

## APPENDIX C

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	<i>Shear</i>
<p>1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Shear</i> discloses a matching and classification utility system 900 shown in Figure 13. System 900 includes “an object classifier 902; a user (people) classifier 904; and a matching engine 906. Object classifier 902 classifies things. User classifier 904 classifies people. Matching engine 906 matches things with other things, things with people, and/or people with other people.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 33, ll. 49-57; Fig. 13.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses that things 908 include “content objects”. <i>Shear</i> at col. 34, ll. 4-5. The content objects may include a web/network page, such as web page 4308. <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 19-26; Fig. 13.</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>Shear</i> discloses “classes of content” that classifies content objects such as web pages into categories/classes. <i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 34-38.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses the following sources of categories for classifying web pages, that includes topical and descriptive information:</p> <p>“topical identification, for example, such as information represented in typical library subject and/or author and/or catalog and/or keyword search and retrieval information systems;</p> <p>any commercial requirements, associated with the use of electronic information (and/or to products, including non-electronic products, and/or to any service), including information embodied in encrypted rules (controls and/or parameter data) governing rights in electronic value chain and electronic interaction contexts, and further including information guaranteed for integrity;</p> <p>any information descriptive of an available resource (which may include any information, product, and/or service, whether available in electronic and/or physical forms) such as: the quality of a digital product as evaluated and ranked and/or otherwise specified by one or more third parties and/or independent third parties (e.g., Consumer Reports, a trusted friend, and/or a professional advisor), the size of a product, length in time in business of a service or in the market of a</p>

	<p>product, a product's or service's market share, and/or subject governmentally and/or other societally imposed rules and/or integrity guaranteed descriptions, including any associated regulatory requirements, such as societal requirements granting and/or reporting access to information, for example, information on how to create a nuclear bomb to a confidential government auditing agency (this allowing free access to information while protecting societal rights).”</p> <p><i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 38-67.</p> <p>Fig. 16B of <i>Shear</i> shows an embodiment that has categories including “industrial hard goods trading” (i.e., transacting business) and “business information” (i.e., providing information).</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses that a classification category includes copyright status:</p> <p>The system can “automatically compile commercial and other relevant (e.g., societal regulatory information such as a given jurisdiction's <b>copyright, content access</b> and/or taxation regulations) for classification/matching purposes.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 7-11.</p> <p>“As discussed above, these inventions provide, among other things, matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection based on rights management and other information. In particular preferred examples, these matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection processes and/or techniques may be based at least in part on rights management information. The rights management information may be an input to the process, it may be an output from the process, and/or the process can be controlled at least in part by rights management information.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 18, ll. 52-61.</p> <p>“Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 2..</p>
<p>[b] assigning said network page to one or more of said list of categories;</p>	<p><i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata to assign categories/classes to a web page:</p> <p>“Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is</p>

	<p>the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed. For example, the IETF Uniform Resource Locator (URL), the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), MARC library catalog records, and the recent proposed "Dublin Core" (Weibel, Stuart, Jean Godby, Eric Miller, and Ron Daniel, "OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop Report", URL <a href="http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html">http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html</a>) are non-limiting examples of prior classifications that can themselves be classified using the present inventions. Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, permission strings, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 18.</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>Shear</i> discloses that the metadata may include rights/permission management (i.e., copyright status):</p> <p>Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, <b>permission strings</b>, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 12-18.</p>
<p>[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Shear</i> discloses in Figs. 68A-68B, the use of classes, including categorization label and copyright status, to search for web pages:</p> <p>“In example step "1," object metadata 4302 is sent to a matching and classification utility 900 which (example step "2") may create new "classes of classes" 4306. These new classes 4306 are then made available on a Web page 4308 (example step "3") to interested parties who may then search for objects according to their membership in one (or more) of these new classes of classes. In example step "4" an interested party 4320 sends a VDE container with a request to retrieve the Web page 4308 with the classes of metadata information. The Web server (in example step "5") returns a copy of the page</p>

