APPENDIX B

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	*Dublin*
1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Dublin* discloses a metadata standard for categorizing Internet resources (i.e., "network pages"): "Metadata describes an information resource." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "A metadata record consists of a set of attributes, or elements, necessary to describe the resource in question." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The wide scale adoption of descriptive standards and practices for electronic resources will improve retrieval of relevant resources from the 'Internet commons'." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The Dublin Core metadata standard is a simple yet effective element set for describing a wide range of networked resources." *Dublin* at § 1.2.
[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;	*Dublin* discloses a list of "core elements" for creating metadata content "labels". *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* discloses that one of the core elements is "rights management" which provides the "copyright status" of the page: "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* discloses that another of the core elements is a "resource type" element which describes "general categories" of content of the page: "*Label: Resource Type* Element Description: The nature or genre of the content of the resource. Type includes terms describing **general categories**, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content." *Dublin* at § 4.4 (emphasis added). *Dublin* discloses, for the "resource type" label, a list of approved terms, referred to as the "DCMI Type Vocabulary" that may be used as values in the label. One of the terms is "service" such as a "banking service" that is the claimed category of "transacting

	business". Another term is "text" such as "newspapers", that is the claimed category of "providing information".
	Service: "A service is a system that provides one or more functions of value to the end-user. Examples include: a photocopying service, a banking service, an authentication service, interlibrary loans, a Z39.50 or Web server." *Dublin Type Vocabulary*, § 6.
	Text: "A text is a resource whose content is primarily words for reading. For example - books, letters, dissertations, poems, newspapers, articles, archives of mailing lists. Note that facsimiles or images of texts are still of the genre text." *Dublin Type Vocabulary*, § 9.
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of said list of categories;	*Dublin* discloses that network pages are assigned to categories:
	"The linkage between a metadata record and the resource it describes may take one of two forms: . . "the metadata may be **embedded** in the resource itself." *Dublin* at § 1.1 (emphasis added).
	Dublin describes using a "limited set" of terms to describe documents, in this way *Dublin* provides categories to which network pages may be assigned: "Content data for some elements may be selected from a "controlled vocabulary," which is a limited set of consistently used and carefully defined terms. This can dramatically improve search results because computers are good at matching words character by character but weak at understanding the way people refer to one concept using different words, i.e. synonyms." *Dublin* at § 3.2.
	Including metadata in the <HEAD> section of an HTML document was well known in the art. Embedding metadata in other types of network resources was also well known in the art in 2001. *See, e.g., HTML 4.0 at § 7.4.4; HTML 4.0 at B.4.*
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	*Dublin* discloses providing a META tag (i.e. a categorization label) for a network page using the copyright status of material on the network page:
	"*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added).

	Dublin provides the following example of a categorization label based on copyright status: " <meta name = "DC.Rights" content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">" *Dublin* at § 6.2.
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Dublin* discloses "providing indicia" of the META tag (i.e. a categorization label): "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* provides the following indicia of a categorization label based on copyright status: " <meta name = "DC.Rights" content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">" *Dublin* at § 6.2. "When considering an appropriate syntax, it is important to note that *Dublin* Core concepts are equally applicable to virtually any file format, as long as the metadata is in a form suitable for interpretation both by search engines *and by human beings*." *Dublin* at § 2 (emphasis added). "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
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	*Dublin* discloses that the "rights management" label "will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11.

with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed.	It is inherent that the *Dublin* copyright labels include the recited categories because 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").
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.	*Dublin* discloses that the "rights management" label "will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11.

It is inherent that the "copyright and various property rights" includes a plurality of categories because 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"). |
| | |

16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.	*Dublin* discloses that the metadata can be interpreted by human beings and therefore can be considered an "indicium": "When considering an appropriate syntax, it is important to note that *Dublin* Core concepts are equally applicable to virtually any file format, as long as the metadata is in a form suitable for interpretation both by search engines and by human beings." *Dublin* at § 2. *Dublin* also discloses that web browsers may indicate the categories to the user: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.	*Dublin* discloses that the metadata can be interpreted by human beings and therefore can be considered an "icon": "When considering an appropriate syntax, it is important to note that *Dublin* Core concepts are equally applicable to virtually any file format, as long as the metadata is in a form suitable for interpretation both by search engines and by human beings." *Dublin* at § 2. *Dublin* also discloses that web browsers may indicate the categories to the user: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1. 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.	*Dublin* discloses that the elements/categories can be used to form a "formal single-word label" for each category (i.e., categorization code). *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* also discloses the DCMI Type Vocabulary that provides the categorization code that is used to label a page. *Dublin Type Vocabulary*.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.	*Dublin* discloses that the elements/categories can be used to form a "formal single-word label" for each category (i.e., "indicium"). *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* also discloses that web browsers may indicate the categories to the user: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.	*Dublin* discloses, for example, the label "Subject and Keywords" that includes at least two letters. *Dublin* at § 4.2.
22. The method of claim 20, wherein said categorization label includes the indicia for each category to which a page is assigned.	*Dublin* discloses that multiple elements (i.e., different categories) can be used. *Dublin* at § 1.2. *Dublin* discloses an example that includes indicia for each category to which the page is assigned. *Dublin* at § 6.2.
27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.	*Dublin* discloses that search engines can utilize the information in the elements/labels (including the rights management and type labels) in locating network pages: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include

