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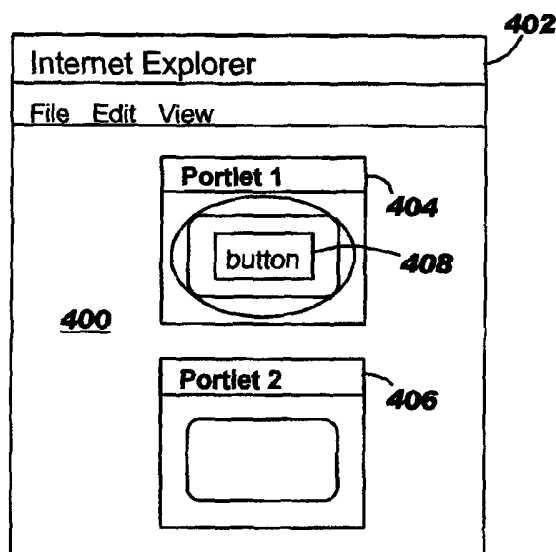
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UPDATING A PORTAL PAGE



(57) Abstract: A method and system for updating a document. A selected user input to a portlet window in a set of portlet windows is detected, wherein current content is displayed in the portlet window. In response to detecting the selected user input, new content for the portlet window is requested from a server. A new content for the portlet window from the server is received. In response to receiving the new content for the portlet window, the current content with the new content without interrupting other portlet windows in the set is replaced.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UPDATING A PORTAL PAGE**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**Technical Field

The present invention relates to an improved data processing system and in particular to a method and system for processing data. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to a method and system for updating a document, such as a portal page.

Description of Related Art

The Internet is a global network of computers and networks joined together by means of gateways that handle data transfer and the conversion of messages from a protocol of the sending network to a protocol used by the receiving network. On the Internet, any computer may communicate with any other computer with information traveling over the Internet through a variety of languages, also referred to as protocols. The set of protocols used on the Internet is called transmission control protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

The Internet has revolutionized both communications and commerce, as well as, being a source of both information and entertainment. For many users, email is a widely used format to communicate over the Internet. Additionally, the Internet is also used for real-time voice conversations.

With respect to transferring data over the Internet, the World Wide Web environment is used. This environment is also referred to simply as "the Web". The Web is a mechanism used to access information over the Internet. In the Web environment, servers and clients effect data transaction using the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), a known protocol for handling the transfer of various data files, such as text files, graphic images, animation files, audio files, and video files.

On the Web, the information in various data files is formatted for presentation to a user by a standard page description language, the hypertext markup language (HTML). Documents using HTML are also referred to as Web pages. Web pages are connected to each other through links or hyperlinks. These links allow for a connection or link to other Web resources identified by a universal resource identifier (URI), such as a uniform resource locator (URL).

A browser is a program used to look at and interact with all of the information on the Web. A browser is able to display Web pages and to traverse links to other Web pages. Resources, such as Web pages, are retrieved by a browser, which is capable of submitting a request for the resource. This request typically includes an identifier, such as, for example, a URL. As used herein, a browser is an application used to navigate or view information or data in any distributed database, such as the Internet or the World Wide Web. A user may enter a domain name through a graphical user interface (GUI) for the browser to access a source of content. The domain name is automatically converted to the IP address by a domain name system (DNS), which is a service that translates the symbolic name entered by the user into an IP address by looking up the domain name in a database.

The browser includes a user interface, which is a GUI that allows the user to interface or communicate with another browser. This interface provides for a selection of various functions through menus and allows for navigation. For example, a menu may allow a user to perform various functions, such as saving a file, opening a new window, displaying a history, and entering a URL.

With respect to obtaining information on the Internet, portal based user interfaces are becoming increasingly popular because these types of interfaces allow the user to see user interfaces, also referred to as portlet windows, which gather data from many different sources going into a single hypertext mark-up language (HTML) page. One problem that arises with joining these different portlet windows into a single HTML page is that the driving action from one portlet window causes all of the portlet windows to be reloaded in the browser. This type of refreshing of the entire portal page has a number of bad side affects. For example, data entered into the other portlet window by the user may be lost.

