

APPENDIX I

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	<i>Hailpern</i> in view of <i>Daviel</i>
<p>1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses applying META tags to an Internet Web page (i.e., “network page”) using the PICS specification:</p> <p>“An aspect of the current invention is a method to specify particular information, which for the described embodiments employs placing information in the META element specified in the HTTP protocol, which may be called META-tags. In an exemplary Internet implementation, the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides a specification for sending META-information concerning electronic content. PICS is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Protocol Recommendation, and is described, for example, in Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions), version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996, and in PICS Label Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols, version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996 (see also http://www.w3.org/PICS).” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, ll. 46-60.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses a method for categorizing network pages:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for describing the copyright status of a World-Wide-Web document in a machine-readable way. When implemented in a Web browser it provides an unambiguous notification when permission must be sought to print or copy material obtained from the network.” <i>Daviel</i> at Abstract.</p> <p>The motivation to combine the references may be found in the common knowledge of those skilled in the art, the prior art as a whole, and/or the nature of the purported problem itself. <i>Hailpern</i> and <i>Khare</i> both disclose using the PICS system to categorize network pages and <i>Khare</i> cites to <i>Daviel</i>. <i>Khare</i> at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, footnote 1. Therefore, the motivation to combine the references is inherent in the references.</p>
<p>[a] providing a list of categories, wherein said list of categories include a category for transacting business and a category for providing information, and wherein said list of categories include a category based on copyright status of material on a page;</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses that PICS labels can be used to classify/categorize the content of web pages:</p> <p>“For PICS, META-information about electronic content is grouped according to the “rating service” or producer-and-intended-usage of the information, and within one such group, any number of categories or dimensions of information may be transmitted. Each category has a range of permitted values, and</p>

	<p>for a specific piece of content, a particular category may have a single value or multiple values. In addition, the META-information group, known as a "PICS label", may contain expiration information.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, l. 65 – col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>Using META tags to categorize a network page as one that “transacts business” or “provides information” was well-known in the art. <i>See, e.g.</i>, HTML 4.0 at § 7.4.4; HTML 4.0 at B.4. Furthermore, since <i>Hailpern</i> discloses that all web pages can be classified, and it was well known that web pages existed in the categories of “transacting business” and “providing information”, it is inherent that <i>Hailpern</i> provides a list of categories that includes “transacting business” and “providing information”.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses that META tags (i.e., labels) can be used to provide a category on copyright status:</p> <p>“Documents on the World-Wide-Web may have varied copyright status. While a human-readable copyright notice is usually included in copyrighted documents, this is usually transparent to automated retrieval agents. This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag. Agents implementing this protocol may refuse to print or save a tagged document, or may display an informational message.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[b] assigning said network page to one or more of said list of categories;</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses assigning a network page by including a META tag on an Internet Web page (i.e., “network page”) using the PICS specification:</p> <p>“An aspect of the current invention is a method to specify particular information, which for the described embodiments employs placing information in the META element specified in the HTTP protocol, which may be called META-tags. In an exemplary Internet implementation, the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides a specification for sending META-information concerning electronic content. PICS is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Protocol Recommendation, and is described, for example, in Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions), version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996, and in PICS Label Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols, version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996 (see also http://www.w3.org/PICS).” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, ll. 46-60.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags can be used to assign</p>

	<p>network pages to categories:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses displaying the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags (i.e., categorization labels) are provided to a network page based on the copyright status:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses “providing indicia” of the information contained in the META tags in the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> describes controlling usage of the network page using the META tags:</p> <p>“2.1 Protocol</p> <p>A protocol version is defined. This memo defines version 1.0. Three copyright-significant actions are defined: print, save and quote. "Print" refers to making a hard copy of a document, or saving a printer-ready version. "Save" refers to saving a source version of a document to non-volatile media. "Quote" refers to including a portion of a document in a new document. Three numeric levels are defined: 0 - disallowed, 1 - conditionally allowed, 2 - unconditionally allowed.</p>

