

EXHIBIT 1-1 TO  
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Attorney Docket No.	9119/8661
First Inventor	Lee H. Grant
Title	Method of Coding, Categorizing and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites
Express Mail Label No.	EL715229332US

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

- Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
*(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)*
- Applicant claims small entity status.  
See 37 CFR 1.27.
- Specification [Total Pages **31**]  
*(preferred arrangement set forth below)*
  - Descriptive title of the invention
  - Cross Reference to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
  - Background of the Invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings *(if filed)*
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
  - Abstract of the Disclosure
- Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets **9**]
- Oath or Declaration [Total Pages **2**]
  - Newly executed (original or copy)
  - Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))  
*(for continuation/divisional with Box 18 completed)*
    - DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
- Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

- CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program *(Appendix)*
- Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission *(if applicable, all necessary)*
  - Computer Readable Form (CRF)
  - Specification Sequence Listing on:
    - CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
    - paper
  - Statements verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
- 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement  Power of Attorney  
*(when there is an assignee)*
- English Translation Document *(if applicable)*
- Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449  Copies of IDS Citations
- Preliminary Amendment
- Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
*(Should be specifically itemized)*
- Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
*(if foreign priority is claimed)*
- Nonpublication Request under 35 U.S.C. 122 (b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or its equivalent.
- Other: **Check for \$976**

PTO U.S. PTO 965280/01 040111 02/22/02

18. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

Continuation  Divisional  Continuation-in-p. r. (CIP) of prior application No. **09,565,695**

Prior application information: Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Group Art Unit: **2776**

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

## 19. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Customer Number or Bar Code Label  Correspondence address below

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Name (Print/Type)	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,942
Signature	<i>Audrey A. Millemann</i>	Date	02/22/02

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# FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2002

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Complete if Known

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	Lee H. Grant
Examiner Name	
Group Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	9119/8661

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 976

### METHOD OF PAYMENT

1.  The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to

Deposit Account Number: 501176  
Deposit Account Name: Weintraub Genshlea Chediak Sproul Law Corporation

Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17  
 Applicant claims small entity status See 37 CFR 1.27

2.  Payment Enclosed:  
 Check  Credit card  Money Order  Other

### FEE CALCULATION

#### 1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Code (\$)	Small Entity Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101 740	201 370	Utility filing fee	370
106 330	206 165	Design filing fee	
107 510	207 255	Plant filing fee	
108 740	208 370	Reissue filing fee	
114 160	214 80	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1)			(\$)370

#### 2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims: 50  
Independent Claims: 11

Extra Claims: 30  
Fee from below: 9  
Fee Paid: 270

Multiple Dependent: 8  
Fee Paid: 336

Large Entity Code (\$)	Small Entity Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
103 18	203 9	Claims in excess of 20	
102 84	202 42	Independent claims in excess of 3	
104 280	204 140	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid	
109 84	209 42	** Reissue independent claims over original patent	
110 18	210 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent	
SUBTOTAL (2)			(\$) 606

\*\*or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

### FEE CALCULATION (continued)

#### 3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105 130	205 65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127 50	227 25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139 130	139 130	Non-English specification	
147 2,520	147 2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	
112 920*	112 920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113 1,840*	113 1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115 110	215 55	Extension for reply within first month	
116 400	216 200	Extension for reply within second month	
117 920	217 460	Extension for reply within third month	
118 1,440	218 720	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128 1,960	228 980	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119 320	219 160	Notice of Appeal	
120 320	220 160	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121 280	221 140	Request for oral hearing	
138 1,510	138 1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140 110	240 55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141 1,280	241 640	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142 1,280	242 640	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143 460	243 230	Design issue fee	
144 620	244 310	Plant issue fee	
122 130	122 130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123 50	123 50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
126 180	126 180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581 40	581 40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146 740	246 370	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149 740	249 370	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
179 740	279 370	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169 900	169 900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	
Other fee (specify)			
SUBTOTAL (3)			(\$)-0-

\*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$)-0-

### SUBMITTED BY

Complete (if applicable)

Name (Print/Type)	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,942	Telephone	916/558-6033
Signature		Date	02/22/02		

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Patent Application  
of  
Lee H. Grant and Susan A. Capizzi  
for  
Method of Coding, Categorizing, and  
Retrieving Network Pages and Sites

RELATED APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. section 1.53(b)(2), this application is a continuation-in-part application that claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed, co-pending nonprovisional application serial no. 09/565,695 filed on May 3, 2000, which claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed provisional application serial no. 60/132,694 filed on May 4, 1999.

This application claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed provisional application serial nos. 60/271,041 filed on February 23, 2001 and 60/311,379 filed on August 9, 2001, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. section 119(e).

9119/8661/EAN/597289;

*File No. 9119/8661*

Express Mail Label No. EL715229332US

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates generally to methods for categorizing and searching for information on a network and, more specifically, to categorizing and searching Web pages on the Internet.

### 5 2. Description Of The Related Art

The Internet contains over two billion Web pages. It has been estimated that two million Web pages are added to the Internet each day (*The Industry Standard*, February 28, 2000). This vast amount of information is a tremendous resource for the public to use. However, there is no effective way for a user to obtain relevant information. Although 85 percent of users use search engines to find information on the Internet, "a mind-boggling 92 percent of searches fail to find relevant information or to arrange the results in a meaningful order." (*The Industry Standard*, April 17, 2000, referring to a Forrester Research review of Web sites.)

There are two fundamental problems. First, there is no standardized international categorization system or catalog of the information contained on the Internet. A group of librarians and others have been working on a cataloging system for the Internet for the last few years. This work is referred to as the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set. This system suffers from a number of problems, including requiring a high degree of cataloging knowledge and being time-consuming and very expensive. In addition, because of the size of the Internet, it is a system that is unworkable.

Second, because there is no standardized categorization system or catalog, the existing search methods, which primarily include directories and search engines, are often cumbersome, ineffective, and inefficient.

Directories or indices are human-compiled databases of Web sites or pages. Most

directories use editors to review and categorize Web sites. Some use contributions by their visitors. A user searches a directory by reviewing lists of categories and subcategories, or also typing in keywords. The result is a list of documents that the user can access by links. Directories are helpful to familiarize a user with the scope of a subject, but are not very useful in finding specific information. Also, directories can be slow, and the results may be haphazard. Another major problem is that directories review and categorize only a small percentage of pages and sites. Examples of directories commonly used are Yahoo! and LookSmart.

Search engines are huge databases that automatically index large portions of the Internet and continually update that index. Search engines typically include a Web crawler or spider (also called a worm, robot, or bot) that automatically crawls through the Internet on hyperlinks indexing Web pages, a database which is the index compiled by the crawler, and a search tool which the user can use to search the database. The databases of the existing search engines differ in how they are created. Some Web crawlers index each word in a document, some index only keywords, including META tags, and some index other parts of a Web page, such as title, headings, etc. Most search engines require a search to be conducted by typing in keywords. The way in which the search query is formulated may be by Boolean logic, where keywords are used with various terms, or by natural language, where keywords are used in the form of a question. Although natural language searches may be easier for a user to formulate, both types of formulations rely on keywords.

Most search engines use mathematical algorithms to weigh or rank the results, with the most relevant items listed first. These rankings may be based on the number of times a keyword is used on a page or the location of the keyword on the page. Some search engines also allow the user to organize or group the results by category, date, or other variable, such as the folders used by Northern Light, U. S. Patent no. 5,924,090 to

Krellenstein. Another search engine, known as the Clever Project, by IBM, analyzes hyperlinks between pages, in addition to text and citations, in order to develop algorithms that are intended to increase the relevancy of search results. This method is a marginal improvement over other search engines, but has its own set of problems. "A shortcoming of Clever has been that for a narrow topic, such as Frank Lloyd Wright's house Fallingwater, the system sometimes broadens its search and retrieves information on a general subject, such as American architecture." ("Hypersearching the Web," *Scientific American*, June 1999.)

Search engines do not index the entire Internet. Most have indexed about one-third of the available or publicly indexable Web pages (i.e., excluding Web pages with authorization requirements). Examples of search engines are Google, FAST, AltaVista, Inktomi, and Northern Light. A greater portion of the Internet can be searched using a meta-search. This technology allows the user to search several search engines at the same time and presents all the results in a single list, but exacerbates the problems inherent in existing search engines.

Because they contain such huge databases, existing search engines often produce search results too voluminous for the user to review. Also, the search results typically contain a vast amount of irrelevant or unrelated items. As stated previously, it has been found that 92 percent of searches did not yield relevant information or did not organize the results in a usable fashion (*The Industry Standard*, April 17, 2000). Another problem is that search engines are more likely to index pages with more links, pages with commercial information, and pages in the United States, rather than lesser known, educational, or non-United States pages.

Another major problem of existing search engines is that they may allow minors access to pornography on the Internet. Current filtering software is an ineffective and often clumsy tool that fails to limit access to many pornographic sites, but blocks other

sites that are educational or medical in nature. In addition, the controversy surrounding this issue has created enormous difficulties for public institutions, such as schools and libraries, with respect to allowing minors access to the Internet.

5 Lastly, it is often difficult for a user to determine the copyright status of material on the Internet. There is also no easy way for owners of content to indicate the copyright status of their material. This problem has hampered the flow of information and left both the owners of content and users confused and potentially in legal jeopardy.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The method for categorizing and retrieving network pages and sites of the present invention are adapted to overcome the above-noted shortcomings and to fulfill the stated needs.

15 The first embodiment of the invention is a method for categorizing a network page. The method comprises the steps of providing a list of categories and providing the opportunity to assign a page to one or more of a plurality of the categories. The categories include whether a page is involved in transacting business or providing information, whether a page has information relating to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories, the type of files associated with a page, and the copyright status of the material on a page. The method also includes a categorization code.

20 The second embodiment of the invention is a method for searching for and locating information on a network. The method comprises the steps of providing the opportunity to limit the search to categories for pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories; providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of file-type categories; providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword; and providing the opportunity to limit the search to one of a plurality of

25



copyright-status categories.

It is an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to whether the page is involved in transacting business or providing information.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the subject matter contained on the page.

10 It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the type of files associated with the page.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the copyright status of the material on the page.

15 It is an object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network, such as the Internet, to allow the user access to a larger percentage of information contained on the network.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network, such as the Internet, to obtain more relevant results more quickly than existing methods for searching allow.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide a method to easily obtain audio or visual material located on a network.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method to easily retrieve material of a particular copyright status located on a network.

25 It is another object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network that is easy to use.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method that does not require the

user to understand or use a particular language, including English.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for limiting the results of a search, such as a search on the Internet, to exclude pornographic materials.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method with the advantages of  
5 pornography-filtering software, but without the disadvantages of such software.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Fig. 1 is a representation of the preferred graphical user interface used for categorizing, showing the three tiers and the categories within those tiers, and the copyright-status categories.

Fig. 2 shows an example of the preferred graphical user interface for a page having the categorization label "inmesp04."

Fig. 3 is a representation of the preferred graphical user interface used for conducting a search.

15 Fig. 4 is a Venn diagram showing the intersection of the domains corresponding to the categories of Commerce and Information.

Fig. 5 is a chart of the Government, Medical, News, and History categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

20 Fig. 6 is a chart of the Education & Social Sciences, Science & Technology, Sports & Recreation, and Arts & Humanities categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

Fig. 7 is a chart of the Finance & Business, Reference, Explicit, and Other categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

Fig. 8 shows an example of the preferred graphical user interface for a search

25 Fig. 9 is a Venn diagram showing an example of the relationship between the subcategory created by selecting a combination of the categories and the keyword search.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention includes methods for categorizing a page as it is being created or as it exists on a network, and for searching a network. Networks include the Internet and private corporate networks, such as intranets and local area networks. Pages on the Internet are identifiable by unique addresses and include both Web sites and Web pages.

The invention includes a hierarchy of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and a set of copyright-status categories 17, to categorize, and to search for information located on, Web pages. The invention may utilize a graphical user interface (GUI), although it is not necessary. Fig. 1 shows an example of the invention utilizing GUI 10. Other versions of GUI may also be used and not all tiers or categories need be used. The GUI may show only tiers 12, 14, and 16, only the copyright-status categories 17, or any combination of categories.

First tier 12 is a division into one or both of two major categories: pages that are involved in transacting business and pages that are involved in providing information. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the first category 18 is designated "Commerce" and the second category 20 is designated "Information." Web pages involved in transacting business include e-commerce pages, which provide users with the ability to conduct online purchases, sales, leases, or other financial transactions, pages that may be involved in transacting business, but do not enable the user to conduct the transaction on-line, and other pages that contain commercial information. Web pages involved in providing information include pages that contain articles, journals, publications, or other non-commercial materials. Some Web pages may be involved in both transacting business and providing information and thereby fall within both the categories of "Commerce" and "Information."

Second tier 14 is a division into one or more categories based on the subject matter the Web page contains. Many different categories can be used and many different terms

may be used to identify a given category. The preferred embodiment of the invention includes twelve categories encompassing like subjects that have been carefully selected to allow users to locate and access information in an efficient manner: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Finance & Business 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44. Each of these categories includes many topics. Figures 5, 6, and 7 list examples of the topics included in each category. For example, category 22, Government, includes the following topics: federal/state/local government, law, military, nations, politics, and taxes. Category 42, Explicit, includes pornography and sexually-explicit material. Category 44, Other, is for subjects that do not fit into any of the other categories of second tier 14.

Third tier 16 is a division into one or more categories according to the type of files associated with a Web page. There are several different types of files, including text, graphics, audio, video, multimedia, and files for communications between persons. Most search engines can recognize the type of files associated with a Web page by scanning the files and identifying the file extensions (for example, .gif, .au, .wav). The preferred embodiment of the invention includes the following five file-type categories: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54. Category 46, Visual, includes files containing pictures, charts, graphs, and diagrams. Category 48, Audio, includes files containing sound, such as music, voice, and sound effects. Category 50, Multimedia, includes files containing video, film clips, and virtual reality. Category 52, Text-only, includes files that do not contain any visual, audio, or multimedia material. Category 54, Communication, includes files containing e-mail, telnet links, ICQ, and other messaging systems.

The set of copyright-status categories 17 includes the following four categories. Public Domain is material that is in the public domain and can be used freely without any

restrictions. Fair Use Only is material meant to be used in accordance with accepted fair use guidelines. Use with Attribution is material that can be used as long as its use is accompanied by an attribution to the author or copyright owner. Permission of Copyright Owner Needed is material that cannot be used unless the copyright owner is first contacted for permission, which may or may not be granted and may include fees and additional terms.

### METHOD FOR CATEGORIZING A PAGE

The first embodiment of the invention is a method for categorizing a page on a network, as the page is being created or during editing at a later time. The method includes the steps of providing the creator with a list of categories and providing the creator an opportunity to assign the page to one or more of the categories. The preferred categories are the categories of the three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and the categories for copyright status 17, as shown in Fig. 1. The list of categories includes at least one different indicium for each category. The indicium is preferably a universal symbol or icon that is not associated with any one language, but it may also include a combination of letters, numerals, or other characters, or symbols. The indicia preferably used are universal icons and two-letter or two-numeral indicia, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus, the indicia for commerce are "co" and the "\$" symbol, while the indicium for "Public Domain" is "01."

The creator of a Web page may assign the Web page to any number or combination of the categories of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and one of the copyright-status categories 17, depending on which categories best characterize the Web page. The steps of assigning a page to categories may be performed in several different ways known to those skilled in the art. The creator may also decide not to assign the page to any of the categories of a particular tier. The creator may assign the page to one of the copyright-status 17 categories with or without also assigning the page to any of the categories of

three tiers 12, 14, and 16. Thus, the copyright-status categories 17 can be used in connection with the categories of some or all of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, alone, or not at all. The outcome of the categorization method is that a page is designated to be "in" or "within" the categories that best characterize the page.

