APPENDIX A

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	*Resnick*
1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Resnick* discloses the PICS labeling infrastructure for an Internet Web page (i.e., "network page"): "The Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) establishes Internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods." *Resnick* at p. 87, cols. 1-2. "PICS provides a common format for labels, so that any PICS-compliant selection software can process any PICS-compliant label." *Resnick* at p. 88, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses that the PICS labels can be embedded as a META element in any Internet Web document: "Anything that can be named by a URL can be labeled, including documents that are accessed via ftp, gopher, or Netnews, as well as http." *Resnick* at p. 90, col. 2. "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content="labellist">." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1.
[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;	*Resnick* discloses providing a list of labeling vocabularies (i.e., categories) including the claimed categories: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. Since *Resnick* 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 *Resnick* provides a list of categories that includes "transacting business" and "providing information": "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate *any set of labeling dimensions* and any criteria for assigning labels." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 1 (emphasis added). Therefore, labeling dimensions for "providing information" and "transacting business" could easily be created using the disclosed PICS system and it would have been obvious to do so. Creating categories for "transacting business," "providing

	information," and a category based on the copyright status of material on a page were known element prior to August 9, 2001. Their combination with the *Resnick* system is a combination of known elements that yields predictable results and is thus obvious. *See KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 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."). Categories for "transacting business" and "providing information" were known elements prior to August 9, 2001 as evidenced by a number of online directories. *See, e.g.*, Yahoo!'s homepage from February 8, 1999 available at http://web.archive.org/web/19990208021547/http://www.yahoo.com/; *see also Baeza-Yates* at 10.4.2.1 ("There exist today many large online text collections to which category labels have been assigned. Traditional online bibliographic systems have for decades assigned subject headings to books and other documents. MEDLINE, a large collection of biomedical articles, has associated with it Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) consisting of approximately 18,000 categories . The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) has developed a hierarchy of approximately 1200 category (keyword) labels. Yahoo!, one of the most popular search sites on the World Wide Web, organizes Web pages into a hierarchy consisting of thousands of category labels."); *see, e.g.*, *Baeza-Yates* at 10.4.2.1 discussing MeSH categories and HiBrowse interface. *Resnick* discloses that labeling dimensions based on copyright status can be created: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. Categories based on copyright status were also known elements in the field of categorization of online content prior to August 9, 2001. *See, e.g.*, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least 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"). In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claim. 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. *Resnick* and *Dublin* both disclose systems that categorize network pages Therefore, the motivation to combine the references is inherent in the references. *Dublin* discloses providing the claimed categories. *See* Appendix B at claim 1[a].
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of said list of categories;	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used to assign web pages to categories: "PICS labels describe content on one or more dimensions.... Each rating service can choose its own labeling vocabulary. For example, Yahoo labels might include a "coolness" dimension and a subject classification dimension." *Resnick* at p. 88, col. 2 - p. 89, col. 1. "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 1.
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* also discloses providing (and displaying) the categorization

	label for the network page: As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: "In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. The PICS system provides: "A syntax for describing a rating service, so that computer programs can present the service and its labels to users. A syntax for labels, so that computer programs can process them. A label describes either a single document or a group of documents (e.g., a site). A label may be digitally signed and may include a cryptographic hash of the associated document." *Resnick* at p. 89, cols 1-2. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 1[c].
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* also discloses "providing indicia" of the category to the user: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif

	icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. *Resnick* also discloses that web pages can be queried based on the PICS labels: PICS specification includes a "query-syntax for an online database of labels (a label bureau)." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "Selection software can meet diverse needs by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will also lead to new sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that will help users surf the Internet more efficiently." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. Therefore, *Resnick* discloses that searching for web pages can be performed based on categories and copyright status. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses "providing indicia" of the categories. *See* Appendix B at claim 1[d].
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.	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. It is inherent that the "Intellectual property vocabularies" include the recited categories because categories based on copyright status were also known elements in the field of categorization of online content prior to August 9, 2001. *See, e.g.*, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly

	available since at least 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"). In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses the claimed categories. *See* Appendix B at claim 6.
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.	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. It is inherent that the "Intellectual property vocabularies" include the recited categories because categories based on copyright status were also known elements in the field of categorization of online content prior to August 9, 2001. *See, e.g.*, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least 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").

