

EXHIBIT C



US007710290B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Johnson

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,710,290 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 4, 2010**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SITUATIONAL LOCATION RELEVANT INVOCABLE SPEED REFERENCE**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

BR 9904979 12/2000

(75) Inventor: **William J. Johnson**, Flower Mound, TX (US)

(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **Apple Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

“DaimlerCrysler Guide5 Usecases Overview Map”, 1 page (no reference date).

(Continued)

(21) Appl. No.: **11/767,190**

Primary Examiner—Thomas J Mullen

(22) Filed: **Jun. 22, 2007**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Fish & Richardson P.C.

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

US 2008/0030308 A1 Feb. 7, 2008

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Division of application No. 11/464,671, filed on Aug. 15, 2006, which is a division of application No. 10/823,386, filed on Apr. 12, 2004, now Pat. No. 7,187,997, which is a division of application No. 10/167,532, filed on Jun. 11, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,731,238, which is a continuation of application No. 09/589,328, filed on Jun. 7, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,456,234.

Situational location dependent information is transmitted from a server data processing system to a receiving data processing system. The server data processing system communicates with the receiving data processing system in a manner by pushing content when appropriate. A candidate delivery event associated with a current positional attribute of the receiving data processing system is recognized and a situational location of the remote data processing system is determined. The candidate delivery event may be a location and/or direction change, device state change, or movement exceeding a movement tolerance. The situational location of the remote data processing system may be its location, direction, location and direction, proximity to a location, state change, or location and/or direction relative to a previous location and/or direction, or combinations thereof. A set of delivery content from a deliverable content database is transmitted from the server data processing system to the receiving data processing system according to the situational location of the receiving data processing system, and according to delivery constraints. The delivery content is configurable by authorized administrators on an instant activation basis for proactive delivery.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G08B 5/22 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **340/825.49**; 340/539.13; 340/995.24; 455/456.3; 701/207; 709/219

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 340/539.13; 340/995.24, 825.49; 455/414.1, 456.3; 701/207; 707/1, 2, 9; 709/217, 219

See application file for complete search history.

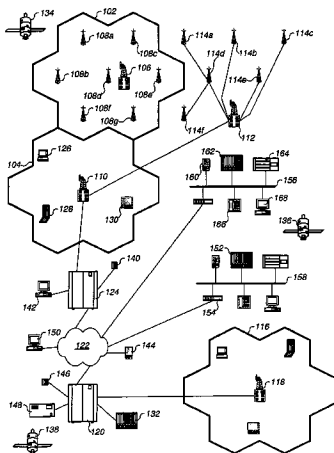
(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,644,351 A 2/1987 Zabarsky et al.

(Continued)

36 Claims, 36 Drawing Sheets



US 7,710,290 B2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
4,903,212	A	2/1990 Yokouchi et al.	6,151,309	A	11/2000 Busuioc et al.
5,031,104	A	7/1991 Ikeda et al.	6,166,627	A	12/2000 Reeley
5,067,081	A	11/1991 Person	6,185,427	B1	2/2001 Krasner et al.
5,182,555	A	1/1993 Sumner	6,195,609	B1	2/2001 Pilley et al.
5,187,810	A	2/1993 Toneyama et al.	6,199,014	B1	3/2001 Walker
5,195,031	A	3/1993 Ordish	6,199,045	B1	3/2001 Giniger
5,243,652	A	9/1993 Teare	6,199,099	B1	3/2001 Gershman et al.
5,337,044	A	8/1994 Folger et al.	6,202,008	B1	3/2001 Beckert et al.
5,371,678	A	12/1994 Nomura	6,202,023	B1	3/2001 Hancock et al.
5,379,057	A	1/1995 Clough et al.	6,216,086	B1	4/2001 Seymour et al.
5,406,490	A	4/1995 Braegas	6,236,365	B1	5/2001 LeBlanc et al.
5,416,890	A	5/1995 Beretta	6,236,933	B1	5/2001 Lang
5,469,362	A	11/1995 Hunt et al.	6,246,948	B1	6/2001 Thakker
5,519,760	A	5/1996 Borkowski et al.	6,252,544	B1	6/2001 Hoffberg
5,523,950	A	6/1996 Peterson	6,256,498	B1	7/2001 Ludwig
5,537,460	A	7/1996 Holliday, Jr. et al.	6,259,405	B1	7/2001 Stewart et al.
5,539,395	A	7/1996 Buss	6,266,614	B1	7/2001 Alumbaugh
5,539,647	A	7/1996 Shibata et al.	6,266,615	B1	7/2001 Jin
5,552,989	A	9/1996 Bertrand	6,278,884	B1	8/2001 Kim
5,559,520	A	9/1996 Barzegar et al.	6,298,306	B1	10/2001 Suarez et al.
5,570,412	A	10/1996 LeBlanc	6,321,158	B1	11/2001 DeLorme et al.
5,598,572	A	1/1997 Tanikoshi et al.	6,323,846	B1	11/2001 Westerman et al.
5,628,050	A	5/1997 McGraw	6,324,692	B1	11/2001 Fiske
5,636,245	A	6/1997 Ernst	6,326,918	B1	12/2001 Stewart
5,642,303	A	6/1997 Small	6,343,317	B1	1/2002 Glorikian
5,675,362	A	10/1997 Clough et al.	6,345,288	B1	2/2002 Reed et al.
5,684,859	A	11/1997 Chanroo et al.	6,353,398	B1 *	3/2002 Amin et al. 340/995.12
5,689,252	A	11/1997 Ayanoglu et al.	6,353,743	B1	3/2002 Karmel
5,717,392	A	2/1998 Eldridge	6,353,837	B1	3/2002 Blumenau
5,732,074	A	3/1998 Spaur et al.	6,356,761	B1	3/2002 Huttunen
5,742,666	A	4/1998 Alpert	6,370,629	B1	4/2002 Hastings et al.
5,745,865	A	4/1998 Rostoker et al.	6,377,886	B1	4/2002 Gotou
5,758,049	A	5/1998 Johnson et al.	6,401,032	B1	6/2002 Jamison
5,760,773	A	6/1998 Berman et al.	6,405,123	B1	6/2002 Rennard et al.
5,767,795	A	6/1998 Schaphorst	6,414,635	B1	7/2002 Stewart et al.
5,793,630	A	8/1998 Theimer	6,415,227	B1	7/2002 Lin
5,835,061	A	11/1998 Stewart	6,452,498	B2	9/2002 Stewart
5,845,227	A	12/1998 Peterson	6,456,234	B1	9/2002 Johnson
5,867,110	A	2/1999 Naito et al.	6,477,581	B1	11/2002 Carpenter
5,870,686	A	2/1999 Monson	6,490,519	B1	12/2002 Lapidot et al.
5,872,526	A	2/1999 Tognazzini	6,505,046	B1	1/2003 Baker
5,883,580	A	3/1999 Briancon	6,564,143	B1	5/2003 Alewine et al.
5,893,898	A	4/1999 Tanimoto	6,571,279	B1	5/2003 Herz et al.
5,898,680	A	4/1999 Johnstone	6,574,484	B1	6/2003 Carley
5,905,451	A	5/1999 Sakashita	6,587,835	B1	7/2003 Treyz et al.
5,908,465	A	6/1999 Ito et al.	6,611,687	B1	8/2003 Clark et al.
5,910,799	A	6/1999 Carpenter	6,615,131	B1	9/2003 Rennard et al.
5,933,100	A	8/1999 Golding	6,615,213	B1	9/2003 Johnson
5,938,721	A *	8/1999 Dussell et al. 701/211	6,647,257	B2	11/2003 Owensby
5,946,618	A	8/1999 Agre et al.	6,677,894	B2	1/2004 Sheynblat et al.
5,948,041	A	9/1999 Abo et al.	6,681,120	B1	1/2004 Kim
5,948,061	A	9/1999 Merriman et al.	6,697,018	B2	2/2004 Stewart
5,959,577	A	9/1999 Fan	6,711,474	B1	3/2004 Treyz et al.
5,969,678	A	10/1999 Stewart	6,731,238	B2	5/2004 Johnson
5,987,381	A	11/1999 Oshizawa	6,741,188	B1 *	5/2004 Miller et al. 340/995.24
6,014,090	A	1/2000 Rosen	6,748,318	B1	6/2004 Jones
6,026,375	A	2/2000 Hall et al.	6,759,960	B2	7/2004 Stewart
6,064,335	A	5/2000 Eschenbach	6,853,911	B1	2/2005 Sakarya
6,069,570	A	5/2000 Herring	6,868,074	B1	3/2005 Hanson
6,073,013	A	6/2000 Agre et al.	6,888,536	B2	5/2005 Westerman et al.
6,073,062	A	6/2000 Hoshino et al.	6,912,398	B1	6/2005 Domnitz
6,085,148	A	7/2000 Jamison	6,948,656	B2	9/2005 Williams
6,091,956	A	7/2000 Hollenberg	6,954,735	B1	10/2005 Djupsjobacka et al.
6,091,957	A	7/2000 Larkins	7,009,556	B2	3/2006 Stewart
6,101,443	A	8/2000 Kato	7,058,594	B2	6/2006 Stewart
6,111,541	A	8/2000 Karmel	7,103,470	B2	9/2006 Mintz
6,115,754	A	9/2000 Landgren	7,187,997	B2 *	3/2007 Johnson 700/245
6,119,014	A	9/2000 Alperovich et al.	7,257,392	B2	8/2007 Tang et al.
6,122,520	A *	9/2000 Want et al. 455/456.2	7,386,396	B2	6/2008 Johnson
6,134,548	A	10/2000 Gottsman et al.	2001/0018349	A1	8/2001 Kinnunen et al.
6,138,142	A	10/2000 Linsk	2002/0035493	A1	3/2002 Mozayeny et al.
			2002/0046069	A1	4/2002 Mozayeny et al.
			2002/0046077	A1	4/2002 Mozayeny et al.

2002/0046084	A1	4/2002	Steele et al.	JP	2001-160063	6/2001
2002/0091991	A1	7/2002	Castro	WO	WO 93/020546	10/1993
2002/0167442	A1	11/2002	Taylor	WO	WO 97/07467	2/1997
2003/0069683	A1	4/2003	Lapidot et al.	WO	WO 97/24577	7/1997
2004/0036649	A1	2/2004	Taylor	WO	WO 98/03951	1/1998
2004/0151151	A1	8/2004	Kubler et al.	WO	WO 98/07112	2/1998
2004/0228330	A1	11/2004	Kubler et al.	WO	WO 98/054682	12/1998
2004/0246940	A1	12/2004	Kubler et al.	WO	WO 99/ 0163036	4/1999
2004/0264442	A1	12/2004	Kubler et al.	WO	WO 99/44183	9/1999
2005/0002419	A1	1/2005	Doviak et al.	WO	WO 01/37597	5/2001
2005/0004838	A1	1/2005	Perkowski et al.			
2005/0153681	A1	7/2005	Hanson			

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Balliet, "Transportation Information Distribution System", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, [online] [Retrieved Nov. 7, 2008] Retrieved from the Internet, URL: <https://www.delphion.com/tlbs/tdb?order=86A+61395>; Jun. 1986; 2 pages.

Beard et al., "Estimating Positions and Paths of Moving Objects", IEEE 2000, pp. 1-8.

Berman et al., "The Role of Dead Reckoning and Inertial Sensors in Future General Aviation Navigation", IEEE, 1998, pp. 510-517.

Camp et al., "A computer-based method for predicting transit time systems", Decision Sciences, vol. 5, pp. 339-346, 1974.

Dunn et al., "Wireless Emergency Call System", IBM TDB, Sep. 1994.

Ebine, "Dual Frequency resonant base station antennas for PDC systems in Japan", IEEE, pp. 564-567, 1999.

Evans, "In-Vehicle Man-Machine Interaction the Socrates Approach", Vehicle Navigation & Information System Conference Proceedings, 1994, Aug. 31-Sep. 2, 1994, pps. 473-477.

GPS 12 Personal Navigator Owner's Manual & Reference, Garmin Corporation, Jan. 1999, pp. 1-60.

Hohman et al., "GPS Roadside Integrated Precision Positioning System", Position Location and Navigation Symposium (IEEE 2000), pp. 221-230.

Jain, R., Potential Networking Applications of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) [online] [retrieved on Nov. 18, 2008] [retrieved from <http://arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/9809/9809079.pdf>] OSU Technical Report TR-24, Apr. 1996, pp. 1-40.

Northard, "Docking Station Communication Link", IBM TDB, Feb. 1994.

Parikh, "Tele Locate", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, [online] [Retrieved Nov. 7, 2008] Retrieved from the Internet, URL: <https://www.delphion.com/tlbs/tdb?order=92A+62775>; Sep. 1992; 1 page.

RD 409052, Research Disclosure Alerting Abstract, "Location dependent information for satellite based vehicle communication—required application of Global Position System (GPS) to automatically extract relevant portions of data package as vehicle changes position," May 10, 1998, 1 page.

Rekimoto, J., *Augment-able Reality: Situated Communication through Physical and Digital Spaces*, iswc, pp. 68, Second International Symposium on Wearable computers (ISWC'98), 1998, pp. 1-8.

Rozier, J., *Hear & There: An Augmented Reality System of Linked Audio*, Proceedings of the International Conference on Auditory Display, Atlanta, GA, Apr. 2000, pp. 1-6.

Weib et al., "Zone services—An approach for location-based data collection", Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on E-commerce Technology and the 3rd IEEE International Conference on Enterprise Computing, E-Commerce and E-Services. 2006.

Yang et al. "Global Snapshots for Distributed Debugging", IEEE, pp. 436-440, 1992.

"Cyberguide: a mobile context-aware tour guide", Wireless Networks Archive (Special Issue: Mobile computing and networking; selecting papers from MobiCom '96), 3(5):421-433, 1997.

"Frontiers in electronic media", Interactions Archive 4(4):32-64, 1997.

"Location-aware mobile applications based on directory services", International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking Archive, Proceedings on the 3rd Annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking, Budapest, Hungary, pp. 23-33, 1997.

Sharp et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/434,586, filed May 1, 2009.

Sharp et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/434,582, filed May 1, 2009.

2007/0005188 A1* 1/2007 Johnson 455/456.3

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA	2163215	5/1994
CA	2287596	4/2000
DE	4437360	4/1996
DE	19506890	8/1996
DE	19914257	3/1999
EP	0 809 117	11/1997
EP	0 699 330	4/1998
EP	0 908 835	4/1999
EP	0 997 808	5/2000
FR	2730083	8/1996
FR	2272911	6/1999
GB	785535	7/1997
GB	2 359 888	9/2001
JP	62142215	6/1987
JP	05-071974	3/1993
JP	06-525189	5/1994
JP	2007-221433	5/1994
JP	9-062993	7/1997
JP	9-210710	8/1997
JP	10-30933	2/1998
JP	11-234736	8/1999
JP	2000-163379	6/2000

- Van Os et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/165,413, filed Jun. 30, 2008.
- Blumenberg et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/119,316, filed May 12, 2008.
- Low et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/233,358, filed Sep. 18, 2008.
- Sazegari et al., U.S. Appl. No. 12/122,339, filed May 16, 2008.
- Johnson, U.S. Appl. No. 12/044,363, filed Mar. 7, 2008.
- Johnson, U.S. Appl. No. 11/827,065, filed Jul. 10, 2007.
- Herz, U.S. Appl. No. 12/270,814, filed Nov. 13, 2008.
- Drane et al., "The accurate location of mobile telephones", Third Annual World Congress on Intelligent Transport Systems, Orlando, Florida, Oct. 1996.
- "Travel Time Data Collection Handbook - Chapter 5: Its Probe Vehicle Techniques", FHWA-PL-98-035 Report, Department of Transport, University of Texas, Mar. 1998; [online] Retrieved from the Internet at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/handbook/chap5.pdf>.
- Ygnace et al., "Travel Time Estimation on the San Francisco Bay Area Network Using Cellular Phones as Probes", Working Paper, Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 2000.
- Wang et al., "A Unified Vehicle Supervising and Traffic Information System", IEEE, 1996, pp. 968-972.
- "27 Countries in your pocket." [online] [Retrieved on Sep. 29, 2005]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.mio-tech.be/en/printview/press-releases-2005-09-29.htm>; 1 page.
- "Animated Transition." [online] [Retrieved on Oct. 16, 2006]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: http://designinginterfaces.com/Animated_Transition; 2 pages.
- "dialDTMF." [online] [Retrieved Jan. 10, 2008]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://dialdtmf.sourceforge.net/>, 9 pages.
- "FAQ — Navizon — Peer-to-Peer Wireless Positioning." [online] [Retrieved Nov. 30, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.navizon.com/FAQ.htm>; 8 pages.
- "FM 3-25.26 Map Reading and Land Navigation Field Manual No. 3-25.26," Headquarters Department of the Army, Washington, DC [online] [Retrieved on Apr. 9, 2004]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://155.217.58.58/cgi-bin/atdl.dll/fm/3-25.26/toc.htm>; 20 Jul. 2001, pp. 1-7 and J-1 to J-3.
- "How it Works." Navizon - Peer-to-Peer Wireless Positioning; [online] [Retrieved on Nov. 30, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.navizon.com/FullFeatures.htm>, 7 pages.
- "International Numbering and SMS - Type of Numbering, TON, Numbering Plan Indicator, NPI." [online] [Retrieved on Jan. 5, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.activexperts.com/support/activsms/tonnpi>; 2 pages.
- "International Roaming Guide - Personal Experience(s) from Customer and Community Member." [online] [Retrieved Jun. 26, 2006]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://forums.cingular.com/cng/board/message?board.id=international&message.id=1185>; 6 pages.
- "iPhone Software/Hardware Hack: LocoGPS - GPS Add-on for the iPhone." [online] [Retrieved on Dec. 25, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: http://www.iphonohacks.com/iphone_applications/index.html; 41 pages.
- "Mio 269+ User's Manual." Mio DigiWalker, 2005, 44 pages.
- "MOREnet Dialing Plan: PSTN and IP Network Integration for H.323, H.320 VoIP and Public Voice Networks." [online] [Retrieved on Jan. 11, 2008]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.more.net/technical/research/dialplan/index.html>; 12 pages.
- "New program for mobile blogging for Pocket PC released: MY BLOG." [online] [Retrieved on Apr. 5, 2006]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://msmobiles.com/news.php/4067.html>; 1 page.
- "Numbering and Dialing Plan Within the United States." *Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions*, 2005, 17 pages.
- "nüvifone Images." [online] [Retrieved on Feb. 4, 2008]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: http://www8.garmin.com/buzz/nuvifone/media_gallery.jsp; 2 pages.
- "Review Guide - Google Maps for mobile (beta)," Google, 2006, 7 pages.
- "User-centered design of mobile solutions," NAMAHN, 2006, 18 pages.
- "User's Manual MioMap 2.0," Mio DigiWalker, 2005, 59 pages.
- "Windows Live Search for Mobile Goes Final, Still Great." [online] [Retrieved on Mar. 11, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://gizmodo.com/gadgets/software/windows-live-search-formobile-goes-final-still-great-236018962.02.php>; 3 pages.
- "Windows Mobile 6 Professional Video Tour." [online] [Retrieved on Mar. 11, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://gizmodo.com/gadgets/cellphones/windows-mobile-6-professional-video-tour-237039.php>; 4 pages.
- "Windows Mobile," Microsoft, 2007, 2 pages.
- Anand et al., "A Quantitative Analysis of Power Consumption for Location-Aware Applications on Smart Phones." *IEEE International Symposium on Industrial Electronics*, 2007, pp. 1986-1991.
- Bederson, "Audio Augmented Reality: a Prototype Automated Tour Guide." *CHI'95 Mosaic of Creativity*, May 7-11, 1995, Chicago, IL, pp. 210-211.
- Berman and Powell, "The Role of Dead Reckoning and Inertial Sensors in Future General Aviation Navigation." *IEEE*, 1998, pp. 510-517.
- Bevly and Parkinson, "Cascaded Kalman Filters for Accurate Estimation of Multiple Biases, Dead-Reckoning Navigation, and Full State Feedback Control of Ground Vehicles." *IEEE Transactions on Control Systems in Technology*, 2007, 15(2):199-208.
- Binzhao and Bin, "Mobile Phone GIS Based on Mobile SVG." *IEEE*, 2005, pp. 889-892.
- Bokharous et al., "A Location-Aware Mobile Call Handling Assistant," 21st International Conference on Advanced Information Networking and Applications Workshops (AINAW'07), 2007, 8 pages.
- Boonsrimuang et al., "Mobile Internet Navigation System." *IEEE*, 2002, pp. 325-328.
- Budka et al., "A Bayesian Method to Improve Mobile Geolocation Accuracy." *IEEE*, 2002, pp. 1021-1025.
- Carew, "Phones that tell you where to drive, meet, eat." [online] [Retrieved May 26, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL http://news.yahoo.com/s/nm/20070525/wr_nm/column_pluggedin_dc_2&printer=1;_ylt=Ahqafn7xmIS2r0FZFeu9G4h2.cA; 2 pages.
- Charny, "AT&T puts 411 to the text." [online] [Retrieved Mar. 4, 2009]; Retrieved from the Internet URL http://news.cnet.com/ATT-puts-411-to-the-text/2100-1039_3_1000669.html; 2 pages.
- Cho et al., "A Traveler Information Service Structure in Hybrid T-DMB and Cellular Communication Network." *IEEE*, 2006, pp. 747-750.
- Christie et al., "Development and Deployment of GPS Wireless Devices for E911 and Location Based Services." *IEEE*, 2002, pp. 60-65.
- Chua et al., "Intelligent Portal for Event-triggered SMS Alerts." *2nd International Conference on Mobile Technology, Applications and Systems*, 2005, 7 pages.
- Civilis et al., "Efficient Tracking of Moving Objects with Precision Guarantees." *Proceedings of the First Annual International Conference on Mobile and Ubiquitous Systems: Networking and Services (MobiQuitous'04)*, 2004, 10 pages.
- Dalrymple, "Google Maps adds locator, but not for iPhone." [online] [Retrieved Nov. 30, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: http://news.yahoo.com/s/macworld/20071130/tc_macworld/googlemaps20071130_0&printer=1;_ylt=Auvf3s6LQK_pOaJlb954T_DQn6gB; 1 page.
- Dibdin, "Where are mobile location based services?" *CM316 Multimedia Systems Paper*, 2001, 8 pages.
- Guo et al., "An Intelligent Query System based on Chinese Short Message Service for Restaurant Recommendation." *Sixth International Conference on the Management of Mobile Business (ICMB 2007)*, 2007, 1 page.
- Hameed and Shabnam, "An Intelligent Agent-Based Medication and Emergency System." *IEEE*, 2006, pp. 3326-3330.
- Helal et al., "Drishiti: An Integrated Navigation System for Visually Impaired and Disabled." *Fifth International Symposium on Wearable Computers (ISWC'01)*, 2001, pp. 149-156.
- Authorized officer Rebecca Plonka, International Search Report/ Written Opinion in Application No. PCT/US2009/055065 mailed Dec. 28, 2009, 17 pages.
- Authorized officer E Pascual Valles, International Search Report/ Written Opinion in Application No. PCT/US2007/088880 mailed Jun. 16, 2008, 5 pages.
- Authorized officer Nora Lindner, International Preliminary Report on Patentability in PCT/US2007/088880 mailed Jul. 16, 2009, 9 pages.

- Authorized officer Cristina Novelli, International Search Report/Written Opinion in PCT/US2009/041298 mailed Oct. 1, 2009, 15 pages.
- Jirawimut et al., "A Method for Dead Reckoning Parameter Correction in Pedestrian Navigation System," *IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement*, 2003, 52(1):209-215.
- Ju et al., "RFID Data Collection and Integration Based on Mobile Agent," *IEEE*, 2006, 4 pages.
- Kbar and Mansoor, "Mobile Station Location based on Hybrid of Signal Strength and Time of Arrival," *Proceedings of the International Conference on Mobile Business (ICMB '05)*, 2005, 7 pages.
- Koide and Kato, "3-D Human Navigation System with Consideration of Neighboring Space Information," *IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, 2006 (SMC '06)*, Oct. 8-11, 2006, 2:1693-1698.
- Lloyd and Tianlin, "Cellular phone base stations installation violate the Electromagnetic Compatibility regulations," 2004 4th International Conference on Microwave and Millimeter Wave Technology Proceedings, 2004, pp. 920-922.
- Manabe et al., "On the M-CubITS Pedestrian Navigation System," *Proceedings of the IEEE ITSC 2006*, Toronto, Canada, Sep. 17-20, 2006, pp. 793-798.
- Maxwell et al., "Alfred: the Robot Waiter Who Remembers You," *AAAI Technical Report WS-99-15*, 1999, 12 pages.
- Meier and Cahill, "Location-Aware Event-Based Middleware: A Paradigm for Collaborative Mobile Applications?" 8th CaberNet Radicals Workshop, 2003, 5 pages.
- Miller et al., "Synchronization of Mobile XML Databases by Utilizing Deferred Views," *IEEE*, 2004, 6 pages.
- Nardi et al., "Integrating Communication and Information through Contact Map," *Communications of the ACM*, 2002, 45(4):89-95.
- "Navizon - Peer-to-Peer Wireless Positioning," [online] [Retrieved on Nov. 30, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.navizon.com/>; 2 pages.
- Oh et al., "Spatial Applications Using 4S Technology for Mobile Environment," *IEEE*, 2002, 3 pages.
- Paksoy et al., "The Global Position System-Navigation Tool of the Future," *Journal of Electrical & Electronics*, 2002, 2(1):467-476.
- Authorized officer Matthew Davies, Invitation to Pay Additional Fees and, Where Applicable, Protest Fee, PCT/US2008/050295 mailed Jul. 29, 2008, 10 pages.
- Pfoser et al., "Dynamic Travel Time Maps - Enabling Efficient Navigation," *Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Scientific and Statistical Database Management (SSDBM'06)*, 2006, 10 pages.
- "Portfolio 2007," [online] [Retrieved on Jun. 14, 2007]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://eric.wahlforss.com/folio>; 3 pages.
- Rogers et al., "Adaptive User Interfaces for Automotive Environments," *Proceedings of the IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium 2000*, Oct. 3-5, 2000, Dearborn, MI, pp. 662-667.
- Samadani et al., "PathMarker: Systems for Capturing Trips," 2004 International Conference on Multimedia and Expo (ICME), Jun. 27-30, 2004, 3:2123-2126.
- Schreiner, "Where We At? Mobile Phones Bring GPS to the Masses," *IEEE Computers Society*, May/June 2007, pp. 6-11.
- Shibata et al., "Development and Integration of Generic Components for a Teachable Vision-Based Mobile Robot," *IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics*, 1996, 1(3):230-236.
- Spohrer, "New Paradigms for Using Computers (Abstract)," 1997, [online]; Retrieved from the Internet URL: <http://www.almaden.ibm.com/npsc97/1997/spohrer.htm>; 1 page.
- Sung et al., "Towards Reliable Peer-to-Peer Data Sharing over Mobile Ad hoc Networks," *IEEE*, 2005, 5 pages.
- Yamamoto et al., "Position Location Technologies Using Signal Strength in Cellular Systems," *IEEE*, 2001, pp. 2570-2575.
- Wu et al., "A Multimedia System for Route Sharing and Video-Based Navigation," *IEEE*, 2006, pp. 73-76.
- Yanyan et al., "The Model of Optimum Route Selection in Vehicle Automatic Navigation System Based on Unblocked Reliability Analyses," *IEEE*, 2003, pp. 975-978.