5 First tier 12 includes two categories: Commerce 18 and Information 20, as shown in Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to either one of the two categories of Commerce 18 or Information 20. If the page is involved in both transacting business and providing information, the creator may assign it to both Commerce 18 and Information 20.

10 Second tier 14 includes twelve subject matter categories: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Financial 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44, as shown on Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to one or more of these twelve categories.

15 Third tier 16 includes five file-type categories: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54, as shown in Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to one or more of the five file-type categories.

The copyright-status categories 17 include four categories: Public Domain, Fair Use Only, Use with Attribution, and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed. The creator may assign the page to one of the four copyright-status categories.

20 After the creator decides to which categories to assign the page, the creator may mark or tag the page as belonging in or within the assigned categories by associating, with the page, the corresponding indicium for each assigned category. In addition, or alternatively, the creator may communicate the categories to which the page is assigned to one or more search engines for the purpose of allowing such search engines to locate or recognize the page, by its assigned categories, in conducting a search. The creator

may change the categories during editing at a later point in time as frequently as desired.

### **Categorization Code**

The method also includes the step of providing the creator with a categorization code that can be used to tag or label each page or site. The categorization code preferably works with any Internet language (such as html, xml, and vml) and can be used without any programming skills and is preferably the indicia shown in Fig. 1. Using the categorization code, the creator can assign a categorization label to each page. The categorization label preferably consists of the indicia for all of the categories to which the page is assigned. An example of such a categorization label is a single, simple character string consisting of the two-letter or two-numeral indicia for all of the categories to which the page is assigned. The categorization label for a page preferably also includes an identifier, such as a combination of several characters or symbols, to indicate that the characters or symbols that follow are part of a categorization code system.

To use the categorization code, the creator selects the indicia from all three tiers and the copyright-status categories that are relevant to the content of the page being categorized. The indicia for the categories are preferably placed in an unbroken code string in the following order: first tier, second tier, third tier, and copyright-status categories. This code string is the categorization label for the page. The categorization label can either be typed directly onto the page or created by clicking on the icons of the user interface which will allow the categorization label to be copied and pasted on the page. If a user interface is used, the icons that have been selected may be indicated by a change in color, brightness, or shading, or in some other manner. The categorization label is preferably placed at the bottom or end of the page.

The categorization label will be readable by Web crawlers and may be visible to users. For example, a page that contains scientific information with pictures would be categorization labeled as "inscvi," which indicates: Information (in); Science &

Technology (sc); and Visual (vi). By selecting one of the four copyright-status indicia and placing it on the end of the categorization label, the creator adds the information governing the use of the material. For instance, if the creator wants to inform viewers that the page is available for use as long as an attribution is included, "03" would be added to the end of the categorization label. The categorization label would be "inscvi03," which indicates: Information (in); Science & Technology (sc); Visual (vi); and Use with Attribution (03). If a page contains information about treating sports injuries and the creator wants to inform viewers that permission from the copyright owner is needed, then the categorization label would be "inmesp04," which indicates: Information (in); Medical (me); Sports & Recreation (sp); and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed (04). Fig. 2 is an example of a user interface showing the categorization label "inmesp04."

A page that offers access to pornographic pictures and movies for a fee would have a categorization label that included the indicia for Commerce, Explicit, Visual, and Multimedia. The categorization label would be "coexvimu," which indicates: Commerce (co); Explicit (ex); Visual (vi); and Multimedia (mu). The Explicit category 42, identified by the "X" icon and the "ex" code, can be refined into subcategories through the use of first tier 12 and third tier 16. The Explicit category 42 is not combinable with other categories of second tier 14, however, because it is intended that the Explicit category 42 be restricted to pornographic materials. Other types of sexually explicit material, such as medical studies and scientific research, and material related to pornography such as governmental initiatives and news, may be accessed through the other categories of second tier 14 using "pornography" as a keyword.

The categories of the three tiers 12, 14, and 16 and the copyright-status categories 17 may be used individually or together in any combination. The creator may or may not choose to include the copyright-status categories. Likewise, if the primary



interest is in placing the copyright status on the page or site, then the three tiers 12, 14, and 16 need not be included. If no categories are chosen from the first, second, or third tiers, then the categorization label would include only the copyright status; for example, a categorization label of "04" indicates Permission of Copyright Owner Needed.

5           The copyright-status indicia may also be linked to additional information or definitions pertaining to the copyright status. For example, "01" may also include a definition of public domain, "02" may also include a definition of fair use, "03" may also include instructions on how to show attribution, and "04" may also include instructions on how to contact the copyright owner and required terms.

10       Categorization Label for the Entire Site or Portion Thereof

          The categorization label for a single page can be made to apply to the entire site or a portion thereof with the addition of a character or symbol, such as an exclamation point, "!", at the end of the categorization label. When added to the categorization label, the exclamation point makes the categorization label the default code for the remainder  
15 of the site that contains the same root URL from where the categorization label containing the exclamation point is placed.

          If the exclamation point is placed on the categorization label for the index, home, or default page (such as .com, .net, and .org), the entire site will be categorized with the same label. For instance, if a hypothetical site with the fictional name "www.abcde.com"  
20 has as its purpose the teaching of the alphabet and includes pictures as well as audio on its pages, the categorization label for the page "www.abcde.com" would be "inedviau," which indicates: Information (in); Education & Social Science (ed); Visual (vi); and Audio (au). To make the categorization label "inedviau" for the page "www.abcde.com" applicable to the entire site, an exclamation point is added, such that the categorization  
25 label is "inedviau!," which indicates: Information (in); Education & Social Science (ed); Visual (vi); Audio (au); and that the categorization label applies to all pages that contain

the root URL www.abcde.com/.

If the categorization label with the exclamation point is placed on a secondary branch of the root URL, the categorization label will apply for all pages that start with that URL. For instance, if a government institution involving medical research has a large number of Web pages containing research papers that are text-only, it could have a root URL such as "www.institution.gov/medical/docs." This root URL could have hundreds of web pages that contain research papers (such as "www.institution.gov/medical/docs/sept" or "www.institution.gov/medical/docs/heart"). If the Web page "www.institution.gov/medical/docs" is given the categorization label "ingomete," only that single page would be categorized. If an exclamation point is added, such that the categorization label is "ingomete!," all of the Web pages that contain "www.institution.gov/medical/docs" as part of their URL would be categorized with the same label. Thus, the method does not require the individual categorization of each Web page containing research papers and automatically categorizes new Web pages as they are added.

#### Level of Importance Given to Each Category

The order that indicia are placed in the categorization label denotes the level of importance of the categories to which a page is assigned. For instance, in the categorization label "inmespvi," which indicates: Information (in); Medical (me); Sports & Recreation (sp); and Visual (vi), the Medical category is given a higher level of importance than the Sports & Recreation category, meaning that the page emphasizes medical content more than sports and recreation content. If the placement of the indicia were reversed, such that the categorization label was "inspmevi," then this would mean that the page emphasizes sports and recreation content more than medical content. This will be reflected in how the search results are displayed. For example, if a searcher selects categories that reflect the categorization label "inmespvi" by clicking on the

Medical icon before the Sports & Recreation icon, search results will first list those pages that are categorized with the label "inmespvi" and then list the pages categorized with the label "inspmevi."

#### Placement of Categorization Label on Web Page

5           The categorization label is preferably placed, typed, or pasted on the bottom of the page being categorized so that it is the last item on the page. This provides a uniform location for crawlers, spiders, and others to search and read or recognize. Alternatively, the categorization label can be placed in a Metatag.

#### Automated Reading of Categorization Labels

10           Using existing technologies known in the art, search engines, Web crawlers, and other automated devices will be able to make the simple programming adjustments needed to read and recognize the categorization labels of Web pages as dictated by each of their individual hardware and software configurations. For example, the search engines may instruct their crawlers to look for the categorization labels in pages that they automatically scan. In most cases, the categorization labels will be found at the end of the page being  
15 scanned. The categorization labels will then be read and each category assigned to the page recognized by its two-letter or two-numeral indicium. The URL or another identifier for the page will then be placed in a database under each category and subcategory for which it is categorized.

#### **METHOD FOR SEARCHING**

20           The second embodiment of the invention is a method for searching for and locating information on a network. The method allows the user to search pages on a network that have already been categorized into any of three tiers of categories 12, 14, and 16, and copyright-status categories 17. The categorization may have been done by the creator of  
25 a page at the time the page was created or during editing at a later time.

The method provides the user with the opportunity to limit the search by selecting

one or more categories from three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and one of the copyright-status categories 17, and by utilizing a keyword search. A graphical user interface, such as is shown in Fig. 3, may be provided. The user may select one or more categories from each of one, two, or three of the category tiers 12, 14, and 16, and from one or none of the copyright-status categories 17, or from none of tiers 12, 14, and 16 and from one of the copyright-status categories 17, and may or may not use the keyword search function. For convenience, as is well known in the art, when an icon is selected, its appearance may change such that it is emphasized, such as by highlighting.

The user may select, from first tier 12, the category of Commerce 18, the category of Information 20, or both categories 18 and 20. The categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by an indicium, for example, as is preferred: "\$" for Commerce 18 and "i" for Information 20. If the user selects "\$," the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as Commerce 18. This will include all pages in the Commerce category 18 as well as the subcategory that is both Commerce 18 and Information 20. Pages only in the Information category 20, and not also in Commerce 18, will automatically be excluded. If the user selects "i," the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as Information 20. This will include all pages in Information category 20 as well as the subcategory that is both Information 20 and Commerce 18. Pages only in the Commerce category 18, and not also in Information 20, will automatically be excluded. If the user selects both "\$" and "i," as shown in Fig. 4, the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as both Commerce 18 and Information 20. Only subcategory 56 of Commerce and Information will be searched. Pages only in Commerce 18 and pages only in Information 20 will be excluded. If none of the categories of first tier 12 are selected, the search results will include Web pages of both categories and the subcategory and will not be narrowed based on whether the page is involved in transacting business or

providing information.

The user next may select one or more categories from second tier 14: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Finance & Business 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44. As shown in Fig. 3, each of these twelve categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, for example, as is preferred: a flag for Government, a caduceus for Medical, a mortarboard for Education & Social Science, a satellite dish for News, a bicycle for Sports & Recreation, a pyramid for History, a microscope for Science & Technology, an artist's palette for Arts & Humanities, a briefcase for Financial, a book for Reference, an "X" for Explicit (pornographic or sexually-explicit material), and a "?" for Other. A list of sample topics included in each category may be provided to the user who may view the list by, for example, clicking on the icon for the category. The twelve subject matter categories and their corresponding topics are shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. If none of the categories are selected, the search results will include Web pages of all twelve categories and will not be narrowed based on the subject matter contained in the page.

Next, the user may select one or more categories from third tier 16: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54. As shown in Fig. 3, each of the five categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, for example, as is preferred: an eye for Visual, an ear for Audio, a lightning bolt for Multimedia, a text page for Text-only, and a mouth for Communication. If no selection is made from this tier, the results from the search will include Web pages that are associated with file-types of text, visual, audio, multimedia, and communications and will not be narrowed based on the types of files contained on the page.

Then, the user may select one of the copyright-status categories 17: Public Domain, Fair Use Only, Use with Attribution, and Permission of Copyright Owner

Needed. As shown in Fig. 3, each of the four categories may be represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, such as a two-numeral indicium as is shown. If none of the categories are selected, the search results will include Web pages of all four categories and will not be narrowed based on the copyright-status of the material on the page.

5 Combining categories restricts the search results to only the relevant categories and subcategories. The greater the number of categories chosen, the more refined the search and the greater the number of pages that are excluded from the search. When the user selects several categories, the user does not get results from each of those categories, but only from the subcategory that is created from the combination of the selected categories.

10 Combining categories acts as a filtering process, eliminating irrelevant material from the search and from subsequent results. This method allows the user to exclude unwanted material, such as pornography, which is contained in Explicit category 42.

The user may next enter a keyword 58, which can be a single word or multiple words. The keyword search can be formulated by using either Boolean logic terms or natural language.

15 For example, a searcher who wanted to find information on sports-related knee injuries that could be used with the permission of the copyright owner would make the selections shown in Fig. 8. By selecting the combination of the Information, Medical, and Sports & Recreation categories, as well as the category that contains Permission of Copyright Owner Needed, the search and subsequent search results will be limited to the subcategory shown in Fig. 9 and will not include pages and sites from the larger Information, Medical, Sports & Recreation, and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed categories that are not contained within the much smaller subcategory.

20 After making the selections, the user initiates the search. The indicia for the categories selected and the keyword preferably remain visible on the user's screen during the search.

After a user initiates a category-limited search, existing technologies known in the art will allow an identification to be made of all pages that have been assigned to all of the categories to which the search was limited. This may be accomplished by a search engine reviewing a database corresponding to a subcategory that is equal to the combination of categories selected by the user. If the search has been limited using keyword, an identification is made of all pages containing the keyword. If the search is both category-limited and keyword-limited, an identification is made of all pages that have been assigned to all of the categories to which the search was category-limited, which also contain the keyword.

Searchers will also be able to make use of the categorization code by treating the categorization label as a keyword element in combination with actual keywords. For instance, by treating the categorization label "ingovi" as a keyword and combining it with the keyword "Pentagon," using the Boolean qualifier "AND" to search "ingovi" AND "Pentagon," the searcher would receive results from the subcategory created by the combination of the Information, Government, and Visual categories that also contain the keyword "Pentagon."

Existing technologies known in the art will allow all sites identified by the search to be reported as search results to the user, by network address, such as a Web page's "uniform resource locator" (URL), so that the user can access any identified page. Other information, such as the first line, may also be reported. For each site reported, the results may show all of the indicia corresponding to all of the categories to which that page had been assigned.

Searches for pornographic sites will be handled in the same manner as other searches with one exception: The Explicit category is not combinable with any other second tier category. Also, search engines can be instructed to exclude from the search results pages contained in the Explicit category if desired by the user. The user is also

provided with the option to exclude the indicium for the Explicit category from the user interface. This will serve two purposes. It will eliminate the category from search use and it will also remove any indication alluding to the access of pornographic or sexually explicit material. Other types of sexually explicit material, such as medical studies and scientific research, and material related to pornography such as governmental initiatives and news, may be accessed through the other categories of second tier 14 using "pornography" as a keyword.

The foregoing detailed disclosure of the inventive method is considered as only illustrative of the preferred embodiments of, and not a limitation upon the scope of, the invention. Those skilled in the art will envision many other variations of the method disclosed that nevertheless fall within the scope of the following claims. Alternative uses for this inventive method may later be realized. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined with reference to the appended claims and not by the examples that have been given.



CLAIMS

1. A method of categorizing a network page, comprising the steps of:
  - a. providing a list of categories; and,
  - b. providing the opportunity to assign a page to one or more of a plurality of  
5 said categories.
  
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a category for pages  
involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing  
information.  
10
  
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
based on subject matter.
  
4. The method of Claim 3, wherein said categories comprise categories related to  
15 government, medical, education and social science, news, sports and recreation,  
history, science and technology, arts and humanities, finance and business,  
reference, explicit, and other.
  
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
20 based on the type of files associated with a page.
  
6. The method of Claim 5, wherein said categories comprise visual, audio,  
multimedia, text-only, and communication.
  
- 25 7. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
based on the copyright status of material on a page.

