

APPENDIX K

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	MELVYL [®]
1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	MELVYL [®] is a cataloging system for books that is implemented on a computer. The MELVYL [®] system categorizes books and allows users to search for books by subject, title, author, etc. using a computer. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL at 2.0</i> (“The MELVYL online catalog provides the library patron with a powerful and flexible tool for finding where books are located within the UC library system, and for displaying the information from the catalog records in the database”).
[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>MELVYL[®] provided a list of subjects (<i>i.e.</i>, categories). <i>See, e.g., MELVYL at 3.1.4.1</i> (“There are six keyword indexes that can be used to search for books in seven ways. The indexes are built by extracting keyword access points from author, title, series and subject heading fields in the bibliographic input records.”).</p> <p>Creating categories for “transacting business,” “providing information,” and a category based on copyright status of material on a page in the MELVYL[®] system is a combination of known elements that yields predictable results and is thus obvious. <i>See KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.</i>, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (2007) (“The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results.”).</p> <p>Categories for “transacting business” and “providing information” are obvious in light of a number of online directories available prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Yahoo!’s homepage from February 8, 1999 available at http://web.archive.org/web/19990208021547/http://www.yahoo.com/. The MELVYL[®] system uses subjects provided by the Library of Congress as its subject categories. These categories include multiple categories under the business and commerce headings and multiple informational categories.</p> <p>Categories based on copyright status were known in the field of categorization of online content since August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least as early as February 2, 2001 at http://www.theassayer.org/help.html (Listing the following categories based on copyright status: “0. Copyrighted, with a licensing agreement that prohibits selling or permanent use (an anti-book) 1. Copyrighted, with no licensing agreement (a traditional book) [also books on iUniverse]</p>

	<p>2. Copyrighted, doesn't cost money to read, but otherwise not free</p> <p>3. Public domain</p> <p>4. Copylefted, but with restrictions on modification and/or sale</p> <p>5. Copylefted: anyone can read, modify, and sell”).</p>
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of said list of categories;	The MELVYL [®] Catalog maintains a database that keeps a record of books and the categories to which the books are assigned in order to allow users to find books by searching for categories. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 5.0.
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	<p>MELVYL[®] discloses indicating the categorization label for the book to the user. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Indicating the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).</p>
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	<p>MELVYL[®] discloses providing indicia of the categorization label for the network page to the user. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Providing indicia of the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).</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.	The claimed categories are obvious permutations of copyright categories known prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/ ; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least as early as February 2, 2001 at http://www.theassayer.org/help.html .
9. The method of claim 1, wherein said categories include: a plurality of categories based on	A plurality of categories based on copyright status of material is obvious in view of known prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at

the copyright status of the material on a page.	http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/ .
16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.	MELVYL [®] discloses providing an indicium for each of the categories to which the book is assigned. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned). Providing indicia of the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.</i> , the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.	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 prior to August 9, 2001.
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.	MELVYL [®] provides a database that associates books with records (i.e., a categorization code). Each book is labeled in the database and the label is displayed when accessed by a user of the system. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.	MELVYL [®] provides a database that associates books with records (i.e., a categorization code). Each book is labeled in the database and the label is displayed when accessed by a user of the system. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.	MELVYL [®] does not limit category indicium to two letters.
22. The method of claim 20, wherein said categorization label includes the indicia for each category to which a page is	MELVYL [®] provides labels for the books, a label for each category to which a book is assigned is displayed when accessed by a user of the system. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title