Additionally, the browser scroll position is reset. This situation causes the portal page to jump from a portlet window of interest to another view. Also, having to reload content for each portlet window causes increase overload because each portlet on the server generating data for a portlet window has to regenerate the code for the page. Also, increased network traffic occurs because HTML code for all of the portlet windows is reset, regardless of whether the content has changed.

Two commonly used techniques to avoid this problem are to use frames or applets. The down side of using frames is that the width and height of

the frame must be specified in absolute dimensions. This situation causes the portlet to not resize when the browser resizes. Such a situation is unacceptable in many circumstances. Applets have a down side in that an action from another portlet window will force the applet to reinitialize its state. Initially, applets have a greater footprint in the browser and may raise security concerns with some users.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have an improved method, apparatus, and computer instructions for refreshing content in a portlet window.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method and system for updating a document. A selected user input to a portlet window in a set of portlet windows is detected, wherein current content is displayed in the portlet window. In response to detecting the selected user input, new content for the portlet window is requested from a server. The new content for the portlet window from the server is received. In response to receiving the new content for the portlet window, the current content with the new content without interrupting other portlet windows in the set is replaced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a pictorial representation of a network data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 4 is a diagram of portlet windows in a portal page in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating components used in updating specific regions of a portal page in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a flowchart of a process for rendering a portal page in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating a process for processing user input to a portlet window in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference now to the figures, **Figure 1** depicts a pictorial representation of a network of data processing systems in which the present invention may be implemented. Network data processing system **100** is a network of computers in which the present invention may be implemented. Network data processing system **100** contains a network **102**, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected together within network data processing system **100**. Network **102** may include connections, such as wire, wireless communication links, or fiber optic cables.

In the depicted example, server **104** is connected to network **102** along with storage unit **106**. In addition, clients **108**, **110**, and **112** are connected to network **102**. These clients **108**, **110**, and **112** may be, for example, personal computers or network computers. In the depicted example, server **104** provides data, such as boot files, operating system images, and applications to clients **108-112**. Clients **108**, **110**, and **112** are clients to server **104**. Network data processing system **100** may include additional servers, clients, and other devices not shown. In the depicted example, network data processing system **100** is the Internet with network **102** representing a worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite to protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the Internet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers, consisting of thousands of commercial, government, educational and other computer systems that route data and messages. Of

course, network data processing system **100** also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as, for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), or a wide area network (WAN). **Figure 1** is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for the present invention.

Referring to **Figure 2**, a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server, such as server **104** in **Figure 1**, is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Data processing system **200** may be a symmetric multiprocessor (SMP) system including a plurality of processors **202** and **204** connected to system bus **206**. Alternatively, a single processor system may be employed. Also connected to system bus **206** is memory controller/cache **208**, which provides an interface to local memory **209**. I/O bus bridge **210** is connected to system bus **206** and provides an interface to I/O bus **212**. Memory controller/cache **208** and I/O bus bridge **210** may be integrated as depicted.

Peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus bridge **214** connected to I/O bus **212** provides an interface to PCI local bus **216**. A number of modems may be connected to PCI local **216**. Typical PCI bus implementation will support four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors. Communications links to clients **108-112** in **Figure 1** may be provided through modem **218** and network adapter **220** connected to PCI local bus **216** through add-in connectors.

Additional PCI bus bridges **222** and **224** provide interfaces for additional PCI local buses **226** and **228**, from which additional modems or network adapters may be supported. In this manner, data processing system **200** allows connections to multiple network computers. A memory-mapped graphics adapter **230** and hard disk **232** may also be connected to I/O bus **212** as depicted, either directly or indirectly.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware depicted in **Figure 2** may vary. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, also may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

The data processing system depicted in **Figure 2** may be, for example, an IBM eServer pSeries system, a product of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York, running the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) operating system or LINUX operating system.