	<p>The copy-control directive consists of a list of actions and levels, together with a URL. The URL points to a document describing the copyright status in detail. Action names may be abbreviated to one character. The directive may be given as an HTTP header or as an HTML META tag. The following are valid directives:</p> <p>Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2 Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"> <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version 1.0 print 0 save 0 quote 1 url http://some.org/nocopy.html"></p> <p>2.2 Implementation</p> <p>In a user agent such as a Web browser, the copy-control actions would correspond to the browser actions of printing, saving to file, and transferring to clipboard. If the level defined for the requested action is zero, the browser should refuse to perform the action. If the level is one, the browser should generate a warning message. If the level is two, no message is generated. Where a message is generated, it should contain a hyperlink to the URL given in the directive, if any. Typical messages might be:</p> <p>"This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See http://some.org/nocopy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details."</p> <p>The URL would normally also be included in a readable copyright notice.” <i>Daviel</i> at §2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>6. The method of claim 1, wherein said plurality of categories based on the copyright status of material on a page comprise categories related to public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> lists typical examples of copyright statuses that inherently include the claimed categories:</p> <p>“2.1 Protocol</p> <p>A protocol version is defined. This memo defines version 1.0. Three copyright-significant actions are defined: print, save and quote. "Print" refers to making a hard copy of a document, or saving a printer-ready version. "Save" refers to saving a source version of a document to non-volatile media. "Quote" refers to including a portion of a document in a new document. Three numeric levels are defined: 0 - disallowed, 1 - conditionally allowed, 2 - unconditionally allowed.</p>

	<p>The copy-control directive consists of a list of actions and levels, together with a URL. The URL points to a document describing the copyright status in detail. Action names may be abbreviated to one character. The directive may be given as an HTTP header or as an HTML META tag. The following are valid directives: Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2 Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"> <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version 1.0 print 0 save 0 quote 1 url http://some.org/nocopy.html"></p> <p>2.2 Implementation</p> <p>In a user agent such as a Web browser, the copy-control actions would correspond to the browser actions of printing, saving to file, and transferring to clipboard. If the level defined for the requested action is zero, the browser should refuse to perform the action. If the level is one, the browser should generate a warning message. If the level is two, no message is generated. Where a message is generated, it should contain a hyperlink to the URL given in the directive, if any. Typical messages might be: "This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See http://some.org/nocopy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details."</p> <p>The URL would normally also be included in a readable copyright notice.” <i>Daviel</i> at §2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>9. The method of claim 1, wherein said categories include: a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> lists a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of the material on a page:</p> <p>“2.1 Protocol</p> <p>A protocol version is defined. This memo defines version 1.0. Three copyright-significant actions are defined: print, save and quote. "Print" refers to making a hard copy of a document, or saving a printer-ready version. "Save" refers to saving a source version of a document to non-volatile media. "Quote" refers to including a portion of a document in a new document. Three numeric levels are defined: 0 - disallowed, 1 - conditionally allowed, 2 - unconditionally allowed.</p>

	<p>The copy-control directive consists of a list of actions and levels, together with a URL. The URL points to a document describing the copyright status in detail. Action names may be abbreviated to one character. The directive may be given as an HTTP header or as an HTML META tag. The following are valid directives: Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2 Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"> <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version 1.0 print 0 save 0 quote 1 url http://some.org/nocopy.html"></p> <p>2.2 Implementation</p> <p>In a user agent such as a Web browser, the copy-control actions would correspond to the browser actions of printing, saving to file, and transferring to clipboard. If the level defined for the requested action is zero, the browser should refuse to perform the action. If the level is one, the browser should generate a warning message. If the level is two, no message is generated. Where a message is generated, it should contain a hyperlink to the URL given in the directive, if any. Typical messages might be: "This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See http://some.org/nocopy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details."</p> <p>The URL would normally also be included in a readable copyright notice.” <i>Daviel</i> at §2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> and <i>Hailpern</i> disclose indicating the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META</p>

	tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses indicating the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p>An indicium comprised of an icon would have been obvious to one skilled in the art in because icons were commonly used to represent text in computer applications and web pages in 2001.</p>
19. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a categorization code that can be used to label the page with the categorization label that indicates the categories to which the page is assigned.	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses indicating the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses a categorization code used to label the page. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2.</p>
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses a categorization code comprised of indicium for each category:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses a categorization code comprised of indicium for each category. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2.</p>