8. The method of Claim 7, wherein said categories comprise categories related to public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed.

5 9. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:

- a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and
- b. a plurality of categories based on subject matter.

10 10. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:

- a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and
- b. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page.

15 11. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:

- a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and
- b. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

20

12. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:

- a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information;
- b. a plurality of categories based on subject matter; and
- 25 c. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

13. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:
- a. a plurality of categories based on subject matter; and
  - b. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page.

- 5 14. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:
- a. a plurality of categories based on subject matter; and
  - b. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

- 10 15. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:
- a. a plurality of categories based on subject matter;
  - b. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page; and
  - c. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.
- 15

16. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:
- a. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page; and
  - b. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.
- 20

17. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:
- a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information;
  - b. a plurality of categories based on subject matter;
- 25

- c. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page;  
and,
- d. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

5

18. The method of Claim 1, further comprising the step of providing an indicium for each of said categories.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.

10

20. The method of Claim 18, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.

21. The method of Claim 1, further comprising the step of providing a categorization code that can be used to label a page with a categorization label that indicates the categories to which the page is assigned.

15

22. The method of Claim 21, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.

20

23. The method of Claim 22, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.

24. The method of Claim 22, wherein said categorization label includes the indicia for each category to which a page is assigned.

25

25. The method of Claim 21, wherein said categorization label denotes the level of importance of the categories to which a page is assigned.

26. The method of Claim 25, wherein said categorization label is recognizable by a search engine.

5 27. The method of Claim 21, wherein said categorization label further includes an identifier to indicate that said label is part of said categorization code.

28. The method of Claim 21, wherein said categorization label can be made to apply to an entire Web site.

10 29. The method of Claim 21, further comprising the step of making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.

30. The method of Claim 1, further comprising the step of making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.

15 31. The method of Claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.

32. A method for categorizing a network page, comprising the steps of:

- 20 a. providing a list of categories; and  
b. providing a categorization code that can be used to label a page with a categorization label that indicates the categories to which the page is assigned.

25 33. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of

categories, wherein the categories are pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; and

- 5           b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories.

34. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- 10           a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories, wherein the categories are pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page.

15           35. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- 20           a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories, wherein the categories are pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

25           36. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories, wherein the categories are pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword.

5

37. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page.

10

38. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one of a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

15

39. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword.

25

40. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one of a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page; and
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword.

41. A method for searching for and locating information on a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories, wherein the categories are pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information;
- b. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories;
- c. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page;
- d. providing an opportunity to limit the search to one of a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page; and,
- e. providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword.

42. The method of Claim 41, further comprising the step of providing a graphical user interface indicating said subject matter categories.

43. The method of Claim 42, in which said graphical user interface does not include an indication of a category related to pornography.



44. The method of Claim 42, wherein the opportunity to limit the search by category is exercised by a user selecting an indicium corresponding to each such category.

5 45. The method of Claim 41, wherein the step of providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories further comprises the step of providing a separate subject matter category for pornographic material.

10 46. The method of Claim 41, wherein the step of providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories further comprises the step of providing an opportunity to limit the search to categories other than a category for pornographic material.

15 47. The method of Claim 41, wherein said subject matter categories comprise categories related to government, medical, education and social science, news, sports and recreation, history, science and technology, arts and humanities, finance and business, referenced, explicit, and other.

20 48. The method of Claim 41, wherein said file-type categories comprise visual, audio, multimedia, text-only, and communications.

49. The method of Claim 41, wherein said copyright-status categories comprise categories related to public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed.

25 50. The method of Claim 41, further comprising the step of identifying pages that have been assigned to all of the categories to which the search was limited.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention includes a method for categorizing pages on a network, including the steps of providing a list of categories and providing the opportunity to assign a page to one or more categories. The categories include pages involved in transacting business, pages  
5 involved in or providing information, subject matter categories, file-type categories, and copyright-status categories. The method also includes a categorization code that can be used to label a page with a categorization label indicating the categories to which the page is assigned. The invention also includes a method for searching for information on a network. The steps include providing an opportunity to limit a search to categories  
10 including commerce and information, subject matter, file type, and copyright status, and providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword.

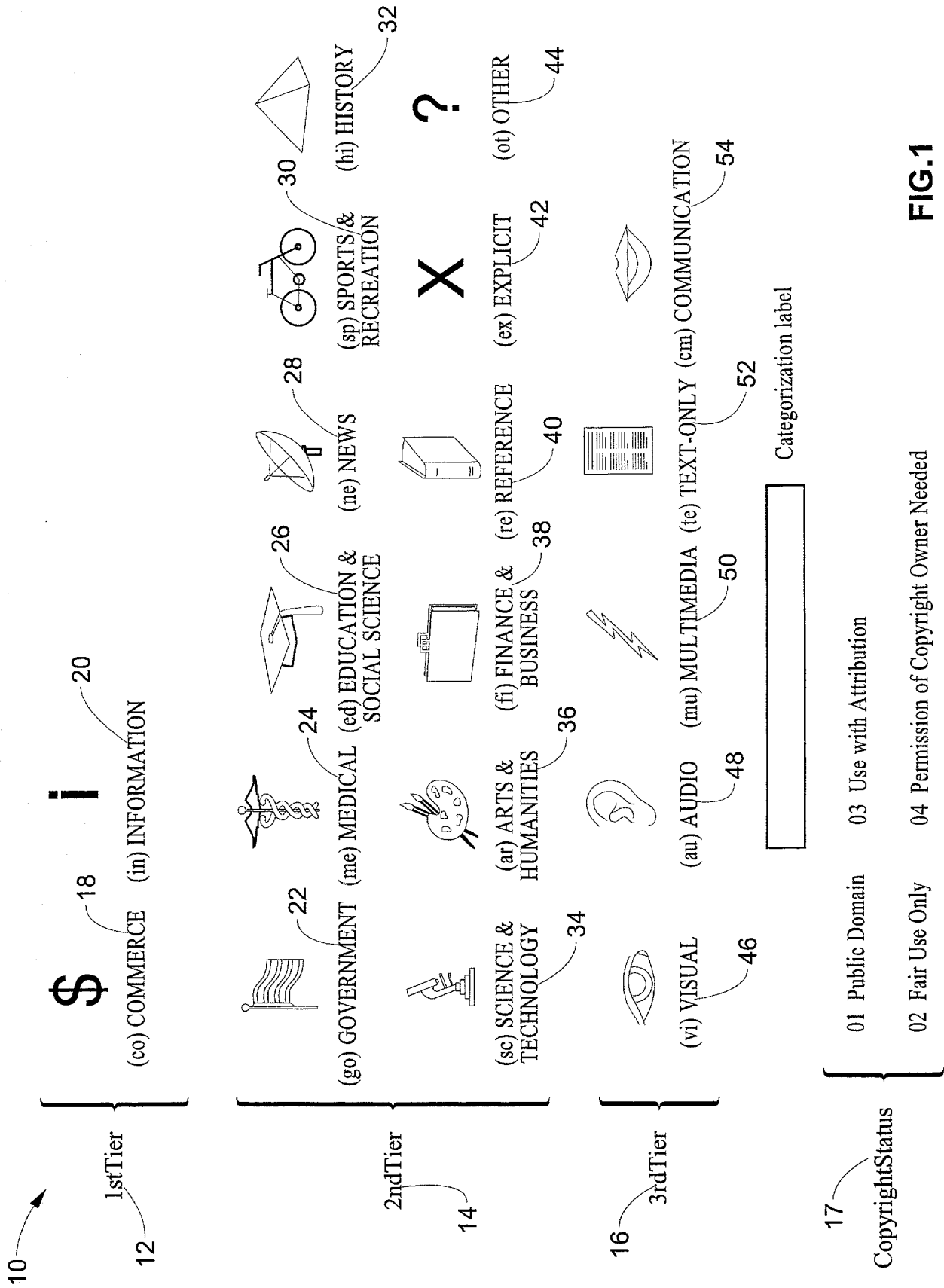
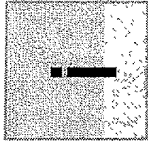


FIG.1

10

1stTier

12



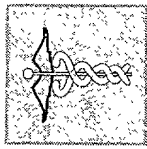
in

\$

co

2ndTier

14



me



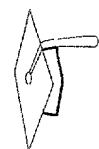
go



sc



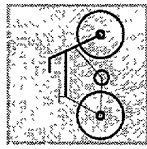
ar



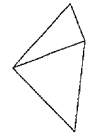
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sp



hi

3rdTier

16



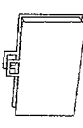
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imesp04

imesp04

imesp04

imesp04

imesp04

imesp04

CopyrightStatus

17

01 Public Domain

03 Use with Attribution

02 Fair Use Only

04 Permission of Copyright Owner Needed

FIG.2

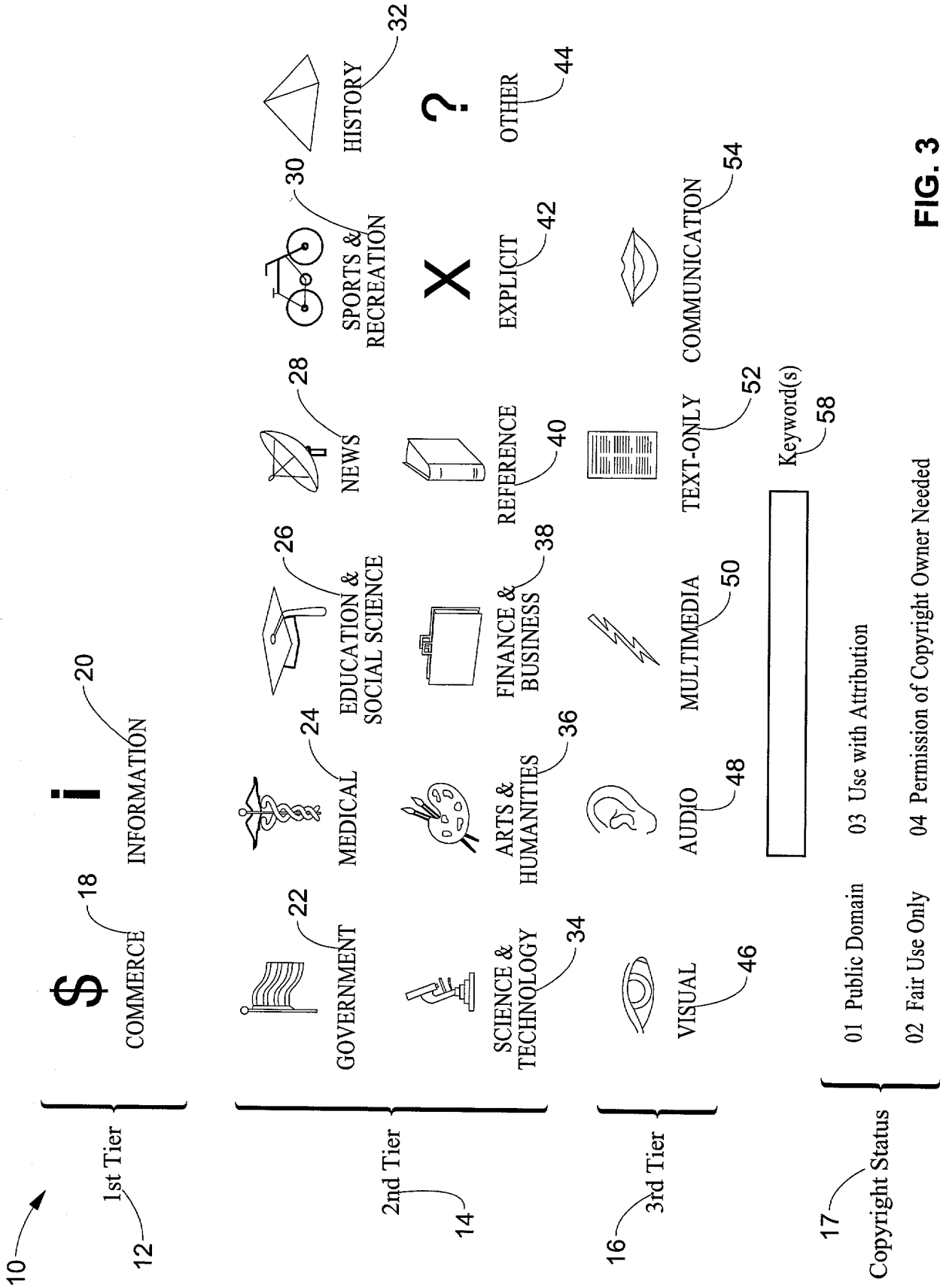
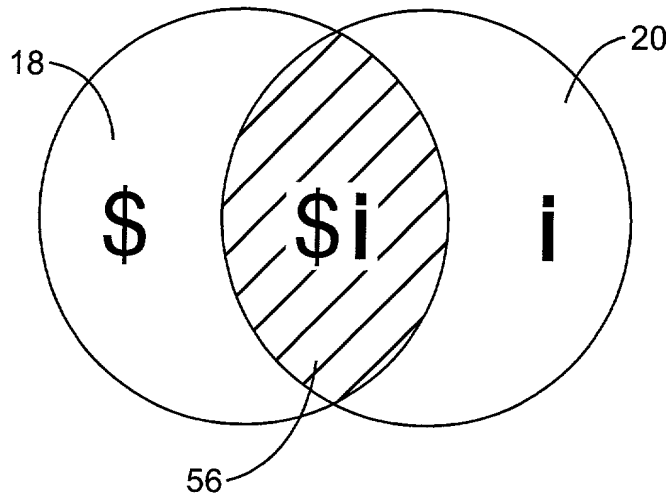


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**



GOVERNMENT

Federal/state/local government  
Law  
Military  
Nations  
Politics  
Taxes



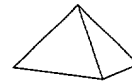
MEDICINE

Medicine & treatments  
Alternative medicine & treatments  
Dentistry  
Disabilities  
Diseases  
Health  
Home care  
Hospices  
Hospitals  
Medical Equipment  
Nursing/Nursing homes  
Nutrition  
Pharmaceuticals



NEWS

Internet news  
News magazines  
Newspapers  
Radio news  
Satellite news  
Television news



HISTORY

History of people,  
places and things

**FIG. 5**



EDUCATION & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Adult education  
Anthropology  
Archeology  
Colleges & universities  
Dissertations  
Economics  
Folklore  
Genealogy  
History  
Languages  
Philosophy  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Public & private schools  
Religion  
Research  
Social issues  
Statistics



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Aeronautics & space  
Agriculture  
Astronomy  
Biology  
Botany  
Chemistry  
Computers & Internet  
Ecology  
Electronics  
Engineering  
Geography (maps and atlases)  
Mathematics  
Oceanography  
Paleontology & paleozoology  
Physics  
Technical processes  
Technological advances  
Weather  
Zoology



SPORTS & RECREATION

Camping  
Crafts  
Food & cooking  
Games & toys  
Gardening  
Hobbies  
Home improvements  
Pets  
Sports (football, soccer,  
baseball, etc.)  
Theme parks  
Travel

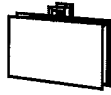


ARTS & HUMANITIES

Architecture  
Dance  
Fine arts (painting,  
sculpture, etc.,)  
Landscape architecture  
Literature  
Movies  
Music  
Performing arts  
Photography  
Television  
Theater  
Video

**FIG. 6**





FINANCE & BUSINESS

- Banks & financial institutions
- Business information
- Companies
- Consumers
- Employment
- Finance
- Investments
- Marketing
- Real estate
- Trade
- Transportation
- World currencies



REFERENCE

- Almanacs
- Associations
- Conferences
- Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Journals
- Libraries
- Museums
- Organizations
- Phone numbers & addresses
- Proceedings
- Quotations

X

EXPLICIT

- Pornography
- Sexually explicit material

?