* cited by examiner

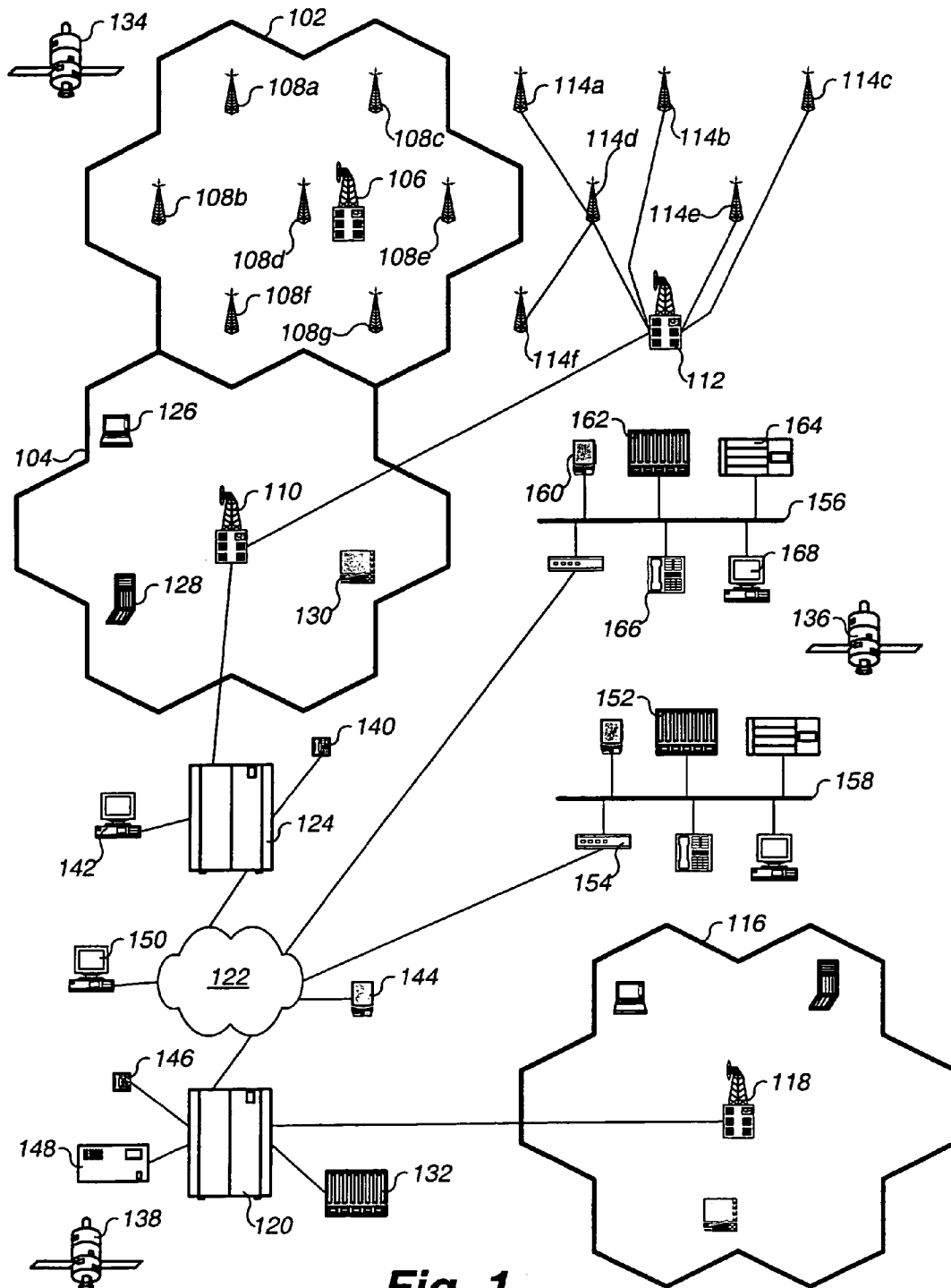


Fig. 1

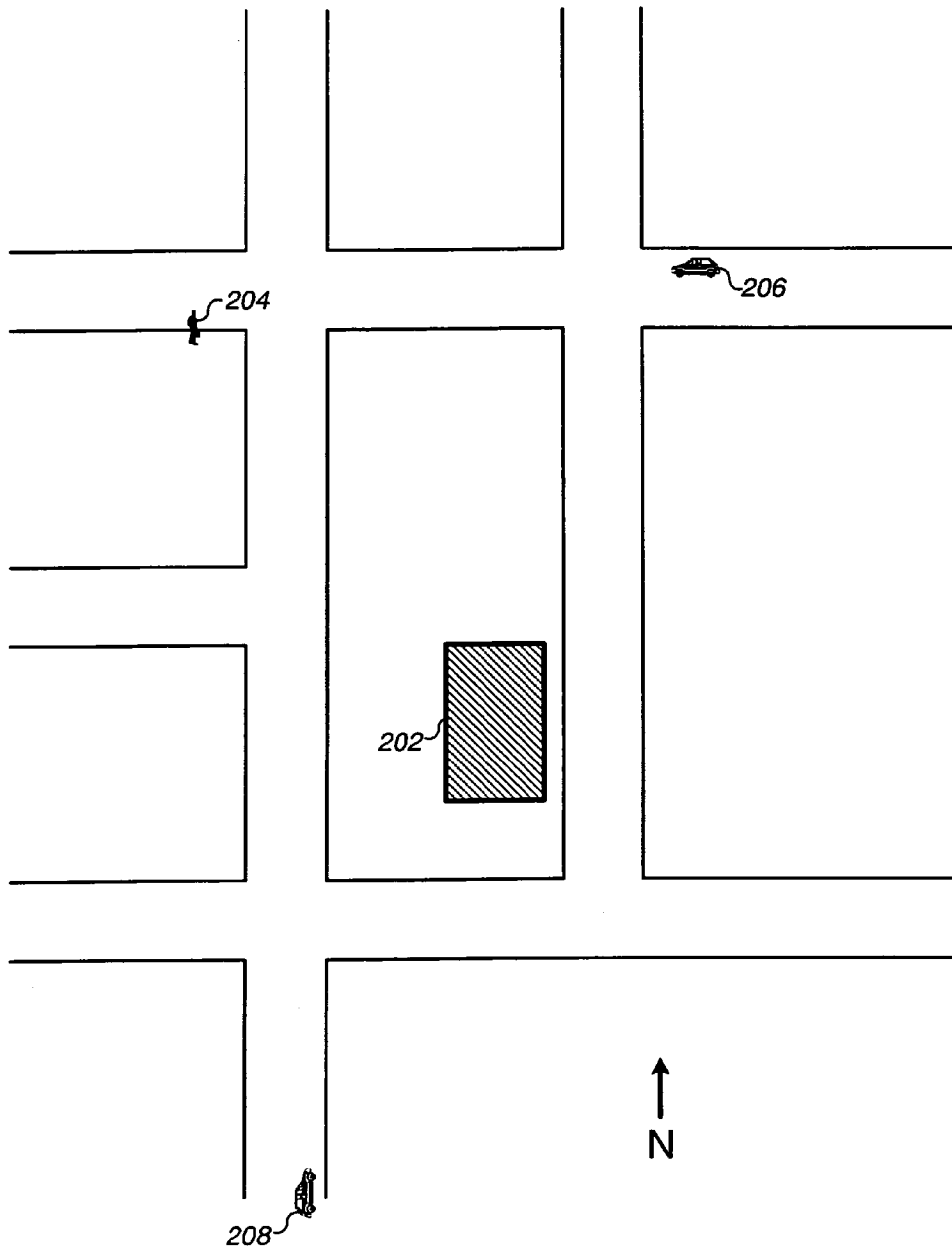


Fig. 2

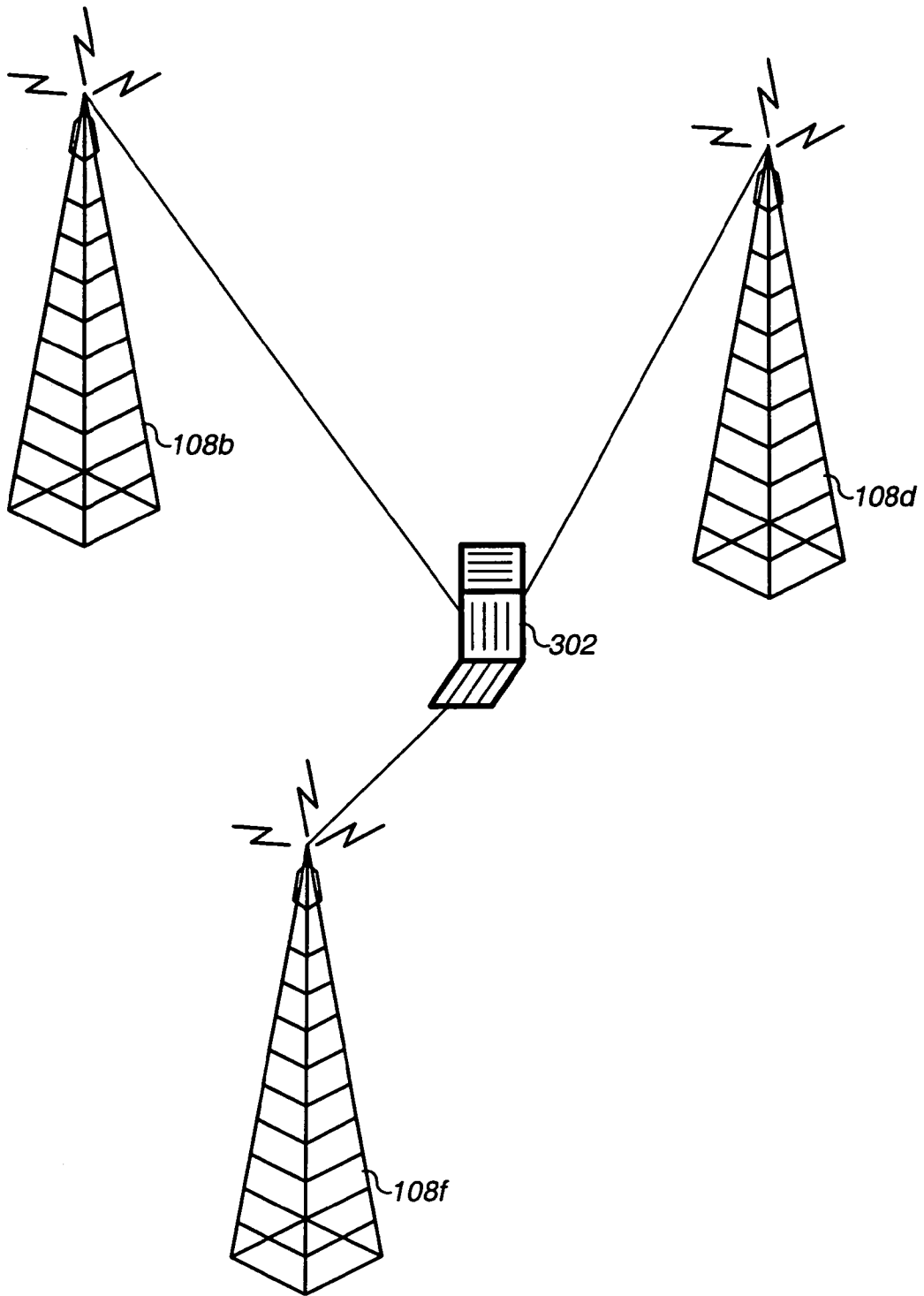


Fig. 3A

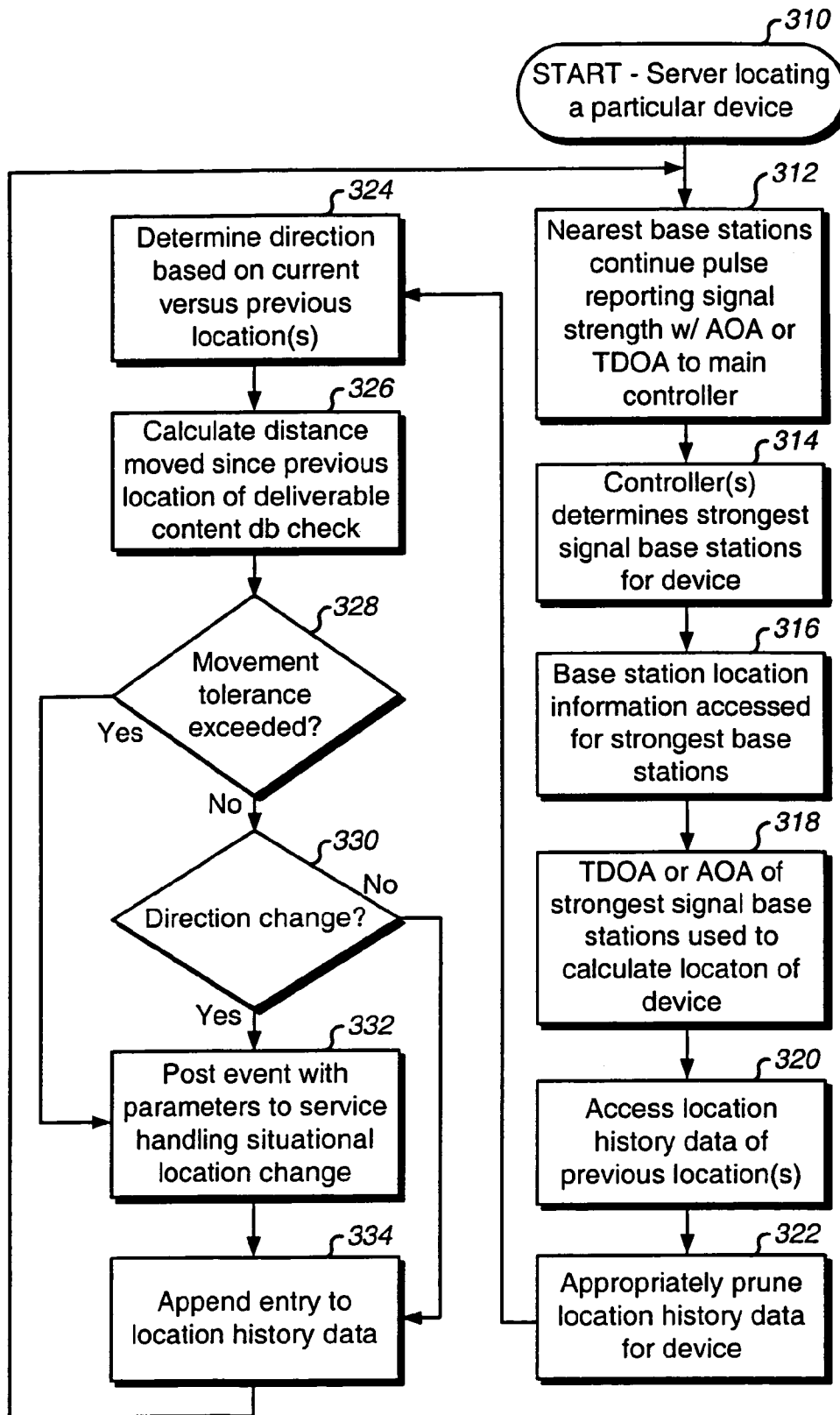


Fig. 3B

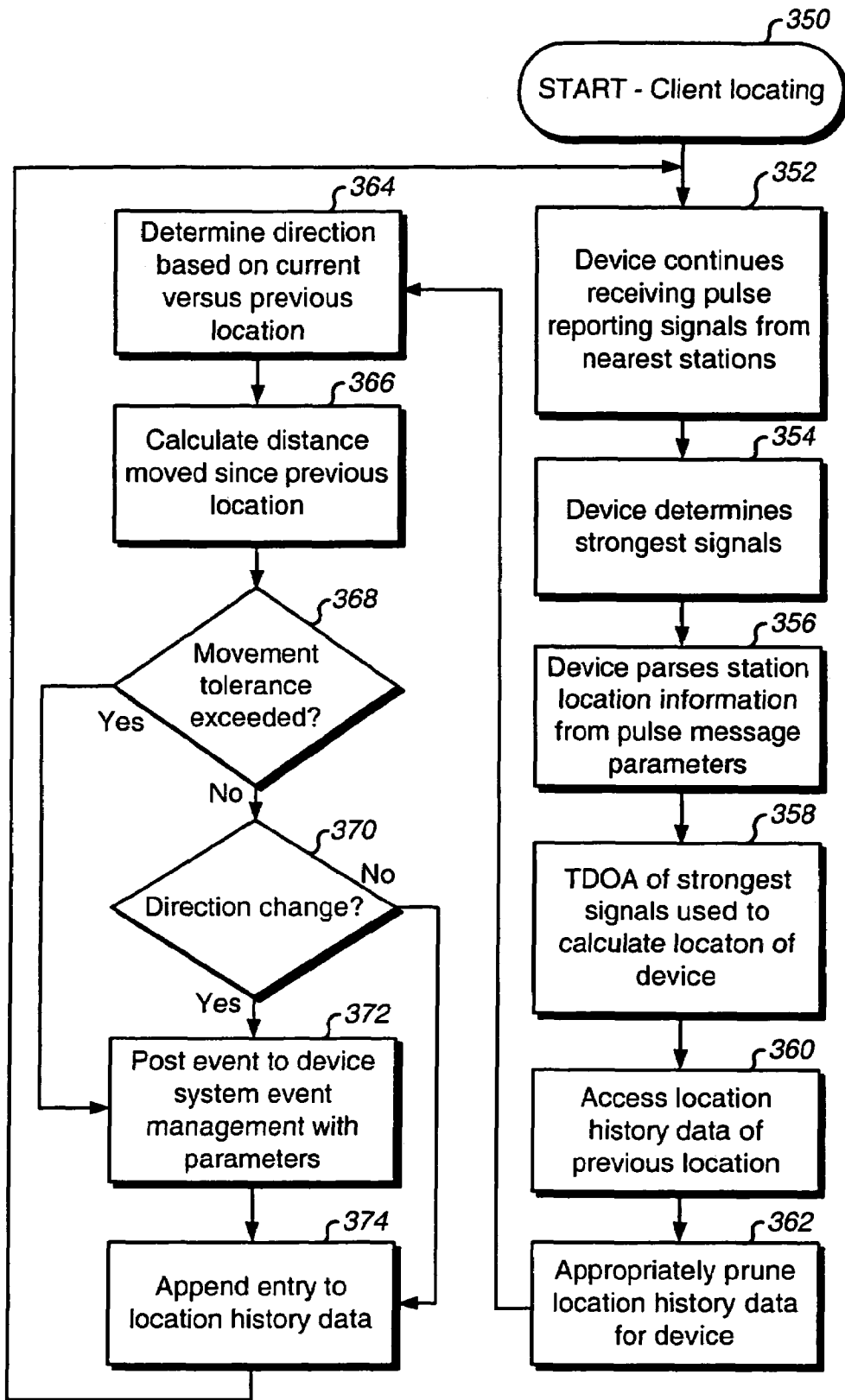


Fig. 3C

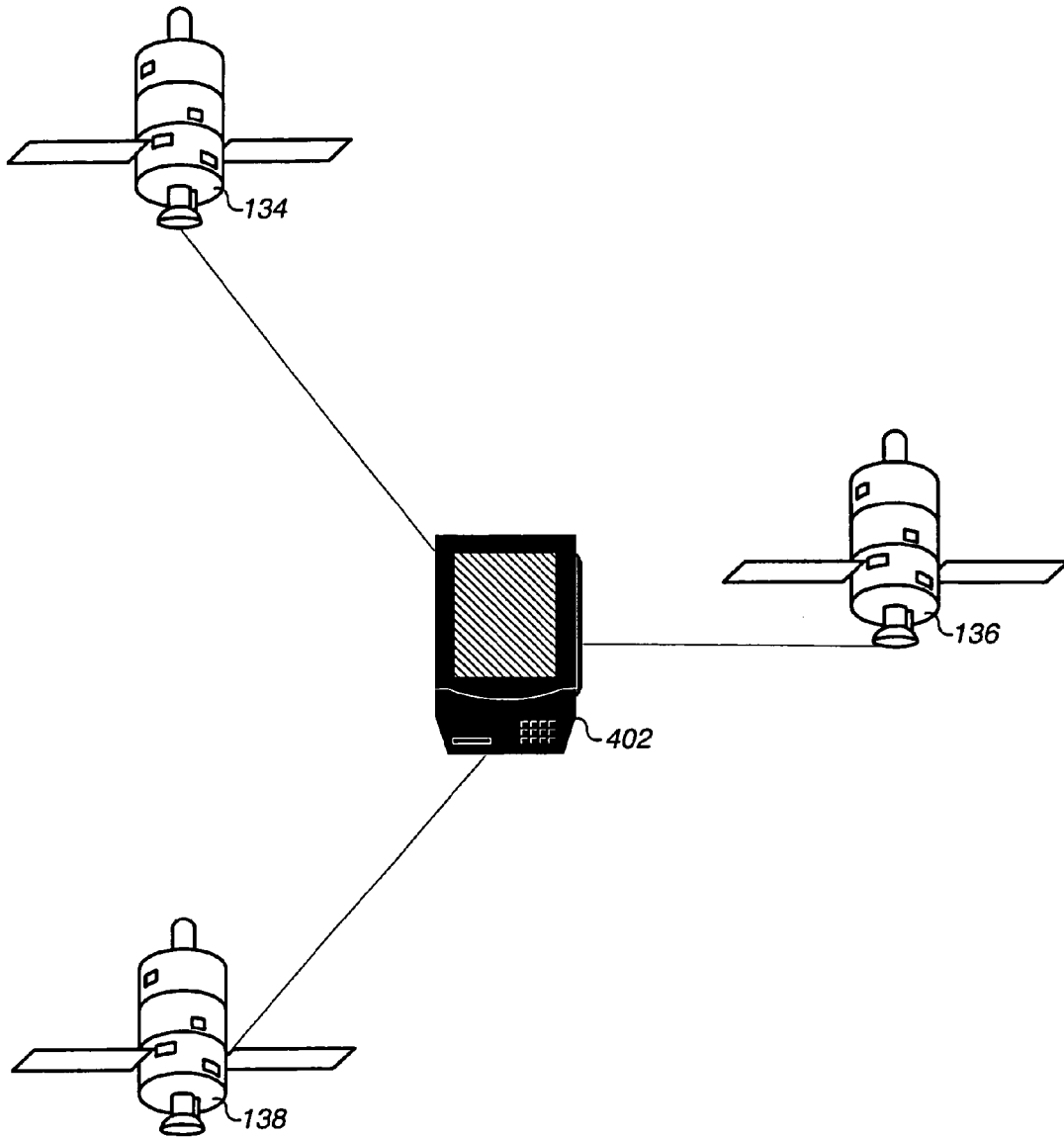


Fig. 4A

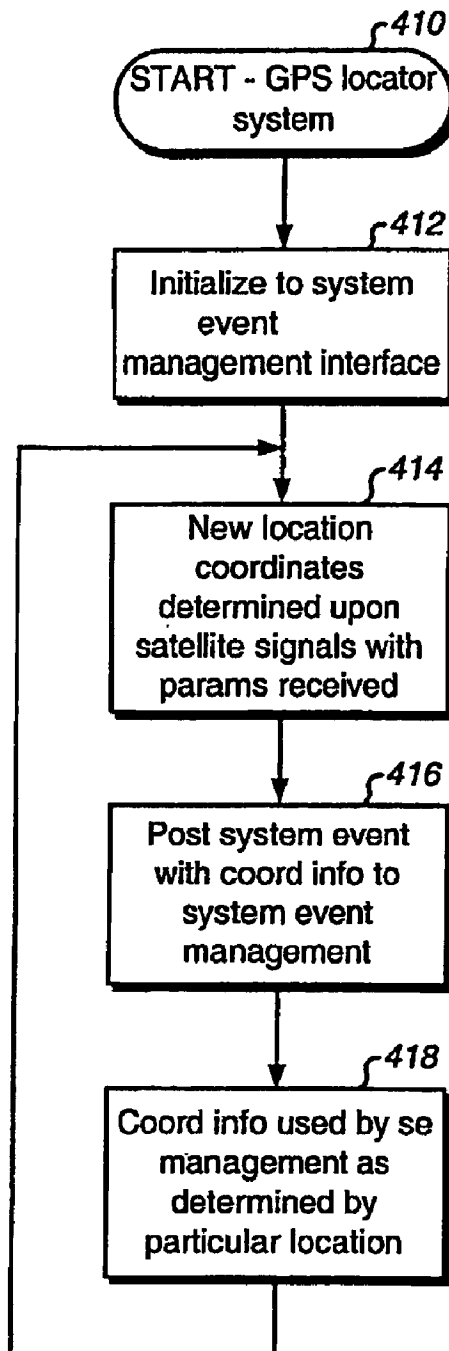


Fig. 4B

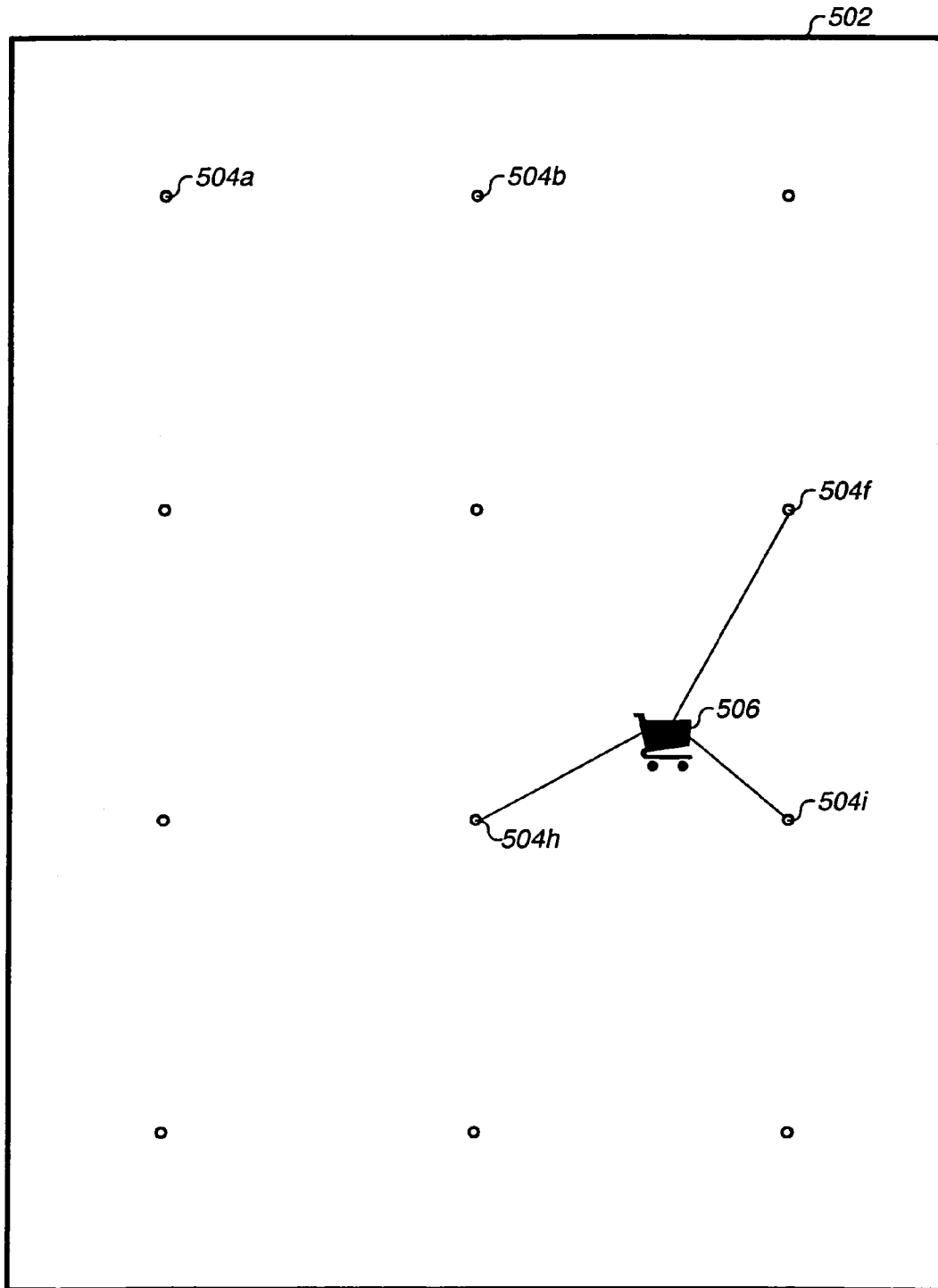


Fig. 5A

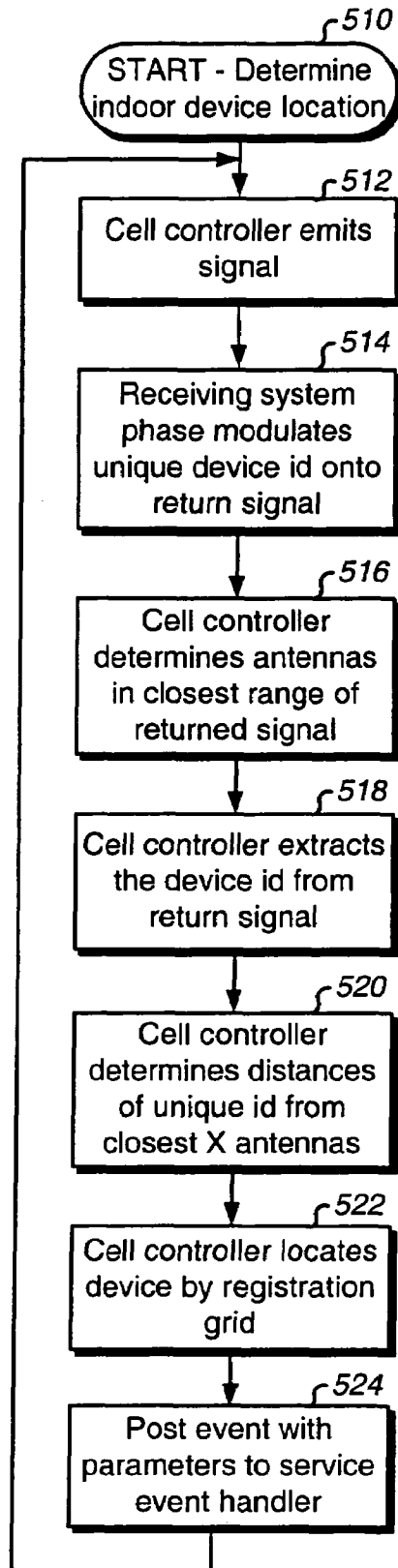


Fig. 5B

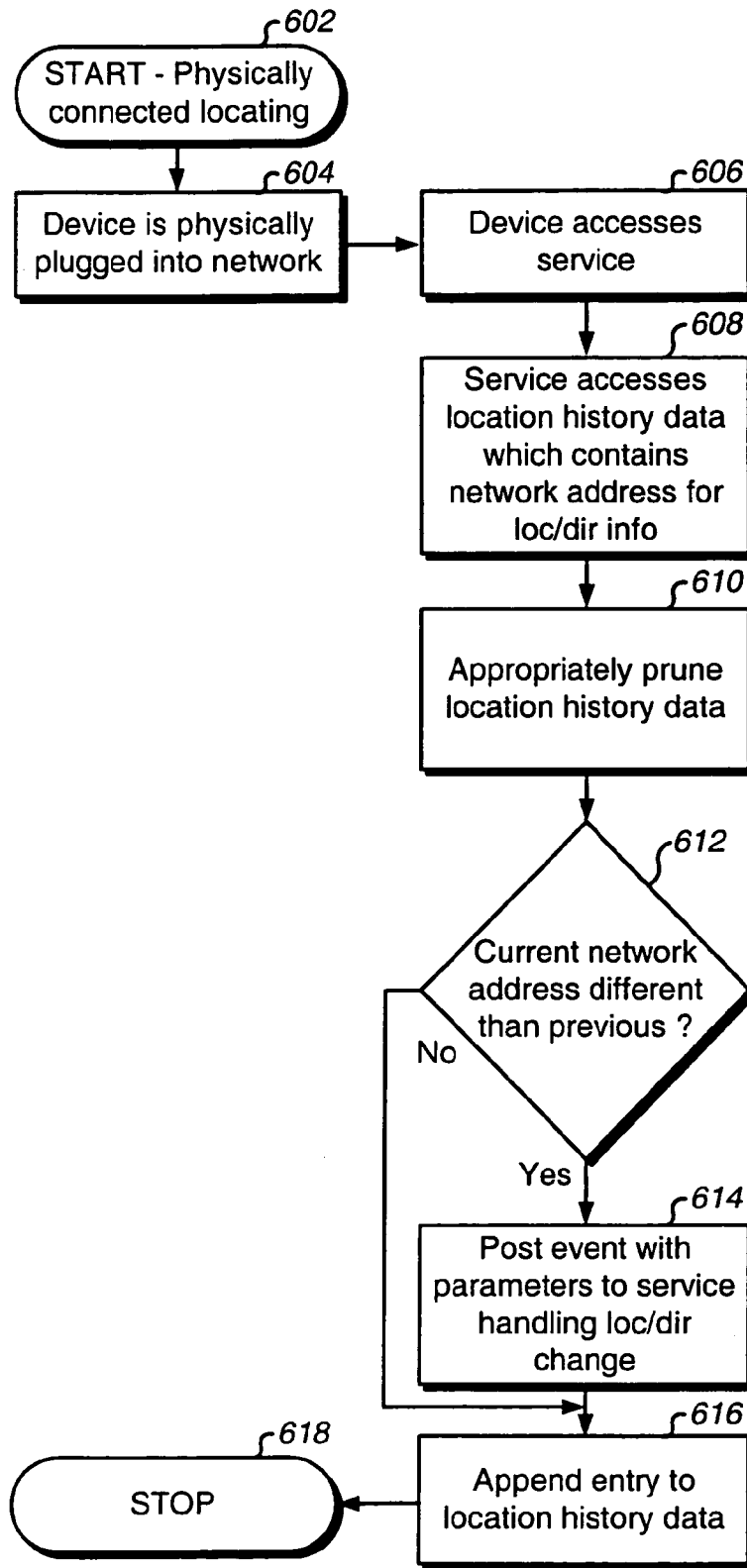


Fig. 6

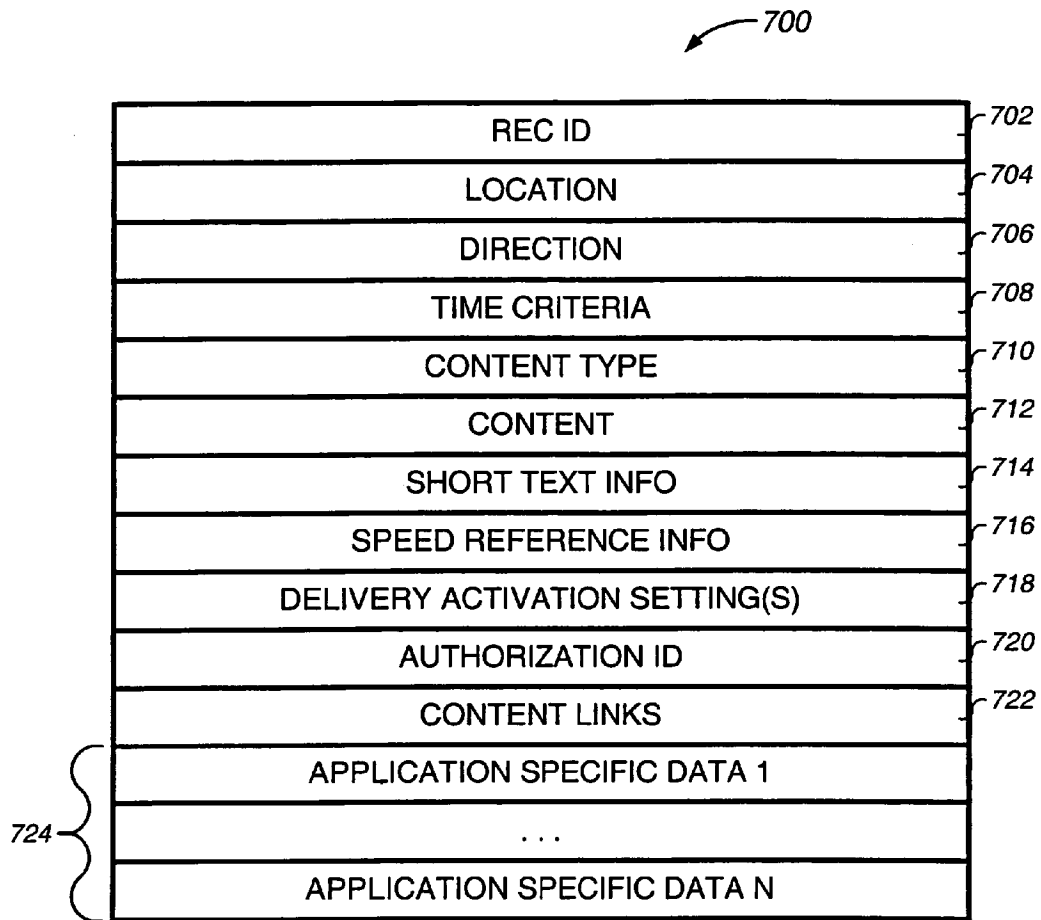


Fig. 7A

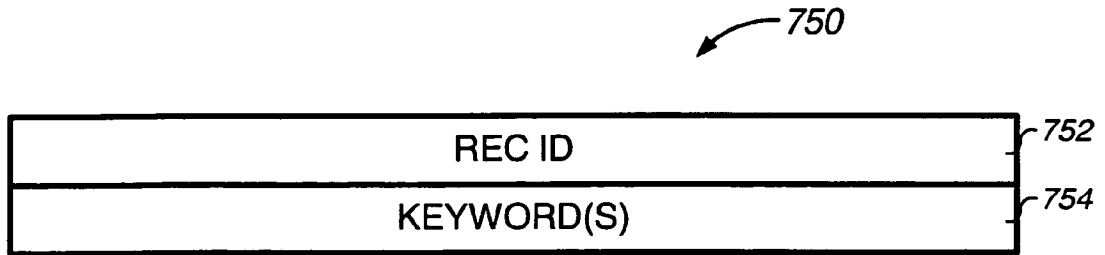


Fig. 7B

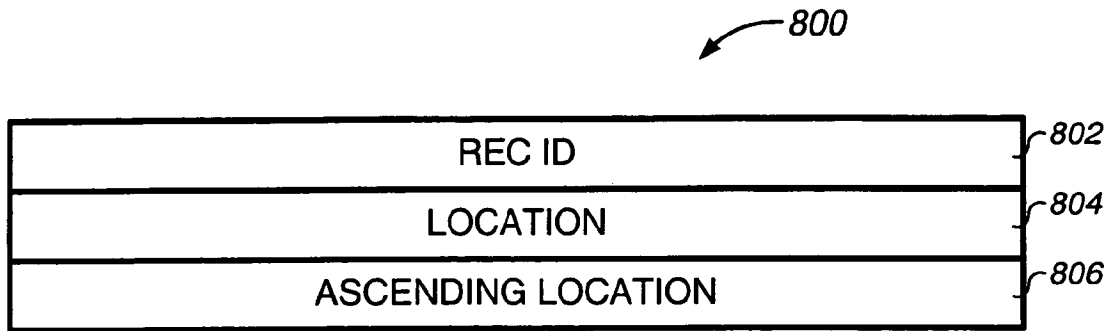


Fig. 8

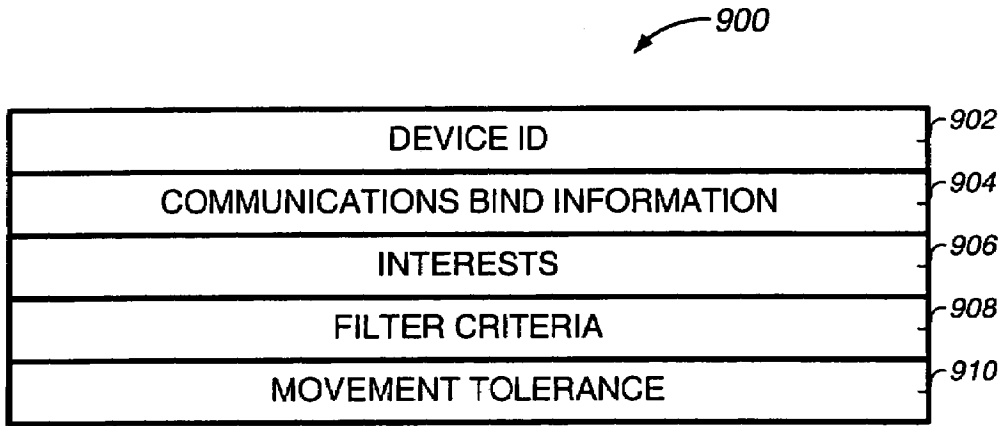


Fig. 9A

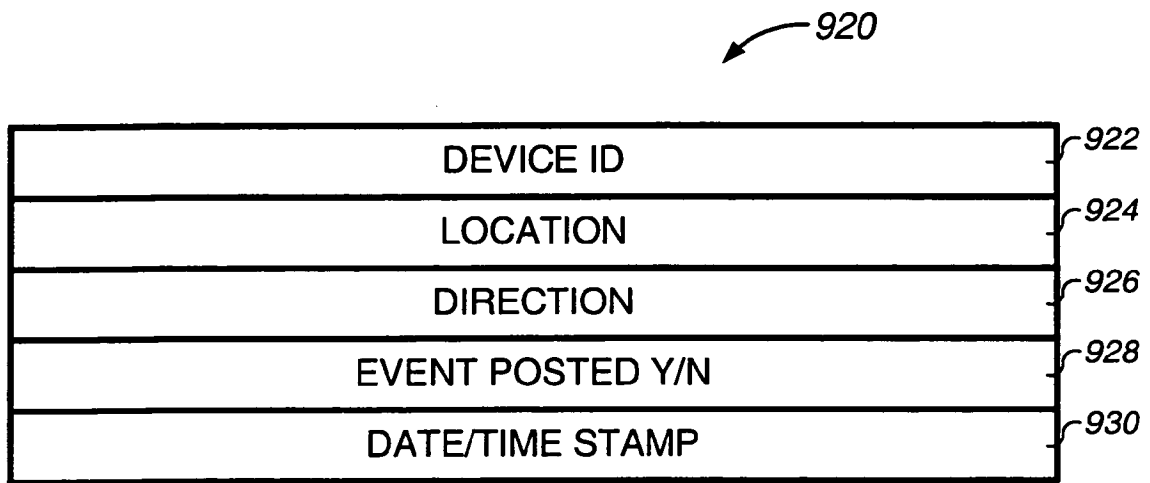


Fig. 9B

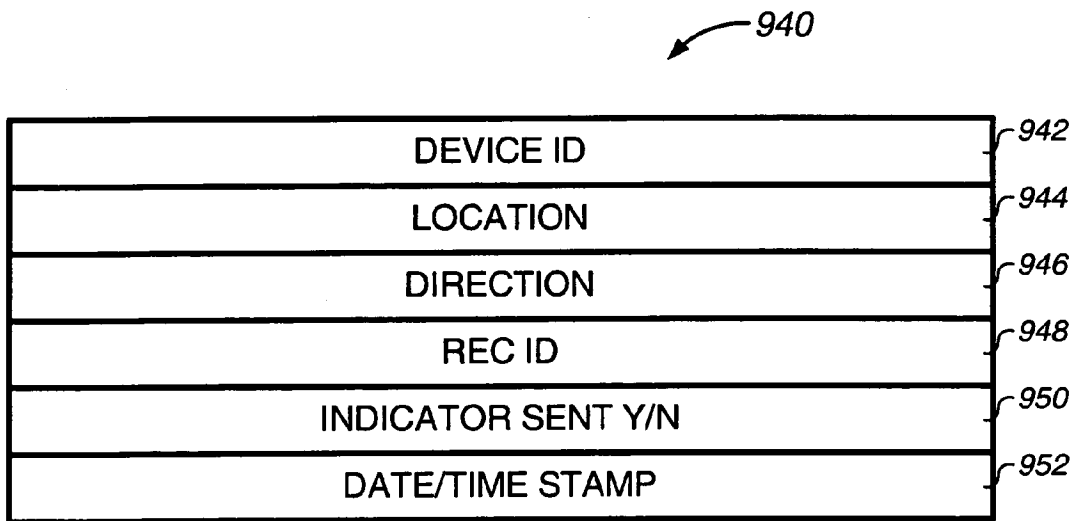