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.	<i>Hailpern</i> and <i>Daviel</i> do not limit the metadata indicium to less than two letters.
22. The method of claim 20, wherein said categorization label includes the indicia for each category to which a page is assigned.	<i>Hailpern</i> discloses indicating the information contained in the META tags on the network page: “The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.
27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.	It is well known in the art that META tags are recognizable by a search engine. <i>See, e.g.</i> , HTML 4.0 at § 7.4.4; HTML 4.0 at B.4. Furthermore, <i>Hailpern</i> discloses that META tags are used by search engines: “Finally, those skilled in the art will appreciate that a search engine may use the META-tags (AMTs) maintained in accordance with the current invention to increase the efficiency of searches it performs.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 18, ll. 1-4.
28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.	It is well known in the art that META tags are recognizable by a search engine. <i>See, e.g.</i> , HTML 4.0 at § 7.4.4; HTML 4.0 at B.4. Furthermore, <i>Hailpern</i> discloses that META tags are used by search engines: “Finally, those skilled in the art will appreciate that a search engine may use the META-tags (AMTs) maintained in accordance with the current invention to increase the efficiency of searches it performs.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 18, ll. 1-4.
29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.	The categories described in <i>Hailpern</i> are displayed in a web browser, which is a graphical user interface. “Internet Browser or Web browser: A graphical interface tool that runs Internet protocols such as HTTP, and display results on the customers screen.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 2, ll. 1-3.

<p>30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses applying a META element/tag/label to an Internet Web page (i.e., “network page”) using the PICS specification:</p> <p>“An aspect of the current invention is a method to specify particular information, which for the described embodiments employs placing information in the META element specified in the HTTP protocol, which may be called META-tags. In an exemplary Internet implementation, the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides a specification for sending META-information concerning electronic content. PICS is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Protocol Recommendation, and is described, for example, in Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions), version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996, and in PICS Label Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols, version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996 (see also http://www.w3.org/PICS).” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, ll. 46-60.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses a method for categorizing network pages:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for describing the copyright status of a World-Wide-Web document in a machine-readable way. When implemented in a Web browser it provides an unambiguous notification when permission must be sought to print or copy material obtained from the network.” <i>Daviel</i> at Abstract.</p>
<p>[a] providing a list of categories, wherein said list of categories include a category for transacting business and a category for providing information, and wherein said list of categories include a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of material on a page;</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses that PICS labels can be used to classify/categorize the content of web pages:</p> <p>“For PICS, META-information about electronic content is grouped according to the “rating service” or producer-and-intended-usage of the information, and within one such group, any number of categories or dimensions of information may be transmitted. Each category has a range of permitted values, and for a specific piece of content, a particular category may have a single value or multiple values. In addition, the META-information group, known as a “PICS label”, may contain expiration information.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, l. 65 – col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>Using META tags to categorize a network page as one that “transacts business” or “provides information” was well-known in the art. See, e.g., <i>HTML 4.0</i> at § 7.4.4; <i>HTML 4.0</i> at B.4. Furthermore, since <i>Hailpern</i> discloses that all web pages can be</p>