OTHER

**FIG. 7**

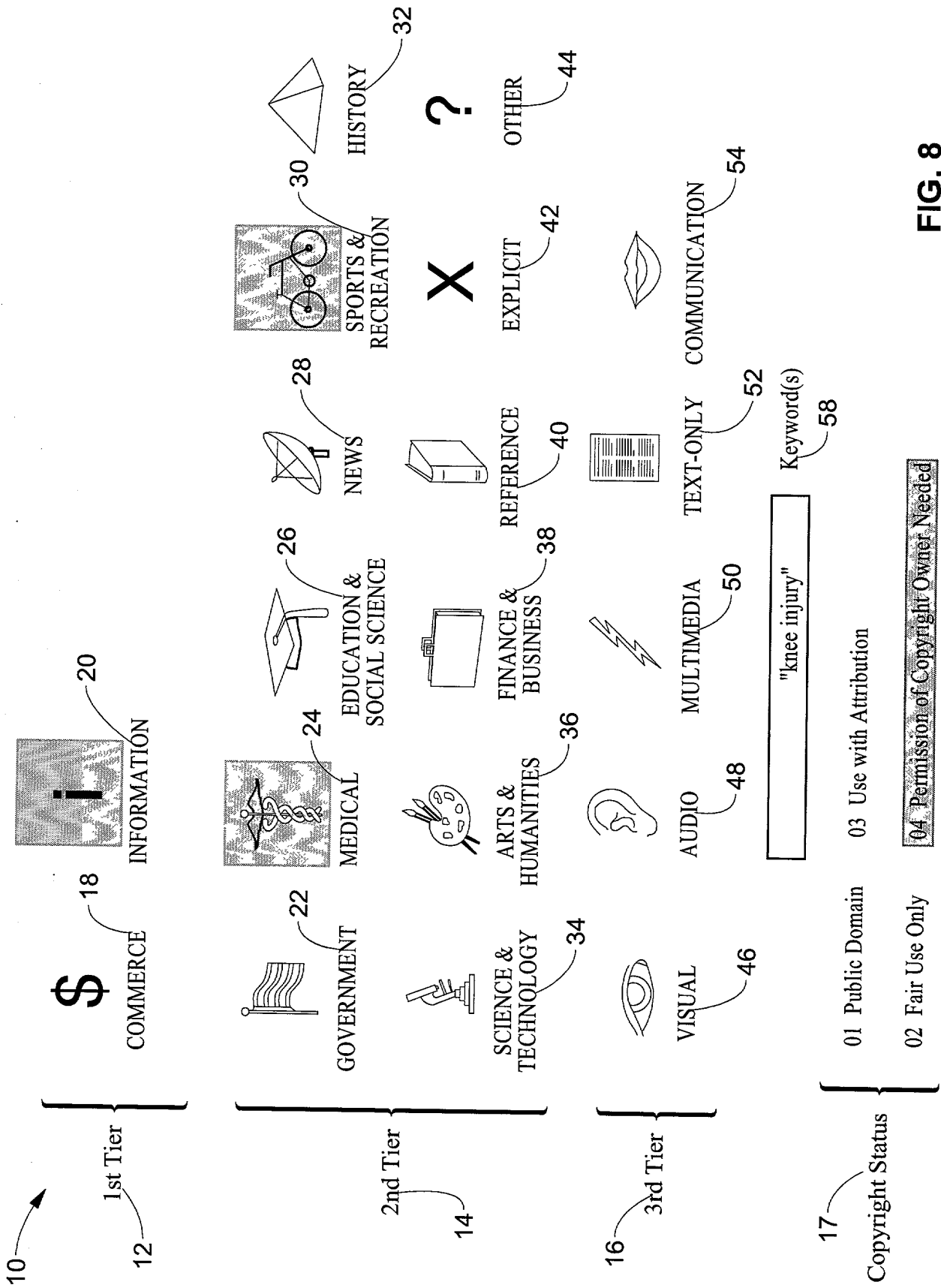


FIG. 8

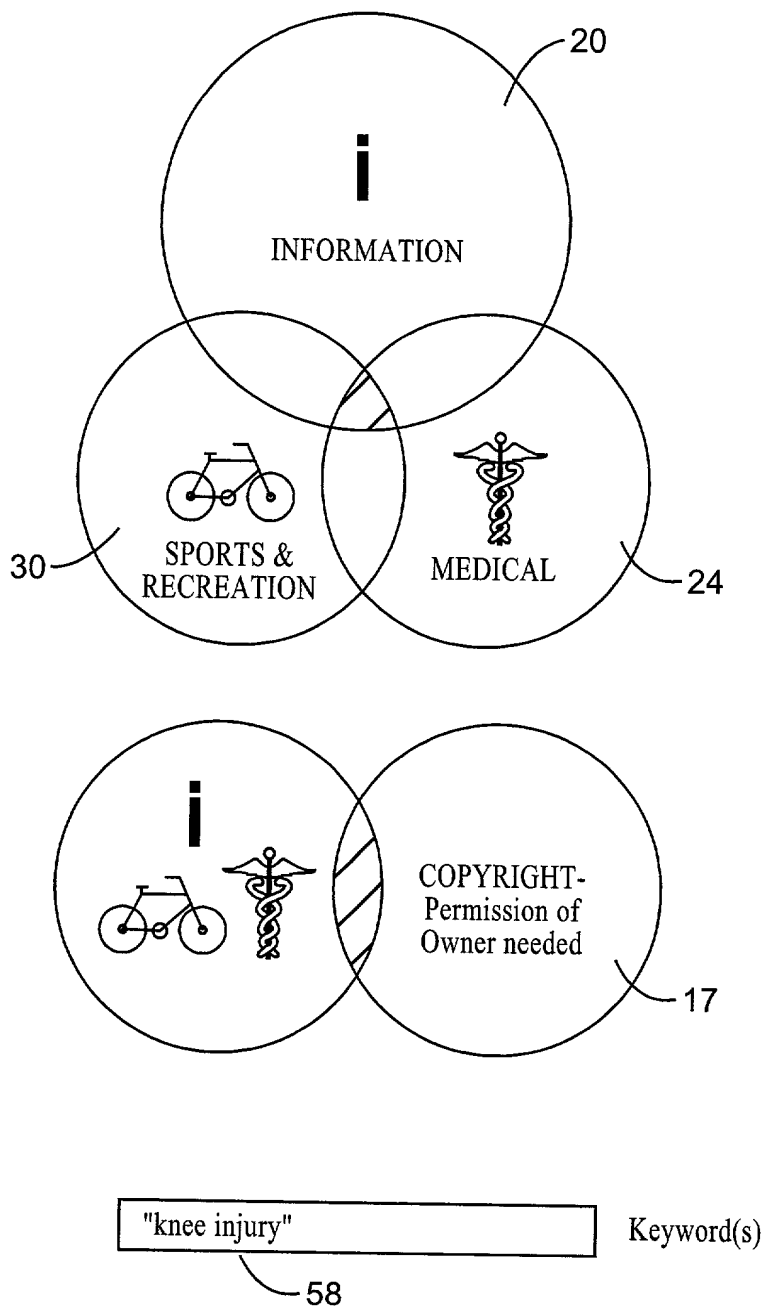


FIG. 9

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

<p><b>DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing      OR      <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)</p>	<b>Attorney Docket Number</b>	9119/8661
	<b>First Named Inventor</b>	Lee H. Grant
	<b>COMPLETE IF KNOWN</b>	
	<b>Application Number</b>	
	<b>Filing Date</b>	
	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	<b>Examiner Name</b>	

**As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:**

My residence, mailing address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original and first inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Method of Coding, Categorizing, and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites

*(Title of the Invention)*

the specification of which

is attached hereto

OR

was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY)  as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number  and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY)  (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f), or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent, inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate(s), or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent, inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate(s), or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
				YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

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## DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent Application

Direct all correspondence to: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Customer Number or Bar Code Label			OR <input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence address below		
Name <b>Lee H. Grant</b>								
Address <b>4849 El Cemonte Avenue, No. 169</b>								
City <b>Davis,</b>				State <b>CA</b>		ZIP <b>95616</b>		
Country <b>US</b>			Telephone <b>530/756-6477</b>			Fax <b>530/756-6477</b>		
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.								
NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR :				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor				
Given Name <b>Lee H.</b> (first and middle [if any])				Family Name <b>Grant</b> or Surname				
Inventor's Signature <i>Lee H Grant</i>						Date <b>Feb. 21, 2002</b>		
Residence: City <b>Davis,</b>		State <b>CA</b>		Country <b>US</b>		Citizenship <b>US</b>		
Mailing Address <b>4849 El Cemonto Avenue, No. 169</b>								
City <b>Davis,</b>			State <b>CA</b>		ZIP <b>95616</b>		Country <b>US</b>	
NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor				
Given Name <b>Susan A.</b> (first and middle [if any])				Family Name <b>Capizzi</b> or Surname				
Inventor's Signature <i>Susan A. Capizzi</i>						Date <b>Feb. 21, 2002</b>		
Residence: City <b>Davis,</b>		State <b>CA</b>		Country <b>US</b>		Citizenship <b>US</b>		
Mailing Address <b>4849 El Cemonte Avenue, No. 169</b>								
City <b>Davis,</b>			State <b>CA</b>		ZIP <b>95616</b>		Country <b>US</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional inventors are being named on the _____ supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.								

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box  $\rightarrow$

PTO/SB/81 (02-01)

Approved for use through 10/31/2002. OMB 0651-0035

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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<b>POWER OF ATTORNEY OR AUTHORIZATION OF AGENT</b>	<b>Application Number</b>	
	<b>Filing Date</b>	
	<b>First Named Inventor</b>	Lee H. Grant
	<b>Title</b>	Method of Coding, Categorizing, and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites
	<b>Group Art Unit</b>	
	<b>Examiner Name</b>	
	<b>Attorney Docket Number</b>	9119/8661

I hereby appoint:

Practitioners at Customer Number

OR

Practitioner(s) named below:

Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here

Name	Registration Number
Audrey A. Millemann	44,942
Weintraub Genshlea Chediak Sproul 400 Capitol Mall, 11th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814	

as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Please change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

The above-mentioned Customer Number.

OR

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OR

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<input type="checkbox"/> Firm or Individual Name			
Address			
Address			
City	State	Zip	
Country			
Telephone	Fax		

I am the:

Applicant/Inventor.

Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.  
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96).

**SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record**

Name	Lee H. Grant
Signature	<i>Lee H Grant</i>
Date	Feb. 22, 2002

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.

\*Total of 2 forms are submitted.

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box  $\rightarrow$

PTO/SB/81 (02-01)

Approved for use through 10/31/2002. OMB 0651-0035

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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**POWER OF ATTORNEY OR  
AUTHORIZATION OF AGENT**

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	Lee H. Grant
Title	Method of Coding, Categorizing, and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites
Group Art Unit	
Examiner Name	
Attorney Docket Number	9119/8661

I hereby appoint:

Practitioners at Customer Number   $\rightarrow$

Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here

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Name	Registration Number
Audrey A. Millemann	44,942
Weintraub Genshlea Chediak Sproul 400 Capitol Mall, 11th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814	

as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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Address

Address

City

State

Zip

Country

Telephone

Fax

I am the:

Applicant/Inventor.

Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.  
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96).

**SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record**

Name

Susan A. Capizzi

Signature

*Susan A. Capizzi*

Feb 22, 2002

Date

Feb. 22, 2002

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.

\*Total of 2 forms are submitted.

20/06/2002  
02/22/02

PATENT NUMBER and  
ISSUE DATE

U.S. UTILITY Patent Application

APPL NUM	FILING DATE	CLASS	SUBCLASS	GAU	EXAMINER
10082596	02/22/2002	707	7	2171	BRENE

**\*\*APPLICANTS:** Grant Lee; Capizzi Susan; *217*

**\*\*CONTINUING DATA VERIFIED:**  
 THIS APPLICATION IS A CIP OF 09/565,695 05/03/2000 *new abandoned Gen.*  
 WHICH CLAIMS BENEFIT OF 60/132,694 05/04/1999  
 THIS APPLICATION 10/082,596  
 CLAIMS BENEFIT OF 60/271,041 02/23/2001  
 AND CLAIMS BENEFIT OF 60/311,379 08/09/2001

**\*\* FOREIGN APPLICATIONS VERIFIED:**

PG-PUB	DO NOT PUBLISH <input type="checkbox"/>	RESCIND <input type="checkbox"/>	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO
Foreign priority claimed <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no		9119/8661	
35 USC 119 conditions met <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			
Verified and Acknowledged Examiners's initials			
TITLE : Method of coding, categorizing, and retrieving network pages and sites			

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<b>NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE MAILED</b>		<b>CLAIMS ALLOWED</b>		
		Total Claims		Print Claim for O.G
<b>ISSUE FEE</b>		<b>DRAWING</b>		
Amount Due	Date Paid	Sheets Drwg.	Figs.Drwg.	Print Fig.
		Application Examiner		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>TERMINAL DISCLAIMER</b>		<b>PREPARED FOR ISSUE</b>		
<b>WARNING:</b> The information disclosed herein may be restricted. Unauthorized disclosure may be prohibited by the United States Code Title 35, Sections 122, 181 and 368, Possession outside the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office is restricted to authorized employees and contractors only.				

FILED WITH:  DISK (CRF)  CD-ROM  
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ISSUE SLIP STAPLE AREA (for additional cross-references)

ORIGINAL		ISSUING CLASSIFICATION			
CLASS	SUBCLASS	CLASS	CROSS REFERENCE(S)		
			SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)		
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION					
	/				
	/				
	/				
	/				

^ Continued on Issue Slip Inside File Jacket

INDEX OF CLAIMS  
 Rejected - (Through numeral) ... Canceled N ..... Non-elected A ..... Appeal  
 Allowed + ..... Restricted I ..... Interference O ..... Objected

Claim	Date	Claim	Date	Claim	Date
Final Original		Final Original		Final Original	
1	5/22/14	51		101	
2		52		102	
3		53		103	
4		54		104	
5		55		105	
6		56		106	
7		57		107	
8		58		108	
9		59		109	
10		60		110	
11		61		111	
12		62		112	
13		63		113	
14		64		114	
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49		99		149	
50		100		150	

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If more than 150 claims or 9 actions staple additional sheet here

9/19  
3/22/14

02/22/02  
 fcb857 U.S. PTO

2-26-02

A

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PTO/SB/05 (03-01)  
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<b>UTILITY          PATENT APPLICATION          TRANSMITTAL</b>  <i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</i>	Attorney Docket No.	9119/8661
	First Inventor	Lee H. Grant
	Title	Method of Coding, Categorizing and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites
	Express Mail Label No.	EL715229332US

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> <i>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.</i>	<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
--	---

1.  Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
*(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)*
  2.  Applicant claims small entity status.  
 See 37 CFR 1.27.
  3.  Specification [Total Pages 
*(preferred arrangement set forth below)*
    - Descriptive title of the invention
    - Cross Reference to Related Applications
    - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
    - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
    - Background of the Invention
    - Brief Summary of the Invention
    - Brief Description of the Drawings *(if filed)*
    - Detailed Description
    - Claim(s)
    - Abstract of the Disclosure
  4.  Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets   - 5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages   - a.  Newly executed (original or copy)  
 Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))
  - b.  *(for continuation/divisional with Box 18 completed)*
    - i.  **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
 Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6.  Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

7.  CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program *(Appendix)*
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission *(if applicable, all necessary)*
  - a.  Computer Readable Form (CRF)
  - b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
    - i.  CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
    - ii.  paper
  - c.  Statements verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS	
9. <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))	
10. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney <i>(when there is an assignee)</i>	
11. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document <i>(if applicable)</i>	
12. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations	
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment	
14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) <i>(Should be specifically itemized)</i>	
15. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <i>(if foreign priority is claimed)</i>	
16. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpublication Request under 35 U.S.C. 122 (b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or its equivalent.	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Check for \$976</u>	

18. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

Continuation     Divisional     Continuation-in-part (CIP)    of prior application No.: 09,565,695

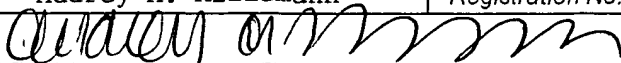
Prior application information:    Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_    Group Art Unit: 2776

**For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only:** The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

**19. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**

Customer Number or Bar Code Label (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here) or  Correspondence address below

Name	Lee H. Grant				
Address	4849 El Cemonte Avenue, No. 169				
City	Davis,	State	CA	Zip Code	95616
Country	US	Telephone	530/756-6477	Fax	530/756-6477

Name (Print/Type)	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,942
Signature		Date	02/22/02

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231.

