release. Actual results will vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged not to rely upon our guidance in making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

Any failure to successfully implement our operating strategy or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in this “Risk Factors” section in this quarterly report could result in the actual operating results being different from our guidance, and the differences may be adverse and material.

The price of our common stock may be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

In the recent past, stocks generally, and technology stocks in particular, have experienced high levels of volatility. The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially. The trading price of our common stock will depend on a number of factors, including those described in this “Risk Factors” section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in our common stock since you might be unable to sell your shares at or above the price you paid. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock include the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- volatility in the market prices and trading volumes of high technology stocks;
- changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- sales of shares of our common stock by us or our stockholders;
- failure of securities analysts to maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any securities analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections or our failure to meet those projections;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products or new or terminated significant contracts, commercial relationships or capital commitments.
- the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our operating results;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors' businesses or the competitive landscape generally;
- litigation involving us, our industry or both or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- announced or completed acquisitions of businesses or technologies by us or our competitors;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;
any major change in our management;
general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets; and
other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to these events.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market prices of a particular companies' securities, securities class action litigations have often been instituted against these companies. Litigation of this type, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

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If securities or industry analysts issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding our stock or do not publish research or reports about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will rely in part on the research and reports that equity research and other analysts publish about us and our business. We do not control these analysts or the content and opinions included in their reports. The price of our common stock could decline if one or more analysts were to downgrade our common stock or if they were to issue other unfavorable commentary or cease publishing reports about us or our business. If one or more analysts were to cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline. Further, analysts may elect not to provide research coverage of our common stock, and lack of research coverage would likely adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Concentration of ownership among our existing directors, executive officers and principal stockholders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Based upon beneficial ownership as of October 31, 2012, our current directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our common stock and their respective affiliates will, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 40.4% of our outstanding common stock. These stockholders will be able to exercise a controlling influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and will have significant influence over our management and policies for the foreseeable future. Some of these persons or entities may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these stockholders may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree or which are not in your interests. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of our company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could reduce the price of our common stock. In addition, these stockholders, some of which have representatives sitting on our board of directors, could use their voting control to maintain our existing management and directors in office, delay or prevent changes of control of our company, or support or reject other management and board of director proposals that are subject to stockholder approval, such as amendments to our employee stock plans and approvals of significant financing transactions.

Our stock price could decline as a result of the large number of outstanding shares of our common stock eligible for future sale.

As of October 31, 2012, we had 47,023,622 shares of our common stock outstanding. Approximately 20.5 million shares are currently restricted as a result of market stand-off agreements and will become sellable in early January 2013, subject in some cases to volume and other restrictions of Rule 144 and Rule 701 under the Securities Act. Sales of substantial amounts of these restricted securities in the public market, or even the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We intend to retain any earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, you will likely receive a return on your investment in our common stock only if the market price of our common stock increases.

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Our charter documents and Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and our restated bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to nominate directors for election to our board of directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions, among other things:

provide for non-cumulative voting in the election of directors;
provide for a classified board of directors;
authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with terms determined by our board of directors and to issue additional shares of our common stock;
provide that only our board of directors may set the number of directors constituting our board of directors or fill vacant directorships;
provide that stockholders may remove directors only for cause;
prohibit stockholder action by written consent and limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders; and
require advance notification of stockholder nominations for election to our board of directors and of stockholder proposals.

These and other provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and our restated bylaws, as well as provisions under Delaware law, could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock and result in the trading price of our common stock being lower than it otherwise would be.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the period covered by this report.

Use of Proceeds from Public Offering of Common Stock

On April 19, 2012, the SEC declared effective our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-178925) in connection with our Initial Public Offering, which closed on April 25, 2012. We received net proceeds of approximately \$98.2 million from the offering. Based on our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments balance together with cash generated from operations, we do not expect that we will have to utilize any of the net proceeds to fund our operations during the next 12 months. We anticipate that we will use the net proceeds from the offering for working capital and other general corporate purposes, which may include investments in, or acquisitions of complementary businesses, products, services, technologies or other assets, although we have no present commitments or agreements to enter into any material acquisitions or investments. The net proceeds are currently invested in cash, cash equivalents and investments in publicly-traded debt securities which are classified as available-for-sale.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

No shares of our common stock were repurchased during the period covered by this report.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Infoblox Inc.

Date: December 4, 2012

By: /s/ Remo E. Canessa
Remo E. Canessa
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
3.01	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant. (1)
3.02	Restated Bylaws of the Registrant. (2)
10.1+	Description of Infoblox Bonus Plan-FY 2013. (3)
10.2+	Description of Infoblox FY 2013 World Wide Sales Compensation Plan. (4)
31.1*	Certification of Robert D. Thomas, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Remo E. Canessa, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of Robert D. Thomas, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Remo E. Canessa, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS†	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH†	XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document
101.CAL†	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF†	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB†	XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE†	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

+ Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

† Pursuant to applicable securities laws and regulations, the Registrant is deemed to have complied with the reporting obligation relating to the submission of interactive data files in such exhibits and is not subject to liability under any anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws as long as the Registrant has made a good faith attempt to comply with the submission requirements and promptly amends the interactive data files after becoming aware that the interactive data files fail to comply with the submission requirements. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits is furnished and deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or the Prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

(1) Previously filed as Exhibit 3.01 to Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (File No. 333-183968), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 1, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.

(2) Previously filed as Exhibit 3.02 to Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 (File No. 333-183968), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.

(3) Previously filed as Exhibit 10.16 to Registrant's Form S-1 (File No. 333-183968), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.

(4) Previously filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Registrant's Form S-1 (File No. 333-183968), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.