APPENDIX E

U.S. Pat. No. 7,181,459	*Khare* in view of *Resnick* or *Dublin*
1. A computer implemented method of categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Khare* discloses using metadata such as Platform for Internet Content Selection ("PICS") to categorize the rights management of an Internet web page: "The World Wide Web Consortium is dedicated to 'Realizing the Full Potential of the Web'. One of the core principles behind that commitment is 'automatability': enabling rich meta-data and context to be associated with Web content so computers and humans can effectively find, communicate, and use information. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are an example of "rich" information." *Khare* at § 1. "Rights Declaration. We need deterministic statements of the rights being claimed, and distribution mechanisms for binding these declarations to the information objects. We believe that machine-readable meta-data formats & transport mechanisms, such as PICS, are an ideal way to capture rights declarations. [See attached <draft-reagle-PICS-copyright-00.txt>]". *Khare* at § 2.1. *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. 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. *Khare* discloses using PICS to categorize network pages, *Resnick* also discloses using PICS to categorize network pages therefore the motivation to combine the references is inherent in the references.
[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. *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to categorize network pages based on the copyright status of material on the page: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. 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 *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy

	this claim limitation, *Khare* 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. *Khare* discloses a system to categorize network pages, *Dublin* also discloses a system to 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 network pages are assigned to categories using the PICS labels: "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. *Khare* also discloses that PICS labels can be used to assign network pages to categories: "**Rights Notification.** Simple rights notification based upon a standard meta-data labeling format. PICS is already converging as the meta-data format for content rating. Many browsers can provide advisory notice that a site is labeled in some system (RSAC, SafeSurf~~, etc) and the corresponding ratings for that page." *Khare* at § 2.3. "Detached labels can easily associate copyright information with any web referenceable resource including audio and visual content." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3.
[c] providing a categorization label for the network page using the copyright status of material	*Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used for copyright status: "Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people

on the network page; and	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]. *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used for copyright status: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. "Detached labels can easily associate copyright information with any web referenceable resource including audio and visual content." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3.

	"In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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.	*Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to control usage of the Web page: "[H]ere is one possible course of events for Web [Rights Management], based on the hypothesis that each layer will stabilize in succession: **1. Rights Notification.** Simple rights notification based upon a standard meta-data labeling format. PICS is already converging as the meta-data format for content rating. Many browsers can provide advisory notice that a site is labeled in some system (RSAC, SafeSurf~~, etc) and the corresponding ratings for that page. **2.Application-specific Rights Management.** The next step is a series of applications which protect rights within a single context. For example, an OS might only print or display fonts based on the embedded label -- as already occurs with embedded TrueType fonts. Browsers could be programmed to always consult a 'blacklist' of copyright-infringing resources run by a trusted third party. Rights labels could reflect ACLs and protections already enforced by underlying security mechanisms. Finally, we already have interest in high-value lock-box enveloped data with rights labels, such as Cryptolopes. **3.General-purpose Rights Management.** In some sense, rights management can converge with trust management -- RM is the asking of "permission to take specified actions upon a given resource." Just as with PICS, users will start asking for customizable, portable enforcement policies. The policy language and policy-enforcement engines will become cross-application services. **4.Automated Settlement Models.** Finally, automated policy engines can interface with an electronic payments infrastructure to actively seek out and settle rights. New social and business models will drive the development of micropayments, aggregation services, and other

	players which will make many kinds of rights easily and inexpensively clearable." *Khare* at § 2.3. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1. "Multiple distribution methods (embedded within the document, transported by the server, or distributed from a label bureau) improve copy status and control management. Organizations can control the use and access to their IPR from their server or proxy. Organizations can also create "audit" spiders to understand the distribution and use of their content on the Internet." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3. *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. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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[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 *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* in combination with the teachings of *Dublin* disclose the limitation of this claims. *Dublin* discloses providing the categorization label. *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. *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to create a plurality of categories based on the copyright status of material on a web page: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1.
16. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing an indicium for each of said categories.	*Khare* discloses using a META tag (i.e., an indicium) to create a label: "He uses the copy control system in [1] to create the following label: (PICS-1.1 "http://www.wipo.org/v1.5" by "Mark Twain" labels on "1994.11.05T08:15-0500"

