

Technology, IP & Startups

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What is IP?
Why is it important?

What is IP?

What is Intellectual Property?

Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.

Types of IP

- Patents
- Copyrights
- Trademarks
- Trade secrets
- Geographic Indicators

Patents

Requirements

Novel

Inventive

Utility

Validity

20 years from issue

(12) **United States Patent Page**

(54) **METHOD FOR NODE RANKING IN A LINKED DATABASE**

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(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 17/30**

(52) U.S. Cl. **707/5, 707/7, 707/501**

(58) **Field of Search** **707/100, 5, 7, 707/513, 1-3, 10, 104, 501; 345/440; 382/226, 229, 230, 231**

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(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,285,999 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sept. 4, 2001**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method assigns importance ranks to nodes in a linked database, such as any database of documents containing citations, the world wide web or any other hypermedia database. The rank assigned to a document is calculated from the ranks of documents citing it. In addition, the rank of a document is calculated from a constant representing the probability that a browser through the database will randomly jump to the document. The method is particularly useful in enhancing the performance of search engine results for hypermedia databases, such as the world wide web, whose documents have a large variation in quality.

29 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

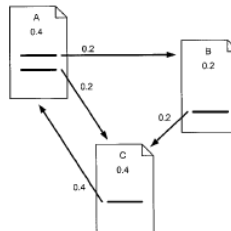


FIG. 1 is a diagram of the relationship between three nodes A, B, and C. Node A has a weight of 0.4, node B has a weight of 0.2, and node C has a weight of 0.4. Arrows indicate relationships between the nodes.

U.S. Patent Sep. 4, 2001 Sheet 1 of 3 US 6,285,999 B1

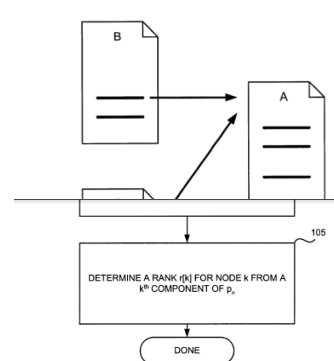


FIG. 3

US 6,285,999 B1

rank of a document is a function of the rank of the documents which cite it. The rank of documents may be calculated by an iterative procedure on a linked database. However, the iterative procedure performed in the present invention is not an iterative procedure. More specifically, the rank of a document is calculated from the ranks of documents citing it. In addition, the rank of a document is calculated from a constant representing the probability that a browser through the database will randomly jump to the document. The method is particularly useful in enhancing the performance of search engine results for hypermedia databases, such as the world wide web, whose documents have a large variation in quality.

29 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

U.S. Patent Sep. 4, 2001 Sheet 2 of 3 US 6,285,999 B1

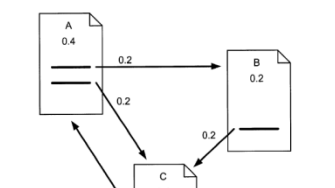


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US 6,285,999 B1

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29 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

However, in the study of the merits produced by these search engines, large numbers of documents are used, with content many less quality documents. As a result, search engines often produce results that are not particularly useful. One technique for improving search engines is to provide additional search terms. These techniques are not effective because when the database is browsed and already classified, the content of a document that is not useful to the user is not likely to be used. Additional search terms can be applied to existing large databases such as the world wide web. Additional aspects of the invention will become apparent in view of the following description and drawings.

FIG. 3

US 6,285,999 B1

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29 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

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US 6,285,999 B1

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29 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

Patents - claims

It will be clear to one skilled in the art that the above embodiments may be altered in many ways without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer implemented method of scoring a plurality of linked documents, comprising:
 - obtaining a plurality of documents, at least some of the documents being linked documents, at least some of the documents being linking documents, and at least some of the documents being both linked documents and linking documents, each of the linked documents being pointed to by a link in one or more of the linking documents;
 - assigning a score to each of the linked documents based on scores of the one or more linking documents and processing the linked documents according to their scores.