Fig. 9C

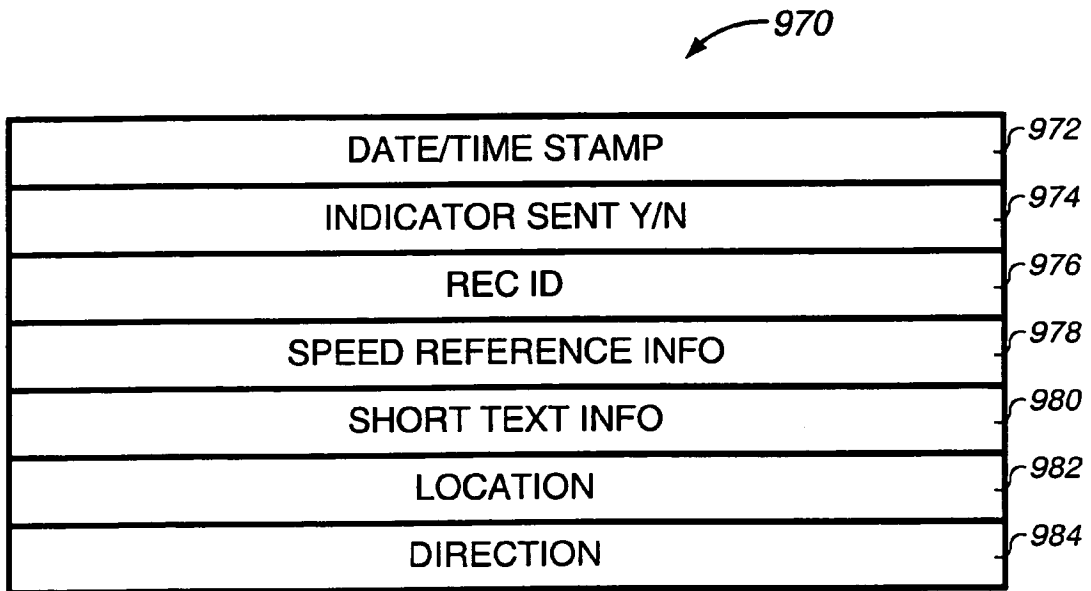


Fig. 9D

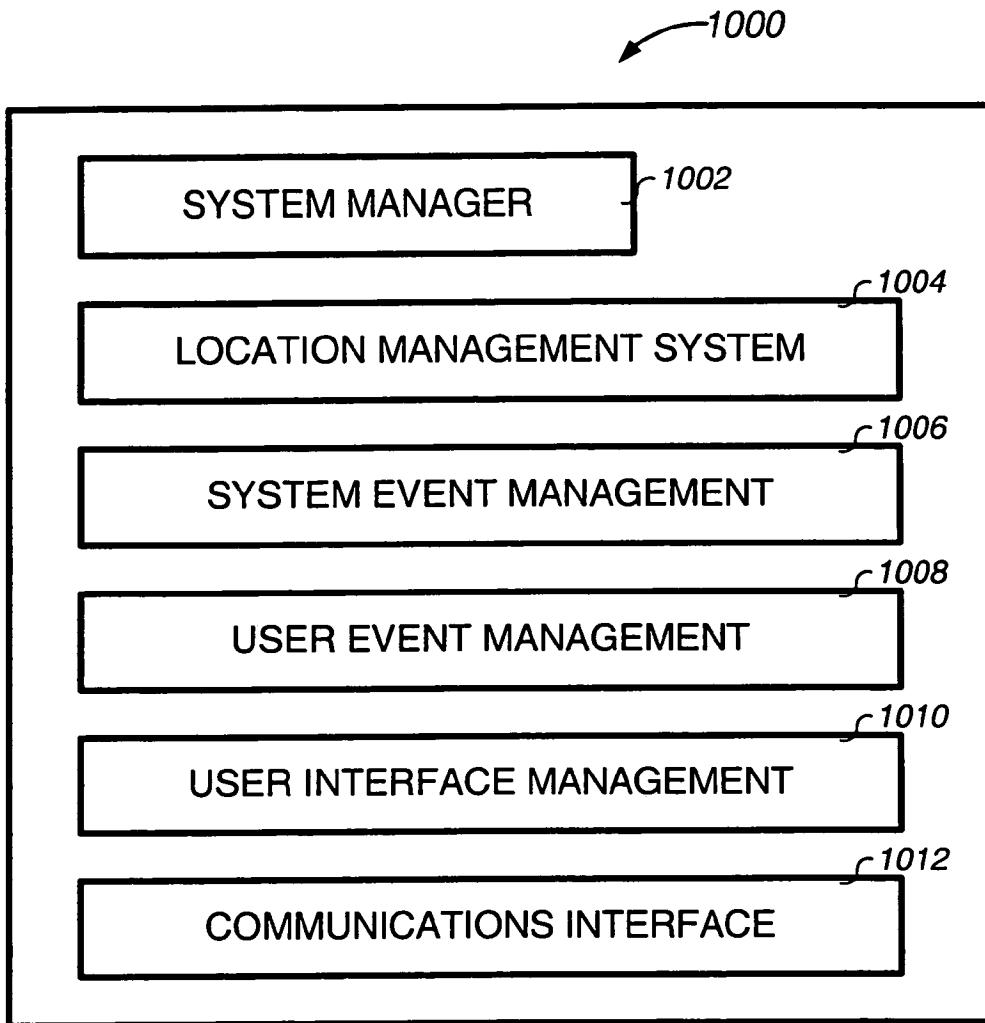


Fig. 10A

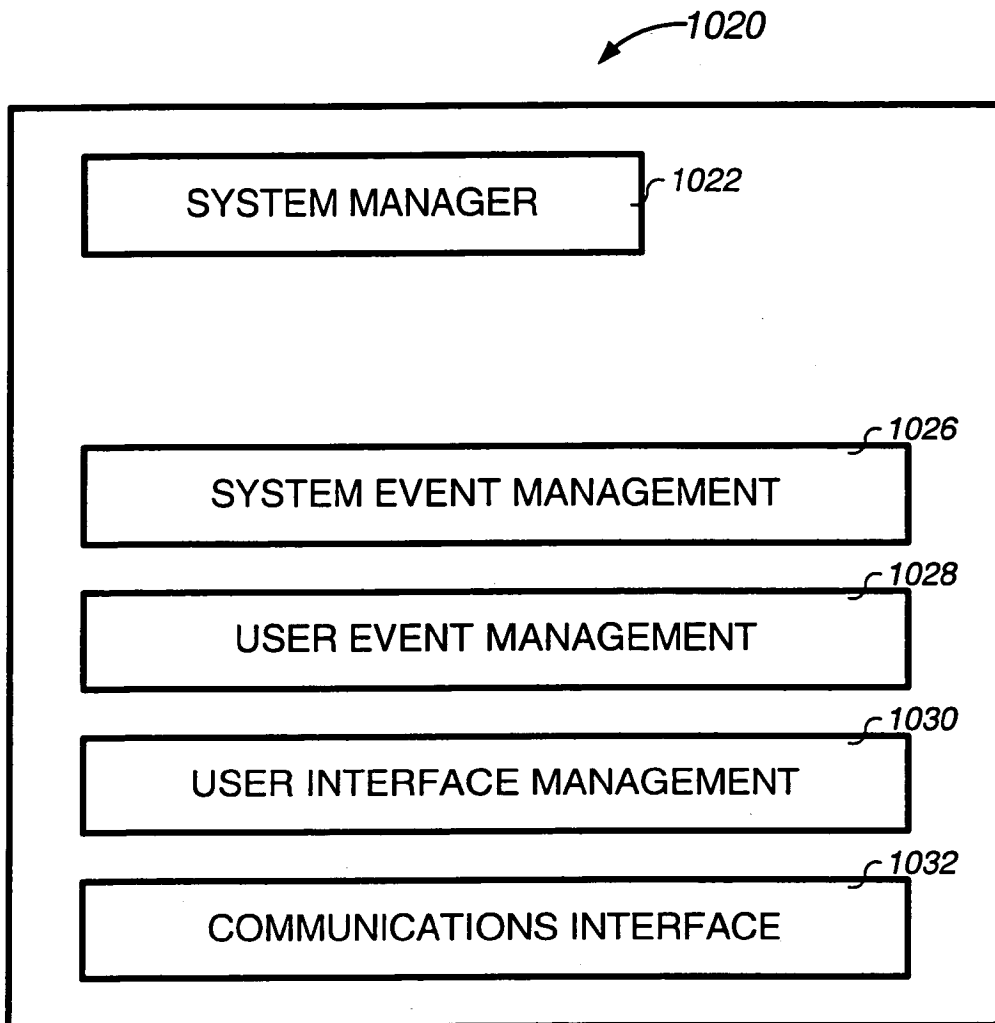


Fig. 10B

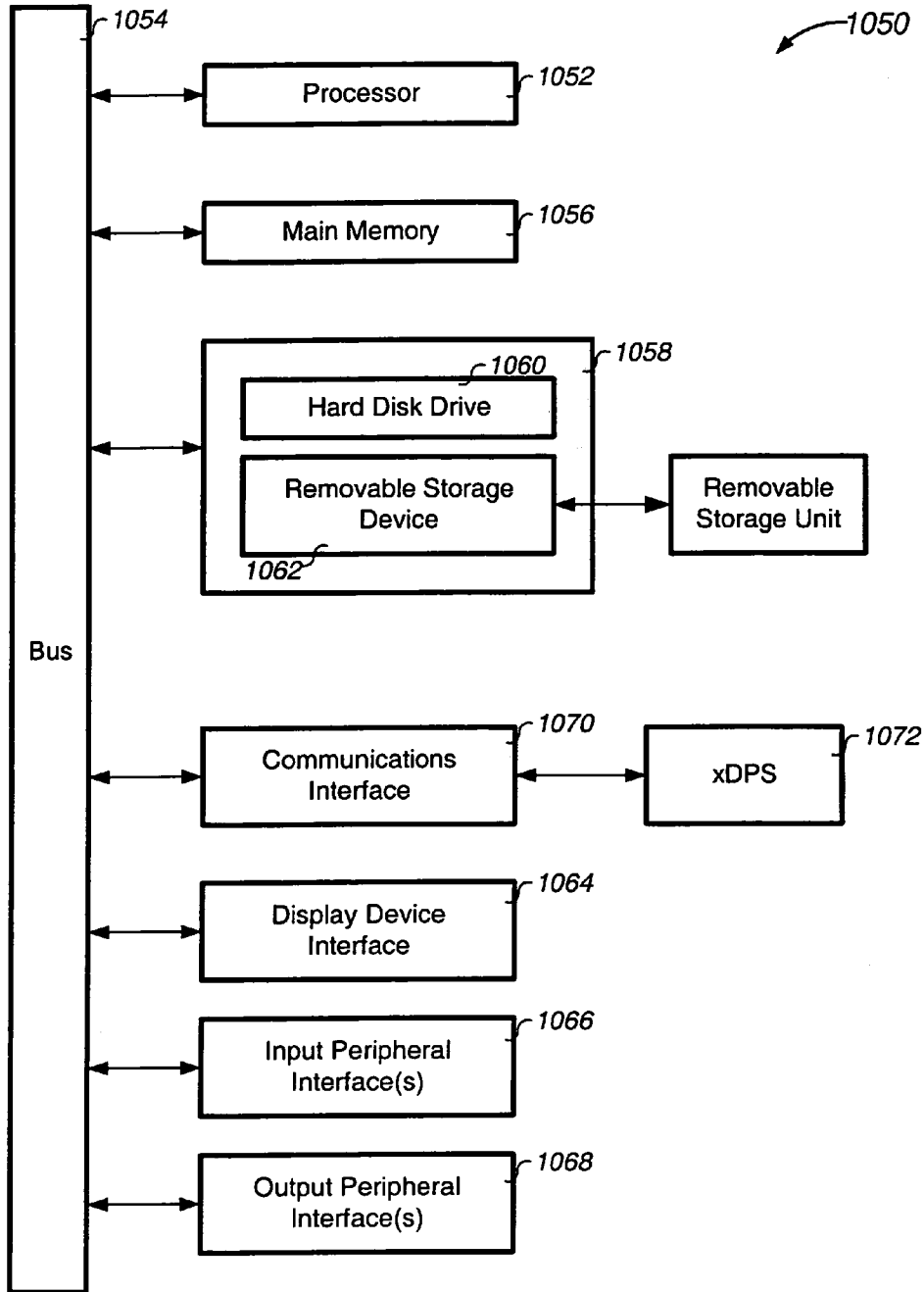


Fig. 10C

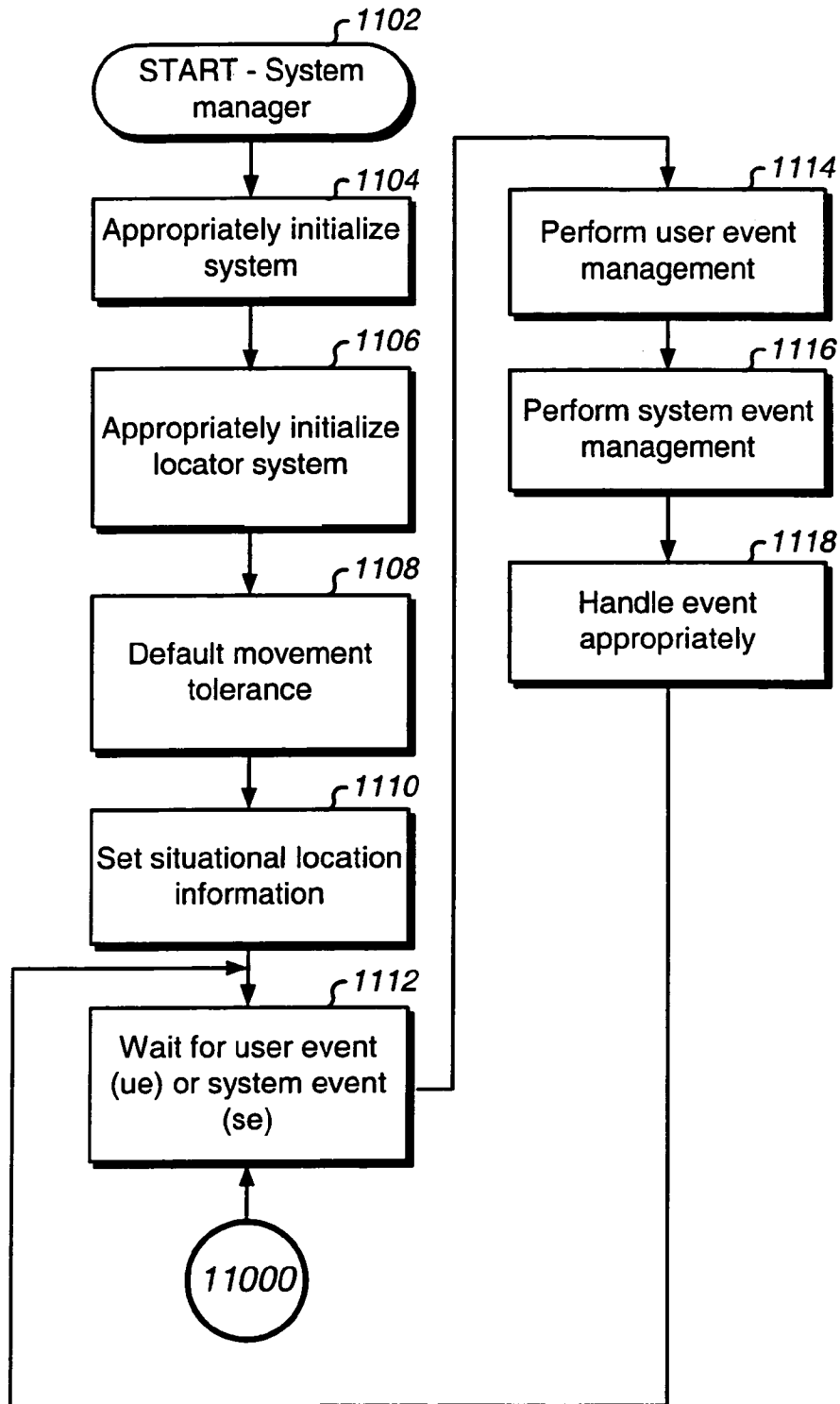


Fig. 11

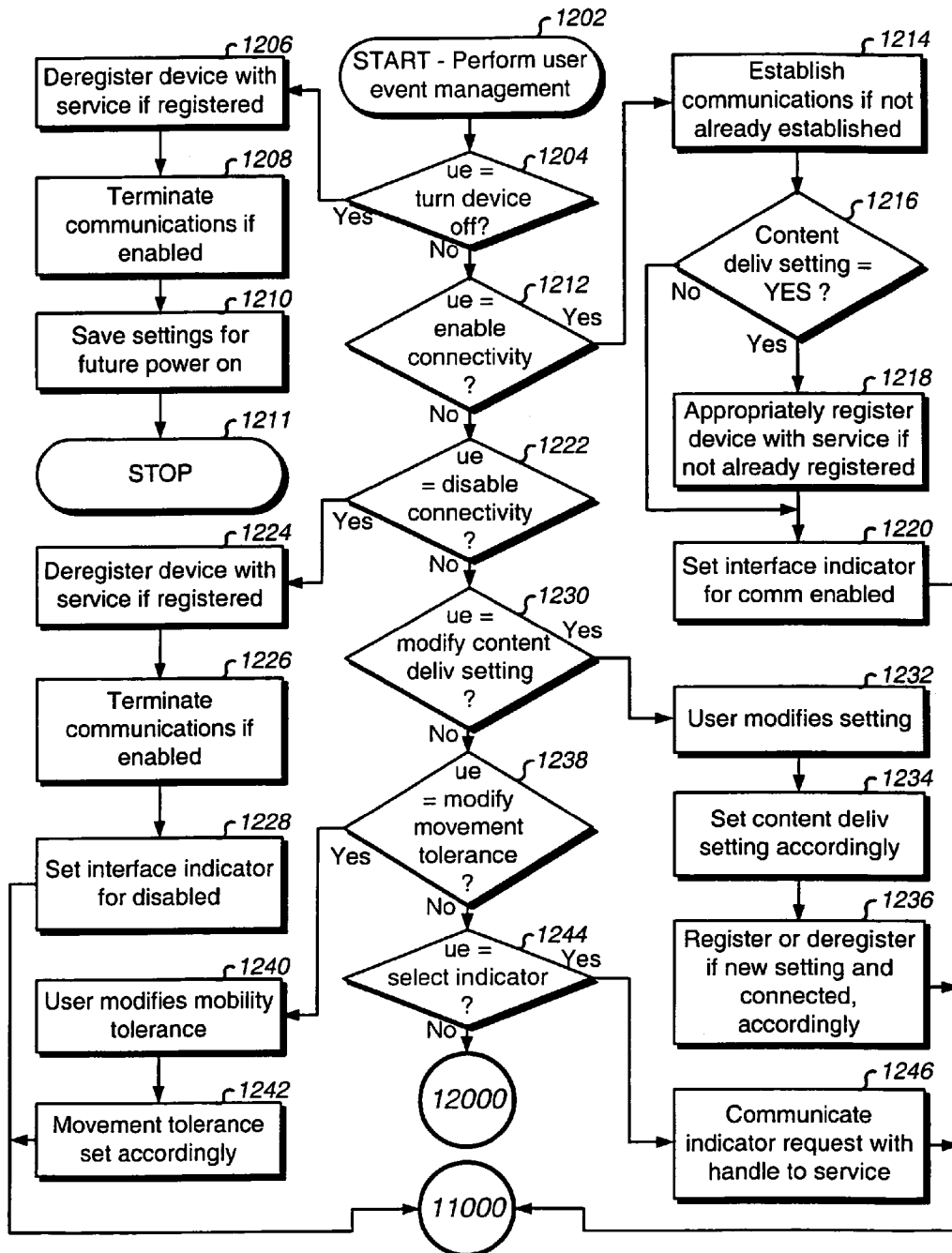


Fig. 12A

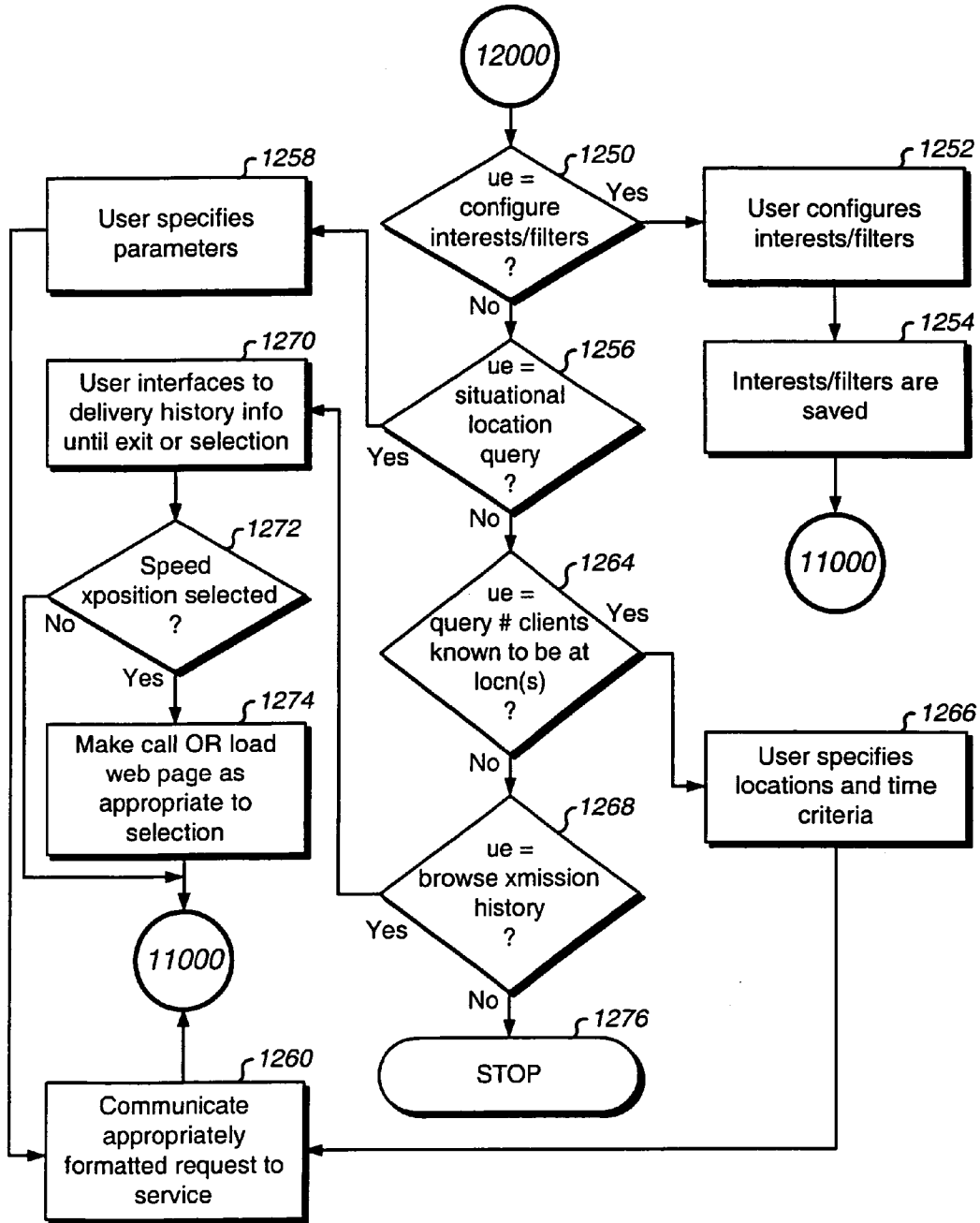


Fig. 12B

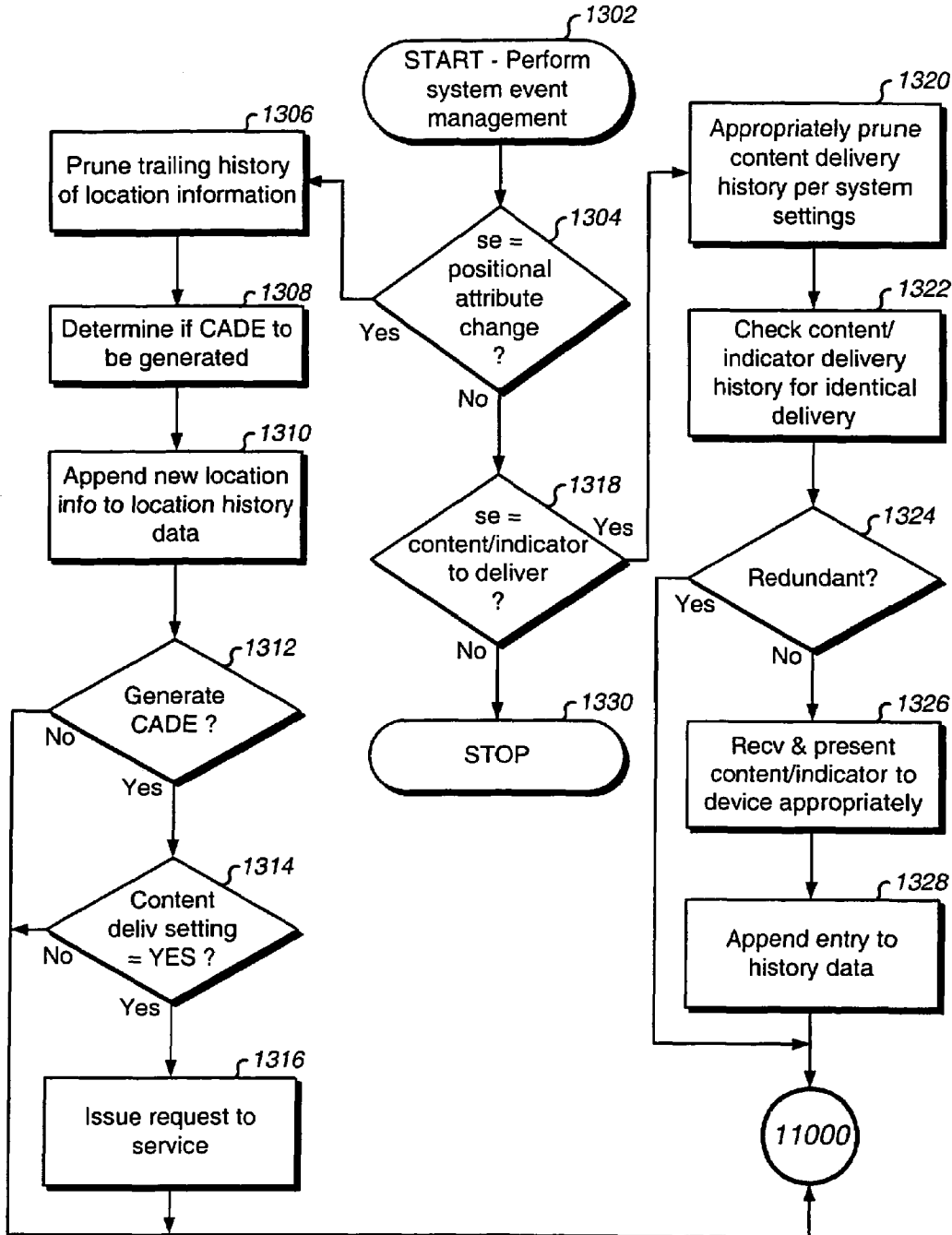


Fig. 13

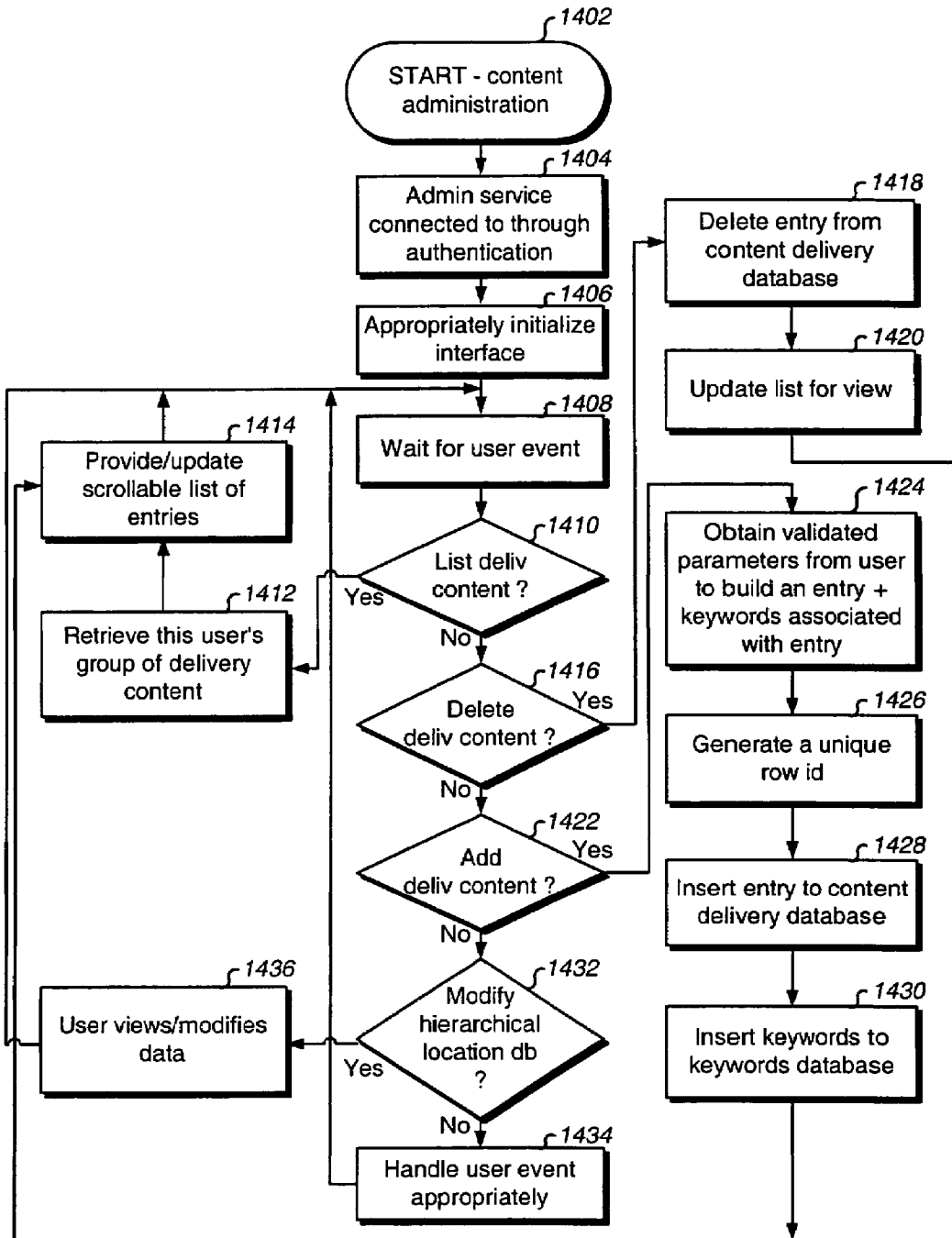


Fig. 14

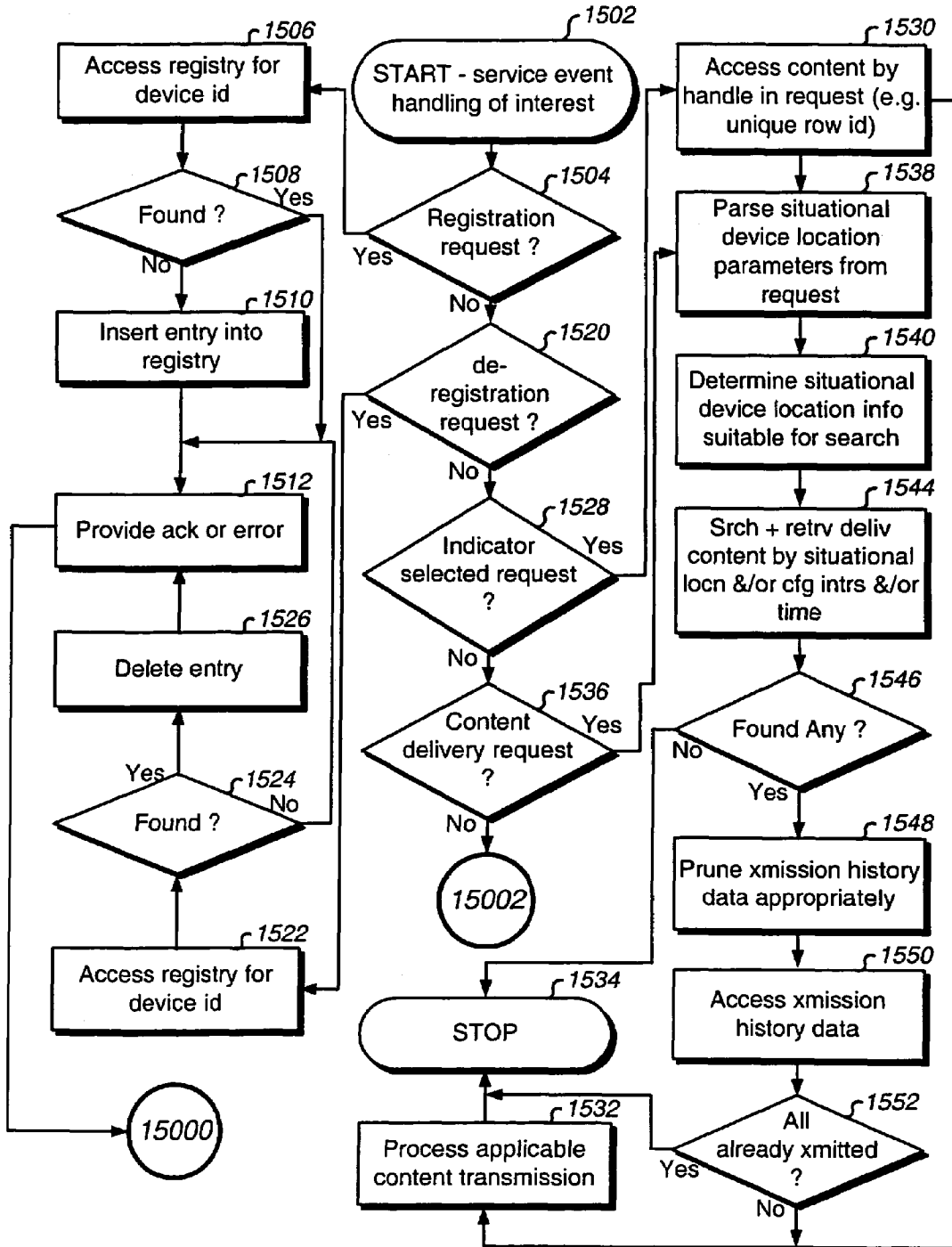


Fig. 15A

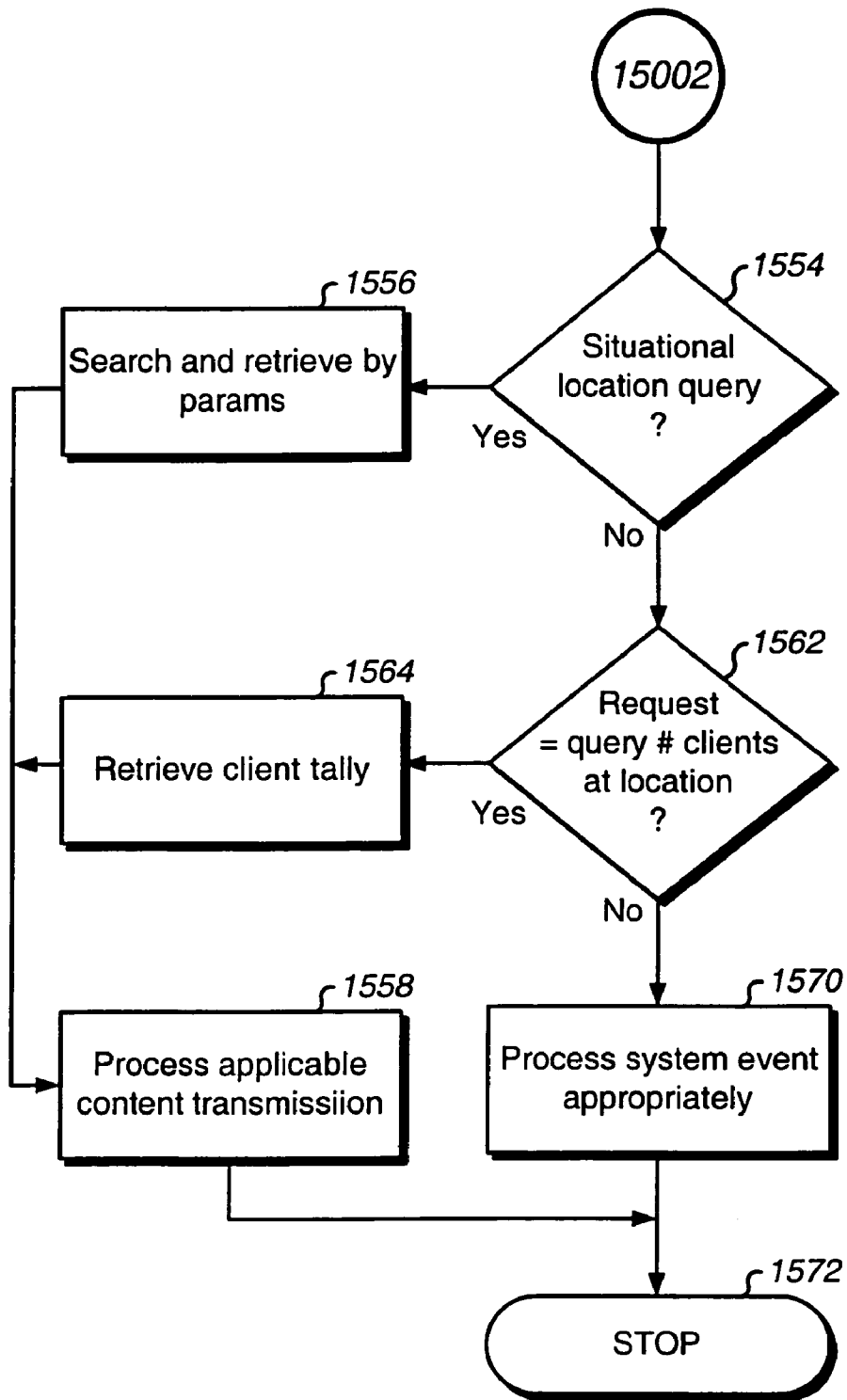


Fig. 15B

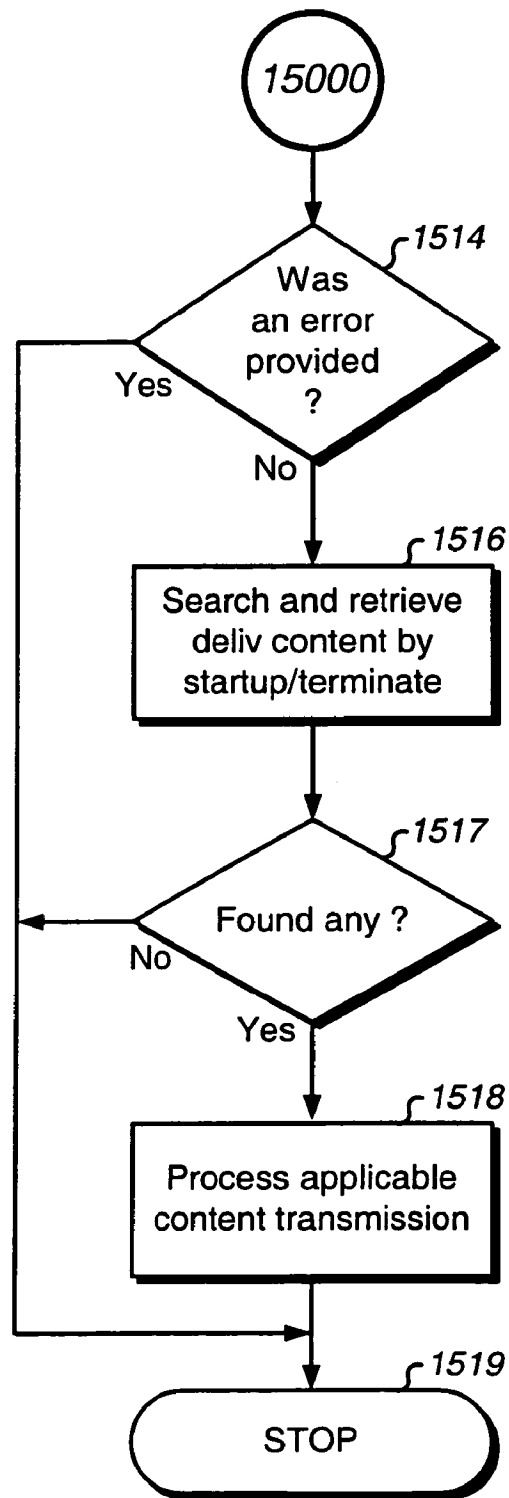


Fig. 15C

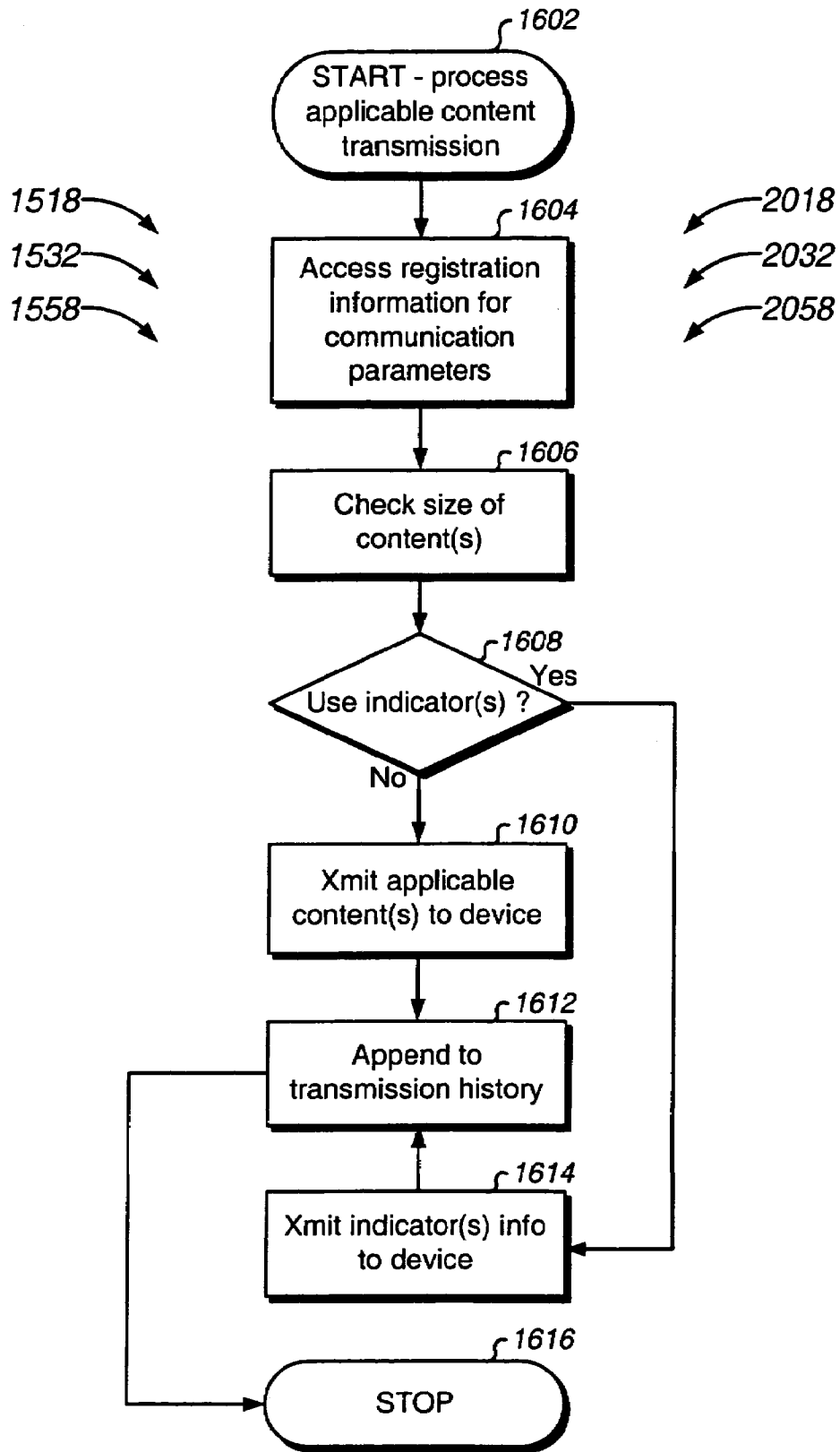


Fig. 16

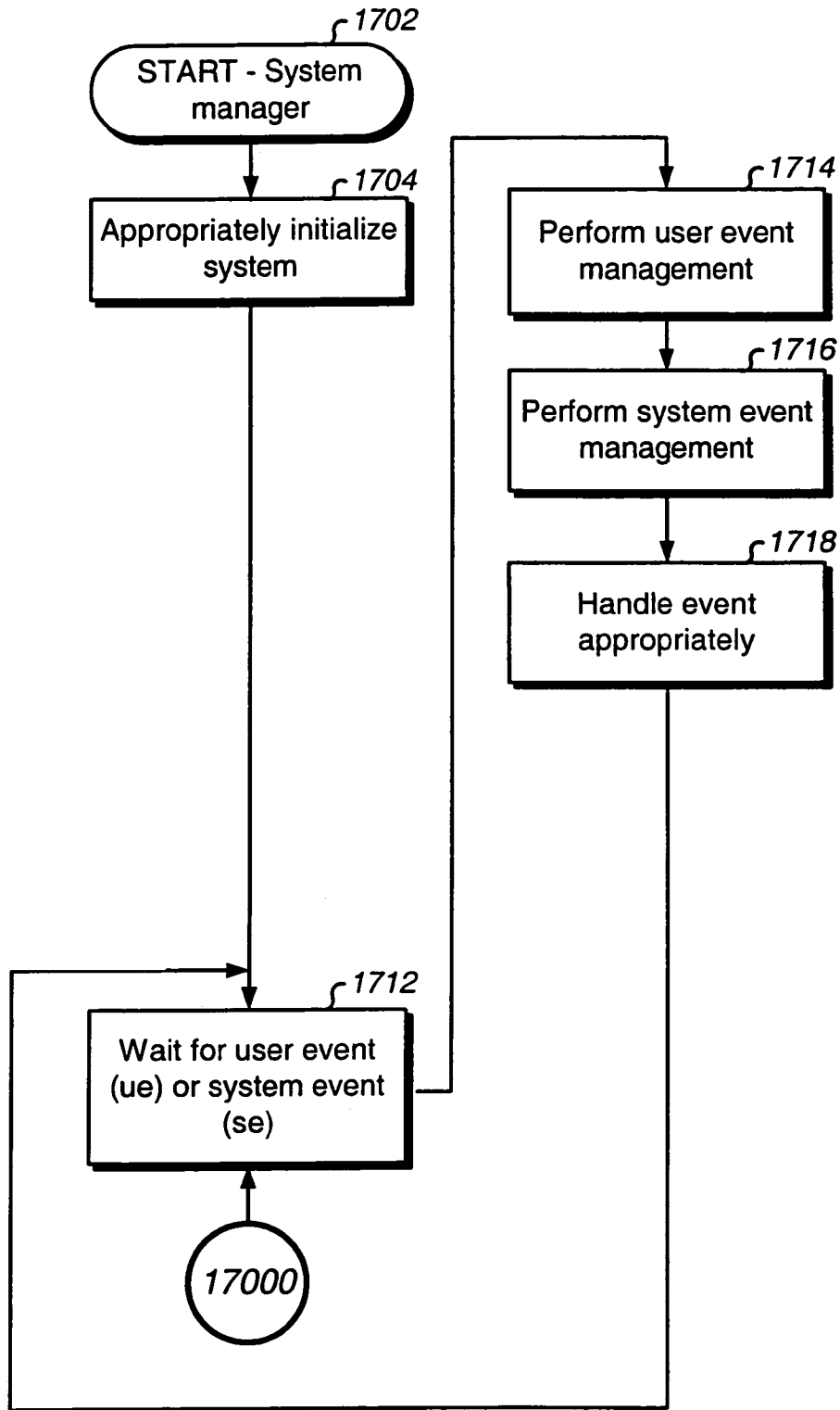


Fig. 17

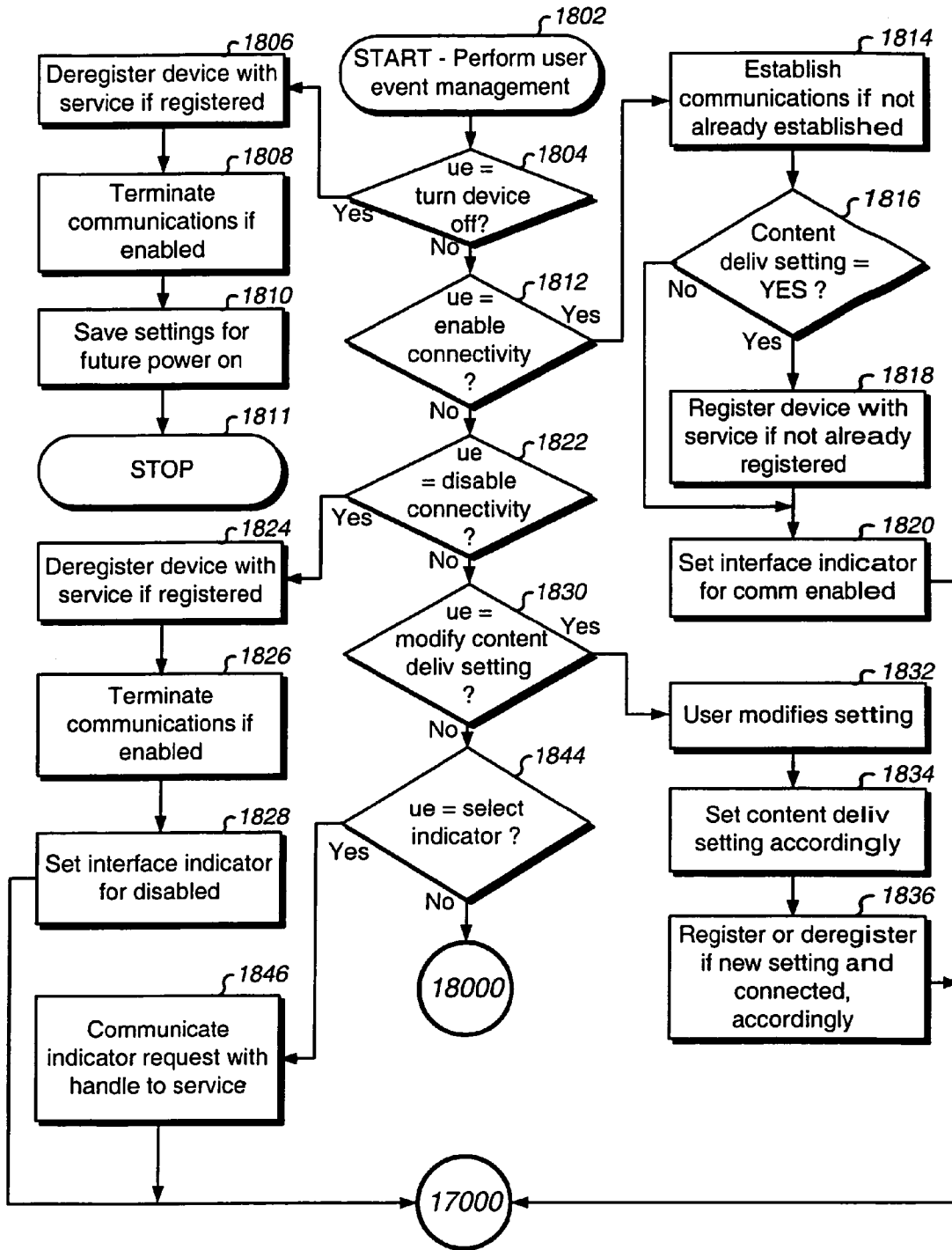


Fig. 18A

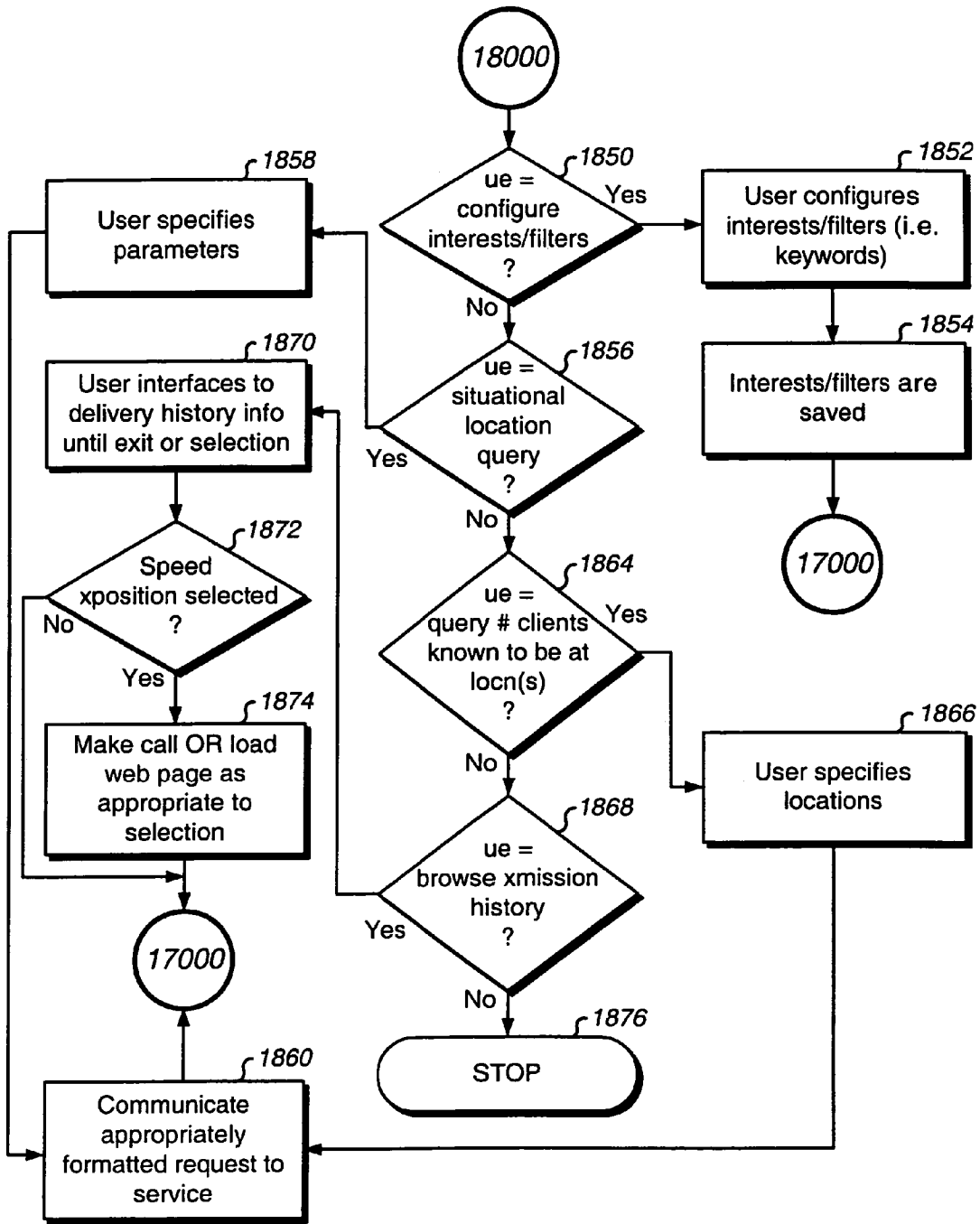