	<p>4312 to the interested user 4320, who (in example step "6") sends a VDE container with a query to the matching and classification utility 900 asking, in this example, for objects in new class 3 that cost less than \$1.98, and that grant a "modify" permission. In example step "7," the matching and classification utility 900 returns a VDE container 4316 with list of objects that match the criteria. The matching and classification utility 900 may, in turn, provide URLs or other location information for at least one member of the desired class(es) in the list in container 4316.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 19-38.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses searching for web pages and other network resources based on rights management:</p> <p>“You therefore wish to search and match against rights management rules associated with such products--non-limiting examples of which include: cost ceilings, redistribution rights (e.g., limits on the quantity that may be redistributed), modification rights, class related usage rights, category related usage rights, sovereignty based licensing and taxation fees, import and export regulations, and reporting and/or privacy rights (you don't want to report back to the product provider the actual identity of your end users and/or customers).” <i>Shear</i> at col. 5, ll. 24-38.</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>Shear</i> discloses categories based on a web page’s copyright status and rights management as discussed in conjunction with claim 1. Therefore, <i>Shear</i> inherently discloses the recited categories.</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>Shear</i> discloses the web page may be classified by subject matter:</p> <p>“Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, permission strings, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, ll. 12-19.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses categories based on a web page’s copyright</p>

	status and rights management as discussed in conjunction with claim 1.
16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata (i.e., an indicium) to assign a category, as discussed in conjunction with claim 1.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein said indicium comprises an icon.	<i>Shear</i> discloses the use of a graphical representation (i.e., icon) for categories:  “As one example, one publisher might use a special purpose graphical representation such as the video kiosk to support an electronic video store. Other publishers may use different graphical representations altogether.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 6, ll. 32-36.
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.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata (i.e., categorization code) to assign a category, as discussed in conjunction with claim 1.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said categorization code comprises an indicium for each of said categories.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata (i.e., an indicium) to assign a category, as discussed in conjunction with claim 1.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said indicium comprises two letters.	The metadata disclosed in <i>Shear</i> 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.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata for each category, as discussed in conjunction with claim 1.
27. The method of claim 19, further comprising making said categorization label recognizable by a search engine.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using a search engine with the metadata:  “In example step "1," object metadata 4302 is sent to a matching and classification utility 900 which (example step "2") may create new "classes of classes" 4306. These new classes 4306 are then made available on a Web page 4308 (example step "3") to interested parties who may then search for objects according to their membership in one (or more) of

	these new classes of classes.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 12-18.
28. The method of claim 1, further comprising making said categories to which a page is assigned recognizable by a search engine.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using a search engine with the metadata:  “In example step "1," object metadata 4302 is sent to a matching and classification utility 900 which (example step "2") may create new "classes of classes" 4306. These new classes 4306 are then made available on a Web page 4308 (example step "3") to interested parties who may then search for objects according to their membership in one (or more) of these new classes of classes.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 12-18.
29. The method of claim 1, wherein said list of categories is provided on a graphical user interface.	<i>Shear</i> discloses using a search engine. It is inherent that a search engine is a “graphical user interface”.
30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:	<i>Shear</i> discloses a matching and classification utility system 900 shown in Fig. 13. System 900 includes “an object classifier 902; a user (people) classifier 904; and a matching engine 906. Object classifier 902 classifies things. User classifier 904 classes people. Matching engine 906 matches things with other things, things with people, and/or people with other people.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 33, ll. 49-57; Fig. 13.  <i>Shear</i> discloses that things 908 include “content objects”. <i>Shear</i> at col. 34, ll. 4-5. The content objects may include a web/network page, such as web page 4308. <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 19-26; Fig. 13.
[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;	<i>Shear</i> discloses “classes of content” that classifies content objects such as web pages into categories/classes. <i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 34-38.  <i>Shear</i> discloses the following sources of categories for classifying web pages, that includes topical and descriptive information:  “topical identification, for example, such as information represented in typical library subject and/or author and/or catalog and/or keyword search and retrieval information systems;  any commercial requirements, associated with the use of electronic information (and/or to products, including non-electronic products, and/or to any service), including

information embodied in encrypted rules (controls and/or parameter data) governing rights in electronic value chain and electronic interaction contexts, and further including information guaranteed for integrity;

any information descriptive of an available resource (which may include any information, product, and/or service, whether available in electronic and/or physical forms) such as: the quality of a digital product as evaluated and ranked and/or otherwise specified by one or more third parties and/or independent third parties (e.g., Consumer Reports, a trusted friend, and/or a professional advisor), the size of a product, length in time in business of a service or in the market of a product, a product's or service's market share, and/or subject governmentally and/or other societally imposed rules and/or integrity guaranteed descriptions, including any associated regulatory requirements, such as societal requirements granting and/or reporting access to information, for example, information on how to create a nuclear bomb to a confidential government auditing agency (this allowing free access to information while protecting societal rights).”