P.T.O. 955780/01  
 U.S. N. 0401F  
 02/22/02

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<h1 style="margin:0;">FEE TRANSMITTAL</h1> <h2 style="margin:0;">for FY 2002</h2> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">Patent fees are subject to annual revision.</p>	<b>Complete if Known</b>
	Application Number
	Filing Date
	First Named Inventor <b>Lee H. Grant</b>
	Examiner Name
	Group Art Unit
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT</b>	Attorney Docket No. <b>9119/8661</b>

METHOD OF PAYMENT	FEE CALCULATION (continued)																																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:</p> <p>Deposit Account Number <b>501176</b></p> <p>Deposit Account Name <b>Weintraub Genshlea Chediak Sproul Law Corporation</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27</p> <p>2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payment Enclosed:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check    <input type="checkbox"/> Credit card    <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order    <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>3. ADDITIONAL FEES</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fee Code</th> <th>Large Entity (\$)</th> <th>Small Entity (\$)</th> <th>Fee Description</th> <th>Fee Paid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>105</td><td>130</td><td>205</td><td>65</td><td>Surcharge - late filing fee or oath</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>127</td><td>50</td><td>227</td><td>25</td><td>Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>139</td><td>130</td><td>139</td><td>130</td><td>Non-English specification</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>147</td><td>2,520</td><td>147</td><td>2,520</td><td>For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>112</td><td>920*</td><td>112</td><td>920*</td><td>Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>113</td><td>1,840*</td><td>113</td><td>1,840*</td><td>Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>115</td><td>110</td><td>215</td><td>55</td><td>Extension for reply within first month</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>116</td><td>400</td><td>216</td><td>200</td><td>Extension for reply within second month</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>117</td><td>920</td><td>217</td><td>460</td><td>Extension for reply within third month</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>118</td><td>1,440</td><td>218</td><td>720</td><td>Extension for reply within fourth month</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>128</td><td>1,960</td><td>228</td><td>980</td><td>Extension for reply within fifth month</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>119</td><td>320</td><td>219</td><td>160</td><td>Notice of Appeal</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>120</td><td>320</td><td>220</td><td>160</td><td>Filing a brief in support of an appeal</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>121</td><td>280</td><td>221</td><td>140</td><td>Request for oral hearing</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>138</td><td>1,510</td><td>138</td><td>1,510</td><td>Petition to institute a public use proceeding</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>140</td><td>110</td><td>240</td><td>55</td><td>Petition to revive - unavoidable</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>141</td><td>1,280</td><td>241</td><td>640</td><td>Petition to revive - unintentional</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>142</td><td>1,280</td><td>242</td><td>640</td><td>Utility issue fee (or reissue)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>143</td><td>460</td><td>243</td><td>230</td><td>Design issue fee</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>144</td><td>620</td><td>244</td><td>310</td><td>Plant issue fee</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>122</td><td>130</td><td>122</td><td>130</td><td>Petitions to the Commissioner</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>123</td><td>50</td><td>123</td><td>50</td><td>Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>126</td><td>180</td><td>126</td><td>180</td><td>Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>581</td><td>40</td><td>581</td><td>40</td><td>Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>146</td><td>740</td><td>246</td><td>370</td><td>Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>149</td><td>740</td><td>249</td><td>370</td><td>For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>179</td><td>740</td><td>279</td><td>370</td><td>Request for Continued Examination (RCE)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>169</td><td>900</td><td>169</td><td>900</td><td>Request for expedited examination of a design application</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="5">Other fee (specify) _____</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;"><b>SUBTOTAL (3)</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>(\$)-0-</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fee Code	Large Entity (\$)	Small Entity (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid	105	130	205	65	Surcharge - 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<b>SUBMITTED BY</b>		<i>Complete (if applicable)</i>	
Name (Print/Type)	<b>Audrey A. Millemann</b>	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	<b>44,942</b>
Signature		Telephone	<b>916/558-6033</b>
		Date	<b>02/22/02</b>

**WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.**

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PTO/SB/05 (03-01)  
 Approved for use through 10/31/2002. OMB 0651-0032  
 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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<b>UTILITY          PATENT APPLICATION          TRANSMITTAL</b>  <i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</i>	Attorney Docket No.	9119/8661
	First Inventor	Lee H. Grant
	Title	Method of Coding, Categorizing and Retrieving Network Pages and Sites
	Express Mail Label No.	EL715229332US

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> <i>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.</i>	<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
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1.  Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
*(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)*
  2.  Applicant claims small entity status.  
 See 37 CFR 1.27.
  3.  Specification [Total Pages 
*(preferred arrangement set forth below)*
    - Descriptive title of the invention
    - Cross Reference to Related Applications
    - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
    - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
    - Background of the Invention
    - Brief Summary of the Invention
    - Brief Description of the Drawings *(if filed)*
    - Detailed Description
    - Claim(s)
    - Abstract of the Disclosure
  4.  Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets   - 5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages   - a.  Newly executed (original or copy)  
 Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))
  - b.  *(for continuation/divisional with Box 18 completed)*
    - i.  **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
 Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6.  Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

7.  CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program *(Appendix)*
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission *(if applicable, all necessary)*
  - a.  Computer Readable Form (CRF)
  - b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
    - i.  CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
    - ii.  paper
  - c.  Statements verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS	
9. <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))	
10. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney <i>(when there is an assignee)</i>	
11. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document <i>(if applicable)</i>	
12. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations	
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment	
14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) <i>(Should be specifically itemized)</i>	
15. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <i>(if foreign priority is claimed)</i>	
16. <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpublication Request under 35 U.S.C. 122 (b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or its equivalent.	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Check for \$976</u>	

18. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

Continuation   
  Divisional   
  Continuation-in-part (CIP)   
 of prior application No.: 09,565,695

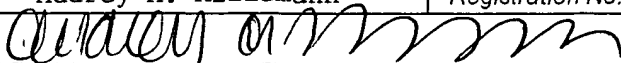
Prior application information:   
 Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_   
 Group Art Unit: 2776

**For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only:** The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

**19. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**

Customer Number or Bar Code Label (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here)   
 or   
  Correspondence address below

Name		Lee H. Grant			
Address		4849 El Cemonte Avenue, No. 169			
City	Davis,	State	CA	Zip Code	95616
Country	US	Telephone	530/756-6477	Fax	530/756-6477

Name (Print/Type)	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,942
Signature		Date	02/22/02

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 02/22/02

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<h1 style="margin:0;">FEE TRANSMITTAL</h1> <h2 style="margin:0;">for FY 2002</h2> <p style="margin:0; font-size: small;">Patent fees are subject to annual revision.</p>		<b>Complete if Known</b>	
		Application Number	
		Filing Date	
		First Named Inventor	Lee H. Grant
		Examiner Name	
		Group Art Unit	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT</b>		Attorney Docket No.	9119/8661

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>METHOD OF PAYMENT</b></p> <p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:</p> <p>Deposit Account Number: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">501176</span></p> <p>Deposit Account Name: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Weintraub Genshlea Chediak Sproul Law Corporation</span></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27</p> <p>2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payment Enclosed:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check    <input type="checkbox"/> Credit card    <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order    <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FEE CALCULATION</b></p> <p><b>1. BASIC FILING FEE</b></p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Large Entity Code</th> <th>Large Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Small Entity Code</th> <th>Small Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Fee Description</th> <th>Fee Paid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>740</td> <td>201</td> <td>370</td> <td>Utility filing fee</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>106</td> <td>330</td> <td>206</td> <td>165</td> <td>Design filing fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>107</td> <td>510</td> <td>207</td> <td>255</td> <td>Plant filing fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>108</td> <td>740</td> <td>208</td> <td>370</td> <td>Reissue filing fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>114</td> <td>160</td> <td>214</td> <td>80</td> <td>Provisional filing fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: right;"><b>SUBTOTAL (1)</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">(\$)<b>370</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES</b></p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Total Claims</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">50</td> <td>-20** =</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">30</td> <td>X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">9</td> <td>=</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent Claims</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">11</td> <td>-3** =</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">8</td> <td>X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">42</td> <td>=</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">336</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multiple Dependent</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>=</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Large Entity Code</th> <th>Large Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Small Entity Code</th> <th>Small Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Fee Description</th> <th>Fee Paid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>103</td> <td>18</td> <td>203</td> <td>9</td> <td>Claims in excess of 20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>102</td> <td>84</td> <td>202</td> <td>42</td> <td>Independent claims in excess of 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>104</td> <td>280</td> <td>204</td> <td>140</td> <td>Multiple dependent claim, if not paid</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>109</td> <td>84</td> <td>209</td> <td>42</td> <td>** Reissue independent claims over original patent</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td>18</td> <td>210</td> <td>9</td> <td>** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: right;"><b>SUBTOTAL (2)</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">(\$)<b>606</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above</p>	Large Entity Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid	101	740	201	370	Utility filing fee	370	106	330	206	165	Design filing fee		107	510	207	255	Plant filing fee		108	740	208	370	Reissue filing fee		114	160	214	80	Provisional filing fee		<b>SUBTOTAL (1)</b>					(\$) <b>370</b>	Total Claims	50	-20** =	30	X	9	=	270	Independent Claims	11	-3** =	8	X	42	=	336	Multiple Dependent						=		Large Entity Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid	103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20		102	84	202	42	Independent claims in excess of 3		104	280	204	140	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid		109	84	209	42	** Reissue independent claims over original patent		110	18	210	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent		<b>SUBTOTAL (2)</b>					(\$) <b>606</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FEE CALCULATION (continued)</b></p> <p><b>3. ADDITIONAL FEES</b></p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fee Code</th> <th>Large Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Small Entity Code</th> <th>Small Entity Fee (\$)</th> <th>Fee Description</th> <th>Fee Paid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>105</td> <td>130</td> <td>205</td> <td>65</td> <td>Surcharge - late filing fee or oath</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>127</td> <td>50</td> <td>227</td> <td>25</td> <td>Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>139</td> <td>130</td> <td>139</td> <td>130</td> <td>Non-English specification</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>147</td> <td>2,520</td> <td>147</td> <td>2,520</td> <td>For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>112</td> <td>920*</td> <td>112</td> <td>920*</td> <td>Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>113</td> <td>1,840*</td> <td>113</td> <td>1,840*</td> <td>Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>115</td> <td>110</td> <td>215</td> <td>55</td> <td>Extension for reply within first month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>116</td> <td>400</td> <td>216</td> <td>200</td> <td>Extension for reply within second month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>117</td> <td>920</td> <td>217</td> <td>460</td> <td>Extension for reply within third month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>118</td> <td>1,440</td> <td>218</td> <td>720</td> <td>Extension for reply within fourth month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>128</td> <td>1,960</td> <td>228</td> <td>980</td> <td>Extension for reply within fifth month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>119</td> <td>320</td> <td>219</td> <td>160</td> <td>Notice of Appeal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>120</td> <td>320</td> <td>220</td> <td>160</td> <td>Filing a brief in support of an appeal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>121</td> <td>280</td> <td>221</td> <td>140</td> <td>Request for oral hearing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>138</td> <td>1,510</td> <td>138</td> <td>1,510</td> <td>Petition to institute a public use proceeding</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>140</td> <td>110</td> <td>240</td> <td>55</td> <td>Petition to revive - unavoidable</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>141</td> <td>1,280</td> <td>241</td> <td>640</td> <td>Petition to revive - unintentional</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>142</td> <td>1,280</td> <td>242</td> <td>640</td> <td>Utility issue fee (or reissue)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>143</td> <td>460</td> <td>243</td> <td>230</td> <td>Design issue fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>144</td> <td>620</td> <td>244</td> <td>310</td> <td>Plant issue fee</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>122</td> <td>130</td> <td>122</td> <td>130</td> <td>Petitions to the Commissioner</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>123</td> <td>50</td> <td>123</td> <td>50</td> <td>Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>126</td> <td>180</td> <td>126</td> <td>180</td> <td>Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>581</td> <td>40</td> <td>581</td> <td>40</td> <td>Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>146</td> <td>740</td> <td>246</td> <td>370</td> <td>Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>149</td> <td>740</td> <td>249</td> <td>370</td> <td>For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>179</td> <td>740</td> <td>279</td> <td>370</td> <td>Request for Continued Examination (RCE)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>169</td> <td>900</td> <td>169</td> <td>900</td> <td>Request for expedited examination of a design application</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Other fee (specify) _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: right;"><b>SUBTOTAL (3)</b></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">(\$)-0-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid</p>	Fee Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid	105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath		127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet		139	130	139	130	Non-English specification		147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination		112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action		113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action		115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month		116	400	216	200	Extension for reply within second month		117	920	217	460	Extension for reply within third month		118	1,440	218	720	Extension for reply within fourth month		128	1,960	228	980	Extension for reply within fifth month		119	320	219	160	Notice of Appeal		120	320	220	160	Filing a brief in support of an appeal		121	280	221	140	Request for oral hearing		138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding		140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable		141	1,280	241	640	Petition to revive - unintentional		142	1,280	242	640	Utility issue fee (or reissue)		143	460	243	230	Design issue fee		144	620	244	310	Plant issue fee		122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner		123	50	123	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)		126	180	126	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt		581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)		146	740	246	370	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))		149	740	249	370	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))		179	740	279	370	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)		169	900	169	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application		Other fee (specify) _____						<b>SUBTOTAL (3)</b>					(\$)-0-
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<b>SUBMITTED BY</b>		<b>Complete (if applicable)</b>	
Name (Print/Type)	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,942
Signature		Telephone	916/558-6033
		Date	02/22/02

**WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.**

**Burden Hour Statement:** This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

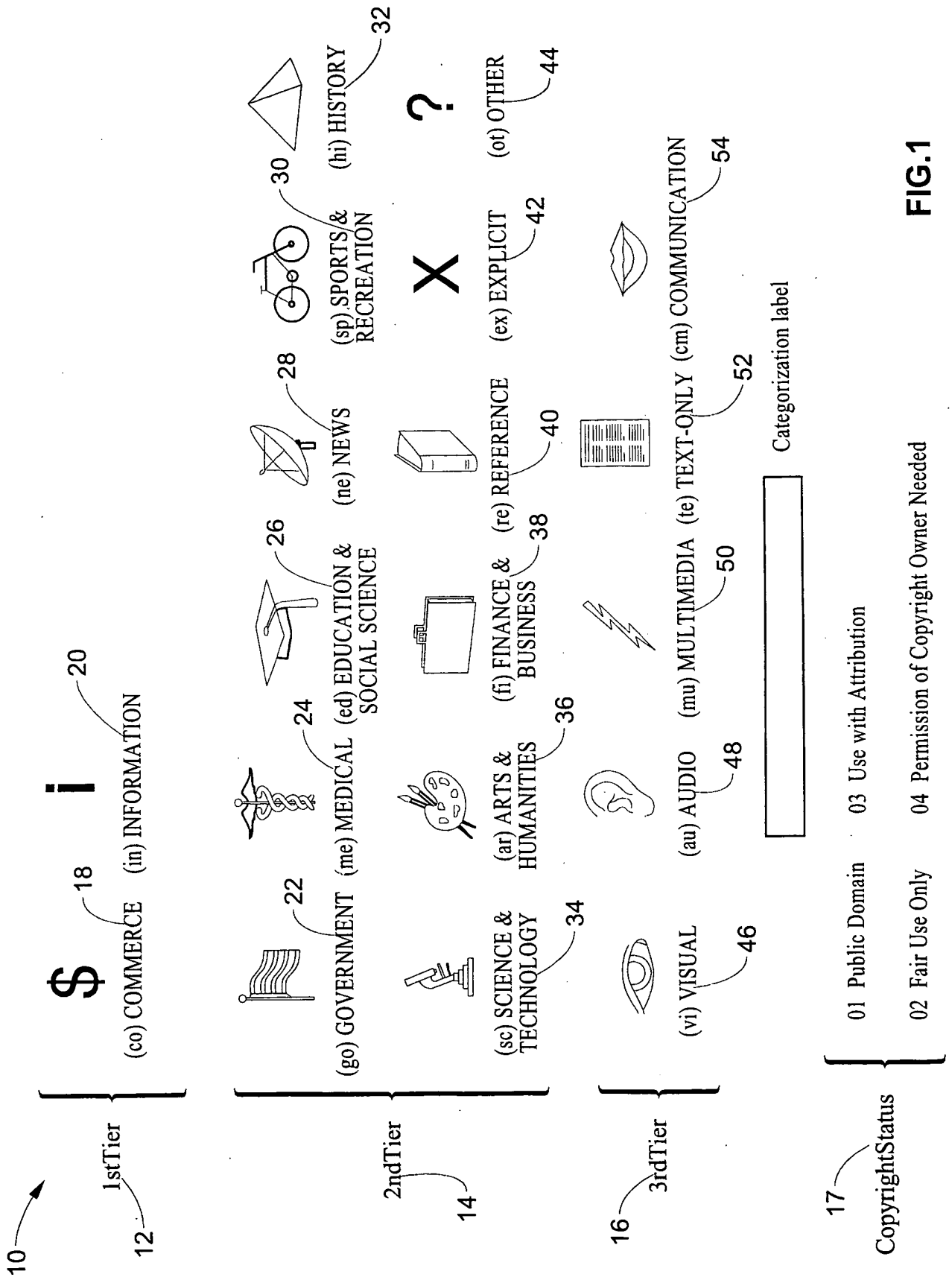


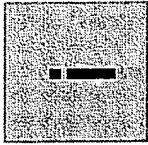
FIG.1

Copyright Status

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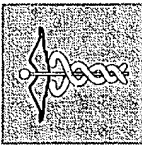
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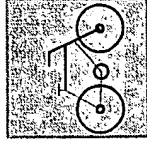
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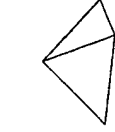
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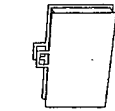
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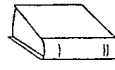
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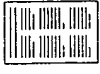
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Categorization label

17 CopyrightStatus

01 Public Domain

03 Use with Attribution

02 Fair Use Only

04 Permission of Copyright Owner Needed

FIG.2



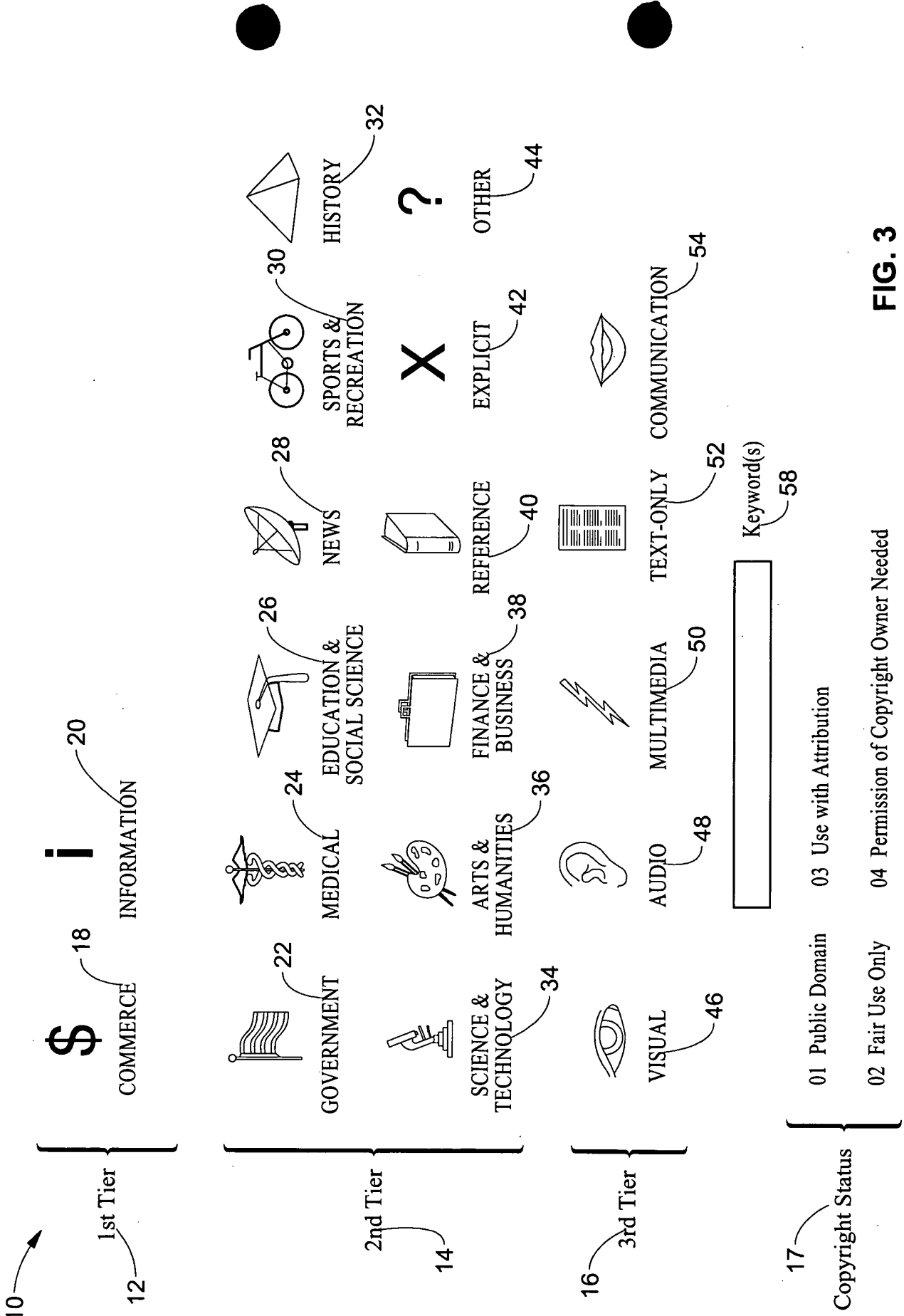
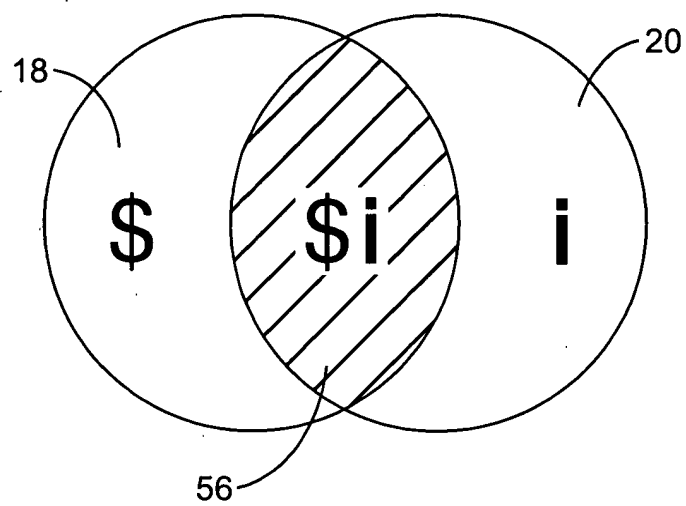


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**



## GOVERNMENT

Federal/state/local government  
Law  
Military  
Nations  
Politics  
Taxes



## MEDICINE

Medicine & treatments  
Alternative medicine &  
treatments  
Dentistry  
Disabilities  
Diseases  
Health  
Home care  
Hospices  
Hospitals  
Medical Equipment  
Nursing/Nursing homes  
Nutrition  
Pharmaceuticals



## NEWS

Internet news  
News magazines  
Newspapers  
Radio news  
Satellite news  
Television news



## HISTORY

History of people,  
places and things

**FIG. 5**



### EDUCATION & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Adult education  
Anthropology  
Archeology  
Colleges & universities  
Dissertations  
Economics  
Folklore  
Genealogy  
History  
Languages  
Philosophy  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Public & private schools  
Religion  
Research  
Social issues  
Statistics



### SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Aeronautics & space  
Agriculture  
Astronomy  
Biology  
Botany  
Chemistry  
Computers & Internet  
Ecology  
Electronics  
Engineering  
Geography (maps and atlases)  
Mathematics  
Oceanography  
Paleontology & paleozoology  
Physics  
Technical processes  
Technological advances  
Weather  
Zoology



### SPORTS & RECREATION

Camping  
Crafts  
Food & cooking  
Games & toys  
Gardening  
Hobbies  
Home improvements  
Pets  
Sports (football, soccer,  
baseball, etc.)  
Theme parks  
Travel



### ARTS & HUMANITIES

Architecture  
Dance  
Fine arts (painting,  
sculpture, etc.)  
Landscape architecture  
Literature  
Movies  
Music  
Performing arts  
Photography  
Television  
Theater  
Video

**FIG. 6**



FINANCE & BUSINESS

- Banks & financial institutions
- Business information
- Companies
- Consumers
- Employment
- Finance
- Investments
- Marketing
- Real estate
- Trade
- Transportation
- World currencies



REFERENCE

- Almanacs
- Associations
- Conferences
- Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Journals
- Libraries
- Museums
- Organizations
- Phone numbers & addresses
- Proceedings
- Quotations

X

EXPLICIT

- Pornography
- Sexually explicit material

?

OTHER

FIG. 7

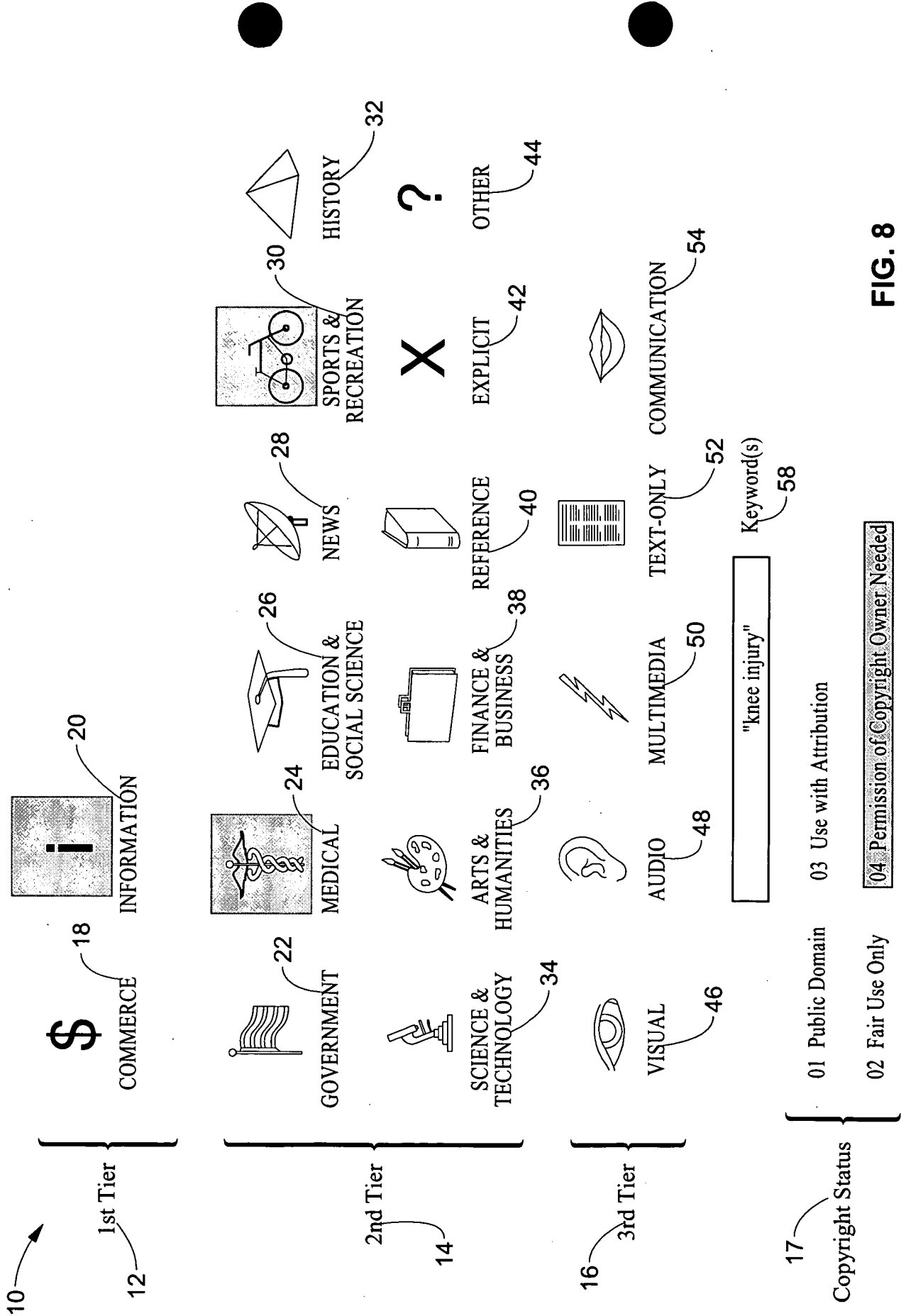
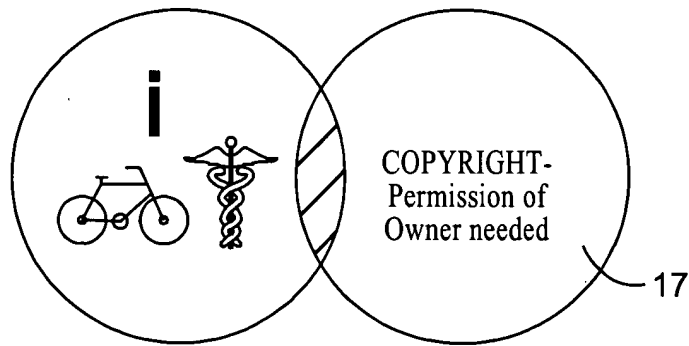
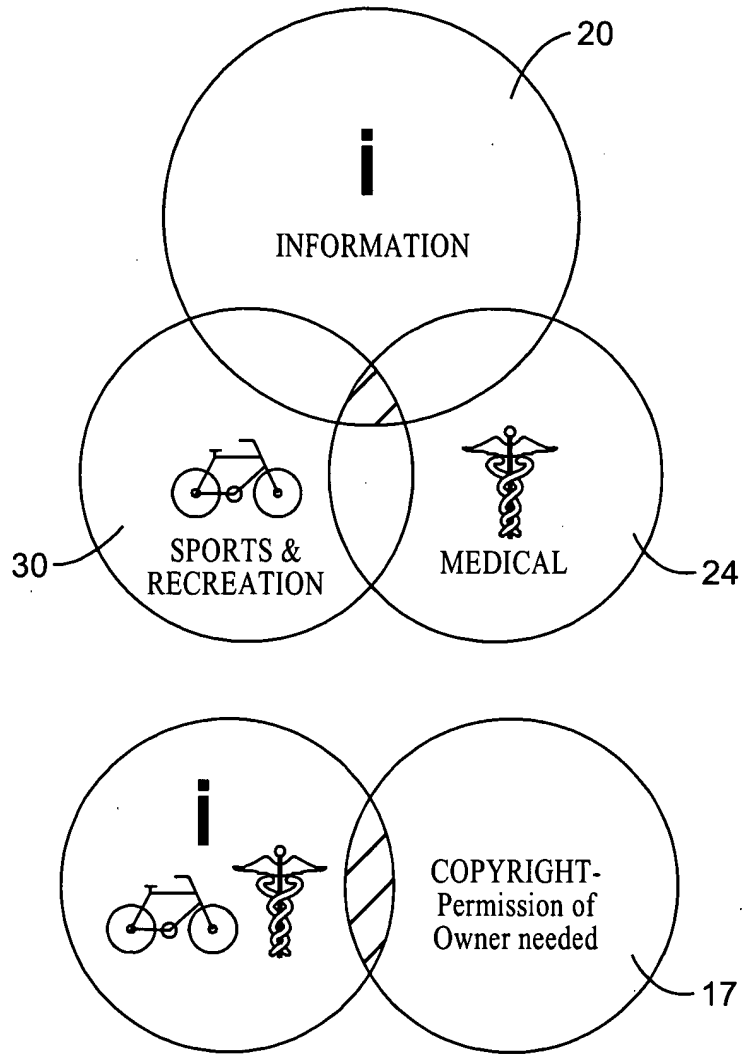