Fig. 18B

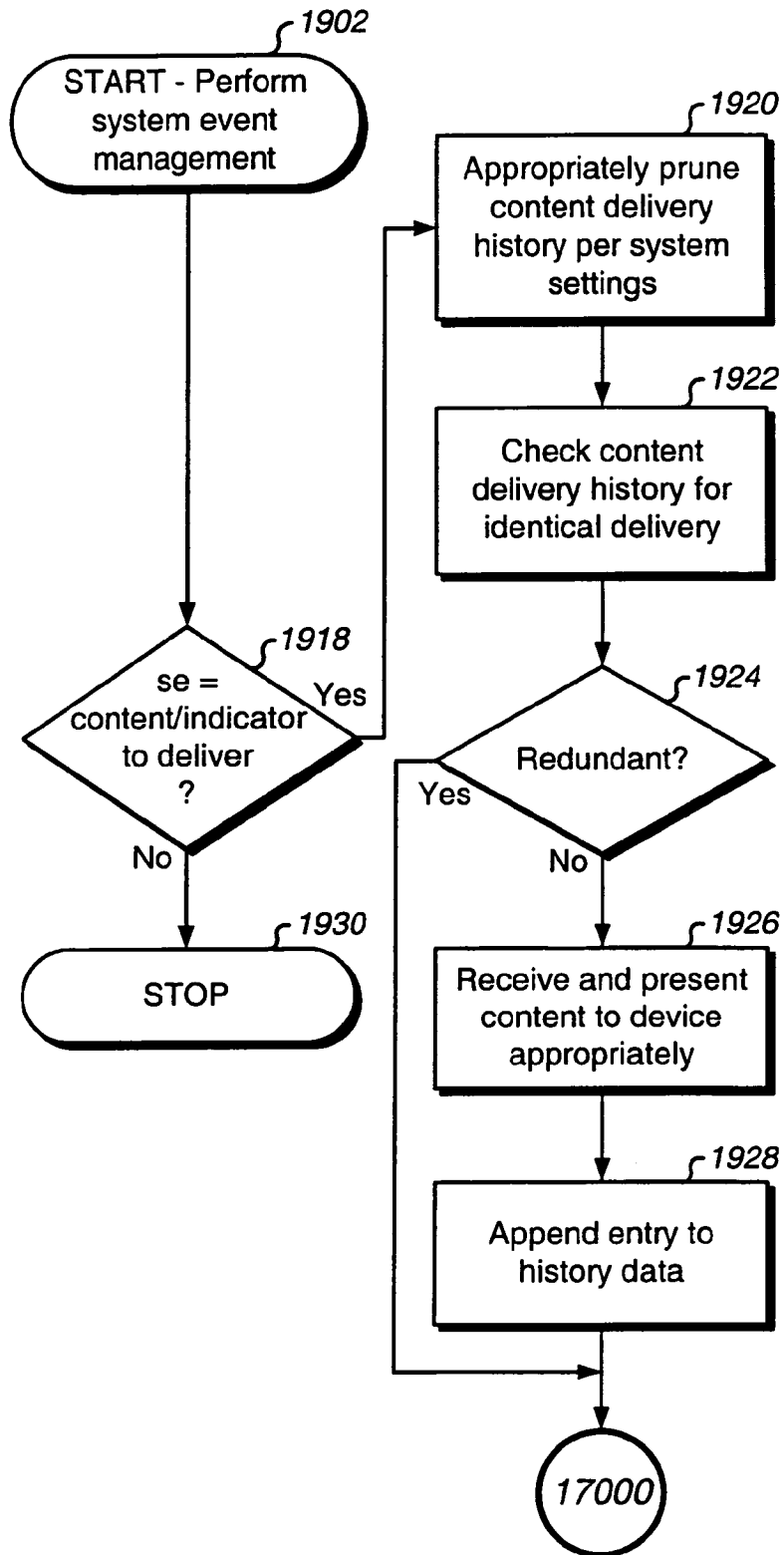


Fig. 19

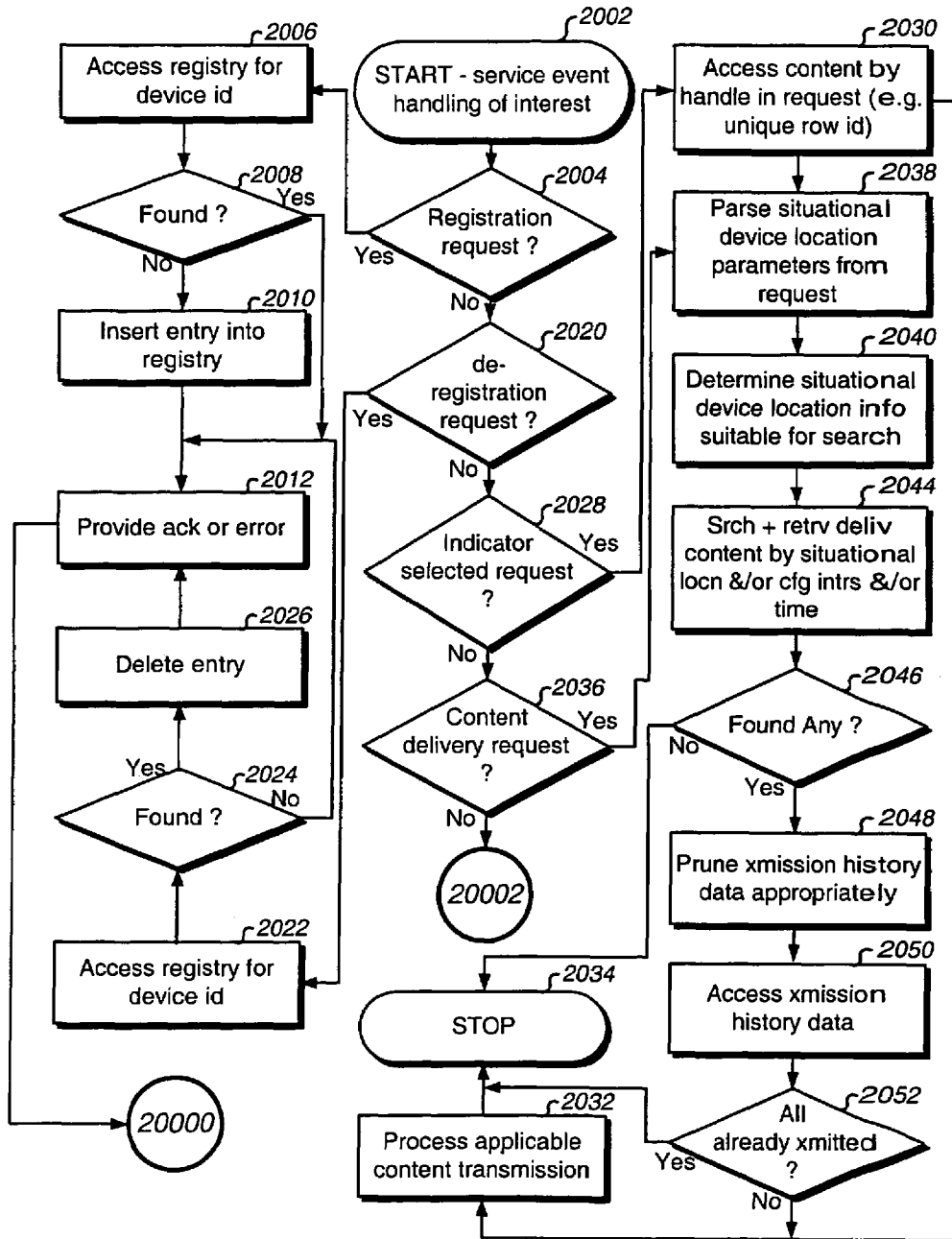


Fig. 20A

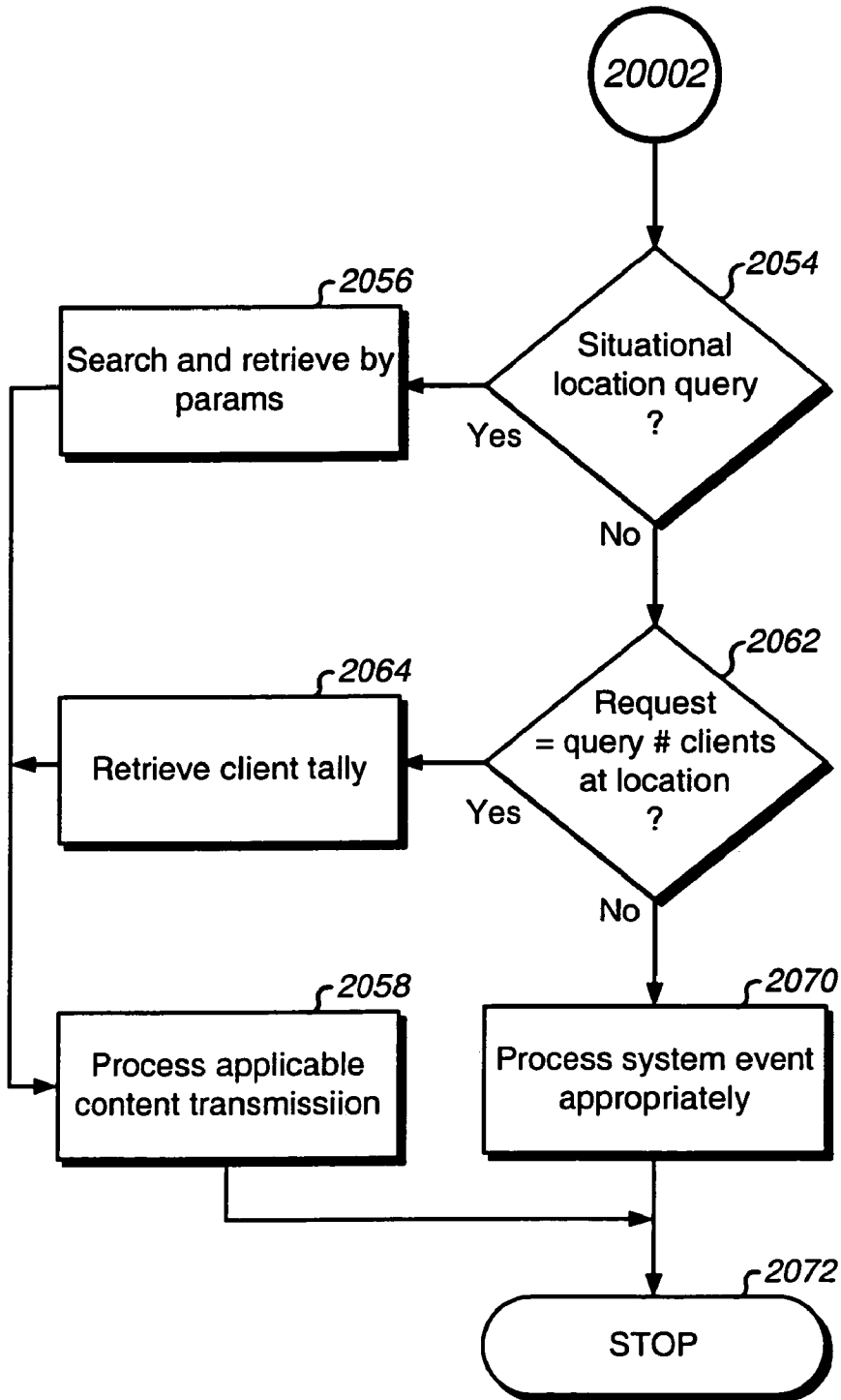


Fig. 20B

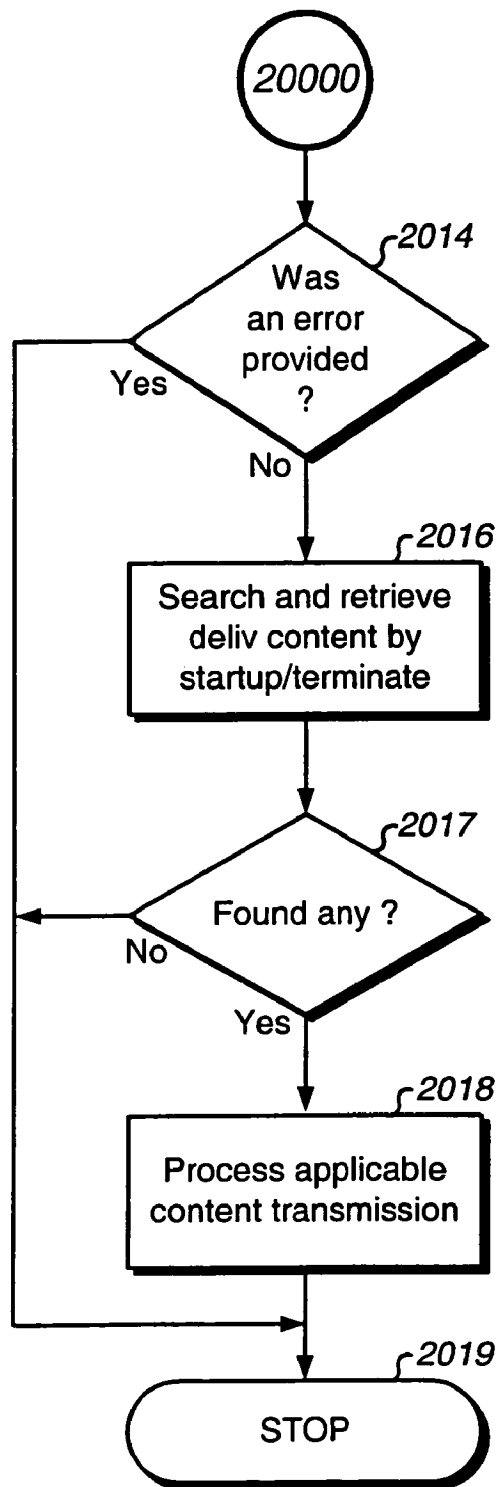


Fig. 20C

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SITUATIONAL
LOCATION RELEVANT INVOCABLE SPEED
REFERENCE**

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present application is a divisional application of co-pending application Ser. No. 11/464,671, filed Aug. 15, 2006, entitled "System and Method for Proactive Content Delivery by Situational Location," which is a divisional application of application Ser. No. 10/823,386, filed on Apr. 12, 2004, entitled "System and Method for Proactive Content Delivery By Situational Location", now U.S. Pat. No. 7,187,997, issued Mar. 6, 2007, which is a divisional application of application Ser. No. 10/167,532, filed on Jun. 11, 2002, entitled "System and Method for Proactive Content Delivery By Situational Location," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,731,238, issued May 4, 2004, which is a divisional of application Ser. No. 09/589,328 filed on Jun. 7, 2000, entitled "System and Method for Proactive Content Delivery By Situational Location," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,456,234, issued Sep. 24, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to location dependent delivery of information to mobile data processing systems, and more particularly to a system for pushing situational location dependent content to data processing system devices traveling to locations for, or in directions of, that place which delivery content is designated as deliverable.