16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.	*Resnick* discloses providing an indicium for each of the categories using the META tags: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1 ("A Tour of the PICS Specification"). As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. *Resnick* also discloses displaying the labels to the user: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.	*Resnick* discloses using an icon to indicate each category to which a page is assigned to the user: As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2.
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.	*Resnick* discloses multiple "vocabularies" for labeling network pages (i.e., a categorization code): "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2.

	"*The labeling vocabulary*. A common set of dimensions would make publishers' self-labels more useful to consumers, but cultural divergence may make it difficult to arrive at a single set of dimensions. Governments may also mandate country-specific vocabularies. Third-party labelers are likely to use a wide range of other dimensions." *Resnick* at 92, col. 1; *Resnick* discloses a vocabulary for ratings in *Resnick Ratings*. *Resnick* also discloses using the vocabularies to label network pages that indicate the categories to which the page is assigned: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1 ("A Tour of the PICS Specification").
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.	*Resnick* discloses multiple "vocabularies" for labeling network pages (i.e., a categorization code): "*The labeling vocabulary*. A common set of dimensions would make publishers' self-labels more useful to consumers, but cultural divergence may make it difficult to arrive at a single set of dimensions. Governments may also mandate country-specific vocabularies. Third-party labelers are likely to use a wide range of other dimensions." *Resnick* at 92, col. 1. Each "vocabulary" (i.e., category) has its own META tag (i.e., indicium). *See Renick* at p. 90-91, "A Tour of the PICS Specifications"; *see also, e.g., Resnick Ratings*. *Resnick* also discloses that the vocabularies comprise an indicium for each of the categories: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1 ("A Tour of the PICS Specification").
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.	The label disclosed in *Resnick* is not limited 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.	*Resnick* discloses indicating each of the categories to which a page is assigned using the META tags: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1. The "labellist" is described at *Resnick* at p. 90, cols. 1-2.
27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.	PICS specification includes a "query-syntax for an online database of labels (a label bureau)." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "Selection software can meet diverse needs by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will also lead to new sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that will help users surf the Internet more efficiently." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses providing the categorization label in the META tags: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1 ("A Tour of the PICS Specification"). It is well known in the art that META tags are recognizable by a search engine. *See, e.g., HTML 4.0* at § 7.4.4; *HTML 4.0* at B.4.
28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.	PICS specification includes a "query-syntax for an online database of labels (a label bureau)." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a

	machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "Selection software can meet diverse needs by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will also lead to new sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that will help users surf the Internet more efficiently." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses providing the categorization label in the META tags: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='labellist'>. Other document formats could be similarly extended." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1 ("A Tour of the PICS Specification"). It is well known in the art that META tags are recognizable by a search engine. *See, e.g., HTML 4.0* at § 7.4.4; *HTML 4.0* at B.4.
29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.	*Resnick* discloses providing its categories on a graphical user interface: "A syntax for describing a rating service, so that computer programs can present the service and its labels to users." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1, *Resnick* at Figure 3. "[T]he machine-readable service description is a resource that other computer programs can use for automatically generating interfaces that present the service to users. Consider the prototype shown in Figure 3 for configuring selection software. Here, the parent is setting rules for what Johnny can visit, based on a rating service which has separate dimensions for language, nudity/sex, and violence.2 The parent drags the slider to indicate the maximum permitted value on the violence scale, noting the height of the thermometer and the text description (e.g., "Strong, vulgar language. . .") associated with each level on the scale. The software has taken the thermometer icons and text directly from the service description." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 2 - p. 90, col. 1; *Resnick* at Figure 3.
30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Resnick* discloses the PICS labeling infrastructure for an Internet Web page (i.e., "network page"): "The Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) establishes Internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods".

	Resnick at p. 87, cols. 1-2. "PICS provides a common format for labels, so that any PICS-compliant selection software can process any PICS-compliant label." *Resnick* at p. 88, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses that the PICS labels can be embedded as a META element in any Internet Web document: "Anything that can be named by a URL can be labeled, including documents that are accessed via ftp, gopher, or Netnews, as well as http." *Resnick* at p. 90, col. 2. "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content="labellist">." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1.
[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;	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used to classify web pages: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. Since *Resnick* 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 *Resnick* provides a list of categories that includes "transacting business" and "providing information". "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 1. Therefore, labeling dimensions for "providing information" and "transacting business" could easily be created using the disclosed PICS system. *Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2.