*Shear* at col. 14, ll. 38-67.

Fig. 16B of *Shear* shows a embodiment that has categories including “industrial hard goods trading” (i.e., transacting business) and “business information” (i.e., providing information).

*Shear* discloses that a classification category includes copyright status:

The system can “automatically compile commercial and other relevant (e.g., societal regulatory information such as a given jurisdiction's **copyright, content access** and/or taxation regulations) for classification/matching purposes.” *Shear* at col. 14, ll. 7-11.

“As discussed above, these inventions provide, among other things, matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection based on rights management and other information. In particular preferred examples, these matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection processes and/or techniques may be based at least in part on rights management information. The rights management information may be an input to the process, it may be an output from the process,

	<p>and/or the process can be controlled at least in part by rights management information.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 18, ll. 52-61.</p> <p>“Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 2..</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>Shear</i> discloses using metadata to assign categories/classes to a web page:</p> <p>“Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed. For example, the IETF Uniform Resource Locator (URL), the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), MARC library catalog records, and the recent proposed "Dublin Core" (Weibel, Stuart, Jean Godby, Eric Miller, and Ron Daniel, "OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop Report", URL <a href="http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html">http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html</a>) are non-limiting examples of prior classifications that can themselves be classified using the present inventions. Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, permission strings, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 18.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses that the metadata may include rights/permission management (i.e., copyright status):</p> <p>Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, <b>permission strings</b>, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 12-18.</p>



<p>[c] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.</p>	<p><i>Shear</i> discloses in Figs. 68A-68B the use of classes, including categorization label and copyright status, to search for web pages:</p> <p>“In example step "1," object metadata 4302 is sent to a matching and classification utility 900 which (example step "2") may create new "classes of classes" 4306. These new classes 4306 are then made available on a Web page 4308 (example step "3") to interested parties who may then search for objects according to their membership in one (or more) of these new classes of classes. In example step "4" an interested party 4320 sends a VDE container with a request to retrieve the Web page 4308 with the classes of metadata information. The Web server (in example step "5") returns a copy of the page 4312 to the interested user 4320, who (in example step "6") sends a VDE container with a query to the matching and classification utility 900 asking, in this example, for objects in new class 3 that cost less than \$1.98, and that grant a "modify" permission. In example step "7," the matching and classification utility 900 returns a VDE container 4316 with list of objects that match the criteria. The matching and classification utility 900 may, in turn, provide URLs or other location information for at least one member of the desired class(es) in the list in container 4316.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 19-38.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses searching for web pages and other network resources based on rights management:</p> <p>“You therefore wish to search and match against rights management rules associated with such products--non-limiting examples of which include: cost ceilings, redistribution rights (e.g., limits on the quantity that may be redistributed), modification rights, class related usage rights, category related usage rights, sovereignty based licensing and taxation fees, import and export regulations, and reporting and/or privacy rights (you don't want to report back to the product provider the actual identity of your end users and/or customers).” <i>Shear</i> at col. 5, ll. 24-38.</p>
<p>31. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:</p>	<p><i>Shear</i> discloses a matching and classification utility system 900 shown in Fig. 13. System 900 includes “an object classifier 902; a user (people) classifier 904; and a matching engine 906. Object classifier 902 classifies things. User classifier 904 classes people. Matching engine 906 matches things with other things, things with people, and/or people with</p>

