

APPENDIX J

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	<i>Cole</i> in view of <i>Daviel</i>
<p>1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses a categorizing system for network pages, implemented on a computer: “A computer system identifies web pages of interest to a client. The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at Abstract; <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</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>Cole</i> and <i>Daviel</i> both disclose systems that categorize network pages. 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>Cole</i> discloses providing a list of categories: “The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</p> <p>“The cataloging form supports both hierarchical and key word searching, and lists the broad categories 42—recreation, arts, business, science, education . . . obtained from the cataloging function.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 4 ll. 35-38.</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</p>

	<p>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>Cole</i> discloses assigning network pages to one or more categories provided by the system: “The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 36-40.</p> <p>“In the illustrated embodiment, 30 the key word search also utilizes cataloging function 20, but alternately could use a different key-word search engine provided the engine assigns a category to each data web page and is periodically updated with new data web pages.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 30-34; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 5-9.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that META tags 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>Cole</i> discloses indicating the categorization label for the network page to the user:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p>“These results [from step 332 of Fig. 7] include a list of titles of the data web pages which include the key word and the category of each of the data web pages referenced by the hot links. Then, profile building function adds the header and footer to the results and sends the html to client 12 (step 334).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 54-59; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 21-27.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that labels are provided to a network page</p>

	<p>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>Cole</i> discloses indicating the categorization label for the network page to the user:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p>“These results [from step 332 of Fig. 7] include a list of titles of the data web pages which include the key word and the category of each of the data web pages referenced by the hot links. Then, profile building function adds the header and footer to the results and sends the html to client 12 (step 334).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 54-59; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 21-27.</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"></p>

	<p><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>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:</p> <p>Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2</p> <p>Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html</p> <p>Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html</p> <p><META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"></p> <p><META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version</p>

	<p>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>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:</p> <p>Copy-Control: version 1.0 print 2 save 2 quote 2</p> <p>Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 0 s 0 q 1 URL http://some.org/copy.html</p> <p>Copy-Control: v 1.0 p 1 s 1 q 2 u http://some.org/copy.html</p> <p><META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="v 1.0 p 2 s 2 q 2"></p> <p><META HTTP-EQUIV="Copy-Control" CONTENT="version</p>

	<p>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>16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing an indicium for each of the categories:</p> <p>"Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241)." <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses indicating the information contained in the META tags on the network page:</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>17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing an indicium for each of the categories:</p> <p>"Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239)</p>

	<p>in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses using a META tag (i.e., an indicium) to create a label:</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>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>
<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>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing a hierarchy to create a label for each of the categories:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses a categorization code used to label the page. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing an indicium for each of the categories:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5,</p>

	<p>ll. 13-21; <i>Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses a categorization code comprised of indicium for each category. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> provides that the category hierarchy may be stored in a database and the first two letters of the code may be used to designate the category. <i>Cole</i> at col. 4, ll. 10-11.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> does not limit the metadata to less than two letters.</p>
<p>22. The method of claim 20, wherein said categorization label includes the indicia for each category to which a page is assigned.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing indicia for each of the categories:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses a categorization label including indicia for each category. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2.</p>
<p>27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> discloses providing the categorization label in the META tags. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2. 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.</p>
<p>28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> discloses providing the categories to which the page is assigned in the META tags. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.1-2.2. 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.</p>
<p>29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.</p>	<p><i>Daviel</i> discloses that the user would view the labels through a web browser, which is a graphical user interface. <i>Daviel</i> at § 2.2.</p>
<p>30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses a categorizing system for network pages, implemented on a computer: “A computer system identifies web pages of interest to a client. The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically</p>

	<p>arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at Abstract; <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</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>Cole</i> discloses providing a list of categories: “The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</p> <p>“The cataloging form supports both hierarchical and key word searching, and lists the broad categories 42—recreation, arts, business, science, education . . . obtained from the cataloging function.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 4 ll. 35-38.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> discloses that 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>Cole</i> discloses providing a categorization code for labeling a network page:</p> <p>“The flow chart of FIG. 11 illustrates automatic operations performed by profile building server 510. Once each day, for example, at 2:00 AM (decision 600), profile building server 510 sends a request to the catalog server 520 for data entries for all new URLs/web pages added that day to the catalog server's database 35 (and hierarchy). Each data entry includes a respective URL, descriptive information for the URL such as its title or first</p>

	<p>paragraph, and the category in which the new URL falls. Catalog server 520 returns the data entries to profile building server 510 which stores the data entries with a date stamp for each (step 602). Profile building server 510 stores the data entries grouped by category.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 7, ll. 41-52.</p> <p><i>Cole</i> also discloses a categorization label indicating the categories to which the page is assigned:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that 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>[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses indicating the categorization label for the network page to the user:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p>“These results [from step 332 of Fig. 7] include a list of titles of the data web pages which include the key word and the category of each of the data web pages referenced by the hot links. Then, profile building function adds the header and footer to the results and sends the html to client 12 (step 334).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 54-59; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 21-27.</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." "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>
31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network	<i>Cole</i> discloses a categorizing system for network pages, implemented on a computer: “A computer system identifies web

<p>page, comprising:</p>	<p>pages of interest to a client. The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at Abstract; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</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 public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed;</p>	<p><i>Cole</i> discloses providing a list of categories: “The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 35-41.</p> <p>“The cataloging form supports both hierarchical and key word searching, and lists the broad categories 42—recreation, arts, business, science, education . . . obtained from the cataloging function.” <i>Cole</i> at col. 4, ll. 35-38.</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.”</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." <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>Cole</i> discloses assigning network pages to one or more categories provided by the system: "The system comprises a cataloging function which defines a hierarchy of subject categories, logically arranges a multitude of web pages in the categories and periodically adds web pages to the categories." <i>Cole</i> at col. 2, ll. 36-40.</p> <p>"In the illustrated embodiment, 30 the key word search also utilizes cataloging function 20, but alternately could use a different key-word search engine provided the engine assigns a category to each data web page and is periodically updated with new data web pages." <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 30-34; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 5-9.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that 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>Cole</i> discloses indicating the categorization label for the network page to the user:</p> <p>"Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241)." <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p>"These results [from step 332 of Fig. 7] include a list of titles of the data web pages which include the key word and the category of each of the data web pages referenced by the hot links. Then, profile building function adds the header and footer to the results and sends the html to client 12 (step 334)." <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 54-59; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 21-27.</p> <p><i>Daviel</i> also discloses that labels are provided to a network page</p>

	<p>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>Cole</i> discloses indicating the categorization label for the network page to the user:</p> <p>“Typically, the client will proceed further down the hierarchy by a repetition of selections from the current web page (decision 239) in which case, the processing loops back to step 220. Each time the client is furnished with the corresponding cataloging form comprising hot links to a list of subcategories and hot links to data web pages. However, at any category in the hierarchy which includes a hot link to a data web page, the client can also select the hot link to the data web page (client step 241).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 13-21; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 8, ll. 56-64; <i>Cole</i> at Fig. 5.</p> <p>“These results [from step 332 of Fig. 7] include a list of titles of the data web pages which include the key word and the category of each of the data web pages referenced by the hot links. Then, profile building function adds the header and footer to the results and sends the html to client 12 (step 334).” <i>Cole</i> at col. 5, ll. 54-59; <i>see also Cole</i> at col. 9, ll. 21-27.</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</p>

```
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.