	<p>classified, and it was well known that web pages existed in the categories of “transacting business” and “providing information”, it is inherent that <i>Hailpern</i> provides a list of categories that includes “transacting business” and “providing information”.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses that META tags/labels can be used to provide a category on copyright status:</p> <p>“Documents on the World-Wide-Web may have varied copyright status. While a human-readable copyright notice is usually included in copyrighted documents, this is usually transparent to automated retrieval agents. This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag. Agents implementing this protocol may refuse to print or save a tagged document, or may display an informational message.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[b] providing a categorization code for labeling the network page with a categorization label, wherein said categorization label indicates a set of categories and subcategories to which the network page is assigned, and wherein said categorization label indicates the copyright status of material on the network page; and</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses a system for categorizing documents (<i>i.e.</i>, a categorization code):</p> <p>“RSAC's rating system can be retrieved from http://www.rsac.org/ratingsv01.html, r (n 4 s 3 v 2 10) is the rating field. 'n' 's' 'v' 'l' are transmit names for various META-information types; and the applicable values for this content are 4 (for n=nudity), 3 (for s=sex), 2 (for v=violence) and 0 (for l=language).” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 6, ll. 37-42. <i>Cole</i> also discloses how to label a page using that system. <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 6, ll. 26-36.</p> <p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses displaying the information contained in the META tags in the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags/labels are provided to a network page based on the copyright status:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>

	<p><i>Daviel</i> describes the categorization code in § 2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses “providing indicia” of the information contained in the META tags in the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> describes controlling usage of the network page:</p> <p>“2.1 Protocol</p> <p>A protocol version is defined. This memo defines version 1.0. Three copyright-significant actions are defined: print, save and quote. "Print" refers to making a hard copy of a document, or saving a printer-ready version. "Save" refers to saving a source version of a document to non-volatile media. "Quote" refers to including a portion of a document in a new document. Three numeric levels are defined: 0 - disallowed, 1 - conditionally allowed, 2 - unconditionally allowed.</p> <p>The copy-control directive consists of a list of actions and levels, together with a URL. The URL points to a document describing the copyright status in detail. Action names may be abbreviated to one character. The directive may be given as an HTTP header or as an HTML META tag. The following are valid directives:</p> <p>Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2 Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"> <META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version 1.0 print 0 save 0 quote 1 url http://some.org/nocopy.html"></p> <p>2.2 Implementation</p> <p>In a user agent such as a Web browser, the copy-control actions would correspond to the browser actions of printing, saving to file, and transferring to clipboard. If the level defined for the requested action is zero, the browser should refuse to perform the action. If the level is one, the browser should generate a warning message. If the level is two, no message is generated. Where a message is generated, it should contain a hyperlink to the URL given in the directive, if any. Typical messages might be:</p>

	<p>"This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See http://some.org/nocopy.html for details."</p> <p>"This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details."</p> <p>"This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details."</p> <p>The URL would normally also be included in a readable copyright notice." <i>Daviel</i> at §2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses applying a META element/tag/label to an Internet Web page (i.e., "network page") using the PICS specification:</p> <p>"An aspect of the current invention is a method to specify particular information, which for the described embodiments employs placing information in the META element specified in the HTTP protocol, which may be called META-tags. In an exemplary Internet implementation, the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides a specification for sending META-information concerning electronic content. PICS is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Protocol Recommendation, and is described, for example, in Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions), version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996, and in PICS Label Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols, version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996 (see also http://www.w3.org/PICS)."</p> <p><i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, ll. 46-60.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses a method for categorizing network pages:</p> <p>"This memo describes a simple syntax for describing the copyright status of a World-Wide-Web document in a machine-readable way. When implemented in a Web browser it provides an unambiguous notification when permission must be sought to print or copy material obtained from the network." <i>Daviel</i> at Abstract.</p>
<p>[a] providing a list of categories, wherein said categories include a category based on the copyright status of material on a page, and wherein the copyright status comprises categories related to</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses that META tags can be used to classify/categorize the content of web pages:</p> <p>"For PICS, META-information about electronic content is grouped according to the "rating service" or producer-and-intended-usage of the information, and within one such group, any</p>