The boom of the internet has greatly provided information to mobile users through wireless web server connected devices such as laptops, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and telephones. People with an internet enabled device can access yahoo.com (yahoo is a trademark of Yahoo corporation) and other internet connected resources. There are also Global Positioning System (GPS) devices that enable mobile users to know exactly where they are on a particular map. Users with GPS device functionality can further manually enter their known location into an internet MAP directory service (e.g. yahoo.com Maps) and then provide a target address they want to go to. Step by step instructions are then provided to the user for how to get to the destination from the current location. Some GPS devices provide local processing for directing, and narrating to, a driver. Mating automated location finding systems with internet travel direction services is an attractive blend.

Cadillac recently announced the OnStar program with sales of Cadillac automobiles (Cadillac and OnStar are trademarks of General Motors corporation). A person is enabled with calling upon an "OnStar Advisor" 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, with the press of a button. An emergency call, for example 911, or for a disabled Cadillac vehicle, allows a driver to instantly call upon wireless connected assistance. The driver may also call upon the OnStar Advisor for directions to a destination. The Advisor has access to automatic processing for determination of the vehicle's current location in case of auto theft, a disabled vehicle, or assisting with directions. The Advisor can also remotely unlock the vehicle should the driver lock the keys in the car. In effect, Cadillac drivers have full time wireless connected assistance around the clock for many reasons. While the location determination of the vehicle is automatic, there remain manual processes performed by the Advisor. Automation of some of these processes is desirable.

Many internet services derive their revenue stream from advertising. Advertisers pay to have their content delivered to users who access web site and web server interfaces. Advertisers desire to target their audience at the most appropriate time. Knowing the location of a user as being relevant to a particular advertisement is desirable. Automating the delivery of the content is desirable.

A method is needed for a low cost business model that enables the efficient configuration of deliverable content for automatic delivery to mobile users based on their situational location that is relevant to receive such content.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides transmission of situational location dependent information from a server data processing system (SDPS) to a receiving data processing system (RDPS). The server data processing system (SDPS) communicates with the receiving data processing system (RDPS) by pushing content (i.e. proactive content delivery) when appropriate, rather than in response to a user query. A candidate delivery event associated with a current positional attribute of the receiving data processing system is recognized and a situational location of the remote data processing system is determined. The candidate delivery event may be a location and/or direction change, device state change, or movement exceeding a movement tolerance. The situational location of the remote data processing system may be its location, direction, location and direction, proximity to a location, state change, or location and/or direction relative to a previous location and/or direction, or combinations thereof. At the SDPS, a set of delivery content from a deliverable content database is retrieved according to the situational location of the RDPS, and according to system delivery constraints and/or configured user delivery constraints. The SDPS transmits any applicable content found to the RDPS. The delivery content is configurable by authorized administrators in a manner that enables the configured content for immediate delivery should a RDPS meet the criteria of the associated situational location and delivery constraints.

Various embodiments with respect to recognizing a candidate delivery event and determining a situational location include:

- the SDPS recognizes the candidate delivery event (e.g. various wireless embodiments and physical connection embodiments)
- the RDPS recognizes the candidate delivery event (e.g. GPS and some wireless)
- the SDPS determines the situational location associated with the candidate delivery event which may have been determined by the RDPS and communicated to the SDPS, or determined by the SDPS
- the RDPS determines the situational location associated with the candidate delivery event and communicates the information to the SDPS for further processing

A situational location is completely determined for the RDPS upon the candidate delivery event. Content that can be delivered is fully configurable, of any type, and can be instantly activated for candidate delivery upon convenient administration. As well known in the art of software installation, the present invention may be installed to a variety of network embodiments and underlying operating systems through installation parameters, or as distinct installations for the particular platform. Preferably, an internet connection is used for configuring deliverable content, and for the interoperation of communications between the RDPS and SDPS.

The present invention enables a user of a RDPS to be made aware of content that is applicable for the current situational location of the user. Depending on the application of the present invention, the content and configurations will take on a variety of themes.

For example, in an outdoor wireless embodiment of the present invention, advertisement content can be configured by paying customer advertisers through an internet web interface, and then automatically delivered to people when the people are in a location, or heading path to a location, for reasonable delivery of the content to their automobile installed, or handheld, RDPS. For example, as a driver or pedestrian (i.e. user) approaches a retail store with a mobile RDPS, a configured advertisement of a special deal at the retail store can be proactively delivered (i.e. pushed) to the user automatically on behalf of the store. Likewise, an indoor wireless embodiment of the present invention enables the driver or pedestrian, now a shopper inside the store, to receive configured content to a shopping cart mounted, or handheld, RDPS directing the shopper to specific sales items as the shopper moves about the inside of the store.

In another application, a policeman may activate a mobile police automobile device (i.e. RDPS) in a police car for automatic delivery of a person's criminal record as the policeman drives by the location of a person's house. The police establishment configures criminal record content, or pointers thereto, along with the location of the residence that is believed to harbor the person with a record. As the policeman drives by locations with addresses of known offenders, the RDPS displays applicable criminal data. Of course, the policeman can enable or disable the functionality as needed.

In another application, a traveling vehicle, for example a touring bus, carries tourists for a narrated drive through a geographic area. Currently, there are human narrators for providing narration of sites and landmarks to people of the narrated drive. The present invention allows configuring deliverable content for locations on the touring bus path so that an automated narrator RDPS installed in the bus can be provided to people on the bus. For example, an RDPS providing audio, video, multimedia, or combination thereof, communicates narration content to people on the touring bus automatically as locations are encountered, or driven by.

In another application, a person attending a large park (e.g. Disney World (Disney World is a trademark of Walt Disney corporation)) could simply carry a RDPS, and receive content to a handheld device for what attraction lies ahead based on the current location and direction of the person. The person would not have to consult a directory or ask where to find something. Informative content would be proactively delivered, rather than reactively in response to a person's manual query to a service, or question to a human being.

In yet a further example, a valuable use would be for emergencies such as when a child is kidnapped. Currently, there is an Amber-Alert mechanism in Dallas/Ft. Worth, Tex. where radio stations broadcast an emergency message along with a distinguishable series of tones. This enables any pertinent information known about the kidnapper and child to be broadcast immediately to everyone with the radio on. The present invention enables the emergency broadcast to be immediately configured and then communicated to everyone with a RDPS, for example with a wireless internet connection. A picture of the victim and other multimedia information could be delivered along with audio immediately.

In still a further use of the present invention, garage sale and estate sale advertisements could be configured on behalf of paying customers that would otherwise use a newspaper classified section. As drivers become in reasonably close

proximity to the sale, in the desired time window, advertisement content would be proactively delivered to a wireless RDPS installed, or handheld, in the automobile.

Thus, there are many applications for the present invention, all accomplished through simply changing the way the present invention is used. Content is pushed out to receiving devices at the most appropriate times. Users do not pull the content with a query.

It is therefore an advantage of the present invention in supporting a variety of applications and uses. The way the invention is used makes it applicable to a wide range of applications. For example, a deliverable content database can be configured with content that is appropriate for the particular application. Situational location parameters associated with the particular application are also variable, provided the installed methodology is utilized consistently. For example, world coordinates, GPS coordinates, regional coordinates, MAPSCO references, Application Address Book locations and directions, a user's caller id, a cell number in a cellular network, and like means used to describe a location can be used. Directional information of North, South, East, West, Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest, Up, Down, Left, Right, Straight, Back, and like methods used to describe a direction can be used. Further still, there are delivery constraints that can be set up for a system, or configured by a user, which provides flexibility in adapting to a variety of applications.

It is another advantage of the present invention in providing deliverable content to a person, based on the situational location of the person. Content is pushed to a user's RDPS when it is most appropriate for the user to see the content.

It is another advantage of the present invention in automatically recognizing a candidate delivery event of a RDPS and automatically determining a situational location of the RDPS. A user is not burdened with providing information on a query. The present invention automatically determines when content should be delivered and then automatically and proactively delivers it. Content is pushed to the user (of the RDPS). The user is not burdened with pulling content via a query.

It is a further advantage of the present invention to deliver any type, variety, or combination of content. The content is fully configurable by an authorized administrator who may be a paying customer for the privilege of performing configurations. Upon configuration, the content is immediately and instantly activated for proactive delivery to any RDPS meeting the configured criteria. Content may be audio, video, graphical, textual, multimedia, intranet/internet web address (es) activated for transposable selection, image, or any combination thereof.

It is another advantage in maintaining a history of delivered content at the RDPS with information that is useful for later browsing. Contained therein is information relevant to the delivered content. Additionally, provided is an invocable speed address enabling the user to transpose to a web address, or perform a speed dial phone call, that is associated with the delivered content.

Yet another advantage of the present invention is providing new and useful query functionality for querying the total number of known receiving data processing systems for a particular situational location, querying any content configured for delivery to a particular situational location with a comprehensive variety of query parameters, and querying up to a maximum threshold number of deliverable content instances for a particular location in a manner which automatically determines containing (ascending) locations, if necessary, until the specified number is met.

Further features and advantages of the invention, as well as the structure and operation of various embodiments of the invention, are described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numbers generally indicate identical, functionally similar, and/or structurally similar elements. The drawing in which an element first appears is indicated by the leftmost digit(s) in the corresponding reference number.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 depicts a network illustration for discussing the various outdoor embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 depicts an aerial view of a city region useful for discussing aspects of the present invention;

FIG. 3A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing a wireless, or cellular, embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a wireless, or cellular, embodiment of the present invention, in the context of positional attribute(s) being monitored by a SDPS;

FIG. 3C depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a wireless, or cellular embodiment, of the present invention, in the context of positional attribute(s) being monitored by a RDPS;

FIG. 4A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing a GPS, or satellite, embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a GPS, or satellite, embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing an indoor wireless embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to an indoor wireless embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a physically connected embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7A depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the deliverable content database of the present invention;

FIG. 7B depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the keyword data of the present invention;

FIG. 8 depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the location hierarchy data of the present invention;

FIG. 9A depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the registration data of the present invention;

FIG. 9B depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the location history data of the present invention;

FIG. 9C depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the SDPS transmission history data of the present invention;

FIG. 9D depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the RDPS transmission history data of the present invention;

FIG. 10A depicts a preferred embodiment high level example componentization of a RDPS of the present invention when the RDPS generates the candidate delivery event;

FIG. 10B depicts a preferred embodiment high level example componentization of a RDPS of the present invention when the SDPS generates the candidate delivery event;

FIG. 10C depicts a block diagram of a data processing system useful for implementing RDPS aspects of the present invention, and SDPS aspects of the present invention;

FIG. 11 depicts a flowchart for describing data processing system aspects relevant to a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination by the RDPS;

FIGS. 12A and 12B depict flowcharts for describing user event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination by the RDPS;

FIG. 13 depicts a flowchart for describing system event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination by the RDPS;

FIG. 14 depicts a flowchart for describing the content administration aspects of the present invention;

FIGS. 15A, 15B, and 15C depict flowcharts for service event handling aspects of a preferred embodiment of the SDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination by the RDPS;

FIG. 16 depicts a flowchart for describing the content transmission aspects of the present invention;

FIG. 17 depicts a flowchart for describing data processing system aspects relevant to a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination not by the RDPS;

FIGS. 18A and 18B depict flowcharts for describing user event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination not by the RDPS;

FIG. 19 depicts a flowchart for describing system event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination not by the RDPS; and

FIGS. 20A, 20B, and 20C depict flowcharts for service event handling aspects of a preferred embodiment of the SDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event determination not by the RDPS.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference now to detail of the drawings, the present invention is described. Obvious error handling is omitted from the flowcharts in order to focus on the key aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 1 depicts a network illustration for discussing the various outdoor embodiments of the present invention. In one embodiment, a cellular network cluster **102** and cellular network cluster **104** are parts of a larger cellular network. Cellular network cluster **102** contains a controller **106** and a plurality of base stations, shown generally as base stations **108**. Each base station covers a single cell of the cellular network cluster, and each base station **108** communicates through a wireless connection with the controller **106** for call processing, as is well known in the art. Wireless devices communicate via the nearest base station (i.e. the cell the device currently resides in), for example base station **108b**. Roaming functionality is provided when a wireless device roams from one cell to another so that a session is properly maintained with proper signal strength. Controller **106** acts like a telephony switch when a wireless device roams across cells, and it communicates with controller **110** via a wireless connection so that a wireless device can also roam to other

clusters over a larger geographical area. Controller **110** may be connected to a controller **112** in a cellular cluster through a physical connection, for example, copper wire, optical fiber, or the like. This enables cellular clusters to be great distances from each other. Controller **112** may in fact be connected with a physical connection to its base stations, shown generally as base stations **114**. Base stations may communicate directly with the controller **112**, for example, base station **114e**. Base stations may communicate indirectly to the controller **112**, for example base station **114a** by way of base station **114d**. It is well known in the art that many options exist for enabling interoperating communications between controllers and base stations for the purpose of managing a cellular network. A cellular network cluster **116** may be located in a different country. Base controller **118** may communicate with controller **110** through a Public Service Telephone Network (PSTN) by way of a telephony switch **120**, PSTN **122**, and telephony switch **124**, respectively. Telephony switch **120** and telephony switch **124** may be private or public. In one cellular network embodiment of the present invention, the SDPS executes at controllers, for example controller **110**. The RDPS executes at a wireless device, for example mobile laptop computer **126**, wireless telephone **128**, a personal digital assistant (PDA) **130**, or the like. As the RDPS moves about, positional attributes are monitored for determining a situational location. The RDPS may be handheld, or installed in a moving vehicle. Locating a wireless device using wireless techniques such as Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA) and Angle Of Arrival (AOA) are well known in the art. The SDPS may also execute on a server computer accessible to controllers, for example server computer **132**, provided an appropriate timely connection exists between cellular network controller(s) and the server computer **132**. Wireless devices (i.e. RDPS) are known by a unique identifier, for example a caller id, device identifier, or like appropriate unique handle.

In another embodiment of the present invention, GPS satellites such as satellite **134**, satellite **136**, and satellite **138** provide information, as is well known in the art, to GPS devices on earth for triangulation locating of the GPS device. In this embodiment, a RDPS has integrated GPS functionality so that the RDPS monitors its positional attribute(s). When the RDPS determines a candidate delivery event, it communicates parameters to the controller by way of the nearest base station. Thus, positional attribute information is provided by the RDPS to the SDPS. The RDPS is again known by a unique identifier, for example a caller id, device identifier, or like appropriate unique handle.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, a physically connected device, for example, telephone **140**, computer **142**, PDA **144**, telephone **146**, and fax machine **148**, may be newly connected to a network. Each is a RDPS. Physical connections include copper wire, optical fiber, or the like. Devices are known by a unique identifier, for example a caller id, device identifier, physical or logical network address, or like appropriate unique handle. When the RDPS is detected for being newly located, the SDPS determines the candidate delivery event. The SDPS may execute at an Automatic Response Unit (ARU) **150**, a telephony switch, for example telephony switch **120**, a web server **152** (for example, connected through a gateway **154**), or a like data processing system that communicates with the RDPS. RDPS detection may be a result of the RDPS initiating a communication with the SDPS directly or indirectly. Thus, a user may connect his laptop to a hotel network, initiate a communication with the SDPS, and the SDPS determines that the user is in a different location than the previous communication. A

local area network (LAN) **156** may contain a variety of connected devices, each an RDPS that later becomes connected to a local area network **158** at a different location, such as a PDA **160**, a server computer **162**, a printer **164**, an internet protocol telephone **166**, a computer **168**, or the like. Hard copy presentation could be made to printer **164** and fax **148**. Electronic content could be delivered to any RDPS.

Current technology enables devices to communicate with each other, and other systems, through a variety of heterogeneous system and communication methods. Current technology allows executable processing to run on diverse devices and systems. Current technology allows communications between the devices and/or systems over a plethora of methodologies at close or long distance. Many technologies also exist for automatic locating of devices. It is well known how to have an interoperating communications system that comprises a plurality of individual systems communicating with each other with one or more protocols. As is farther known in the art of developing software, executable processing of the present invention may be developed to run on a particular target data processing system in a particular manner, or customized at install time to execute on a particular data processing system in a particular manner.

FIG. 2 depicts an aerial view of a city region useful for discussing aspects of, and helps explain one application of, the present invention. A Starbucks coffee shop **202** (Starbucks is a trademark of Starbucks corporation) is located in an area frequented by handheld wireless device (i.e. RDPS) user pedestrians, for example pedestrian **204**, and wireless device (i.e. RDPS) equipped vehicles, for example automobile **206** and automobile **208**. Starbucks is a paying customer to the owner of the present invention wherein content can be configured for advertising to potential customers of Starbucks. An authorized and authenticated Starbucks representative uses the present invention, for example by way of an internet connected web browser, to configure the deliverable content. The representative also configures situational location information that is to be matched to situational locations of a RDPS of mobile customers. Upon configuration completion, the content is immediately activated for proactive delivery. The present invention will automatically deliver the Starbucks configured content to any RDPS according to the representative's configurations, for example, when pedestrian **204** becomes in a specified proximity to the Starbucks location, encounters a specific location, travels in a manner which provides predictive information, heads in a specified direction at, to, or from a location, or the like, using positional attribute(s). Likewise, automobile **206** will receive the content according to configurations, for example, when making a left hand turn (i.e. changing direction at a location area) onto the street bearing Starbucks' address. Likewise, automobile **208** will receive the content according to configurations, for example, when encountering a location in proximity to the Starbucks location while heading North. One example of the content may be a textual message such as "Starbucks has a 60% off sale just ahead at 314 Main Street with free no-spill coffee mugs!!!". Other examples may include a graphical map showing where the Starbucks establishment is in relation to showing where the RDPS is currently located and headed.

FIG. 3A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing a wireless, or cellular, embodiment of the present invention. A RDPS **302** is located through triangulation, as is well known in the art. At least three base towers, for example, base tower **108b**, base tower **108d**, and base tower **108f**, are necessary for locating the RDPS. A fourth base tower would be used if altitude was configured for use by the present invention. There are cases where only two base towers are

necessary given routes of travel are limited and known, for example, in spread out roadways or limited configured locations.

FIG. 3B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a wireless, or cellular, embodiment of the present invention, in the context of positional attribute(s) being monitored by a SDPS. Processing begins at block 310 and continues to block 312 where base stations able to communicate to any degree with a RDPS continue reporting to their controller the RDPS signal strength with an RDPS identifier (i.e. a unique handle) and Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA) information, or alternatively, Angle of Arrival (AOA) information, depending on the embodiment. When the RDPS turns on, it registers itself. The RDPS can pick signals from base stations. In one embodiment, the RDPS monitors a paging channel, called a forward channel. There can be multiple forward channels. A forward channel is the transmission frequency from the base tower to the RDPS. Either the RDPS provides heartbeat for base stations, or the base stations provide heartbeats for a response from the RDPS. Communication from the RDPS to the base tower is on what is called the reverse channel. Forward channels and reverse channel are used to perform call setup for a created session channel.

TDOA is conventionally calculated from the time it takes for a communication to occur from the RDPS back to the RDPS via the base tower, or alternatively, from a base tower back to that base tower via the RDPS. AOA is conventionally performed through calculations of the angle by which a signal from the RDPS encounters the base tower antenna. Simple triangle geometry is then used to calculate a location. The AOA antenna is typically of a phased array type.

The controller at block 314 may communicate with other controllers when base stations in other cellular clusters are picking up a signal, for example, when the RDPS roams. In any case, at block 314, the controller(s) determines the strongest signal base stations needed for locating the RDPS, at block 314. The strongest 3 (or 2 or 4 as discussed above) are used. Thereafter, block 316 accesses base station location information for base stations determined at block 314. The base station provides location anchors used to (relatively) determine the location of the RDPS. Then, block 318 uses the TDOA, or AOA, information together with known base station locations to calculate the RDPS location. Blocks 310 through 318 are well known to those skilled in art. Thereafter, block 320 accesses historical RDPS location information, and block 322 performs housekeeping by pruning location history data for the RDPS by time, number of entries, or other criteria. Block 324 then determines a direction of the RDPS based on previous location information. Block 324 may perform Artificial Intelligence (AI) to determine where the traveler may be going by consulting many or all of the location history data. Block 324 may also consider when and/or where a candidate delivery event (CADE) was generated for a direction change in order to cause certain flow from block 330. Block 326 calculates how much (e.g. distance) the RDPS has moved since the previous location that caused a candidate delivery event (CADE) generation for the RDPS (event generated Y/N field in location history data). Thereafter, block 328 compares the movement since the last CADE generation, and if the distance exceeds a movement tolerance, then block 332 posts (generates) a CADE to a present invention service handling RDPS situational location changes. The movement tolerance may be a system wide setting for all RDPS devices, particular to a type of RDPS, or specific for an RDPS.

If, at block 328, movement did not exceed the tolerance, then block 330 checks for a direction change as determined at

block 324. If, at block 330, the direction did change, then a CADE is generated at block 332. If, at block 330, the direction of the RDPS did not change, then block 334 appends an appropriate entry to the location history data (see FIG. 9B). Block 332 also flows to block 334. Blocks 324 through 330 determine if a CADE is to be generated, and if so, a CADE is generated at block 332. Blocks 324 through 330 determine part, or all, (i.e. a subset) of the situational location, depending on the installation. FIG. 3B processing is continuous for every RDPS in the wireless network 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

FIG. 3C depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a wireless, or cellular, embodiment, of the present invention, in the context of positional attribute(s) being monitored by a RDPS. FIG. 3B demonstrated the CADE and part, or all, of the situational location being determined by a SDPS service. FIG. 3C demonstrates the CADE, and part, or all, of the situational location being determined by the RDPS itself, and then communicated to the SDPS for any further situational location determination and applicable content delivery. Communications between the base stations and RDPS is similar to above except the RDPS receives information for performing calculations and related processing. Processing begins at block 350 and continues to block 352 where the RDPS continues receiving pulse reporting from base stations. Block 354 determines the strongest 3 signals (or 2 or 4). Thereafter, block 356 parses base station location information from the pulse messages that are received by the RDPS. Block 358 communicates with base stations to perform TDOA calculations. The time it takes for a communication to occur from the RDPS back to the RDPS, or alternatively, from a base tower back to that base tower is used. Block 358 uses the TDOA information with the known base station information to determine the RDPS location. Blocks 350 through 358 are well known to those skilled in art.

Thereafter, block 360 accesses historical RDPS location information, and block 362 performs housekeeping by pruning the location history data for the RDPS by time, number of entries, or other criteria. Block 364 then determines a direction of the RDPS based on previous location information. Block 364 may perform Artificial Intelligence (AI) to determine where the traveler may be going by consulting much or all of the location history data. Block 364 may also consider when and/or where a candidate delivery event (CADE) was generated for a direction change in order to cause certain flow from block 370. Block 366 calculates how much (e.g. distance) the RDPS has moved since the previous location that caused a candidate delivery event (CADE) generation for the RDPS (event generated Y/N field in location history data). Thereafter, block 368 compares the movement since the last CADE generation and if the distance exceeds a movement tolerance, then block 372 posts (generates) a CADE to the present invention system event manager of the RDPS. The movement tolerance may be a system or user configured setting.

If, at block 368, movement did not exceed the tolerance, then block 370 checks for a direction change as determined at block 364. If, at block 370, the direction did change, then a CADE is generated to the system event manager at block 372. If, at block 370, the direction of the RDPS did not change, then block 374 appends an appropriate entry to the location history data (see FIG. 9B). Block 372 also flows to block 374. Blocks 364 through 370 determine if a CADE is to be generated, and if so, a CADE is generated at block 332. Blocks 364 through 370 determine part, or all, (i.e. a subset) of the situ-

ational location, depending on the installation. FIG. 3C processing is continuous for the RDPS as long as the RDPS is enabled.

FIG. 4A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing a GPS, or satellite, embodiment of the present invention. A RDPS 402 is located through GPS triangulation as is well known in the art. At least three satellites, for example, satellite 134, satellite 136, and satellite 138, are necessary for locating the RDPS. A fourth satellite would be used if altitude was configured for use by the present invention.

FIG. 4B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a GPS, or satellite, embodiment of the present invention. GPS location processing begins at block 410 and continues to block 412 where the RDPS initializes for using a system management interface. The system event manager may be a software interrupt, hardware interrupt, queue, or other event handling entity. Block 414 performs the conventional locating of the GPS enabled RDPS, and block 416 posts (generates) a CADE to the RDPS system event manager. Block 414 may be an implicit wait for pulses from satellites, or an event driven mechanism when GPS satellite pulses are received for synchronized collection. Block 414 processing is well known in the art. Block 416 may post the event information to other processes depending on the RDPS features using such information. Thereafter, the GPS location information is used at block 418 as applicable to the particular RDPS embodiment, for example showing the RDPS location on a graphical map. GPS location processing is continuous for the RDPS as long as the RDPS is enabled.

The CADE in this example is a result of a simple location change. Any further situational location determination task remains for the system event manager. An alternative embodiment to block 414 would further include processing of FIG. 3C blocks 360 through 370 to determine part, or all, (i.e. a subset) of the situational location so that a CADE is generated at block 416 only if the situation warrants it.

FIG. 5A depicts a locating by triangulation illustration for discussing an indoor wireless embodiment of the present invention. There may be communication/transmission issues when an RDPS is taken indoors. There are also unique applications of the present invention for indoor use. Shown is a top view of an indoor floor plan 502. Antenna stations 504 (shown generally as 504) are strategically placed over the area so that an RDPS, for example, an RDPS equipped shopping cart 506, can be located. The conventional triangulation techniques again apply. At least three antenna stations, for example, station 504*f*, station 504*h*, and station 504*i* are used to locate the RDPS equipped shopping cart 506. In floor plan embodiments where aisles delimit travel, only two antenna stations may be necessary, for example at either end of the particular aisle. While most stations 504 may receive signals from the RDPS, only the strongest stations are used.

In this example embodiment of using the present invention, a shopper with a grocery cart receives content at the RDPS as the shopping cart is navigated throughout the store. Special deal, sales, or other promotional content is pushed automatically by the present invention to the RDPS of the shopping cart, at appropriate situational locations of the shopping cart. A store representative will manage what content to deliver through convenient configuration of the present invention. The store will provide RDPS equipped shopping carts, or may provide handheld RDPS devices, so that shoppers will get the most of their experience by automatically receiving content that is appropriate to the shopper's situational location in the store.

FIG. 5B depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to an indoor wireless embodiment of the present invention. In one embodiment, indoor location technology of Pinpoint corporation (Pinpoint is a trademark of Pinpoint Corporation) is utilized to locate any RDPS that moves about the indoor location. The Pinpoint corporation methodology begins at block 510 and continues to block 512. A cell controller drives antenna stations to emit a broadcast signal from every station. Any RDPS within range (i.e. indoors), will phase modulate its unique identifier onto a return signal it transmits, at block 514. Stations at block 516 receive the transmission and strength of signal. The cell controller that drives stations sorts out and selects the strongest 3 signals. The cell controller, at block 518, also extracts the RDPS unique identifier from the return signal, and TDOA (or AOA if phase array antennas are used) is used to calculate distances from the stations receiving the strongest signals from the RDPS at block 520. The locations of the controller selected stations are registered in an overlay map in an appropriate coordinate system, landmark system, or grid of cells. Block 522 locates the RDPS using the overlay map, locations of the 3 selected stations, and the calculated distances triangulated from the selected stations. Processing through block 522 has located the RDPS with known Pinpoint corporation technology. Thereafter, a block 524 can perform a CADE generation to a SDPS service of the present invention. Processing continues with repeated broadcast at block 512 and subsequent processing for every RDPS.