	for "http://www.twain.com/story.html" full "http://www.twain.com/IP-notice.html" ratings (print 1 save 1 quote 2))" *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.2. "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) [2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. "We argue that PICS is an effective method of communicating intellectual property information about Web content." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 1. *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 the category 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. *Khare* discloses describing categories with icons: "Many Rating Systems: systems provide multiple axes with rational points (some points can be described with text and icons)" *Khare* at Using PICS Labels for Trust Management.
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.	*Khare* discloses using a metadata vocabulary (i.e., a categorization code) to create a label. As an example, *Khare* discloses: "He uses the copy control system in [1] to create the following label: (PICS-1.1 "http://www.wipo.org/v1.5" by "Mark Twain" labels on "1994.11.05T08:15-0500" for "http://www.twain.com/story.html" full "http://www.twain.com/IP-notice.html" ratings (print 1 save 1 quote 2))" *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.2. *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.	*Khare* discloses using a META tag (i.e., an indicium) to create a label with multiple categories of copyright status: "He uses the copy control system in [1] to create the following label: (PICS-1.1 "http://www.wipo.org/v1.5" by "Mark Twain" labels on "1994.11.05T08:15-0500" for "http://www.twain.com/story.html" full "http://www.twain.com/IP-notice.html" ratings (print 1 save 1 quote 2))" *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.2. *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. *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.	*Khare* discloses using a META tag (i.e., an indicium) to create labels for each category to which a page is assigned: "He uses the copy control system in [1] to create the following label: (PICS-1.1 "http://www.wipo.org/v1.5" by "Mark Twain" labels on "1994.11.05T08:15-0500" for "http://www.twain.com/story.html" full "http://www.twain.com/IP-notice.html" ratings (print 1 save 1 quote 2))" *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.2. *Resnick* discloses indicating 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. 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.	*Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used by search engines: "This [the PICS categorization system] in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. 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.	*Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used by search engines: "This [the PICS categorization system] in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. 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, and 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. *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used by search engines, which inherently have a graphical user interface: "This [the PICS categorization system] in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract.
30. A computer implemented method for categorizing a network page, comprising:	*Khare* discloses using metadata such as Platform for Internet Content Selection ("PICS") to categorize the rights management of an Internet web page: "The World Wide Web Consortium is dedicated to 'Realizing the Full Potential of the Web'. One of the core principles behind that commitment is 'automatability': enabling rich meta-data and context to be associated with Web content so computers and humans can effectively find, communicate, and use information. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are an example of "rich" information." *Khare* at § 1. "Rights Declaration. We need deterministic statements of the rights being claimed, and distribution mechanisms for binding these declarations to the information objects. We believe that machine-readable meta-data formats & transport mechanisms, such as PICS, are an ideal way to capture rights declarations. [See attached <draft-reagle-PICS-copyright-00.txt>]". *Khare* at § 2.1.

	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 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. 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. *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to provide categories for network pages based on the copyright status of material on the page: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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): "*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'>. 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* 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. *Khare* discloses using a system for categorizing web pages (i.e., a categorization code) used to provide the copyright status of the web page in a label: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at "*Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control*", § 2.1. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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.	*Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to control usage of the Web page: "[H]ere is one possible course of events for Web [Rights Management], based on the hypothesis that each layer will stabilize in succession:

	1. Rights Notification. Simple rights notification based upon a standard meta-data labeling format. PICS is already converging as the meta-data format for content rating. Many browsers can provide advisory notice that a site is labeled in some system (RSAC, SafeSurf~~, etc) and the corresponding ratings for that page. **2.Application-specific Rights Management.** The next step is a series of applications which protect rights within a single context. For example, an OS might only print or display fonts based on the embedded label -- as already occurs with embedded TrueType fonts. Browsers could be programmed to always consult a 'blacklist' of copyright-infringing resources run by a trusted third party. Rights labels could reflect ACLs and protections already enforced by underlying security mechanisms. Finally, we already have interest in high-value lock-box enveloped data with rights labels, such as Cryptolopes. **3.General-purpose Rights Management.** In some sense, rights management can converge with trust management -- RM is the asking of "permission to take specified actions upon a given resource." Just as with PICS, users will start asking for customizable, portable enforcement policies. The policy language and policy-enforcement engines will become cross-application services. **4.Automated Settlement Models.** Finally, automated policy engines can interface with an electronic payments infrastructure to actively seek out and settle rights. New social and business models will drive the development of micropayments, aggregation services, and other players which will make many kinds of rights easily and inexpensively clearable." *Khare* at § 2.3. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1. "Multiple distribution methods (embedded within the document, transported by the server, or distributed from a label bureau) improve copy status and control management. Organizations can control the use and access to their IPR from their server or proxy. Organizations can also create "audit" spiders to understand the distribution and use of their content on the Internet." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3. *Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used for copyright status:

	"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. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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:	*Khare* discloses using metadata such as Platform for Internet Content Selection ("PICS") to categorize the rights management of an Internet web page: "The World Wide Web Consortium is dedicated to 'Realizing the Full Potential of the Web'. One of the core principles behind that commitment is 'automatability': enabling rich meta-data and context to be associated with Web content so computers and humans can effectively find, communicate, and use information. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are an example of "rich" information." *Khare* at § 1. "Rights Declaration. We need deterministic statements of the rights being claimed, and distribution mechanisms for binding these declarations to the information objects. We believe that machine-readable meta-data formats & transport mechanisms, such as PICS, are an ideal way to capture rights declarations. [See attached <draft-reagle-PICS-copyright-00.txt>]". *Khare* at § 2.1. *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	*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

status comprises categories related to public domain, fair use only, use with attribution, and permission of copyright owner needed;	on labels and with browsers that display them." *Resnick* at p. 92, col. 2. *Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used for copyright status: "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"). *Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to categorize network pages based on the copyright status of material on the page: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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	*Resnick* discloses that network pages are assigned to categories using

to one or more of a plurality of said list of categories;	the PICS labels: "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. *Khare* also discloses that PICS labels can be used to assign network pages to categories: "**Rights Notification.** Simple rights notification based upon a standard meta-data labeling format. PICS is already converging as the meta-data format for content rating. Many browsers can provide advisory notice that a site is labeled in some system (RSAC, SafeSurf~~, etc) and the corresponding ratings for that page." *Khare* at § 2.3.
[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 used for copyright status: "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]. *Khare* discloses using META tags (i.e., categorization labels) for copyright status: "This document presents an alternative expression mechanism for the copyright status of Web resources. Specifically it employs the Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS)[2] label format to associate web resources with their copyright and usage information. This in turn can be used by search engines, proxy servers, agents, clients, and users for content selection or to aid in rights compliance. This document employs the copy control system described in [1]." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, Abstract. "Detached labels can easily associate copyright information with any web referenceable resource including audio and visual content." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1. In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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.	*Khare* discloses that PICS labels can be used to control usage of the Web page: "[H]ere is one possible course of events for Web [Rights Management], based on the hypothesis that each layer will stabilize in succession: **1. Rights Notification.** Simple rights notification based upon a standard meta-data labeling format. PICS is already converging as the meta-data format for content rating. Many browsers can provide advisory notice that a site is labeled in some system (RSAC, SafeSurf~~, etc) and the corresponding ratings for that page. **2.Application-specific Rights Management.** The next step is a series of applications which protect rights within a single context. For example, an OS might only print or display fonts based on the embedded label -- as already occurs with embedded TrueType fonts. Browsers could be programmed to always consult a 'blacklist' of copyright-infringing resources run by a trusted third party. Rights labels could reflect ACLs and protections already enforced by underlying security mechanisms. Finally, we already have interest in high-value lock-box enveloped data with rights labels, such as Cryptolopes. **3.General-purpose Rights Management.** In some sense, rights management can converge with trust management -- RM is the asking of "permission to take specified actions upon a given resource." Just as with PICS, users will start asking for customizable, portable enforcement policies. The policy language and policy-enforcement engines will become cross-application services. **4.Automated Settlement Models.** Finally, automated policy engines can interface with an electronic payments infrastructure to actively seek out and settle rights. New social and business models will drive the development of micropayments, aggregation services, and other players which will make many kinds of rights easily and inexpensively clearable." *Khare* at § 2.3. "In [1], Daviel specified a system in which a Web document has "Print", "Save", and "Quote" variables associated with it, where ({0 = disallowed}, {1 = conditionally allowed}, {2 = unconditionally allowed}). These permissions are associated with a document by encoding them in an HTTP header, or HTML META tag. PICS is a more effective means of associating Web resources with their copyright status and control information as demonstrated in section 2.3." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.1. "Multiple distribution methods (embedded within the document, transported by the server, or distributed from a label bureau) improve copy status and control management. Organizations can control the

	use and access to their IPR from their server or proxy. Organizations can also create "audit" spiders to understand the distribution and use of their content on the Internet." *Khare* at Using PICS for Copyright Notice and Control, § 2.3. *Resnick* discloses that PICS labels can be used for copyright status: "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.

	In the alternative, if *Khare* in view of *Resnick* is found not to satisfy this claim limitation, *Khare* 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[d].