<p>public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed;</p>	<p>number of categories or dimensions of information may be transmitted. Each category has a range of permitted values, and for a specific piece of content, a particular category may have a single value or multiple values. In addition, the META-information group, known as a "PICS label", may contain expiration information.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, l. 65 – col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses that META tags (i.e., labels) can be used to provide a category on copyright status:</p> <p>“Documents on the World-Wide-Web may have varied copyright status. While a human-readable copyright notice is usually included in copyrighted documents, this is usually transparent to automated retrieval agents. This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag. Agents implementing this protocol may refuse to print or save a tagged document, or may display an informational message.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> lists typical examples of copyright statuses that inherently include the claimed categories:</p> <p>“Typical messages might be: "This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See http://some.org/nocopy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details." "This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See http://some.org/copy.html for details.”” <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.2.</p>
<p>[b] assigning said network page to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses assigning a network page by including a META tag on an Internet Web page (i.e., “network page”) using the PICS specification:</p> <p>“An aspect of the current invention is a method to specify particular information, which for the described embodiments employs placing information in the META element specified in the HTTP protocol, which may be called META-tags. In an exemplary Internet implementation, the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides a specification for sending META-information concerning electronic content. PICS is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Protocol Recommendation, and is described, for example, in Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions), version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996, and in PICS Label</p>

	<p>Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols, version 1.1, W3C Recommendation Oct. 31, 1996 (see also http://www.w3.org/PICS).” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 5, ll. 46-60.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags/labels can be used to assign network pages to categories:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses displaying the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags/labels are provided to a network page based on the copyright status:</p> <p>“This memo describes a simple syntax for defining the copyright status of a document using an HTTP header or HTML META tag.” <i>Daviel</i> at § 1.</p>
<p>[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Hailpern</i> discloses “providing indicia” of the information contained in the META tags in the network page:</p> <p>“The present invention also provides a method whereby the META-tagged links of a retrieved web page (if available) can be annotated to display their corresponding META-tags. This method involves the steps of: 1) using a client-side proxy to examine the META-tag of a Web page or objects and 2) displaying the associated META-tag information with each link (e.g., HTTP link) in the web page, if available.” <i>Hailpern</i> at col. 16, ll. 15-21.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> describes controlling usage of the network page:</p> <p>“2.1 Protocol A protocol version is defined. This memo defines version 1.0. Three copyright-significant actions are defined: print, save and quote. "Print" refers to making a hard copy of a document, or</p>

saving a printer-ready version. "Save" refers to saving a source version of a document to non-volatile media. "Quote" refers to including a portion of a document in a new document. Three numeric levels are defined: 0 - disallowed, 1 - conditionally allowed, 2 - unconditionally allowed.

The copy-control directive consists of a list of actions and levels, together with a URL. The URL points to a document describing the copyright status in detail. Action names may be abbreviated to one character. The directive may be given as an HTTP header or as an HTML META tag. The following are valid directives:

Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2

Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html

Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html

<META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2">

<META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version 1.0 print 0 save 0 quote 1 url http://some.org/nocopy.html">

2.2 Implementation

In a user agent such as a Web browser, the copy-control actions would correspond to the browser actions of printing, saving to file, and transferring to clipboard. If the level defined for the requested action is zero, the browser should refuse to perform the action. If the level is one, the browser should generate a warning message. If the level is two, no message is generated. Where a message is generated, it should contain a hyperlink to the URL given in the directive, if any. Typical messages might be:

"This document is copyright. You are not allowed to print it. See <http://some.org/nocopy.html> for details."

"This document is copyright. You are allowed to save it subject to certain restrictions. See <http://some.org/copy.html> for details."

"This document is copyright. You are allowed to quote portions of it subject to certain restrictions. See <http://some.org/copy.html> for details."

The URL would normally also be included in a readable copyright notice." *Daviel* at §2.1-2.2.