The CADE in this example is a result of a simple location change. Any further situational location determination task remains for the SDPS event handler. An alternative embodiment to block 524 would further include processing of FIG. 3B blocks 320 through 330 to determine part, or all, (i.e. a subset) of the situational location so that a CADE is generated at block 524 only if the situation warrants it.

FIG. 6 depicts a flowchart for describing a preferred embodiment of the candidate delivery event generation aspect relevant to a physically connected embodiment of the present invention. A RDPS may be newly located and physically connected, whereby communications between the RDPS and SDPS is over a physical connection. With reference now to FIG. 1, when a RDPS, for example internet protocol telephone 166, is moved from LAN 156 to a LAN 158 in a different location, the present invention detects the location change when the RDPS initiates a communication to the SDPS. With reference back to FIG. 6, relevant processing according to the present invention begins at block 602 and continues to block 604 where an RDPS device is physically connected to a network. Thereafter, the RDPS accesses a SDPS incorporating the present invention, at block 606. Then, at block 608, the SDPS accesses historical RDPS location information (i.e. the previous location history data record 900—see FIG. 9B location history data discussion below), and block 610 performs housekeeping by pruning the location history data maintained for the RDPS by time, number of entries, or other criteria. Block 608 may perform Artificial Intelligence (AI) to determine where the traveler may be going (e.g. using direction based on previous locations) by consulting much or all of the location history data. Thereafter, SDPS processing, at block 612, compares the current network address with the previous network address. If they are identical, then SDPS processing continues to block 616. If they are different, then the SDPS generates a CADE to the event handling service of the SDPS at block 614. Thereafter, SDPS processing continues to block 616. Block 616 appends an entry to the location history data for the RDPS, and SDPS

processing ends at block 618. Block 612 may compare to other location history data information, depending on any AI of block 608.

FIG. 7A depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the deliverable content database of the present invention. A deliverable content database record 700 includes fields 702 through 724 as shown. Rec id field 702 is a unique identifier to the record in the database. Rec id field 702 is system generated, for example, using an Oracle unique sequence number function (Oracle is a trademark of Oracle corporation) upon inserting the record (i.e. database row) into the deliverable content database (i.e. database table). The rec id field 702 is used in the transmission history data to correlate transmitted content, enables detection of redundant delivery, and enables later RDPS retrieval of content when only a content delivery indicator is transmitted to an RDPS. Location field 704 contains a positional attribute of location information for which the associated content will be delivered. Depending on the installation, the location field contains a cellular network cell identifier, truncated precision geocentric coordinates, truncated precision geodetic coordinates, truncated three dimensional space coordinates, area described by GPS coordinates (e.g. four corners of a grid rectangle), overlay grid region identifier or coordinates, GPS coordinates with truncated precision, altitude, MAPSCO reference, telephone number (e.g. caller id), physical or logical network address (including a wildcard (e.g. ip addresses 145.32.*.*)), particular application address, or a like location. Truncated precision allows specifying a broader scope, for example, latitude/longitude in degrees, minutes, seconds, etc., depends on how the number is truncated. Zooming in implies more precision. Zooming out implies less precision. Combinations of these positional attributes may also designate a location. Depending on the installation, the positional attribute direction field 706 contains a direction such as North, South, East, West, or Southwest, Southeast, Northwest, Northeast, or Left, Right, Straight, Back, or Up, Down, or the like. A value of null may also be present when a direction is inappropriate, for example in one embodiment of FIG. 6. Time criteria field 708 contains a time window(s), or time interval(s), for which the associated deliverable content is valid for delivery. Preferably, time points of time criteria are entered in "YYYYMMDDHHMMSS" format. Content type field 710 describes the type of content field 712. Content types include, and are not limited to, web address, audio, image, multimedia, text, and video. The content field 712 contains the deliverable content, or a reference such as a filename, pointer, or the like, to the content. Short Text info field 714 allows configuration of a short textual message to be delivered to the RDPS and maintained in the RDPS transmission history data, for example, a business address. Speed reference info 716 is a web address or phone number that is delivered to the RDPS with the content, and is also maintained in the RDPS transmission history for convenient invocation. Thus, the user may browse the history, and invoke the speed reference for automatic telephone call dialing from the RDPS, or for automatic web address transposition in a launched web browser, upon a simple user selection of the speed reference from the history. Depending on the installation, delivery activation setting(s) field 718 will contain a bit mask, or the like, for the RDPS state which establishes delivery. For example, the bit mask will contain a settable bit for:

- Deliver on RDPS registration
- Deliver on RDPS termination
- Deliver only when RDPS requests
- Deliver always (used for emergency use—see Amber-Alert discussion above)

Deliver for situational location change
3 or more bits reserved for future use

Authorization id field 720 contains a handle to the user who configured the database record 700, for example, a password, user identifier, or the like (may be encrypted). Content links field 722 contains a YES/NO flag for whether there are multiple content fields associated with the database record 700. A separate database entity (not shown), for example a database table, can be maintained with 3 fields: one containing a matching rec id field 702 to associate the content to the deliverable content database record 700, one for the content type (like content type field 710), and one for the content (like content field 712). There may be a plurality of database records in the separate database entity that are associated with the deliverable content database record 700. The value in the rec id field 702 will be used to join all content items.

Applications specific data fields 724 are available for the SDPS being an integrated solution with some other service. Location field 704, direction field 706, time criteria field 708, and delivery activation setting(s) field 718 together form the situational location information associated with the content which establishes a delivery.

FIG. 7B depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the keyword data of the present invention. A keyword data record 750 is joined to a deliverable content database record 700 through a matching rec id field 752. Keywords field 754 contains one or more comma separated text strings used to associate criteria to the deliverable content database record 700. Phrases containing blank separated words are enclosed in quote marks. In one embodiment of the present invention, a RDPS user specifies interests that are matched to the keywords field 754. Only the user's interests, along with the RDPS situational location, will cause delivery of associated content. An alternative embodiment for maintaining keyword data will associate a plurality of keyword data records 750 to a deliverable content database record 700, each containing a singular keyword, or phrase, in keywords field 754. Fields 704, 706, 708, 718, and 754 are system delivery constraints of the present invention.

FIG. 8 depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the location hierarchy data of the present invention. A location hierarchy data record 800 has fields as shown. Rec id field 802 is a unique identifier to the record. Rec id field 802 is system generated, for example, using an Oracle unique sequence number function upon inserting the record (i.e. database row). Location field 804 is a location of the nature as described for location field 704. Ascending location field 706 is a value found in rec id field 802 of another location hierarchy data record 800. If used, the configuration of this table must be performed carefully so as to affect its use appropriately. Semantically, field 806 must be an ascending location to field 804. For example, Texas is ascending to Denton County, and Denton County is ascending to Flower Mound. Similarly, a set of MAPSCO grid numbers, that surround a MAPSCO reference grid D of map 691, are ascending to MAPSCO reference grid D of map 691. Ascending implies zooming out to cover more surrounding area. Location hierarchy data is searched in the following manner:

For content by candidate delivery events, content is retrieved by the location, and any locations descending to that location (i.e. zoom in)

For situational location queries, content is optionally retrieved by the location and descending locations, and optionally, ascending locations as necessary (i.e. zoom out) according to parameters (discussed below)

FIG. 9A depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the registration data of the present invention. A registration

data record **900** is maintained by the SDPS and includes fields as shown. Device id field **902** is a unique handle to an RDPS. Depending on the installation, device id field **902** may be a telephone #, physical or logical address, or some other unique handle to the RDPS. Communications bind information field **904** is a record describing the communications session between the RDPS and SDPS, as is well known in the art. In some embodiments, field **904** contains capability information sent from the RDPS so that only the appropriate content is delivered, for example acceptable types of, or acceptable amounts (size) of, content. Interests field **906** contains one or more comma separated user configured text strings used to match to the keywords field **754**. If used, only the user's interests, along with the RDPS situational location, will cause proactive delivery of associated content. Filter criteria field **908** is identical in nature to interests field **906** and keywords field **754** except the criteria is for exclusion. If used, filter criteria field **908** is also compared with keywords field **754**. Thus, the RDPS user can configure interests for inclusion through field **906**, or criteria for exclusion through field **908**. Movement tolerance field **910** defines the minimal amount of movement since the last delivery content retrieval attempt that determines to perform another retrieval. Movement tolerance field **910** is optional depending on the installation. The movement tolerance may be a system wide setting enforced by the SDPS, associated to a class of RDPS devices, or individualized by the user or system. Field **910** may not be present because the movement tolerance is maintained by the RDPS, or is not applicable to the installation (e.g. RDPS physically connected, or located by caller id). The movement tolerance depends on the installed use of location field **704**. For example, in a coordinate system, a distance may be configured. In an overlay map, region, or cell change, a number of regions or cells from a previous location may be configured. Fields **906** and **908** are user configured delivery constraints of the present invention. Registration data record **900** presence enables delivery to the associated RDPS, otherwise the RDPS is not an eligible receiver. Obvious error handling at the SDPS ignores all requests that are not from a RDPS with a device id in the registration data (except for registration types of requests (i.e. events)).

FIG. 9B depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the location history data of the present invention. A location history data record **920** is maintained for the travels of a RDPS, and includes fields as shown. Device id field **922** is identical in nature to device id field **902**. Location field **924** is identical in nature to location field **704**. Direction field **926** is identical in nature to direction field **706**. Event posted field **928** is a YES/NO flag for whether or not this location history data record **920** is associated with generating a CADE. Date/time stamp field **930** is the time that the RDPS was detected at the associated location and specified direction of fields **924** and **926**. Direction field **926** is optional depending on the installation, as discussed above.

FIG. 9C depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the SDPS transmission history data of the present invention. A transmission history data record **940** is maintained at the SDPS for all content that is transmitted to the RDPS, and includes fields as shown. Device id field **942** is identical in nature to device id field **902**. Location field **944** is identical in nature to location field **704**. Direction field **946** is identical in nature to direction field **706**. Rec id field **948** contains a copy of rec id field **702** for content that was transmitted to the RDPS of field **942**. Indicator sent field **950** is a YES/NO flag for whether or not the content was actually transmitted, or a content delivery indicator for the content was transmitted. Date/time stamp field **952** is the time that content described

by field **948** was transmitted to the RDPS. Direction field **946** is optional depending on the installation, as discussed above.

FIG. 9D depicts a preferred embodiment of a data record in the RDPS transmission history data of the present invention. A transmission history data record **970** is maintained at the RDPS for all content that is received by the RDPS, and includes fields as shown. Date/time stamp field **972** is the time that content described by rec id field **976** was received by the RDPS. Indicator sent field **974** is a YES/NO flag for whether or not the content was actually received, or an indicator for the content was received. Rec id field **976** contains a copy of rec id field **702** for content that was received by the RDPS. Speed reference information field **978** contains a phone number for automatic dialing, a web page reference for automatic transposition, or both. Speed reference information field **978** is obtained by the RDPS from field **716**. Short text field **980** is obtained by the RDPS from **714**. Location field **982** is identical in nature to field **704**. Direction field **984** is identical in nature to field **706**. Field **982** and **984** may not be used if this information is maintained at the SDPS. Fields **982** and **984** are preferably used when the RDPS handles CADE generation, or if the SDPS additionally transmits the information with the content. Direction field **984** is optional depending on the installation, as discussed above.

FIG. 10A depicts a preferred embodiment high level example componentization of a RDPS of the present invention when the RDPS generates the candidate delivery event. An RDPS **1000** includes system manager **1002**, location management system **1004**, system event management **1006**, user event management **1008**, user interface management **1010**, and communications interface **1012**. System manager **1002** is the operating system environment of the RDPS **1000**. Location management system **1004** provides means for locating the RDPS **1000**, for example GPS functionality. System event management **1006** provides an interface to system event processing relevant to the present invention that is not directly caused by a user. User event management **1008** provides an interface to event processing relevant to the present invention that is directly caused by a user, for example when the user uses the RDPS user interface. User interface management **1010** is the user interface system environment of the RDPS **1000**, for example, a variety of Microsoft Windows (Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft corporation), a wireless phone interface, or some other user interface system. Communications interface **1012** provides the interface between the RDPS **1000** and the SDPS.

FIG. 10B depicts a preferred embodiment high level example componentization of a RDPS of the present invention when the SDPS generates the candidate delivery event. An RDPS **1020** includes a system manager **1022**, system event management **1026**, user event management **1028**, user interface management **1030**, and communications interface **1032**. System manager **1022** is the operating system environment of the RDPS **1020**. System event management **1026** provides an interface to system event processing relevant to the present invention that is not directly caused by a user. User event management **1028** provides an interface to event processing relevant to the present invention that is directly caused by a user, for example when the user uses the RDPS user interface. User interface management **1030** is the user interface system environment of the RDPS **1020**, for example, a variety of Microsoft Windows (Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft corporation), a wireless phone interface, or some other user interface system. Communications interface **1032** provides the interface between the RDPS **1020** and the SDPS. RDPS **1000** and RDPS **1020** may further include a local cache with a cache

management component that facilitates caching the deliverable content database and associated data at the RDPS for efficient access.

FIG. 10C depicts a block diagram of a data processing system useful for implementing RDPS aspects of the present invention, and SDPS aspects of the present invention. A data processing system 1050 according to the present invention includes at least one processor 1052 coupled to a bus 1054. The data processing system 1050 also includes main memory 1056, for example, random access memory (RAM). Optionally, the data processing system 1050 may include secondary storage devices 1058 such as a hard disk drive 1060, and/or removable storage device 1062 such as a compact disk, floppy diskette, or the like, also connected to bus 1054. In one embodiment, secondary storage devices could be remote to the data processing system 1050 and coupled through an appropriate communications interface.

The data processing system 1050 may also include a display device interface 1064 for driving a connected display device (not shown). The data processing system 1050 may further include one or more input peripheral interface(s) 1066 to input devices such as a keyboard, telephone keypad, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) writing implements, mouse, voice interface, or the like. User input (i.e. user events) to the data processing system are inputs accepted by the input peripheral interface(s) 1066. The data processing system 1050 may still further include one or more output peripheral interface(s) 1068 to output devices such as a printer, facsimile device, or the like.

Data processing system 1050 will include a communications interface 1070 for communicating to another data processing system 1072 via analog signal waves, digital signal waves, infrared proximity, copper wire, optical fiber, or the like. Other data processing system 1072 is an RDPS when data processing system 1050 is an SDPS. Other processing system 1072 is an SDPS when data processing system 1050 is an RDPS. In any case, the RDPS and SDPS are said to be interoperating when communicating. Thus, the RDPS and SDPS form an interoperating communications system between which data may be communicated.

Data processing system programs (also called control logic) may be completely inherent in the processor 1052 being a customized semiconductor, or may be stored in main memory 1056 for execution by processor 1052 as the result of a read-only memory (ROM) load (not shown), or may be loaded from a secondary storage device into main memory 1056 for execution by processor 1052. Such programs, when executed, enable the data processing system 1050 to perform features of the present invention as discussed herein. Accordingly, such data processing system programs represent controllers of the data processing system.

In one embodiment, the invention is directed to a control logic program product comprising a processor 1052 readable medium having control logic (software) stored therein. The control logic, when executed by processor 1052, causes the processor 1052 to perform functions of the invention as described herein.

In another embodiment, the invention is implemented primarily in hardware, for example, using a prefabricated component state machine (or multiple state machines) in a semiconductor element such as processor 1052.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate various modifications to the data processing system 1050 without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Data processing system 1050, as discussed, is representative of a RDPS of the present invention. Data processing system 1050, as discussed, is representative of a SDPS of the present invention.

Receiving Data Processing System Candidate Delivery Event Generation Embodiment

FIG. 11 depicts a flowchart for describing data processing system aspects relevant to a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the RDPS. When the RDPS is enabled, for example, by a power switch, system manager processing begins at block 1102 and continues to block 1104, where the system appropriately initializes, for example to default interfaces. Processing continues to block 1106 where the location management system is initialized as is appropriate for the particular RDPS, and then on to block 1108 where a movement tolerance is defaulted, depending on the RDPS installation, and depending on what it was during the last power-on. The movement tolerance may be user configurable or system set, and is therefore either a system delivery constraint, or user configured delivery constraint. Thereafter, block 1110 defaults situational location information to the most recent setting for a CADE from last power-on, or system just started if this is the first power-on, and block 1112 waits for a user event or system event. User interface management is coupled with the system manager to enable a user to the RDPS. Upon detection of an event, block 1112 flows to block 1114 for any user event management processing. Should block 1114 processing return, block 1116 performs any system event management processing. Should processing of block 1116 return, block 1118 handles the event appropriately as is relevant for other events of the RDPS, for example, user interface control of little interest to discussion of the present invention. Thereafter, block 1118 flows to block 1112 for processing as described.

An alternate embodiment of FIG. 11 will implement a multithreaded system wherein events are handled asynchronously as they occur.

FIGS. 12A and 12B depict flowcharts for describing user event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the RDPS. User event management begins at block 1202 and continues to block 1204. If block 1204 determines that the user event is powering the RDPS off, then block 1206 communicates with the SDPS to remove (if any) its RDPS data record 900 from the registration data, block 1208 terminates any communication session gracefully (if required) depending on the RDPS, block 1210 saves settings, for example, the movement tolerance and delivery setting for the next power on, and RDPS processing stops at block 1211.

If block 1204 determines the RDPS was not turned off, then processing continues to block 1212. If block 1212 determines that the user selected to enable communications with the SDPS, then block 1214 establishes communications with the SDPS (if not already established), and block 1216 consults the current delivery setting. In one embodiment, block 1214 through 1220 may be processed just as the result of a wireless device being powered on. If block 1216 determines that the content delivery setting for receiving situational location dependent content is enabled, then block 1218 communicates with the SDPS for inserting a registry data record 900 into the registry data. Thereafter, block 1220 sets a RDPS user interface indicator showing that communications to the SDPS is enabled, and processing returns to block 1112 of FIG. 11 by way of off page connector 11000. If block 1216 determines the delivery setting is not enabled, then processing continues to block 1220.

If block 1212 determines that the user did not select to enable communications to the SDPS, then processing contin-

ues to block 1222. If block 1222 determines that the user selected to disable SDPS communications, then block 1224 communicates with the SDPS to remove its registry data record 900 from registry data, block 1226 terminates the communications session gracefully (if required) depending on the RDPS embodiment, block 1228 sets the communications to SDPS user interface indicator to disabled, and processing continues back to block 1112. In one embodiment, block 1224 through 1228 may be processed just as the result of a wireless device being powered off.

If block 1222 determines the user did not select to disable communications to the SDPS, then processing continues to block 1230. If block 1230 determines that the user selected to modify the RDPS content delivery setting, then the user modifies the setting at block 1232, the delivery setting is set accordingly at block 1234. Preferably, blocks 1230/1232 allow a user to toggle the content delivery setting. No content will be delivered when this setting is disabled. Being registered with the SDPS constitutes being eligible for delivery. Alternative embodiments won't have such a feature. The content delivery setting is a user configured delivery constraint. Block 1234 also sets an indicator in the user interface for displaying that setting, and block 1236 communicates with the SDPS to insert or remove its registry data record 900 should the setting be different than previous. Of course, appropriate error handling is performed by block 1236 if there is no communications enabled. Thereafter, processing continues to block 1112.

If block 1230 determines that the user did not select to modify the content delivery setting, then processing continues to block 1238. If block 1238 determines that the user selected to modify the movement tolerance, then the user modifies a validated movement tolerance at block 1240, the movement tolerance is set at block 1242, and processing continues back to block 1112.

If block 1238 determines that the user did not select to modify the movement tolerance, then processing continues to block 1244. If block 1244 determines that the user selected a content delivery indicator, as maintained in a transmission history data record 970 for deliverable content from the SDPS, then block 1246 communicates with the SDPS using the rec id field 976. In one embodiment, the user peruses the transmission history data in response to receiving a content delivery indicator from the SDPS. In another embodiment, correlation is maintained between individual user interface indicators to their associated transmission history data record 970 for allowing the user to simply select the indicator in the user interface for communicating with the SDPS to deliver the associated content. Providing a visual and/or audible presentation of the indicator is well known in the art, and may be implemented with a variety of methods. Block 1246 makes the request for content to the SDPS with the rec id 976. Thereafter, via a received system event, blocks 1318 through 1326 handle receipt, delivery, and RDPS user interface presentation of the content in a manner appropriate to the content type from the SDPS. Processing continues from block 1246 back to block 1112.

If block 1244 determines that the user did not select an indicator of deliverable content, then processing continues to block 1250 by way of off page connector 12000. If block 1250 determines that the user selected to configure interests or filters, then block 1252 interfaces with the user to configure interests or filters which are saved locally at block 1254, and processing continues back to block 1112 by way of off page connector 11000. Any configured interests and filters are communicated to the SDPS at blocks 1218 and 1236 as part of registration. Interests field 906 and filter criteria field 908 are

set with data configured at block 1252. The RDPS must de-register and re-register with new settings. In an alternative embodiment, block 1254 communicates with the SDPS to update the RDPS' registry data record 900.

If block 1250 determines that the user did not select to configure interests or filters, then processing continues to block 1256. If block 1256 determines the user selected to perform a situational location query, then the user specifies validated parameters (discussed with FIG. 15B) at block 1258. Thereafter, block 1260 communicates an appropriate formatted request to the SDPS. Thereafter, via a received system event, blocks 1318 through 1326 handle receipt, delivery, and RDPS user interface presentation of the content in a manner appropriate to the content type from the SDPS. Processing leaves block 1260 and returns to block 1112.

If block 1256 determines that the user did not select to perform a situational location query, then processing continues to block 1264. If block 1264 determines that the user selected to query the number of known RDPS devices at a location(s) (i.e. a client count request), then block 1266 interfaces with the user to specify valid parameters including situational location information and time criteria, and processing continues to block 1260 which was described. A content specification parameter may also be specified for retrieving the situational location content as well. Time criteria embodiments include any time window in history, a current time window (of request, transmission of request, SDPS receipt of request, or processing the request), or a truncated precision time. Truncated precision time allows specifying time windows (e.g. 12:04 pm implies 4 minutes after 12:00 pm and additionally any number of seconds up to and not including 5 minutes after 12:00 pm).

If block 1264 determines that the user did not select to query the number of RDPS devices at a location(s) (i.e. a client count request), then processing continues to block 1268. If block 1268 determines that the user selected to browse transmission history data, then block 1270 interfaces with the user until he either exits, or selects information from the speed reference information field 978 from a transmission history data record 970. Preferably, block 1270 permits scrolling transmission history data records 970 with fields columnized. If, at block 1272, the user selected information of field 978, then block 1274 automatically performs the action, an automatic dialing of a telephone number, or automatic transposition to a web page. Speed reference information field 978 is preferably related to content that was delivered as referenced by rec id field 976. Thereafter, processing continues back to block 1112. If block 1272 determines that the user exited from block 1270, then processing continues back to block 1112.

If block 1268 determines that the user did not select to browse the transmission history data, then processing stops at block 1276.

Note that some RDPS embodiments will not require blocks 1212 through 1228 because there may not be an active session required to have communications between the RDPS and SDPS.

FIG. 13 depicts a flowchart for describing system event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the RDPS. System event management begins at block 1302, and continues to block 1304. If block 1304 determines the system event is a positional attribute change (e.g. location change) from the RDPS location management system, housekeeping is performed at block 1306 by pruning the location history data maintained at the RDPS. Pruning may be by time, number of entries, or

21

other criteria. Thereafter, block **1308** determines if a CADE is to be generated. In one embodiment, block **1308** compares the current positional attribute (e.g. location) with the former positional attribute of location history data record **920** that contains an event posted YES/NO field **928** set to YES. The distance is calculated and then compared with the movement tolerance. Block **1308** also determines if there was a direction positional attribute change. Processing continues to block **1310** where a location history data record **920** is appended to the location history data for the current location and/or direction with the event posted field **928** set according to what block **1308** determined. Block **1310** flows to block **1312**.

If block **1312** determines that a CADE is to be generated to the SDPS, then processing continues to block **1314**. If block **1314** determines that the content delivery setting is set to enabled, then block **1316** formats and issues a CADE request to the SDPS, and processing continues to block **1112** by way of off page connector **11000**.

If block **1314** determines that the content delivery setting is not enabled, then processing continues to block **1112**. If block **1312** determines that a CADE is not to be generated, then processing continues to block **1112**.

If block **1304** determines that the system event was not for a RDPS positional attribute change from the location management system, then processing continues to block **1318**. If block **1318** determines that the system event is a transmission from the SDPS with content to deliver, or a content delivery indicator to content, then block **1320** performs housekeeping by pruning transmission history data records **970**. Pruning is performed by time, number of entries, or some other criteria. Block **1320** flows to block **1322** where the transmission history data is checked to see if the rec id field **702** for the content or content delivery indicator, communicated with the system event, is already present in a transmission history data record **970**. If the same content was already delivered, a rec id field **976** will match the rec id field **702** for pending presentation. The system event contains parameters including rec id field **702** with an indicator status for allowing the user to retrieve the content at a later time. If block **1324** determines the rec id field **702** of the event is already contained in the transmission history data, then processing continues back to block **1112** with no delivery processing. If block **1324** determines it is not a redundant delivery, then block **1326** communicates with the SDPS for retrieval of the location field **704**, direction field **706**, content type field **710**, short text field **714**, and speed reference info field **716**. Any type of content is presented to the RDPS user interface in the appropriate manner. Various embodiments may limit types of content using a variety of methods, located at the RDPS or SDPS. Additionally, either content field **712** and linked content via content links field **722** is retrieved, or content delivery indicator(s) status is retrieved. Thereafter, block **1328** appends a transmission history data record **970** to the RDPS transmission history data, and processing continues to block **1112**. Blocks **1320** through **1326** handle all content (or indicator) delivery to the RDPS, preferably asynchronously to all other RDPS processing.

If block **1318** determines that the system event was not for delivery, then processing stops at block **1330**.

An alternative embodiment to FIG. **13** processing will not check history for redundant content delivery. Or, a user may enable or disable the feature.

Block **1326** may also include applying client located filters for filtering out content. In such an embodiment, a filter criteria field **908** may not be required.

The user of the RDPS may also modify the transmission history data to allow a redundant refresh.

22

FIG. **14** depicts a flowchart for describing the content administration aspects of the present invention. An administrator, preferably a paying customer with rights to configure the deliverable content database, invokes the present invention administration interface. FIG. **14** is preferably a public access enabled, internet connected user interface for modifying the deliverable content database. The administrator may act on behalf of a paying customer. Processing begins at block **1402** and continues to block **1404** where the administrator is first authenticated as a valid user to perform administration. Then, block **1406** appropriately initializes the administration interface. Thereafter, block **1408** waits for user action (a user event). Once a user action is detected, processing continues.

If block **1410** determines that the administrator selected to list his deliverable content database records **700**, then the deliverable content database is searched using the administrator's authorization id against the authorization id field **720**. Any deliverable content database records **700** belonging to the administrator are put into a scrollable list at block **1414**, and processing continues back to block **1408**. Options are available for appropriately presenting the content, keywords data record **750**, and linked content via content links field **722**. The scrollable list preferably columnizes the displayable fields **702**, **704**, **706**, **708**, **710**, **714**, **716**, **718**, and **724**.

If block **1410** determines the user did not select to list his deliverable content database configurations, then processing continues to block **1416**. If block **1416** determines that the user selected to delete a deliverable content data record **700** from the scrollable list, then block **1418** deletes the record **700** from the content deliverable database along with any associated keywords data record **750**, and linked content via content links field **722**. Thereafter, block **1420** updates the scrollable list data, and processing continues back to block **1414**.

If block **1416** determines that the administrator did not select to delete, then processing continues to block **1422**. If block **1422** determines the administrator selected to add a deliverable content database record **700**, then block **1424** interfaces with the administrator for validated entry. Thereafter, block **1426** generates a unique number record identifier for rec id field **702**, block **1428** inserts into the deliverable content database, block **1430** inserts any associated keyword data record **750** to the keyword data, and processing continues back to block **1414**. Keywords specification allows associating delivery content to a user's interests or filters in registration data for establishing a basis of delivery. Block **1424** provides appropriate interfaces for specifying and reviewing all types of content. Block **1428** additionally populates linked content if content links field **722** is used. Once a deliverable content database record **700** is inserted, it is instantly activated for candidate delivery. The delivery is proactive when the RDPS situational location is automatically determined.