With reference now to **Figure 3**, a block diagram illustrating a data processing system is depicted in which the present invention may be implemented. Data processing system **300** is an example of a client computer. Data processing system **300** employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures such as Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) and Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) may be used. Processor **302** and main memory **304** are connected to PCI local bus **306** through PCI/cache bridge **308**. PCI/cache bridge **308** also may include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor **302**. Additional connections to PCI local bus **306** may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter **310**, small computer system interface (SCSI) host bus adapter **312**, and expansion bus interface **314** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter **316**, graphics adapter **318**, and audio/video adapter **319** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. Expansion bus interface **314** provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter **320**, modem **322**, and additional memory **324**. SCSI host bus adapter **312** provides a connection for hard disk drive **326**, tape drive **328**, and CD-ROM drive **330**. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor **302** and is used to coordinate and provide control of various components within data processing system **300** in **Figure 3**. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system such as Windows XP, which is available from Microsoft Corporation. An object oriented programming system such as Java may run in conjunction with the operating system and provides calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system **300**. "Java" is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. Instructions for the operating system, the object-oriented programming system, and applications or programs are located on storage devices, such

as hard disk drive **326**, and may be loaded into main memory **304** for execution by processor **302**.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in **Figure 3** may vary depending on the implementation. Other internal hardware or peripheral devices, such as flash read-only memory (ROM), equivalent non-volatile memory, or optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 3**. Also, the processes of the present invention may be applied to a multiprocessor data processing system.

As another example, data processing system **300** may be a stand-alone system configured to be bootable without relying on some type of network communication interfaces. As a further example, data processing system **300** may be a personal digital assistant (PDA) device, which is configured with ROM and/or flash ROM in order to provide non-volatile memory for storing operating system files and/or user-generated data.

The depicted example in **Figure 3** and above-described examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system **300** also may be a notebook computer or hand held computer in addition to taking the form of a PDA. Data processing system **300** also may be a kiosk or a Web appliance.

The present invention provides an improved method, apparatus, and computer instructions for updating portlet windows in a portal page. In these examples, a portal page is a document containing windows or interfaces to portlets. The mechanism of the present invention uses a code, such as JavaScript in the portal page to intercept a user input to a portlet window. When a user input requires updating of content in a portlet window, the request is sent to a portal server, which request the content of the specific portlet for which user interaction occurs. In response, new content is returned to replace the current content in the portlet window in which the user input occurred. The new content replaces the current content such that other portlet windows in the portal page are unchanged. In this manner, reduced server load and reduced network traffic occurred because only content for the particular portlet is required to be generated and transferred. Further, less user frustration occurs because reposition of the browser scroll position and loss of data does not occur with respect to other portlet windows.

Turning now to **Figure 4**, a diagram of portlet windows in a portal page is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In this example, portal page **400** is displayed within browser **402**. In this example, portal page **400** contains portlet window **404** and portlet window **406**. In these examples, portlet windows **404** and **406** are generated by portlets. These portlets are Java-cache based web components that process requests and generate dynamic content. Portlet window **404** may be, for example, a weather portlet window that presents information about various weather conditions. Portlet window **406** may be, for example, a financial portlet window providing stock information to a user.

Previously, without the mechanism of the present invention, a selection of button **408** in portlet window **404**, causes refreshing of all of portal page **400**. The mechanism of the present invention intercepts the user input selecting button **408** and sends a request only to the portlet associated with portlet window **404**. A request to the portlet associated with portlet window **406** is not made unless for some reason, the selection of button **408** was designed to request new content for both of these portal windows. In this manner, server load is decreased because of the reduced amount of dynamic HTML code that has to be generated. Further, network traffic decreases because the amount of HTML code for all portlets does not have to be resent. Further, user frustrations with losing data or losing the current view are eliminated with this mechanism.

Turning now to **Figure 5**, a diagram illustrating components used in updating specific regions of a portal page is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In this example, portal page **500** is displayed within browser **502**. Browser **502** may be executing on a client's computer system, such as data processing system **300** in **Figure 3**. Portal page **500** is a Web page in these examples that contains portal windows, such as portlet window **504** and portlet window **506**. JavaScript **508** is used as the mechanism for updating only specific portlet windows within a portal page, such as portal page **500**. When a user selects button **510**, JavaScript **508** intercepts this user input.