	In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 30[a].
[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	*Resnick* discloses multiple "vocabularies" for labeling network pages (i.e., a categorization code): "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "*The labeling vocabulary*. A common set of dimensions would make publishers' self-labels more useful to consumers, but cultural divergence may make it difficult to arrive at a single set of dimensions. Governments may also mandate country-specific vocabularies. Third-party labelers are likely to use a wide range of other dimensions." *Resnick* at 92, col. 1. *Resnick* also discloses using a META tag (i.e., a categorization label), defined by the vocabulary, to indicate the categories to which the network page is assigned: "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content="labellist">." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1. As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. *Resnick* discloses including a copyright status label: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p.

	92, col. 2. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 30[b].
[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* also discloses "providing indicia" of the category to the user: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. *Resnick* also discloses that web pages can be queried based on the PICS labels: PICS specification includes a "query-syntax for an online database of labels (a label bureau)." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "Selection software can meet diverse needs by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will

	also lead to new sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that will help users surf the Internet more efficiently." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. Therefore, *Resnick* discloses that searching for web pages can be performed based on categories and copyright status. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 30[c].
31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Resnick* discloses the PICS labeling infrastructure for an Internet Web page (i.e., "network page"): "The Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) establishes Internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods". *Resnick* at p. 87, cols. 1-2. "PICS provides a common format for labels, so that any PICS-compliant selection software can process any PICS-compliant label." *Resnick* at p. 88, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses that the PICS labels can be embedded as a META element in any Internet Web document: "Anything that can be named by a URL can be labeled, including documents that are accessed via ftp, gopher, or Netnews, as well as http." *Resnick* at p. 90, col. 2. "PICS specifies three ways to distribute labels. The first is to embed labels in html documents, using the META element in the document header. The general format is <META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content="labellist">." *Resnick* at p. 91, col. 1.
[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	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used to classify web pages: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 1.

permission of copyright owner needed;	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. It is inherent that the "vocabularies" includes the recited categories. The recited categories based on copyright status were known elements in the field of categorization of online content prior to August 9, 2001. *See, e.g.*, Open Publication License v1.0, published June 8, 1999, available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/; The Assayer: Help, publicly available since at least 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"). In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 31[a].
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used to classify web pages: "PICS labels describe content on one or more dimensions.... Each rating service can choose its own labeling vocabulary. For example, Yahoo labels might include a "coolness" dimension and a subject classification dimension." *Resnick* at p. 88, col. 2 - p. 89, col. 1. "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2.

	"PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 1.
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* also discloses providing (and displaying) the categorization label for the network page: As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. The PICS system provides: "A syntax for describing a rating service, so that computer programs can present the service and its labels to users. A syntax for labels, so that computer programs can process them. A label describes either a single document or a group of documents (e.g., a site). A label may be digitally signed and may include a cryptographic hash of the associated document." *Resnick* at p. 89, cols 1-2. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *See* Appendix B at claim 31[c].
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be created using the copyright status of material on the network page: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about who owns a document and how it may be copied and used. Of course, this is only one piece of the intellectual property protection

	puzzle since it offers notification but not enforcement." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* also discloses "providing indicia" of the category to the user: "Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. As an example, *Resnick* discloses using the PICS system to indicate the MPAA rating of a movie: " In this case, there is just a single category, with five possible values: G through NC-17. In actual labels, these values would be represented by the integers 0--4; the service description allows a software program to determine that a value of 1 corresponds to the PG rating and even to display the PG.gif icon to a user." *Resnick* at p. 90, cols 1-2. *Resnick* also discloses that web pages can be queried based on the PICS labels: PICS specification includes a "query-syntax for an online database of labels (a label bureau)." *Resnick* at p. 89, col. 1. "PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is value neutral----it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. "Selection software can meet diverse needs by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will also lead to new sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that will help users surf the Internet more efficiently." *Resnick* at p. 93, col. 2. Therefore, *Resnick* discloses that searching for web pages can be performed based on categories and copyright status. In the alternative, if *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Resnick* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses "providing indicia" of the categories. *See* Appendix B at claim 31[d].