assigned.	and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).
27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.	MELVYL [®] provides a search engine that searches the database for books that match a user's query. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 5.0 (describing the search options available to users of the MELVYL [®] system).
28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.	MELVYL [®] provides a search engine that searches the database for books that match a user's query. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 5.0 (describing the search options available to users of the MELVYL [®] system).
29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.	MELVYL [®] discloses a graphical user interface that provides the list of categories. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the "Long format display" of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).
30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:	MELVYL [®] is a cataloging system for books that is implemented on a computer. The MELVYL [®] system categorizes books and allows users to search for books by subject, title, author, etc. using a computer. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 2.0 ("The MELVYL online catalog provides the library patron with a powerful and flexible tool for finding where books are located within the UC library system, and for displaying the information from the catalog records in the database").
[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;	MELVYL [®] provided a list of subjects (<i>i.e.</i> , categories). <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 3.1.4.1 ("There are six keyword indexes that can be used to search for books in seven ways. The indexes are built by extracting keyword access points from author, title, series and subject heading fields in the bibliographic input records.").
	Creating categories for "transacting business," "providing information," and a category based on copyright status of material on a page in the MELVYL [®] system is a combination of known elements that yields predictable results and is thus obvious. <i>See KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.</i> , 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (2007) ("The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results.").
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	<p>obvious in light of a number of online directories available prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Yahoo!’s homepage from February 8, 1999 available at http://web.archive.org/web/19990208021547/http://www.yahoo.com/. The MELVYL[®] system uses subjects provided by the Library of Congress as its subject categories. These categories include multiple categories under the business and commerce headings and multiple informational categories.</p> <p>Categories based on copyright status were known in the field of categorization of online content since August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least as early as February 2, 2001 at http://www.theassayer.org/help.html (Listing the following categories based on copyright status: “0. Copyrighted, with a licensing agreement that prohibits selling or permanent use (an anti-book) 1. Copyrighted, with no licensing agreement (a traditional book) [also books on iUniverse] 2. Copyrighted, doesn't cost money to read, but otherwise not free 3. Public domain 4. Copylefted, but with restrictions on modification and/or sale 5. Copylefted: anyone can read, modify, and sell”).</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>MELVYL[®] provides a database that associates books with records (i.e., a categorization code). Each book is labeled in the database and the label is displayed when accessed by a user of the system. <i>See MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Categories based on copyright status were known in the field of categorization of online content since August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.</i>, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least as early as February 2, 2001 at http://www.theassayer.org/help.html (Listing the following categories based on copyright status: “0. Copyrighted, with a licensing agreement that prohibits selling or permanent use (an anti-book) 1. Copyrighted, with no licensing agreement (a traditional book) [also books on iUniverse] 2. Copyrighted, doesn't cost money to read, but otherwise not free 3. Public domain</p>

	<p>4. Copylefted, but with restrictions on modification and/or sale</p> <p>5. Copylefted: anyone can read, modify, and sell”).</p>
<p>[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p>MELVYL[®] discloses providing indicia of the categorization label for the network page to the user. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 6.4.2 (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Providing indicia of the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).</p>
<p>31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p>MELVYL[®] is a cataloging system for books that is implemented on a computer. The MELVYL[®] system categorizes books and allows users to search for books by subject, title, author, etc. using a computer. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 2.0 (“The MELVYL online catalog provides the library patron with a powerful and flexible tool for finding where books are located within the UC library system, and for displaying the information from the catalog records in the database”).</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>MELVYL[®] provided a list of subjects (i.e., categories). <i>See, e.g., MELVYL</i> at 3.1.4.1 (“There are six keyword indexes that can be used to search for books in seven ways. The indexes are built by extracting keyword access points from author, title, series and subject heading fields in the bibliographic input records.”).</p> <p>Creating a category based on copyright status of material on a page in the MELVYL[®] system is a combination of known elements that yields predictable results and is thus obvious. <i>See KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.</i>, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (2007) (“The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results.”).</p> <p>Categories based on copyright status were known in the field of categorization of online content since August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least as early as February 2, 2001 at http://www.theassayer.org/help.html (Listing the following categories based on copyright status: “0. Copyrighted, with a licensing agreement that prohibits selling or permanent use (an anti-book) 1. Copyrighted, with no licensing agreement (a traditional book) [also books on iUniverse]</p>

	<p>2. Copyrighted, doesn't cost money to read, but otherwise not free</p> <p>3. Public domain</p> <p>4. Copylefted, but with restrictions on modification and/or sale</p> <p>5. Copylefted: anyone can read, modify, and sell”).</p>
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;	The MELVYL [®] Catalog maintains a database that keeps a record of books and the categories to which the books are assigned in order to allow users to find books by searching for categories. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL at 5.0.</i>
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	<p>MELVYL[®] discloses indicating the categorization label for the book to the user. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL at 6.4.2</i> (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Indicating the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).</p>
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	<p>MELVYL[®] discloses providing indicia of the categorization label for the network page to the user. <i>See, e.g., MELVYL at 6.4.2</i> (showing the “Long format display” of data elements (i.e., books) that includes, in addition to author, title and call number, a list of the subjects (i.e., categories) to which the book is assigned).</p> <p>Providing indicia of the categorization label using the copyright status was well known in the art prior to August 9, 2001. <i>See, e.g.,</i> the copyright notice at the bottom of <i>HTML 4.0</i> (“Copyright © 1997 W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio), All Rights Reserved.”).</p>