US 6,285,999 B1

9

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on the number of links to the one or more linking documents, and
5 adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on an estimation of a probability that a linking document will be accessed, and
10 adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on the URL, host, domain, author, institution, or last update time of the one or more linking documents, and adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
15 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on whether the one or more linking documents are selected documents or roots, and
20 adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on the importance, visibility or textual emphasis of the links in the one or more linking documents, and adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
25 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the assigning includes: identifying a weighting factor for each of the linking documents, the weighting factor being dependent on a particular user's preferences, the rate at which users access the one or more linking documents, or the importance of the one or more linking documents, and adjusting the score of each of the one or more linking documents based on the identified weighting factor.
30 8. A computer implemented method of determining a score for a plurality of linked documents, comprising:

- obtaining a plurality of linked documents;
- selecting one of the linked documents;
- assigning a score to the selected document that is dependent on scores of documents that link to the selected document; and
- processing the linked documents according to their scores.

9. A computer implemented method of ranking a plurality

10

processing the linked documents according to their updated ranks.
10. A computer implemented method of ranking a plurality of linked documents, comprising:

- 5 automatically performing a random traversal of a plurality of linked documents, the random traversal including selecting a random link to traverse in a current linked document;
- for each linked document that is traversed, assigning a rank to the linked document that is dependent on the number of times the linked document has been traversed; and
- processing the plurality of linked documents according to their rank.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein there is a predetermined probability that the next linked document to be traversed will be a random one according to a distribution of the plurality of linked documents.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein the processing includes:

- 20 displaying links to the linked documents as a directory listing.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the processing includes:

- 25 displaying links to the linked documents, and displaying annotations representing the score of each of the linked documents.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the annotations are bars, icons, or text.
30 15. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- processing the linked documents based on textual matching.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the textual matching includes matching anchor text associated with the links.
35 17. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- processing the linked documents based on groupings of the linked documents.

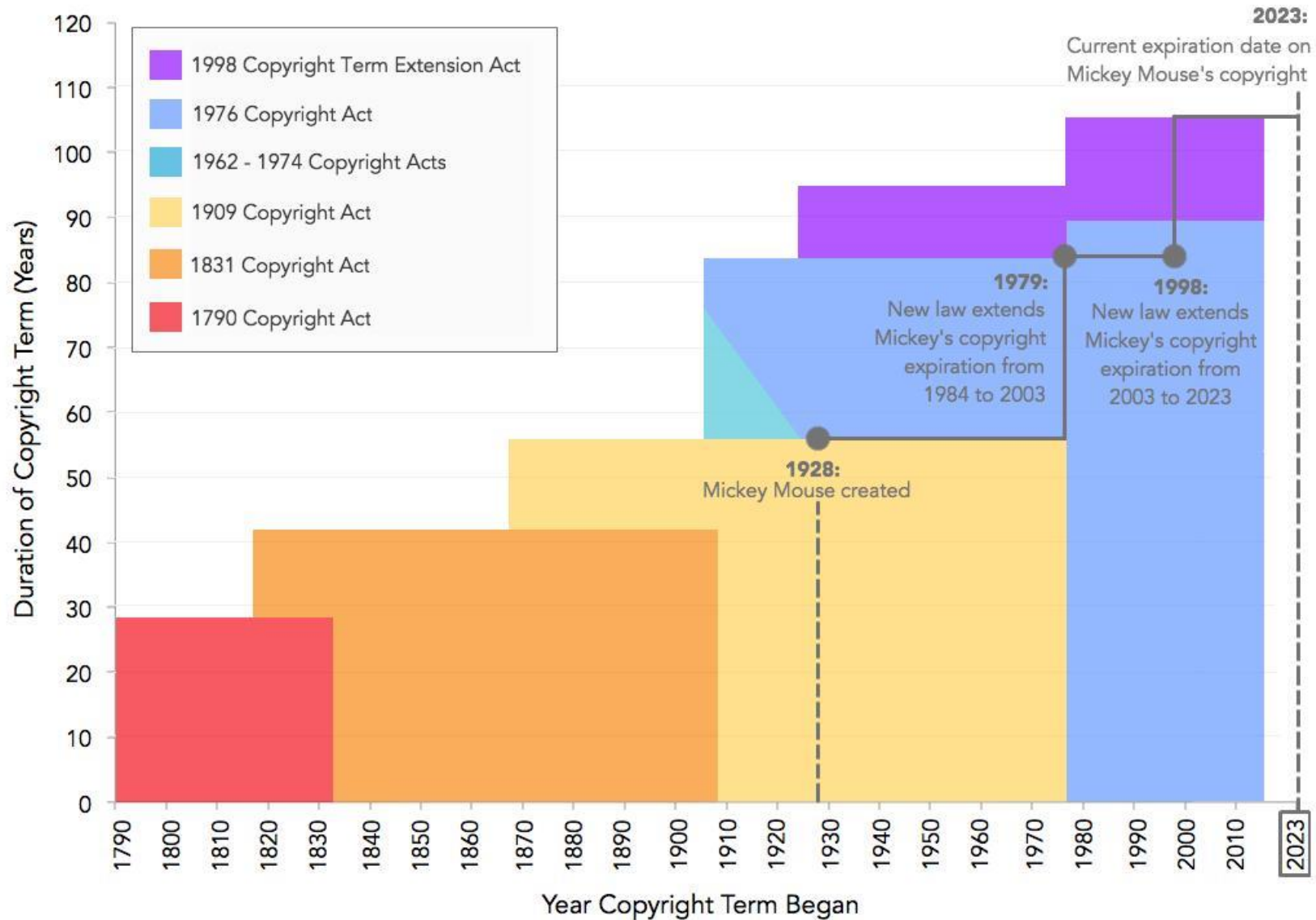
18. A computer-readable medium that stores instructions executable by one or more processing devices to perform a method for determining scores for a plurality of linked documents, comprising:

- 40 instructions for obtaining a plurality of documents, at least some of the documents being linked documents, at least some of the documents being linking documents, and at least some of the documents being both linked documents and linking documents, each of the linked documents being pointed to by a link in one or more of the linking documents;
- instructions for determining a score for each of the linked documents based on scores for the one or more linking documents; and
- instructions for processing the linked documents according to their scores.

19. A computer-readable medium that stores instructions

Mickey Mouse's Effect on U.S. Copyright Law

Every time Disney's copyright on Mickey Mouse is about to expire, the law magically changes



Trademarks

TM



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A **trademark** is a type of intellectual property consisting of a recognizable sign, design, or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others, although trademarks used to identify services are usually called service marks. The trademark owner can be an individual, business organization, or any legal entity. A trademark may be located on a package, a label, a voucher, or on the product itself. For the sake of corporate identity, trademarks are often displayed on company buildings. It is legally recognized as a type of intellectual property.

Geographic Indicators



Parmigiano-Reggiano

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Created: 9 March 2011



The region in which Parmigiano-Reggiano can be produced, according to EU and Italian PDO legislation

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File:Region Parmigiano-Reggiano.png

Created: 12 September 2016

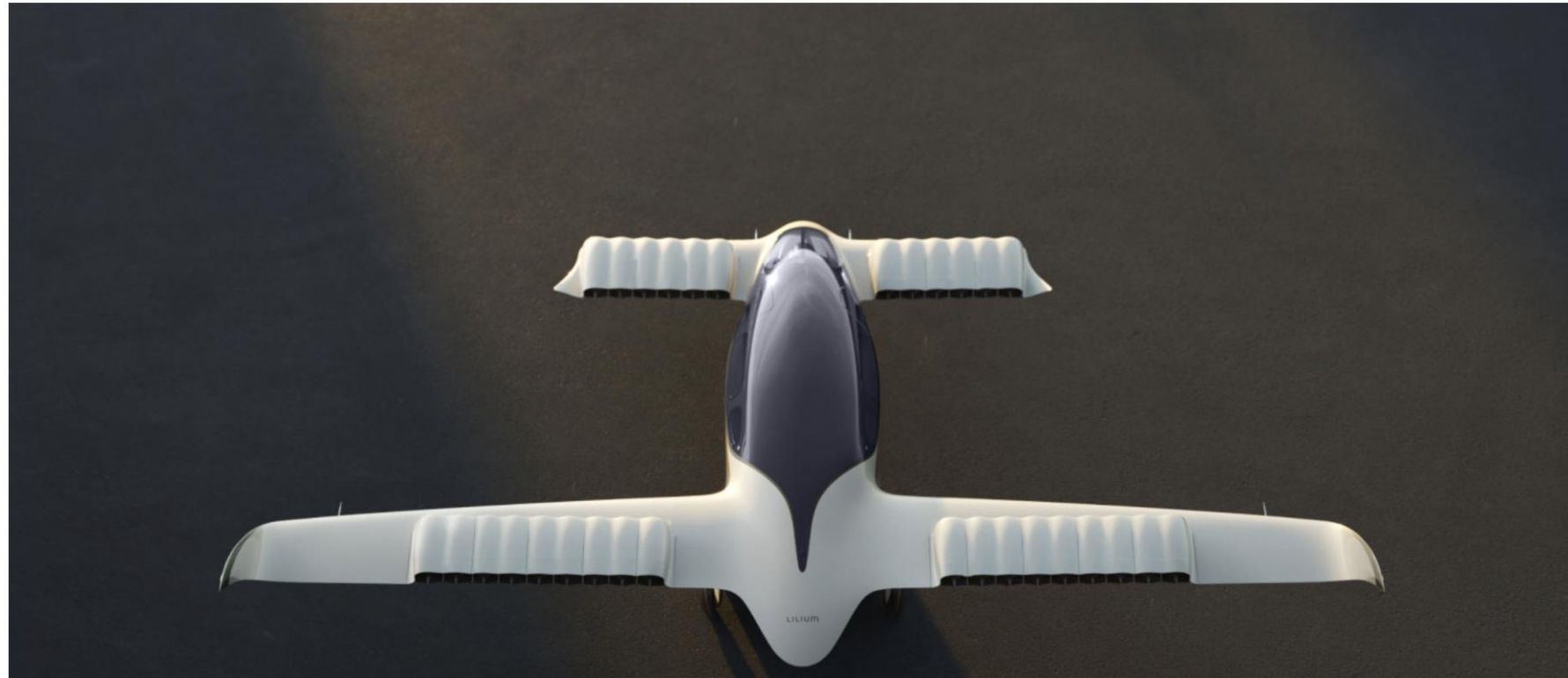
People foolish enough to think
they can change the world, end up
changing them

- Apple commercial

Here's to the crazy ones

1997

Introducing the first electric vertical take-off and landing jet





Electrifying regional air travel

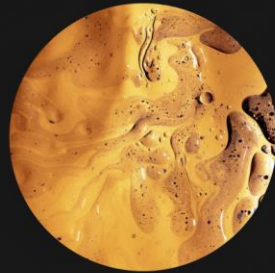
The first *carbon negative* molecule factory that can scale to meet the world's needs.