	<p>other people.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 33, ll. 49-57; Fig. 13.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses that things 908 include “content objects”. <i>Shear</i> at col. 34, ll. 4-5. The content objects may include a web/network page, such as web page 4308. <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 19-26; Fig. 13.</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>Shear</i> discloses “classes of content” that classifies content objects such as web pages into categories/classes. <i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 34-38.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses that a classification category includes copyright status:</p> <p>“The system can “automatically compile commercial and other relevant (e.g., societal regulatory information such as a given jurisdiction's <b>copyright, content access</b> and/or taxation regulations) for classification/matching purposes.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 14, ll. 7-11 (emphasis added).</p> <p>“As discussed above, these inventions provide, among other things, matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection based on rights management and other information. In particular preferred examples, these matching, classification, narrowcasting, and/or selection processes and/or techniques may be based at least in part on rights management information. The rights management information may be an input to the process, it may be an output from the process, and/or the process can be controlled at least in part by rights management information.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 18, ll. 52-61.</p> <p>“Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 2.</p> <p><i>Shear</i> discloses specific classifications based on rights management:</p> <p>“You therefore wish to search and match against rights management rules associated with such products--non-limiting examples of which include: cost ceilings, redistribution rights</p>

	(e.g., limits on the quantity that may be redistributed), modification rights, class related usage rights, category related usage rights, sovereignty based licensing and taxation fees, import and export regulations, and reporting and/or privacy rights (you don't want to report back to the product provider the actual identity of your end users and/or customers).” <i>Shear</i> at col. 5, ll. 24-38.
[b] assigning said network page to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;	<i>Shear</i> discloses using metadata to assign categories/classes to a web page: “Among the numerous advantages of the present inventions is the ability to create classes of classes based in part on rights management information. The feature may enhance search efficiency by enabling search engines to locate members of classes provided by any of numerous schemes for object naming and object metadata that have been proposed. For example, the IETF Uniform Resource Locator (URL), the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), MARC library catalog records, and the recent proposed "Dublin Core" (Weibel, Stuart, Jean Godby, Eric Miller, and Ron Daniel, "OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop Report", URL <a href="http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html">http://www.oclc.org:5047oclc/research/conferences/metadata/dublin_core_report.html</a> ) are non-limiting examples of prior classifications that can themselves be classified using the present inventions. Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, permission strings, subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 78, l. 63 – col. 79, l. 18.
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material on the network page; and	<i>Shear</i> discloses that the metadata may include rights/permission management (i.e., copyright status): Example 4300, FIG. 68A-68B, shows several objects 4304(1)-4304(n) each of which may have associated with it various metadata 4302(1)-4302(n) that locates the object in one or more classes, non-limiting examples of which may include network address (URL), price, control set information, <b>permission strings</b> , subject category, title, and publisher.” <i>Shear</i> at col. 79, ll. 12-18.
[d] controlling usage of the network page using the categorization label and the copyright status of the network page.	<i>Shear</i> discloses in Figs. 68A-68B the use of classes, including categorization label and copyright status, to search for web pages:

“In example step "1," object metadata 4302 is sent to a matching and classification utility 900 which (example step "2") may create new "classes of classes" 4306. These new classes 4306 are then made available on a Web page 4308 (example step "3") to interested parties who may then search for objects according to their membership in one (or more) of these new classes of classes. In example step "4" an interested party 4320 sends a VDE container with a request to retrieve the Web page 4308 with the classes of metadata information. The Web server (in example step "5") returns a copy of the page 4312 to the interested user 4320, who (in example step "6") sends a VDE container with a query to the matching and classification utility 900 asking, in this example, for objects in new class 3 that cost less than \$1.98, and that grant a "modify" permission. In example step "7," the matching and classification utility 900 returns a VDE container 4316 with list of objects that match the criteria. The matching and classification utility 900 may, in turn, provide URLs or other location information for at least one member of the desired class(es) in the list in container 4316.” *Shear* at col. 79, ll. 19-38.

*Shear* discloses searching for web pages and other network resources based on rights management:

“You therefore wish to search and match against rights management rules associated with such products--non-limiting examples of which include: cost ceilings, redistribution rights (e.g., limits on the quantity that may be redistributed), modification rights, class related usage rights, category related usage rights, sovereignty based licensing and taxation fees, import and export regulations, and reporting and/or privacy rights (you don't want to report back to the product provider the actual identity of your end users and/or customers).” *Shear* at col. 5, ll. 24-38.