FIG. 8



"knee injury" Keyword(s)

58

FIG. 9

Patent Application

of

Lee H. Grant and Susan A. Capizzi

for

Method of Coding, Categorizing, and  
Retrieving Network Pages and Sites

RELATED APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. section 1.53(b)(2), this application is a continuation-in-part application that claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed, co-pending nonprovisional application serial no. 09/565,695 filed on May 3, 2000, which claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed provisional application serial no. 60/132,694 filed on May 4, 1999.

This application claims the benefit of the filing date of earlier-filed provisional application serial nos. 60/271,041 filed on February 23, 2001 and 60/311,379 filed on August 9, 2001, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. section 119(e).

9119/8661/EAN/597289;

*File No. 9119/8661*

Express Mail Label No. EL715229332US



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates generally to methods for categorizing and searching for information on a network and, more specifically, to categorizing and searching Web pages on the Internet.

5 2. Description Of The Related Art

The Internet contains over two billion Web pages. It has been estimated that two million Web pages are added to the Internet each day (*The Industry Standard*, February 28, 2000). This vast amount of information is a tremendous resource for the public to use. However, there is no effective way for a user to obtain relevant information. Although 85 percent of users use search engines to find information on the Internet, "a mind-boggling 92 percent of searches fail to find relevant information or to arrange the results in a meaningful order." (*The Industry Standard*, April 17, 2000, referring to a Forrester Research review of Web sites.)

15 There are two fundamental problems. First, there is no standardized international categorization system or catalog of the information contained on the Internet. A group of librarians and others have been working on a cataloging system for the Internet for the last few years. This work is referred to as the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set. This system suffers from a number of problems, including requiring a high degree of cataloging knowledge and being time-consuming and very expensive. In addition, because  
20 of the size of the Internet, it is a system that is unworkable.

Second, because there is no standardized categorization system or catalog, the existing search methods, which primarily include directories and search engines, are often cumbersome, ineffective, and inefficient.

Directories or indices are human-compiled databases of Web sites or pages. Most

directories use editors to review and categorize Web sites. Some use contributions by their visitors. A user searches a directory by reviewing lists of categories and subcategories, or also typing in keywords. The result is a list of documents that the user can access by links. Directories are helpful to familiarize a user with the scope of a subject, but are not very useful in finding specific information. Also, directories can be slow, and the results may be haphazard. Another major problem is that directories review and categorize only a small percentage of pages and sites. Examples of directories commonly used are Yahoo! and LookSmart.

Search engines are huge databases that automatically index large portions of the Internet and continually update that index. Search engines typically include a Web crawler or spider (also called a worm, robot, or bot) that automatically crawls through the Internet on hyperlinks indexing Web pages, a database which is the index compiled by the crawler, and a search tool which the user can use to search the database. The databases of the existing search engines differ in how they are created. Some Web crawlers index each word in a document, some index only keywords, including META tags, and some index other parts of a Web page, such as title, headings, etc. Most search engines require a search to be conducted by typing in keywords. The way in which the search query is formulated may be by Boolean logic, where keywords are used with various terms, or by natural language, where keywords are used in the form of a question. Although natural language searches may be easier for a user to formulate, both types of formulations rely on keywords.

Most search engines use mathematical algorithms to weigh or rank the results, with the most relevant items listed first. These rankings may be based on the number of times a keyword is used on a page or the location of the keyword on the page. Some search engines also allow the user to organize or group the results by category, date, or other variable, such as the folders used by Northern Light, U. S. Patent no. 5,924,090 to

Krellenstein. Another search engine, known as the Clever Project, by IBM, analyzes hyperlinks between pages, in addition to text and citations, in order to develop algorithms that are intended to increase the relevancy of search results. This method is a marginal improvement over other search engines, but has its own set of problems. "A shortcoming of Clever has been that for a narrow topic, such as Frank Lloyd Wright's house Fallingwater, the system sometimes broadens its search and retrieves information on a general subject, such as American architecture." ("Hypersearching the Web," *Scientific American*, June 1999.)

10 Search engines do not index the entire Internet. Most have indexed about one-third of the available or publicly indexable Web pages (i.e., excluding Web pages with authorization requirements). Examples of search engines are Google, FAST, AltaVista, Inktomi, and Northern Light. A greater portion of the Internet can be searched using a meta-search. This technology allows the user to search several search engines at the same time and presents all the results in a single list, but exacerbates the problems inherent in  
15 existing search engines.

Because they contain such huge databases, existing search engines often produce search results too voluminous for the user to review. Also, the search results typically contain a vast amount of irrelevant or unrelated items. As stated previously, it has been found that 92 percent of searches did not yield relevant information or did not organize  
20 the results in a usable fashion (*The Industry Standard*, April 17, 2000). Another problem is that search engines are more likely to index pages with more links, pages with commercial information, and pages in the United States, rather than lesser known, educational, or non-United States pages.

Another major problem of existing search engines is that they may allow minors  
25 access to pornography on the Internet. Current filtering software is an ineffective and often clumsy tool that fails to limit access to many pornographic sites, but blocks other

sites that are educational or medical in nature. In addition, the controversy surrounding this issue has created enormous difficulties for public institutions, such as schools and libraries, with respect to allowing minors access to the Internet.

5 Lastly, it is often difficult for a user to determine the copyright status of material on the Internet. There is also no easy way for owners of content to indicate the copyright status of their material. This problem has hampered the flow of information and left both the owners of content and users confused and potentially in legal jeopardy.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The method for categorizing and retrieving network pages and sites of the present invention are adapted to overcome the above-noted shortcomings and to fulfill the stated needs.

The first embodiment of the invention is a method for categorizing a network page. The method comprises the steps of providing a list of categories and providing the opportunity to assign a page to one or more of a plurality of the categories. The categories include whether a page is involved in transacting business or providing information, whether a page has information relating to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories, the type of files associated with a page, and the copyright status of the material on a page. The method also includes a categorization code.

20 The second embodiment of the invention is a method for searching for and locating information on a network. The method comprises the steps of providing the opportunity to limit the search to categories for pages involved in transacting business, pages involved in providing information, and pages involved in both transacting business and providing information; providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of subject matter categories; providing an opportunity to limit the search to one or more of a plurality of file-type categories; providing an opportunity to limit the search by keyword; and providing the opportunity to limit the search to one of a plurality of

copyright-status categories.

It is an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to whether the page is involved in transacting business or providing information.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the subject matter contained on the page.

10 It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the type of files associated with the page.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method for categorizing a page on a network, during or after the time that the page is created, according to the copyright status of the material on the page.

15 It is an object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network, such as the Internet, to allow the user access to a larger percentage of information contained on the network.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network, such as the Internet, to obtain more relevant results more quickly than existing methods for searching allow.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide a method to easily obtain audio or visual material located on a network.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method to easily retrieve material of a particular copyright status located on a network.

25 It is another object of the invention to provide a method for searching a network that is easy to use.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method that does not require the

user to understand or use a particular language, including English.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for limiting the results of a search, such as a search on the Internet, to exclude pornographic materials.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a method with the advantages of  
5 pornography-filtering software, but without the disadvantages of such software.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Fig. 1 is a representation of the preferred graphical user interface used for categorizing, showing the three tiers and the categories within those tiers, and the copyright-status categories.

Fig. 2 shows an example of the preferred graphical user interface for a page having the categorization label "inmesp04."

Fig. 3 is a representation of the preferred graphical user interface used for conducting a search.

15 Fig. 4 is a Venn diagram showing the intersection of the domains corresponding to the categories of Commerce and Information.

Fig. 5 is a chart of the Government, Medical, News, and History categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

20 Fig. 6 is a chart of the Education & Social Sciences, Science & Technology, Sports & Recreation, and Arts & Humanities categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

Fig. 7 is a chart of the Finance & Business, Reference, Explicit, and Other categories of the second tier showing examples of topics contained within those categories.

Fig. 8 shows an example of the preferred graphical user interface for a search

25 Fig. 9 is a Venn diagram showing an example of the relationship between the subcategory created by selecting a combination of the categories and the keyword search.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention includes methods for categorizing a page as it is being created or as it exists on a network, and for searching a network. Networks include the Internet and private corporate networks, such as intranets and local area networks. Pages on the Internet are identifiable by unique addresses and include both Web sites and Web pages.

The invention includes a hierarchy of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and a set of copyright-status categories 17, to categorize, and to search for information located on, Web pages. The invention may utilize a graphical user interface (GUI), although it is not necessary. Fig. 1 shows an example of the invention utilizing GUI 10. Other versions of GUI may also be used and not all tiers or categories need be used. The GUI may show only tiers 12, 14, and 16, only the copyright-status categories 17, or any combination of categories.

First tier 12 is a division into one or both of two major categories: pages that are involved in transacting business and pages that are involved in providing information. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the first category 18 is designated "Commerce" and the second category 20 is designated "Information." Web pages involved in transacting business include e-commerce pages, which provide users with the ability to conduct online purchases, sales, leases, or other financial transactions, pages that may be involved in transacting business, but do not enable the user to conduct the transaction on-line, and other pages that contain commercial information. Web pages involved in providing information include pages that contain articles, journals, publications, or other non-commercial materials. Some Web pages may be involved in both transacting business and providing information and thereby fall within both the categories of "Commerce" and "Information."

Second tier 14 is a division into one or more categories based on the subject matter the Web page contains. Many different categories can be used and many different terms

may be used to identify a given category. The preferred embodiment of the invention includes twelve categories encompassing like subjects that have been carefully selected to allow users to locate and access information in an efficient manner: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Finance & Business 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44. Each of these categories includes many topics. Figures 5, 6, and 7 list examples of the topics included in each category. For example, category 22, Government, includes the following topics: federal/state/local government, law, military, nations, politics, and taxes. Category 42, Explicit, includes pornography and sexually-explicit material. Category 44, Other, is for subjects that do not fit into any of the other categories of second tier 14.

Third tier 16 is a division into one or more categories according to the type of files associated with a Web page. There are several different types of files, including text, graphics, audio, video, multimedia, and files for communications between persons. Most search engines can recognize the type of files associated with a Web page by scanning the files and identifying the file extensions (for example, .gif, .au, .wav). The preferred embodiment of the invention includes the following five file-type categories: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54. Category 46, Visual, includes files containing pictures, charts, graphs, and diagrams. Category 48, Audio, includes files containing sound, such as music, voice, and sound effects. Category 50, Multimedia, includes files containing video, film clips, and virtual reality. Category 52, Text-only, includes files that do not contain any visual, audio, or multimedia material. Category 54, Communication, includes files containing e-mail, telnet links, ICQ, and other messaging systems.

The set of copyright-status categories 17 includes the following four categories. Public Domain is material that is in the public domain and can be used freely without any



restrictions. Fair Use Only is material meant to be used in accordance with accepted fair use guidelines. Use with Attribution is material that can be used as long as its use is accompanied by an attribution to the author or copyright owner. Permission of Copyright Owner Needed is material that cannot be used unless the copyright owner is first contacted for permission, which may or may not be granted and may include fees and additional terms.

### **METHOD FOR CATEGORIZING A PAGE**

10 The first embodiment of the invention is a method for categorizing a page on a network, as the page is being created or during editing at a later time. The method includes the steps of providing the creator with a list of categories and providing the creator an opportunity to assign the page to one or more of the categories. The preferred categories are the categories of the three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and the categories for copyright status 17, as shown in Fig. 1. The list of categories includes at least one different indicium for each category. The indicium is preferably a universal symbol or icon that is not associated with any one language, but it may also include a combination of letters, numerals, or other characters, or symbols. The indicia preferably used are 15 universal icons and two-letter or two-numeral indicia, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus, the indicia for commerce are "co" and the "\$" symbol, while the indicium for "Public Domain" is "01."

20 The creator of a Web page may assign the Web page to any number or combination of the categories of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and one of the copyright-status categories 17, depending on which categories best characterize the Web page. The steps of assigning a page to categories may be performed in several different ways known to those skilled in the art. The creator may also decide not to assign the page to any of the 25 categories of a particular tier. The creator may assign the page to one of the copyright-status 17 categories with or without also assigning the page to any of the categories of

three tiers 12, 14, and 16. Thus, the copyright-status categories 17 can be used in connection with the categories of some or all of three tiers 12, 14, and 16, alone, or not at all. The outcome of the categorization method is that a page is designated to be "in" or "within" the categories that best characterize the page.

5           First tier 12 includes two categories: Commerce 18 and Information 20, as shown in Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to either one of the two categories of Commerce 18 or Information 20. If the page is involved in both transacting business and providing information, the creator may assign it to both Commerce 18 and Information 20.

10           Second tier 14 includes twelve subject matter categories: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Financial 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44, as shown on Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to one or more of these twelve categories.

15           Third tier 16 includes five file-type categories: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54, as shown in Figure 1. The creator may assign the page to one or more of the five file-type categories.

20           The copyright-status categories 17 include four categories: Public Domain, Fair Use Only, Use with Attribution, and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed. The creator may assign the page to one of the four copyright-status categories.