If block **1422** determines the user did not select to add a deliverable content database record **700**, then processing continues to block **1432**. If block **1432** determines that the user selected to modify location hierarchy data records **800**, then the user modifies the data at block **1436** and processing continues back to block **1408**. If block **1432** determines the user did not select to modify location hierarchy data, then processing continues to block **1434** where other user actions are handled. Other user actions include scrolling, window manipulation, exiting the administration interface, or other navigation not relevant for discussion. Processing then continues back to block **1408**.

Preferably, the block **1432** option only presents itself to a special super-user administrator who is unlikely to cause problems for all other administrated configurations. It is very

important that all data be maintained with integrity by blocks **1418** and **1428**. For example, a deliverable content database record **700** deleted should not be referenced by transmission history data **940**. The rec id field **702** will no longer be valid. FIG. **14** processing may include an update deliverable database record option in alternative embodiments.

FIGS. **15A**, **15B**, and **15C** depict flowcharts for service event handling aspects of a preferred embodiment of the SDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the RDPS. SDPS processing relevant to the present invention begins at block **1502** when a service event (request) is posted (generated) to the SDPS, and continues to block **1504**. All events are requests containing parameters including at least the device id **902** of the RDPS. Flowchart processing block discussions describe other parameters received, depending on the event (request) type.

If block **1504** determines that the event is an RDPS registration request, then block **1506** accesses registration data to see if the RDPS unique device id is already present (i.e. already registered) in a device id field **902**. Thereafter, if block **1508** determines the RDPS does not already have a registration data record **900** registered, then block **1510** inserts a registration data record **900** into registration data. Much of the information may be provided as parameters to the event, or alternatively, block **1506** communicates with the RDPS to gather needed field information. Then, block **1512** provides an acknowledgement to the RDPS, or an error if already registered. Processing continues to block **1514** by way of off page connector **15000**. If block **1514** determines that the RDPS was newly registered (i.e. an error was not provided), then block **1516** searches the deliverable content database for delivery activation setting(s) field **718** with a "deliver on RDPS registration" bit enabled. Thereafter, if block **1517** determines there are deliverable content database records **700** with the bit set, then block **1518** processes applicable content transmission (see FIG. **16**), and processing stops at block **1519**. If block **1517** determines that there was no records, then processing stops at block **1519**. If block **1514** determines that the RDPS was already registered (existing entry), then processing continues to block **1519**. Thus, a situational location change may be an RDPS state changed to registered.

If block **1504** determines that the event was not a registration request, then processing continues to block **1520**. If block **1520** determines that the event is a de-registration request, then block **1522** access the registration data for the device id field **902** provided with the event parameters, and if block **1524** determines one is found, then it is deleted at block **1526**, and then an acknowledgement is provided at block **1512** with processing continuing from there as was described except block **1516** searches for the "deliver on RDPS termination bit" enabled. If block **1524** determines that a registration data record **900** was not found, then an error is provided at block **1512** and processing continues as previously described. Thus, a situational location change may be an RDPS state changed to terminated.

If block **1520** determines that the event was not for an RDPS de-registration, then processing continues to block **1528**. If block **1528** determines that the RDPS user selected to retrieve content for a content delivery indicator previously sent to the RDPS by the SDPS, then block **1530** accesses the deliverable content database by the rec id field **702** provided as parameters to the event, processing continues to block **1532** where the applicable content is processed (see FIG. **16**), and processing stops at block **1534**.

If block **1528** determines that the event was not an indicator selection request, then processing continues to block **1536**. If block **1536** determines the event is a CADE generated by the

RDPS, then block **1538** parses parameters from the request, for example, location and direction. Thereafter, block **1540** completes determination of the situational location from the parameters and converts into a form suitable for searching the deliverable content database. Block **1540** consults location hierarchy data and determines the date/time to further refine the RDPS situational location. Then, block **1544** retrieves deliverable content database records using RDPS parameters and any applicable location hierarchy data records **800** to fields **704**, **706** and **708**. Also used is data in interests field **906** and filter criteria **908** of the RDPS for comparing against keywords field **754** in keywords data associated with content deliverable database records **700**. Delivery activation setting (s) field **718** is consulted as well. In some embodiments, the capabilities of the RDPS are maintained in field **904** to ensure no content of an inappropriate type is delivered. Thus, field **904** may also be utilized. If block **1546** determines that content was found, then block **1548** prunes transmission history data records **940** (by time, depth of records, etc.), block **1550** accesses the SDPS transmission history data, and block **1552** continues. If block **1552** determines that the content was not already transmitted (device id field **942** and rec id field **948** don't match any record in transmission history), then processing continues to block **1532** for processing described by FIG. **16**. If block **1552** determines that the content was transmitted, then processing stops at block **1534**. If block **1546** determines content applies, then processing stops at block **1534**.

If block **1536** determines that the event was not a CADE, then processing continues to block **1554** by way of off page connector **15002**. If block **1554** determines that the event is for a situational location query, then block **1556** searches deliverable content database records **700** with parameters from the RDPS: positional attribute parameters from the RDPS with the location field **704** and direction field **706**, time criteria with time criteria field **708**, and so on. All fields associated to record **700** are searchable through parameters. Block **1556** also applies location hierarchy data depending on a zoom specification parameter. The zoom specification allows control over the block **1556** search algorithm for whether or not to use hierarchy data, and whether or not to check descending locations, ascending locations up to a maximum threshold parameter of content, both descending and ascending (respectively) up to a threshold of content, or neither ascending nor descending hierarchy data functionality. The maximum threshold parameter may be specified regardless, and optionally limits the amount of content to deliver to the RDPS by size, number of content instances, or number of hierarchical data record nestings to search. Further still block **1556** may use field **904** as described above, or the user's interest and/or filters as described above. Information for records found are transmitted as content to the RDPS at block **1558** (see FIG. **16**) and processing stops at block **1572**.

If block **1554** determines that the event was not a situational location query, then processing continues to block **1562**. If block **1562** determines that the request is a client count query request, then block **1564** retrieves the known number of RDPS devices at the specified situational location (e.g. location/direction) given specified time criteria; the number of transmission history data records **940** for unique values in rec id field **948** that contain a date/time stamp **952** according to the user's specified time criteria. A null time criteria parameter implies use the current time of processing the request with a truncated precision for a time window. Otherwise, a specified time window was entered by the user, or automatically inserted as a parameter by the RDPS or SDPS. Presence of the content specification parameter implies to additionally retrieve content from the deliverable

content database as described by blocks **1538** through **1544**. This allows providing information (e.g. graphical) to complement presentation of the total number of RDPS devices identified. Processing then continues to block **1558** for transmitting the count as content.

If block **1562** determines that the event was not a client count query request, then processing continues to block **1570** where any other SDPS event (request) is processed as is appropriate for the particular service application, and processing stops at block **1572**.

FIG. **16** depicts a flowchart for describing the content transmission aspects of the present invention. FIG. **16** describes processing of blocks **1518**, **1532**, **1558**, **2018**, **2032**, and **2058**. Processing begins at block **1602**, continues to block **1604** where registration data is accessed for communications bind information field **904** that is inserted when the RDPS registers, and then continues to block **1606**. Block **1606** checks the size of the transmission destined for the RDPS. Thereafter, if block **1608** determines that the information is small enough to not worry about transmission, then block **1610** transmits the situational location dependent information using field **904**, block **1612** appends a transmission history data record **940** to transmission history data, and processing stops at block **1616**. Block **1610** may first compress and/or encrypt content transmission for efficient and/or safe communications that is then decompressed and/or decrypted by the RDPS at block **1326**. Content may also be transmitted at block **1610** depending on capabilities of the RDPS maintained in field **904**, for example, transmission speed, memory, storage space, etc. Thus, block **1610** may transmit using transmission delivery constraints of field **904**.

If block **1608** determines there may be too much information to unquestionably transmit, then block **1614** transmits content delivery indicator(s) information to the RDPS and processing continues to block **1612**. Thus, the total size of the transmission is a transmission delivery constraint affecting the delivery information of the content. Of course, FIG. **16** could always transmit an indicator, or a transmission delivery constraint size could be configured to cause content delivery indicators delivered all, or most, of the time.

Block **1608** may use a system size setting (e.g. number of bytes), or may use size information relative to RDPS capabilities maintained in communications bind information field **904**.

Server Data Processing System Candidate Delivery Event Generation Embodiment

The reader should make note of the nearly identical descriptions and enumerations between the figures in different embodiments. The rightmost two digits of the block numbering have been preserved to facilitate correlation. FIG. **17** correlates FIG. **11**, and so on. FIG. **14** and FIG. **16** are applicable to both embodiments: SDPS CADE generation and RDPS CADE generation.

FIG. **17** depicts a flowchart for describing data processing system aspects relevant to a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the SDPS. When the RDPS is enabled, for example, by a power switch, system manager processing begins at block **1702** and continues to block **1704** where the system appropriately initializes, for example to default interfaces. Processing continues to block **1712**. Block **1712** waits for a user event or system event. User interface management is coupled with the system manager to enable a user to the RDPS. Upon detection of an event, block **1712** flows to block **1714** for any user event management process-

ing. Should block **1714** processing return, block **1716** performs any system event management processing. Should processing of block **1716** return, block **1718** handles the event appropriately as is relevant for other events of the RDPS, for example, user interface control of little interest to discussion of the present invention. Thereafter, block **1718** flows to block **1712** for processing as described.

An alternate embodiment of FIG. **17** will implement a multithreaded system wherein events are handled asynchronously as they occur.

FIGS. **18A** and **18B** depict flowcharts for describing user event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the SDPS. User event management begins at block **1802** and continues to block **1804**. If block **1804** determines that the user event is powering the RDPS off, then block **1806** communicates with the SDPS to remove (if any) its RDPS data record **900** from the registration data, block **1808** terminates any communication session gracefully (if required) depending on the RDPS, block **1810** saves settings, for example, the delivery setting for the next power on, and RDPS processing stops at block **1811**.

If block **1804** determines the RDPS was not turned off, then processing continues to block **1812**. If block **1812** determines that the user selected to enable communications with the SDPS, then block **1814** establishes communications with the SDPS (if not already established), and block **1816** consults the current delivery setting. In one embodiment, block **1814** through **1820** may be processed just as the result of a wireless device being powered on. If block **1816** determines that the content delivery setting for receiving situational location dependent content is enabled, then block **1818** communicates with the SDPS for inserting a registry data record **900** into the registry data. Thereafter, block **1820** sets a RDPS user interface indicator showing that communications to the SDPS is enabled, and processing returns to block **1712** of FIG. **17** by way of off page connector **17000**. If block **1816** determines the delivery setting is not enabled, then processing continues to block **1820**.

If block **1812** determines that the user did not select to enable communications to the SDPS, then processing continues to block **1822**. If block **1822** determines that the user selected to disable SDPS communications, then block **1824** communicates with the SDPS to remove its registry data record **900** from registry data, block **1826** terminates the communications session gracefully (if required) depending on the RDPS embodiment, block **1828** sets the communications to SDPS user interface indicator to disabled, and processing continues back to block **1712**. In one embodiment, block **1824** through **1828** may be processed just as the result of a wireless device being powered off.

If block **1822** determines the user did not select to disable communications to the SDPS, then processing continues to block **1830**. If block **1830** determines that the user selected to modify the RDPS content delivery setting, then the user modifies the setting at block **1832**, the delivery setting is set accordingly at block **1834**. Preferably, blocks **1830/1832** allow a user to toggle the content delivery setting. No content will be delivered when this setting is disabled. Being registered with the SDPS constitutes being eligible for delivery. Alternative embodiments won't have such a feature. Block **1834** also sets an indicator in the user interface for displaying that setting, and block **1836** communicates with the SDPS to insert or remove its registry data record **900** should the setting be different than previous. Of course, appropriate error han-

dling is performed by block 1836 if there is no communications enabled. Thereafter, processing continues to block 1712.

If block 1830 determines that the user did not select to modify the content delivery setting, then processing continues to block 1844. If block 1844 determines that the user selected a content delivery indicator, as maintained in a transmission history data record 970 for deliverable content from the SDPS, then block 1846 communicates with the SDPS using the rec id field 976. In one embodiment, the user peruses the transmission history data in response to receiving a content delivery indicator from the SDPS. In another embodiment, correlation is maintained between individual user interface indicators to their associated transmission history data record 970 for allowing the user to simply select the indicator in the user interface for communicating with the SDPS to deliver the associated content. Providing a visual and/or audible presentation of the indicator is well known in the art and may be implemented with a variety of methods. Block 1846 makes the request for content to the SDPS with the rec id 976. Thereafter, via a received system event, blocks 1918 through 1926 handle receipt, delivery, and RDPS user interface presentation of the content in a manner appropriate to the content type from the SDPS. Processing continues from block 1846 back to block 1712.

If block 1844 determines that the user did not select an indicator of deliverable content, then processing continues to block 1850 by way of off page connector 18000. If block 1850 determines that the user selected to configure interests or filters, then block 1852 interfaces with the user to configure interests or filters which are saved locally at block 1854, and processing continues back to block 1712 by way of off page connector 17000. Any configured interests and filters are communicated to the SDPS at blocks 1818 and 1836 as part of registration. Interests field 906 and filter criteria field 908 are set with data configured at block 1852. The RDPS must de-register and re-register with new settings. In an alternative embodiment, block 1854 communicates with the SDPS to update the RDPS' registry data record 900.

If block 1850 determines that the user did not select to configure interests or filters, then processing continues to block 1856. If block 1856 determines the user selected to perform a situational location query, then the user specifies validated parameters (discussed with FIG. 20B) at block 1858. Thereafter, block 1860 communicates an appropriate formatted request to the SDPS, and thereafter via a received system event, blocks 1918 through 1926 handle receipt, delivery, and RDPS user interface presentation of the content in a manner appropriate to the content type from the SDPS. Processing leaves block 1860 and returns to block 1712.

If block 1856 determines that the user did not select to perform a situational location query, then processing continues to block 1864. If block 1864 determines that the user selected to query the number of known RDPS devices at a location(s) (i.e. a client count request), then block 1866 interfaces with the user to specify valid parameters including situational location information and time criteria, and processing continues to block 1860 which was described. A content specification parameter may also be specified for retrieving the situational location content as well. Time criteria embodiments include any time window in history, a current time window (of request, transmission of request, SDPS receipt of request, or processing the request), or a truncated precision time. If block 1864 determines that the user did not select to query the number of RDPS devices at a location(s) (i.e. a client count request), then processing continues to block 1868. If block 1868 determines that the user

selected to browse transmission history data, then block 1870 interfaces with the user until he either exits, or selects information from the speed reference information field 978 from a transmission history data record 970. Preferably, block 1870 permits scrolling transmission history data records 970 with fields columnized. If, at block 1872, the user selected information of field 978, then block 1874 automatically performs the action, an automatic dialing of a telephone number, or automatic transposition to a web page. Speed reference information field 978 is preferably related to content that was delivered as referenced by rec id field 976. Thereafter, processing continues back to block 1712. If block 1872 determines that the user exited from block 1870, then processing continues back to block 1712.

If block 1868 determines that the user did not select to browse the transmission history data, then processing stops at block 1876.

Note that some RDPS embodiments will not require blocks 1812 through 1828 because there may not be an active session required to have communications between the RDPS and SDPS. In one embodiment, the movement tolerance is communicated to the SDPS at blocks 1818 and 1836, and then inserted to movement tolerance field 910.

FIG. 19 depicts a flowchart for describing system event management processing aspects of a preferred embodiment of the RDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the SDPS. System event management begins at block 1902, and continues to block 1918. If block 1918 determines that the system event is a transmission from the SDPS with content to deliver, or a content delivery indicator to content, then block 1920 performs housekeeping by pruning transmission history data records 970. Pruning is performed by time, number of entries, or some other criteria. Block 1920 flows to block 1922 where the transmission history data is checked to see if the rec id field 702 for the content or content delivery indicator, communicated with the system event, is already present in a transmission history data record 970. If the same content was already delivered, a rec id field 976 will match the rec id field 702 for pending presentation. The system event contains parameters including rec id field 702 with an indicator status for allowing the user to retrieve the content at a later time. If block 1924 determines the rec id field 702 of the event is already contained in the transmission history data, then processing continues back to block 1712 with no delivery processing. If block 1924 determines it is not a redundant delivery, then block 1926 communicates with the SDPS for retrieval of the location field 704, direction field 706, content type field 710, short text field 714, and speed reference info field 716. Any type of content is presented to the RDPS user interface in the appropriate manner. Various embodiments may limit types of content using a variety of methods, located at the RDPS or SDPS. Additionally, either content field 712 and linked content via content links field 722 are retrieved, or content delivery indicator status is retrieved. Thereafter, block 1928 appends a transmission history data record 970 to the RDPS transmission history data, and processing continues to block 1712. Blocks 1920 through 1926 handle all content (or indicator) delivery to the RDPS, preferably asynchronously to all other RDPS processing.

If block 1918 determines that the system event was not for delivery, then processing stops at block 1930.

An alternative embodiment to FIG. 19 processing will not check history for redundant content delivery. Or, a user may enable or disable the feature.

Block 1926 may also include applying client located filters for filtering out content. In such an embodiment, a filter criteria field 908 may not be required.

The user of the RDPS may also modify the transmission history data to allow a redundant refresh.

FIGS. 20A, 20B, and 20C depict flowcharts for service event handling aspects of a preferred embodiment of the SDPS of the present invention, in the context of candidate delivery event generation by the SDPS. SDPS processing relevant to the present invention begins at block 2002 when a service event (request) is posted (generated) to the SDPS, and continues to block 2004. All events are requests containing parameters including at least the device id 902 of the RDPS. Flowchart processing block discussions describe other parameters received, depending on the event (request) type.

If block 2004 determines that the event is an RDPS registration request, then block 2006 accesses registration data to see if the RDPS unique device id is already present (i.e. already registered) in a device id field 902. Thereafter, if block 2008 determines the RDPS does not already have a registration data record 900 registered, then block 2010 inserts a registration data record 900 into registration data. Much of the information may be provided as parameters to the event, or alternatively, block 2006 communicates with the RDPS to gather needed field information. Then, block 2012 provides an acknowledgement to the RDPS, or an error if already registered. Processing continues to block 2014 by way of off page connector 20000. If block 2014 determines that the RDPS was newly registered (i.e. an error was not provided), then block 2016 searches the deliverable content database for delivery activation setting(s) field 718 with a “deliver on RDPS registration” bit enabled. Thereafter, if block 2017 determines there are deliverable content database records 700 with the bit set, then block 2018 processes applicable content transmission (see FIG. 16), and processing stops at block 2019. If block 2017 determines that there was no records, then processing stops at block 2019. If block 2014 determines that the RDPS was already registered (existing entry), then processing continues to block 2019. Thus, a situational location change may be an RDPS state changed to registered.

If block 2004 determines that the event was not a registration request, then processing continues to block 2020. If block 2020 determines that the event is a de-registration request, then block 2022 access the registration data for the device id field 902 provided with the event parameters, and if block 2024 determines one is found, then it is deleted at block 2026, and then an acknowledgement is provided at block 2012 with processing continuing from there as was described except block 2016 searches for the “deliver on RDPS termination bit” enabled. If block 2024 determines that a registration data record 900 was not found, then an error is provided at block 2012 and processing continues as previously described. Thus, a situational location change may be an RDPS state changed to terminated.

If block 2020 determines that the event was not for an RDPS de-registration, then processing continues to block 2028. If block 2028 determines that the RDPS user selected to retrieve content for a content delivery indicator previously sent to the RDPS by the SDPS, then block 2030 accesses the deliverable content database by the rec id field 702 provided as parameters to the event, processing continues to block 2032 where the applicable content is processed (see FIG. 16), and processing stops at block 2034.

If block 2028 determines that the event was not an indicator selection request, then processing continues to block 2036. If block 2036 determines the event is a CADE generated by a service of, or to, the SDPS (see FIG. 3B, FIG. 5B, and FIG. 6),

then block 2038 parses parameters from the request, for example, location and direction. Thereafter, block 2040 completes determination of the situational location from the parameters and converts into a form suitable for searching the deliverable content database. Block 2040 consults location hierarchy data and determines the date/time to further refine the RDPS situational location. Then, block 2044 retrieves deliverable content database records using RDPS parameters and any applicable location hierarchy data records 800 to fields 704, 706 and 708. Also used is data in interests field 906 and filter criteria 908 of the RDPS for comparing against keywords field 754 in keywords data associated with content deliverable database records 700. Delivery activation setting (s) field 718 is consulted as well. In some embodiments, the capabilities of the RDPS are maintained in field 904 to ensure no content of an inappropriate type is delivered. Thus, field 904 may also be utilized. If block 2046 determines that content was found, then block 2048 prunes transmission history data records 940 (by time, depth of records, etc.), block 2050 accesses the SDPS transmission history data, and block 2052 continues. If block 2052 determines that the content was not already transmitted (device id field 942 and rec id field 948 don't match any record in transmission history), then processing continues to block 2032 for processing described by FIG. 16. If block 2052 determines that the content was transmitted, then processing stops at block 2034. If block 2046 determines content applies, then processing stops at block 2034.

If block 2036 determines that the event was not a CADE, then processing continues to block 2054 by way of off page connector 20002. If block 2054 determines that the event is for a situational location query, then block 2056 searches deliverable content database records 700 with parameters from the RDPS: positional attribute parameters from the RDPS with the location field 704 and direction field 706, time criteria with time criteria field 708, and so on. All fields associated to record 700 are searchable through parameters. Block 2056 also applies location hierarchy data depending on a zoom specification parameter. The zoom specification allows control over the block 2056 search algorithm for whether or not to use hierarchy data, and whether or not to check descending locations, ascending locations up to a maximum threshold parameter of content, both descending and ascending (respectively) up to a threshold of content, or neither ascending nor descending hierarchy data functionality. The maximum threshold parameter may be specified regardless, and optionally limits the amount of content to deliver to the RDPS by size, number of content instances, or number of hierarchical data record nestings to search. Further still block 2056 may use field 904 as described above, or the user's interest and/or filters as described above. Information for records found is transmitted as content to the RDPS at block 2058 (see FIG. 16) and processing stops at block 2072.

If block 2054 determines that the event was not a situational location query, then processing continues to block 2062. If block 2062 determines that the request is a client count query request, then block 2064 retrieves the known number of RDPS devices at the specified situational location (e.g. location/direction) given specified time criteria; the number of location history data records 920 for unique values in rec id field 922 that contain a date/time stamp 930 according to the user's specified time criteria. A null time criteria parameter implies use the current time of processing the request with a truncated precision for a time window. Otherwise, a specified time window was entered by the user, or automatically inserted as a parameter by the RDPS or SDPS. Presence of the content specification parameter implies to additionally retrieve content from the deliverable content

31

database as described by blocks 2038 through 2044. This allows providing information (e.g. graphical) to complement presentation of the total number of RDPS devices identified. Processing then continues to block 2058 for transmitting the count as content.

If block 2062 determines that the event was not a client count query request, then processing continues to block 2070 where any other SDPS event (request) is processed as is appropriate for the particular service application, and processing stops at block 2072. FIG. 16 depicts a flowchart for describing the content transmission aspects. FIG. 16 describes processing of blocks 2018, 2032, and 2058.

In any of the embodiments described above, a performance conscious implementation of the present invention including a cache may be pursued given the RDPS has appropriate capability. Without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, deliverable content database records 700, and joined data from them, may be stored at an RDPS. The SDPS may transmit a compression of the data to the RDPS for decompression and local maintaining. Transmission may be at registration and/or performed asynchronously to the RDPS as necessary. Thus, the deliverable content database, and joined data from it, will be accessed locally to the RDPS to prevent real-time communication of what could be large amounts of content. FIG. 14 processing would include updating any RDPS with a local cache when configuration was complete.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A speed reference invocation method in a data processing system, said method comprising:

receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system; presenting information for said invocable speed reference to said user; and

automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user,

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number and wherein said step of automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user includes automatically making a call with said phone number upon selection for invocation by said user.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using global positioning system data.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a radio wave triangulated location.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a network cell identifier.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using proximity to a location.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a telephone number.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a network address.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system further includes

32

receiving information for said invocable speed reference according to said situational location.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system further includes receiving said invocable speed reference to a local cache of said data processing system for later access.

10. The method of claim 1 further including the step of maintaining said invocable speed reference to history data.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said history data is browsed by said user and said invocable speed reference is invoked by said user from said history data.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein said invocable speed reference is a web page address and wherein said step of automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user includes automatically transposing to said web page address upon selection for invocation by said user.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein said invocable speed reference is configured in a deliverable content database, said deliverable content database configurable by a plurality of users through an administration interface over an internet connection.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system further includes receiving said invocable speed reference according to a system delivery constraint.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system further includes receiving said invocable speed reference according to a user configured delivery constraint.

16. A method in a data processing service, said method comprising the steps of:

determining a situational location of a user of a receiving data processing system; and

sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location, said invocable speed reference for being invoked by said user for automatically communicating to another data processing system,

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number for being selected by said user for automatically making a call.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using global positioning system data.

18. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a radio wave triangulated location.

19. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a network cell identifier.

20. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using proximity to a location.

21. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a telephone number.

22. The method of claim 16 wherein said situational location is automatically detected using a network address.

23. The method of claim 16 further including the step of maintaining information to history data that said invocable speed reference was sent to said receiving data processing system.

24. The method of claim 16 wherein said invocable speed reference is a web page address for being selected by said user for automatically transposing to said web page address.

33

25. The method of claim 16 wherein said invocable speed reference is configured in a deliverable content database, said deliverable content database configurable by a plurality of users through an administration interface over an internet connection.

26. The method of claim 16 wherein said step of sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location further includes sending said invocable speed reference according to a system delivery constraint.

27. The method of claim 16 wherein said step of sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location further includes sending said invocable speed reference according to a user configured delivery constraint.

28. The method of claim 16 wherein said step of sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location further includes sending said invocable speed reference to a local cache of said receiving data processing system for later access.

29. A computer-readable medium having instructions stored thereon, which, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform operations comprising:

receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system; presenting information for said invocable speed reference to said user; and

automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user,

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number and wherein said step of automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user includes automatically making a call with said phone number upon selection for invocation by said user.

30. A system comprising:

one or more processors;

memory coupled to the one or more processors and including instructions, which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

receiving an invocable speed reference according to a situational location of a user of said data processing system; presenting information for said invocable speed reference to said user; and

automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user,

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number and wherein said step of automatically invoking said speed reference upon selection for invocation by said user includes automatically making a call with said phone number upon selection for invocation by said user.

31. A computer-readable medium having instructions stored thereon, which, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform operations comprising:

determining a situational location of a user of a receiving data processing system; and

sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location, said invocable speed reference for being invoked by said user for automatically communicating to another data processing system,

34

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number for being selected by said user for automatically making a call.

32. A system comprising:

one or more processors;

memory coupled to the one or more processors and including instructions, which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

determining a situational location of a user of a receiving data processing system; and

sending an invocable speed reference to said receiving data processing system according to said situational location, said invocable speed reference for being invoked by said user for automatically communicating to another data processing system,

wherein said invocable speed reference is a phone number for being selected by said user for automatically making a call.

33. A speed reference invocation method in a mobile receiving system, the method comprising:

launching a web browser on a mobile receiving system;

presenting a transmission history in the browser, the transmission history including one or more speed references previously transmitted to the mobile receiving system based on a situational location of a user of the mobile receiving system, where at least one of the one or more speed references is a phone number configured to be automatically dialed from the mobile receiving system in response to user invocation of the speed reference;

receiving user selection of a speed reference from the one or more speed references included in the transmission history; and

responsive to the user selection, invoking the user selected speed reference.

34. The method of claim 33, where at least one of the one or more speed references is a web address and invoking the user selected speed reference, further comprises:

automatically invoking a web page in the web browser using the web address.

35. A computer-readable medium having instructions stored thereon, which, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform operations comprising:

launching a web browser on a mobile receiving system;

presenting a transmission history in the browser, the transmission history including one or more speed references previously transmitted to the mobile receiving system based on a situational location of a user of the mobile receiving system, where at least one of the one or more speed references is a phone number configured to be automatically dialed from the mobile receiving system in response to user invocation of the speed reference;

receiving user selection of a speed reference from the one or more speed references included in the transmission history; and

responsive to the user selection, invoking the user selected speed reference.

36. The computer-readable medium of claim 35, where at least one of the one or more speed references is a web address and invoking the user selected speed reference, further comprises:

automatically invoking a web page in the web browser using the web address.

* * * * *