Agriculture



Water Treatment



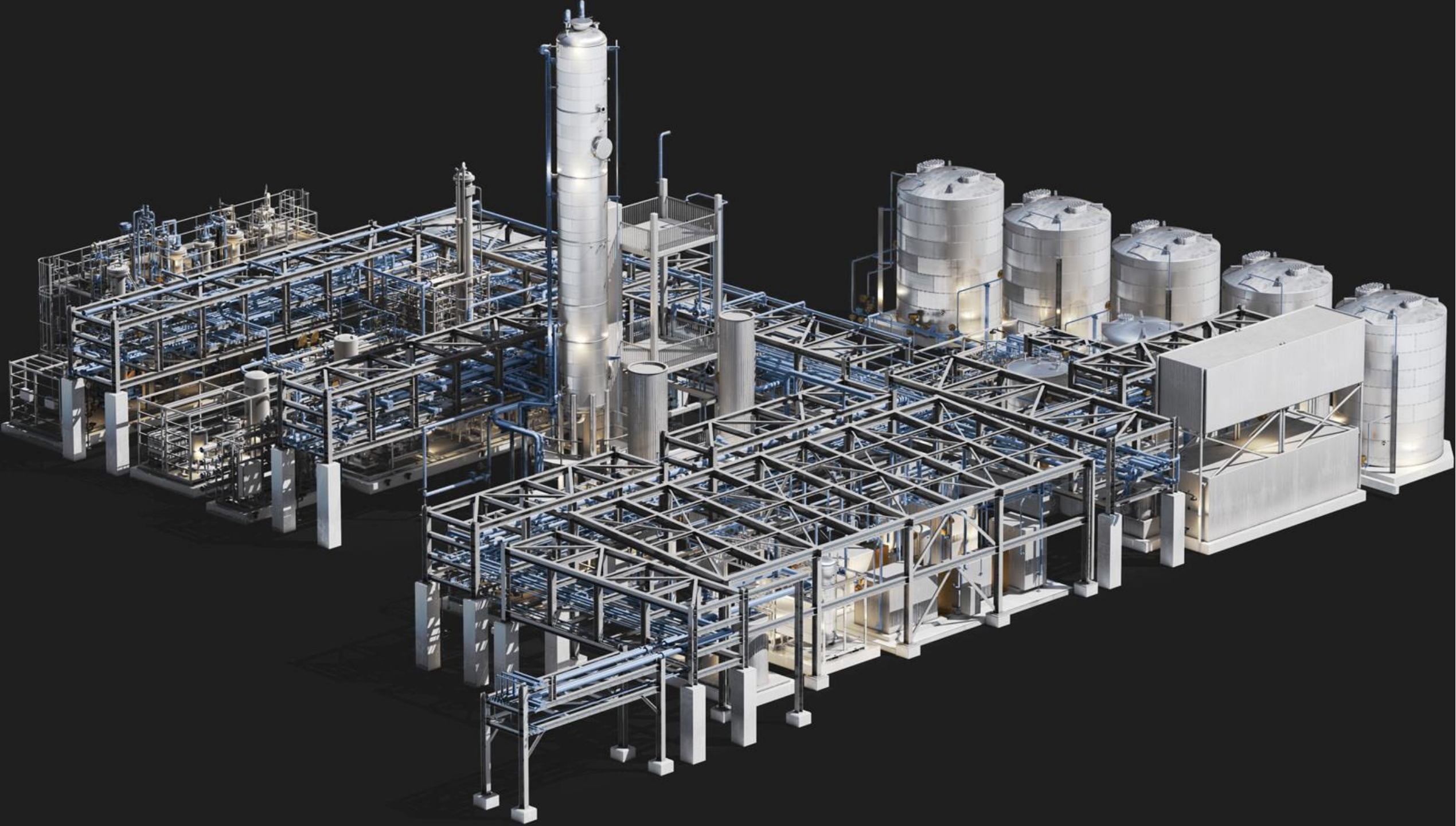
Oil & Gas



Concrete



Cleaning



1:1

Bioforge produces 1 ton of product per ton of feedstock

100M x

We scale new molecule production 1 million fold, from 0.0004L well plates to 40,000L Bioforges, in months not decades

30,000t

Our process offsets over 30,000 tpy of CO₂ equivalent

Our Story

A long-standing poker game with a group of University of Texas Southwestern medical students in Dallas brought Gaurab Chakrabarti and Sean Hunt together.

Gaurab, getting his MD/PhD, was researching a drug candidate for pancreatic cancer. Hunt was a grad student at MIT studying chemical engineering. They began discussing how to use enzymes in an industrial, chemical process, and now they have 500,000 sq ft of manufacturing space across two facilities. They are looking forward to taking on the chemicals industry at scale, one molecule at a time.

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