When JavaScript **508** detects a user input that requires refreshing or new content for a portlet window, such as portlet window **504**, JavaScript **508**, and servlet **511** on application server **512**. In this example, application server **512** may be implemented using a data processing system, such as data processing system **200** in **Figure 2**. In these examples,

servlet **511** is a Java application that runs on a Web server or an application server and provides service by processing. This processing may include, for example, accessing a database at e-Commerce transactions. In this particular embodiment, the server side process involves accessing portal server **514**. This access is provided through Web services for remote portlets (WSRP) interface **516**. In the illustrative embodiments, WSRP is the protocol used rather than any proprietary universal resource locator encoding because this type of interface allows the application server **512** to work across multiple portal vendors and also allows a portlet, such as portlet **518** in portal server **514** to be located on a remote portal server for remote portlets. This type of interface provides a Web service interface for accessing and interacting with interactive presentation-oriented Web services. More information on this type of interface may be found in *Web Services for Remote Portlet Specification 1.0*, which is incorporated herein by reference.

JavaScript **508** passes user credentials in an identifier for portlet window **504** to application server **512**. Application server **512** then validates the user credentials. In response to validating the user credentials, application server **512** contacts portlet **518** to obtain new content for portlet window **504**. Portlet **518** is a Java based web component that processes requests and generates dynamic content. The content generated by this portlet also is referred to as a fragment or a piece of mark-up language, such as HTML or wireless mark-up language (WML). This fragment may be aggregated with other fragments to form a complete document, such as portal page **500**. More information on portlets and their use and implementation may be found in *Java Portlet Specification, Version 1.0*, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Servlet **511** returns the new content to JavaScript **508** then replaces the current content displayed in portlet window **504** with the new content provided by portlet **518**. This replacement may be performed by JavaScript **508** using a document object model (DOM) for the browser to replace the content without interrupting other portal windows being displayed in portal page **500**.

In this example, portlet window **506** is associated with portlet **520**. Portlet **520** provides the content for portlet window **506**. This portlet is contacted for new content only if the user input in portal page **500** requires refreshing or new content for portal window **506**. In some cases,

the user input may result in more than one portal window being refreshed and in other cases, all of the portal windows may be refreshed based on user input. This type of refresh may be identified by Javascript 508.

Turning next to **Figure 6**, a flowchart of a process for rendering a portal page is depicted in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 6** may be implemented in a browser, such as browser 502 in **Figure 5**.

The process begins by requesting a portal page from a portal server (step 600). This portal server may be, for example, portal server 514 in **Figure 5**. In these examples, the portal page is a document, such as an HTML Web page that contains content generated by portlets displayed in portlet windows. Thereafter, the portal page is received (step 602). Then the portal page is rendered (step 604). The process then waits for a user input to a portlet window in the portal page (step 606). Upon detecting a user input to a portlet window, a determination is made as to whether a full-page refresh is required (step 608).

If the full-page refresh is required, the process returns to step 600. Otherwise, a JavaScript listener process is initiated to process the user input (step 610) with the process then returning to step 606 as described above.

Turning next to **Figure 7**, a diagram illustrating a process for processing user input to a portlet window is depicted in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 7** may be implemented in a script for a Web page, such as JavaScript 508 in **Figure 5**.

The process begins by detecting a user input to a portlet window (step 700). The properties of the portlet window are examined (step 702). Based upon this examination, a determination is made as to whether a refresh of a portlet window is needed (step 704).

If a refresh of the portlet window is needed, a servlet for the portlet window is contacted (step 706). Thereafter, user credentials in a portlet ID are sent to the servlet (step 708). The portlet ID is to identify the portlet associated with the portlet window requiring a refresh or new content. Thereafter, the new content for the portlet

window is received (step 710). The current content in the portlet window is replaced with the new content using a document object model for the browser in this example (step 712). Next, a determination is made as to whether other portlet windows are present on the portal page that have not yet been processed (step 714). Further, if portlet windows are not present, the process terminates. Otherwise, an unprocessed portlet window is selected (step 716). Thereafter, the process returns to step 702 as described above.

With reference again to step 704, if the portlet window does not require a refresh, the process proceeds to step 714 as described above.

This process may allow for one or more portlet windows to be refreshed with new content depending upon the particular user input. A user input may result only in the portlet window in which the user input occurred to be refreshed. In some cases, the user input may result in a different portlet window being refreshed. In other cases, one or more or all portlet windows may be refreshed based upon the user input to a particular portlet window. This determination is made by examining the different properties of the portlet window. A number of ways are present for determining which portlet window need to be refreshed independently, if any exist on the page. One mechanism involves setting a flag each portlet's HTML that indicates whether or not it supports/requires independent refresh. The JavaScript can interrogate the Document Object Model (DOM) when the listener is activated to find the portlets that require a refresh. Another mechanism involves using a utility on the portal server that can be used to generate the JavaScript at the time that the page's HTML is generated. This utility looks at the properties of each portlet (each portlet being represented by a java object on the portal server) and "hard code" the JavaScript listener with the foreknowledge of which portlets support/require independent refresh.