25           After the creator decides to which categories to assign the page, the creator may mark or tag the page as belonging in or within the assigned categories by associating, with the page, the corresponding indicium for each assigned category. In addition, or alternatively, the creator may communicate the categories to which the page is assigned to one or more search engines for the purpose of allowing such search engines to locate or recognize the page, by its assigned categories, in conducting a search. The creator

may change the categories during editing at a later point in time as frequently as desired.

### Categorization Code

The method also includes the step of providing the creator with a categorization code that can be used to tag or label each page or site. The categorization code preferably works with any Internet language (such as html, xml, and vml) and can be used without any programming skills and is preferably the indicia shown in Fig. 1. Using the categorization code, the creator can assign a categorization label to each page. The categorization label preferably consists of the indicia for all of the categories to which the page is assigned. An example of such a categorization label is a single, simple character string consisting of the two-letter or two-numeral indicia for all of the categories to which the page is assigned. The categorization label for a page preferably also includes an identifier, such as a combination of several characters or symbols, to indicate that the characters or symbols that follow are part of a categorization code system.

To use the categorization code, the creator selects the indicia from all three tiers and the copyright-status categories that are relevant to the content of the page being categorized. The indicia for the categories are preferably placed in an unbroken code string in the following order: first tier, second tier, third tier, and copyright-status categories. This code string is the categorization label for the page. The categorization label can either be typed directly onto the page or created by clicking on the icons of the user interface which will allow the categorization label to be copied and pasted on the page. If a user interface is used, the icons that have been selected may be indicated by a change in color, brightness, or shading, or in some other manner. The categorization label is preferably placed at the bottom or end of the page.

The categorization label will be readable by Web crawlers and may be visible to users. For example, a page that contains scientific information with pictures would be categorization labeled as "inscvi," which indicates: Information (in); Science &

Technology (sc); and Visual (vi). By selecting one of the four copyright-status indicia and placing it on the end of the categorization label, the creator adds the information governing the use of the material. For instance, if the creator wants to inform viewers that the page is available for use as long as an attribution is included, "03" would be added to the end of the categorization label. The categorization label would be "inscvi03," which indicates: Information (in); Science & Technology (sc); Visual (vi); and Use with Attribution (03). If a page contains information about treating sports injuries and the creator wants to inform viewers that permission from the copyright owner is needed, then the categorization label would be "inmesp04," which indicates: Information (in); Medical (me); Sports & Recreation (sp); and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed (04). Fig. 2 is an example of a user interface showing the categorization label "inmesp04."

A page that offers access to pornographic pictures and movies for a fee would have a categorization label that included the indicia for Commerce, Explicit, Visual, and Multimedia. The categorization label would be "coexvimu," which indicates: Commerce (co); Explicit (ex); Visual (vi); and Multimedia (mu). The Explicit category 42, identified by the "X" icon and the "ex" code, can be refined into subcategories through the use of first tier 12 and third tier 16. The Explicit category 42 is not combinable with other categories of second tier 14, however, because it is intended that the Explicit category 42 be restricted to pornographic materials. Other types of sexually explicit material, such as medical studies and scientific research, and material related to pornography such as governmental initiatives and news, may be accessed through the other categories of second tier 14 using "pornography" as a keyword.

The categories of the three tiers 12, 14, and 16 and the copyright-status categories 17 may be used individually or together in any combination. The creator may or may not choose to include the copyright-status categories. Likewise, if the primary

interest is in placing the copyright status on the page or site, then the three tiers 12, 14, and 16 need not be included. If no categories are chosen from the first, second, or third tiers, then the categorization label would include only the copyright status; for example, a categorization label of "04" indicates Permission of Copyright Owner Needed.

5           The copyright-status indicia may also be linked to additional information or definitions pertaining to the copyright status. For example, "01" may also include a definition of public domain, "02" may also include a definition of fair use, "03" may also include instructions on how to show attribution, and "04" may also include instructions on how to contact the copyright owner and required terms.

10       Categorization Label for the Entire Site or Portion Thereof

          The categorization label for a single page can be made to apply to the entire site or a portion thereof with the addition of a character or symbol, such as an exclamation point, "!", at the end of the categorization label. When added to the categorization label, the exclamation point makes the categorization label the default code for the remainder  
15       of the site that contains the same root URL from where the categorization label containing the exclamation point is placed.

          If the exclamation point is placed on the categorization label for the index, home, or default page (such as .com, .net, and .org), the entire site will be categorized with the same label. For instance, if a hypothetical site with the fictional name "www.abcde.com"  
20       has as its purpose the teaching of the alphabet and includes pictures as well as audio on its pages, the categorization label for the page "www.abcde.com" would be "inedviau," which indicates: Information (in); Education & Social Science (ed); Visual (vi); and Audio (au). To make the categorization label "inedviau" for the page "www.abcde.com" applicable to the entire site, an exclamation point is added, such that the categorization  
25       label is "inedviau!," which indicates: Information (in); Education & Social Science (ed); Visual (vi); Audio (au); and that the categorization label applies to all pages that contain

the root URL www.abcde.com/.

If the categorization label with the exclamation point is placed on a secondary branch of the root URL, the categorization label will apply for all pages that start with that URL. For instance, if a government institution involving medical research has a large number of Web pages containing research papers that are text-only, it could have a root URL such as "www.institution.gov/medical/docs." This root URL could have hundreds of web pages that contain research papers (such as "www.institution.gov/medical/docs/sept" or "www.institution.gov/medical/docs/heart"). If the Web page "www.institution.gov/medical/docs" is given the categorization label "ingomete," only that single page would be categorized. If an exclamation point is added, such that the categorization label is "ingomete!," all of the Web pages that contain "www.institution.gov/medical/docs" as part of their URL would be categorized with the same label. Thus, the method does not require the individual categorization of each Web page containing research papers and automatically categorizes new Web pages as they are added.

#### Level of Importance Given to Each Category

The order that indicia are placed in the categorization label denotes the level of importance of the categories to which a page is assigned. For instance, in the categorization label "inmespvi," which indicates: Information (in); Medical (me); Sports & Recreation (sp); and Visual (vi), the Medical category is given a higher level of importance than the Sports & Recreation category, meaning that the page emphasizes medical content more than sports and recreation content. If the placement of the indicia were reversed, such that the categorization label was "inspmevi," then this would mean that the page emphasizes sports and recreation content more than medical content. This will be reflected in how the search results are displayed. For example, if a searcher selects categories that reflect the categorization label "inmespvi" by clicking on the

Medical icon before the Sports & Recreation icon, search results will first list those pages that are categorized with the label "inmespvi" and then list the pages categorized with the label "inspmevi."

#### Placement of Categorization Label on Web Page

5           The categorization label is preferably placed, typed, or pasted on the bottom of the page being categorized so that it is the last item on the page. This provides a uniform location for crawlers, spiders, and others to search and read or recognize. Alternatively, the categorization label can be placed in a Metatag.

#### Automated Reading of Categorization Labels

10           Using existing technologies known in the art, search engines, Web crawlers, and other automated devices will be able to make the simple programming adjustments needed to read and recognize the categorization labels of Web pages as dictated by each of their individual hardware and software configurations. For example, the search engines may instruct their crawlers to look for the categorization labels in pages that they automatically scan. In most cases, the categorization labels will be found at the end of the page being scanned. The categorization labels will then be read and each category assigned to the page recognized by its two-letter or two-numeral indicium. The URL or another identifier for the page will then be placed in a database under each category and subcategory for which it is categorized.

20

#### **METHOD FOR SEARCHING**

          The second embodiment of the invention is a method for searching for and locating information on a network. The method allows the user to search pages on a network that have already been categorized into any of three tiers of categories 12, 14, and 16, and copyright-status categories 17. The categorization may have been done by the creator of a page at the time the page was created or during editing at a later time.

25

          The method provides the user with the opportunity to limit the search by selecting

one or more categories from three tiers 12, 14, and 16, and one of the copyright-status categories 17, and by utilizing a keyword search. A graphical user interface, such as is shown in Fig. 3, may be provided. The user may select one or more categories from each of one, two, or three of the category tiers 12, 14, and 16, and from one or none of the copyright-status categories 17, or from none of tiers 12, 14, and 16 and from one of the copyright-status categories 17, and may or may not use the keyword search function. For convenience, as is well known in the art, when an icon is selected, its appearance may change such that it is emphasized, such as by highlighting.

The user may select, from first tier 12, the category of Commerce 18, the category of Information 20, or both categories 18 and 20. The categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by an indicium, for example, as is preferred: "\$" for Commerce 18 and "i" for Information 20. If the user selects "\$," the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as Commerce 18. This will include all pages in the Commerce category 18 as well as the subcategory that is both Commerce 18 and Information 20. Pages only in the Information category 20, and not also in Commerce 18, will automatically be excluded. If the user selects "i," the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as Information 20. This will include all pages in Information category 20 as well as the subcategory that is both Information 20 and Commerce 18. Pages only in the Commerce category 18, and not also in Information 20, will automatically be excluded. If the user selects both "\$" and "i," as shown in Fig. 4, the search will be restricted to only those Web pages that are categorized as both Commerce 18 and Information 20. Only subcategory 56 of Commerce and Information will be searched. Pages only in Commerce 18 and pages only in Information 20 will be excluded. If none of the categories of first tier 12 are selected, the search results will include Web pages of both categories and the subcategory and will not be narrowed based on whether the page is involved in transacting business or



providing information.

The user next may select one or more categories from second tier 14: Government 22, Medical 24, Education & Social Science 26, News 28, Sports & Recreation 30, History 32, Science & Technology 34, Arts & Humanities 36, Finance & Business 38, Reference 40, Explicit 42, and Other 44. As shown in Fig. 3, each of these twelve categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, for example, as is preferred: a flag for Government, a caduceus for Medical, a mortarboard for Education & Social Science, a satellite dish for News, a bicycle for Sports & Recreation, a pyramid for History, a microscope for Science & Technology, an artist's palette for Arts & Humanities, a briefcase for Financial, a book for Reference, an "X" for Explicit (pornographic or sexually-explicit material), and a "?" for Other. A list of sample topics included in each category may be provided to the user who may view the list by, for example, clicking on the icon for the category. The twelve subject matter categories and their corresponding topics are shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. If none of the categories are selected, the search results will include Web pages of all twelve categories and will not be narrowed based on the subject matter contained in the page.

Next, the user may select one or more categories from third tier 16: Visual 46, Audio 48, Multimedia 50, Text-only 52, and Communication 54. As shown in Fig. 3, each of the five categories may be conveniently represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, for example, as is preferred: an eye for Visual, an ear for Audio, a lightning bolt for Multimedia, a text page for Text-only, and a mouth for Communication. If no selection is made from this tier, the results from the search will include Web pages that are associated with file-types of text, visual, audio, multimedia, and communications and will not be narrowed based on the types of files contained on the page.

Then, the user may select one of the copyright-status categories 17: Public Domain, Fair Use Only, Use with Attribution, and Permission of Copyright Owner

Needed. As shown in Fig. 3, each of the four categories may be represented on the user's screen by a different indicium, such as a two-numeral indicium as is shown. If none of the categories are selected, the search results will include Web pages of all four categories and will not be narrowed based on the copyright-status of the material on the page.

5 Combining categories restricts the search results to only the relevant categories and subcategories. The greater the number of categories chosen, the more refined the search and the greater the number of pages that are excluded from the search. When the user selects several categories, the user does not get results from each of those categories, but only from the subcategory that is created from the combination of the selected categories.

10 Combining categories acts as a filtering process, eliminating irrelevant material from the search and from subsequent results. This method allows the user to exclude unwanted material, such as pornography, which is contained in Explicit category 42.

The user may next enter a keyword 58, which can be a single word or multiple words. The keyword search can be formulated by using either Boolean logic terms or  
15 natural language.

For example, a searcher who wanted to find information on sports-related knee injuries that could be used with the permission of the copyright owner would make the selections shown in Fig. 8. By selecting the combination of the Information, Medical, and Sports & Recreation categories, as well as the category that contains Permission of  
20 Copyright Owner Needed, the search and subsequent search results will be limited to the subcategory shown in Fig. 9 and will not include pages and sites from the larger Information, Medical, Sports & Recreation, and Permission of Copyright Owner Needed categories that are not contained within the much smaller subcategory.

After making the selections, the user initiates the search. The indicia for the  
25 categories selected and the keyword preferably remain visible on the user's screen during the search.

After a user initiates a category-limited search, existing technologies known in the art will allow an identification to be made of all pages that have been assigned to all of the categories to which the search was limited. This may be accomplished by a search engine reviewing a database corresponding to a subcategory that is equal to the combination of categories selected by the user. If the search has been limited using keyword, an identification is made of all pages containing the keyword. If the search is both category-limited and keyword-limited, an identification is made of all pages that have been assigned to all of the categories to which the search was category-limited, which also contain the keyword.

Searchers will also be able to make use of the categorization code by treating the categorization label as a keyword element in combination with actual keywords. For instance, by treating the categorization label "ingovi" as a keyword and combining it with the keyword "Pentagon," using the Boolean qualifier "AND" to search "ingovi" AND "Pentagon," the searcher would receive results from the subcategory created by the combination of the Information, Government, and Visual categories that also contain the keyword "Pentagon."

Existing technologies known in the art will allow all sites identified by the search to be reported as search results to the user, by network address, such as a Web page's "uniform resource locator" (URL), so that the user can access any identified page. Other information, such as the first line, may also be reported. For each site reported, the results may show all of the indicia corresponding to all of the categories to which that page had been assigned.

Searches for pornographic sites will be handled in the same manner as other searches with one exception: The Explicit category is not combinable with any other second tier category. Also, search engines can be instructed to exclude from the search results pages contained in the Explicit category if desired by the user. The user is also

provided with the option to exclude the indicium for the Explicit category from the user interface. This will serve two purposes. It will eliminate the category from search use and it will also remove any indication alluding to the access of pornographic or sexually explicit material. Other types of sexually explicit material, such as medical studies and scientific research, and material related to pornography such as governmental initiatives and news, may be accessed through the other categories of second tier 14 using "pornography" as a keyword.

10 The foregoing detailed disclosure of the inventive method is considered as only illustrative of the preferred embodiments of, and not a limitation upon the scope of, the invention. Those skilled in the art will envision many other variations of the method disclosed that nevertheless fall within the scope of the following claims. Alternative uses for this inventive method may later be realized. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined with reference to the appended claims and not by the examples that have been given.

15

CLAIMS

1. A method of categorizing a network page, comprising the steps of:
  - a. providing a list of categories; and,
  - b. providing the opportunity to assign a page to one or more of a plurality of  
5 said categories.
  
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a category for pages  
involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing  
information.  
10
  
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
based on subject matter.
  
4. The method of Claim 3, wherein said categories comprise categories related to  
government, medical, education and social science, news, sports and recreation,  
15 history, science and technology, arts and humanities, finance and business,  
reference, explicit, and other.
  
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
20 based on the type of files associated with a page.
  
6. The method of Claim 5, wherein said categories comprise visual, audio,  
multimedia, text-only, and communication.
  
- 25 7. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include a plurality of categories  
based on the copyright status of material on a page.

8. The method of Claim 7, wherein said categories comprise categories related to public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed.

5 9. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:  
a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and  
b. a plurality of categories based on subject matter.

10 10. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:  
a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and  
b. a plurality of categories based on the type of files associated with a page.

15 11. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:  
a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information; and  
b. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.

20 12. The method of Claim 1, wherein said categories include:  
a. a category for pages involved in transacting business and a category for pages involved in providing information;  
b. a plurality of categories based on subject matter; and  
25 c. a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.