	the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.	*Dublin* discloses that search engines can utilize the information in the elements/labels (including the rights management and type labels) in locating network pages: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.	It is inherent that a search engine is a graphical user interface. A web browser is also a graphical user interface: "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Dublin* discloses a metadata standard, implemented by a computer, for categorizing Internet resources (i.e., Web pages or a "network page"): "Metadata describes an information resource." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "A metadata record consists of a set of attributes, or elements, necessary to describe the resource in question." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The wide scale adoption of descriptive standards and practices for electronic resources will improve retrieval of relevant resources from the 'Internet commons'." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The Dublin Core metadata standard is a simple yet effective element set for describing a wide range of networked resources." *Dublin* at § 1.2.
[a] providing a list of categories,	*Dublin* discloses in Section 4 a list of "core elements" for

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;	creating metadata content "labels". *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* discloses that one of the core elements is "rights management" which provides the "copyright status" of the page: "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* discloses that another of the core elements is a "resource type" element which describes "general categories" of content of the page: *"Label: Resource Type* Element Description: The nature or genre of the content of the resource. Type includes terms describing **general categories**, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content." *Dublin* at § 4.4 (emphasis added). *Dublin* discloses, for the "resource type" label, a list of approved terms, referred to as the "DCMI Type Vocabulary" that may be used as values in the label. One of the terms is "service" such as a "banking service" that is the claimed category of "transacting business". Another term is "text" such as "newspapers", that is the claimed category of "providing information". Service: "A service is a system that provides one or more functions of value to the end-user. Examples include: a photocopying service, a banking service, an authentication service, interlibrary loans, a Z39.50 or Web server." *Dublin Type Vocabulary* § 7. Text: "A text is a resource whose content is primarily words for reading. For example - books, letters, dissertations, poems, newspapers, articles, archives of mailing lists. Note that facsimiles or images of texts are still of the genre text." *Dublin Type Vocabulary* § 9.
[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,	*Dublin* discloses that the elements/categories can be used to form a "formal single-word label" for each category (i.e., categorization code). *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* also discloses the DCMI Type Vocabulary that provides

and wherein said categorization label indicates the copyright status of material on the network page; and	the categorization code that is used to label a page. *Dublin Type Vocabulary*. *Dublin* discloses a list of "core elements" for creating metadata content "labels" for each category, including copyright status. *Dublin* at § 4. "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* provides the following example of a categorization label based on copyright status: " <meta name = "DC.Rights" content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">" *Dublin* at § 6.2.
[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Dublin* discloses "providing indicia" of the META tag (i.e. a categorization label): "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* provides the following indicia of a categorization label based on copyright status: " <meta name = "DC.Rights" content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">" *Dublin* at § 6.2. "Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit

	it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1.
31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Dublin* discloses a computer implemented metadata standard for categorizing Internet resources (i.e., Web pages or a "network page"): "Metadata describes an information resource." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "A metadata record consists of a set of attributes, or elements, necessary to describe the resource in question." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The wide scale adoption of descriptive standards and practices for electronic resources will improve retrieval of relevant resources from the 'Internet commons'." *Dublin* at § 1.1. "The *Dublin* Core metadata standard is a simple yet effective element set for describing a wide range of networked resources." *Dublin* at § 1.2.
[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;	*Dublin* discloses in a list of "core elements" for creating metadata content "labels". *Dublin* at § 4. *Dublin* discloses that one of the core elements is "rights management" which provides the "copyright status" of the page. It is inherent that the copyright status includes the recited categories: "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). It is inherent that the *Dublin's* copyright labels include the recited categories because 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").
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;	*Dublin* discloses that the metadata is assigned to the network page: "The linkage between a metadata record and the resource it describes may take one of two forms: . . "the metadata may be **embedded** in the resource itself." *Dublin* at § 1.1 (emphasis added). Including metadata in the <HEAD> section of an HTML document was well known in the art. Embedding metadata in other types of network resources was also well known in the art. *See, e.g., HTML 4.0 at § 7.4.4; HTML 4.0 at B.4.*
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	*Dublin* discloses a categorization label for network pages using the copyright status of material on the network page: "*Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added). *Dublin* provides the following example of a categorization label based on copyright status: " <meta name = "DC.Rights" content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">" *Dublin* at § 6.2.
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	*Dublin* discloses "providing indicia" of the META tag (i.e. a categorization label): *Label: Rights Management* Element Description: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often

| | encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), **Copyright**, and various Property Rights." *Dublin* at § 4.11 (emphasis added).

Dublin provides the following example of a categorization labelbased on copyright status:

" <meta name = "DC.Rights"
      content = "Copyright Acme 1999 - All rights reserved.">"
Dublin at § 6.2.

"Indexing programs understand that the metadata record starts after the "<HEAD>" line and ends before the '</HEAD>' line, and are thus able to extract metadata automatically. The metadata does not appear during normal document formatting or printing, and metadata-aware Web browsers may even be able to exploit it. A number of the current search engines have begun to include the ability to make use of the HTML <META> tag in Web documents." *Dublin* at § 2.1. |
|---|---|