Thus, the present invention provides an improved method, apparatus, and computer instructions for updating specific regions of a document. The mechanism of the present invention specifically allows for updating of a portlet window being displayed in a document while leaving other portlet windows unchanged. This mechanism allows for decreasing server loads and server traffic due to the reduced amount of data that has to be generated and transferred because only requests for portlet windows needing new content are sent. As a result, only data for those particular portlet windows are generated and returned. Further, this mechanism prevents lost

data due to refreshing of content entered by users but not yet sent back to portlets and portlet windows. Further, the point of interest for a user is not lost in these examples.

The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media, such as a floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a RAM, CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, and transmission-type media, such as digital and analog communications links, wired or wireless communications links using transmission forms, such as, for example, radio frequency and light wave transmissions. The computer readable media may take the form of coded formats that are decoded for actual use in a particular data processing system.

CLAIMS

1. A method for updating a document, in a data processing system, the method comprising the steps of:

detecting a selected user input to a portlet window in a set of portlet windows displayed on the document, wherein current content is displayed in the portlet window;

responsive to detecting the selected user input, requesting new content for the portlet window from a server;

receiving new content for the portlet window from the server; and

responsive to receiving the new content for the portlet window, replacing the current content with the new content without interrupting other portlet windows in the set of portlet windows displayed on the document.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting step, the requesting step, and the replacing step are implemented in a script for the document.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the requesting step further comprises:

contacting a servlet on the server; and

sending user credentials and an identifier to the servlet.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the user input is a selection of a link in the portlet.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1 further comprises the step of:

responsive to detecting another user input to the portlet window requesting the Web page, wherein new content is retrieved for all portlet windows in the set of portlet windows.

6. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the portlet window is a first portlet window and further comprises the step of:

responsive to detecting the user input to the portlet, determining whether a second portlet window in the set of portlet windows requires retrieval of content in addition to the first portlet window.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first portlet window is associated with a first portlet located on a first server and the second portlet window is associated with a second portlet located on a second server.

8. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the new content is requested by sending a request to a Web services for remote portlets interface.

9. A data processing system for updating a document, the data processing system comprising:

detecting means for detecting a selected user input to a portlet window in a set of portlet windows displayed on the document, wherein current content is displayed in the portlet window;

requesting means, responsive to detecting the selected user input, for requesting new content for the portlet window from a server;

receiving means for receiving new content for the portlet window from the server; and

replacing means, responsive to receiving the new content for the portlet, for replacing the current content with the new content without interrupting other portlet windows in the set of portlet windows displayed on the document.

10. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the detecting means, the requesting means, and the replacing means are implemented in a script for the document.

11. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the requesting means includes:

contacting means for contacting a servlet on the server; and

sending means for sending user credentials and an identifier to the servlet.

12. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the user input is a selection of a link in the portlet.

13. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9 further comprises the step of:

responsive to detecting another user input to the portlet window requesting the Web page, wherein new content is retrieved for all portlet windows in the set of portlet windows.

14. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the portlet window is a first portlet window and further comprising the step of:

determining means responsive to detecting the user input to the portlet window, for determining whether a second portlet window in the set of portlet windows requires retrieval of content in addition to the first portlet window.

15. A data processing system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the first portlet window is associated with a first portlet located on a first server and the second portlet window is associated with a second portlet located on a second server.

16. A computer program product loadable into the internal memory of a digital computer, comprising software code portions for performing, when said product is run on a computer, to carry out the invention as claimed in claims 1 to 10.

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FIG. 1

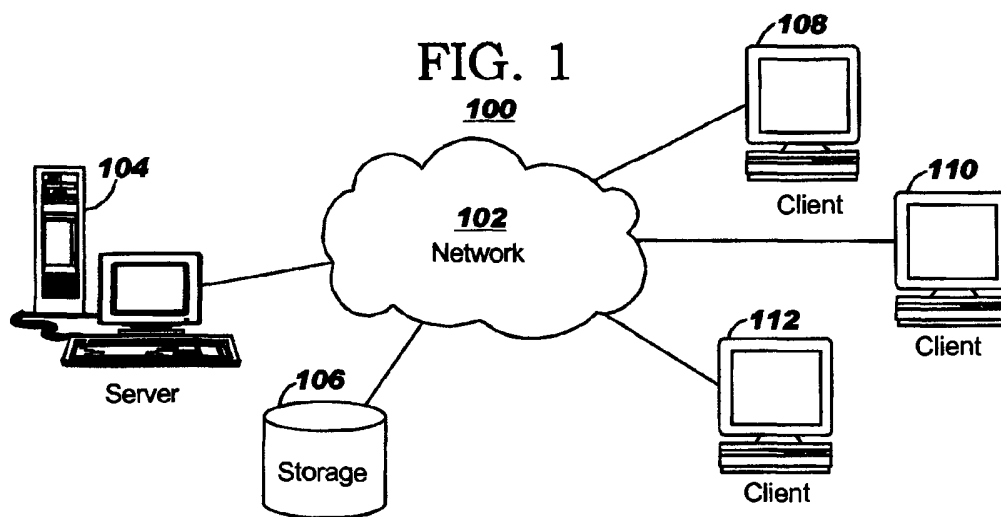


FIG. 2

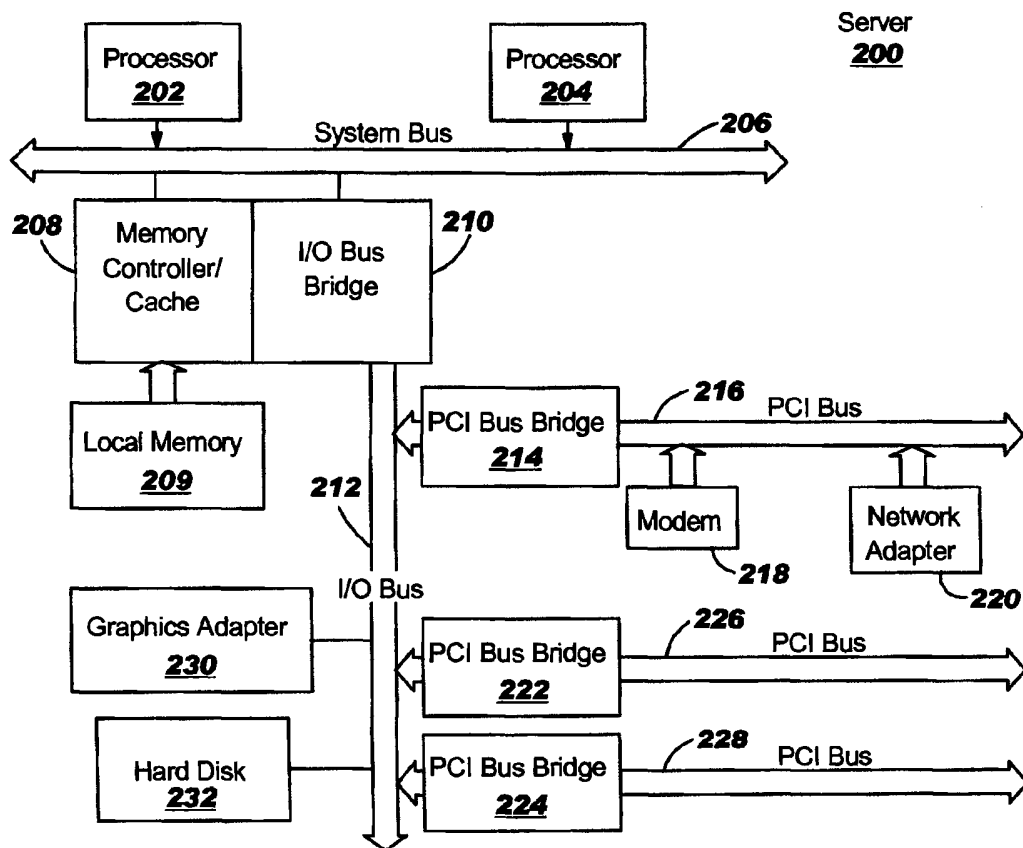
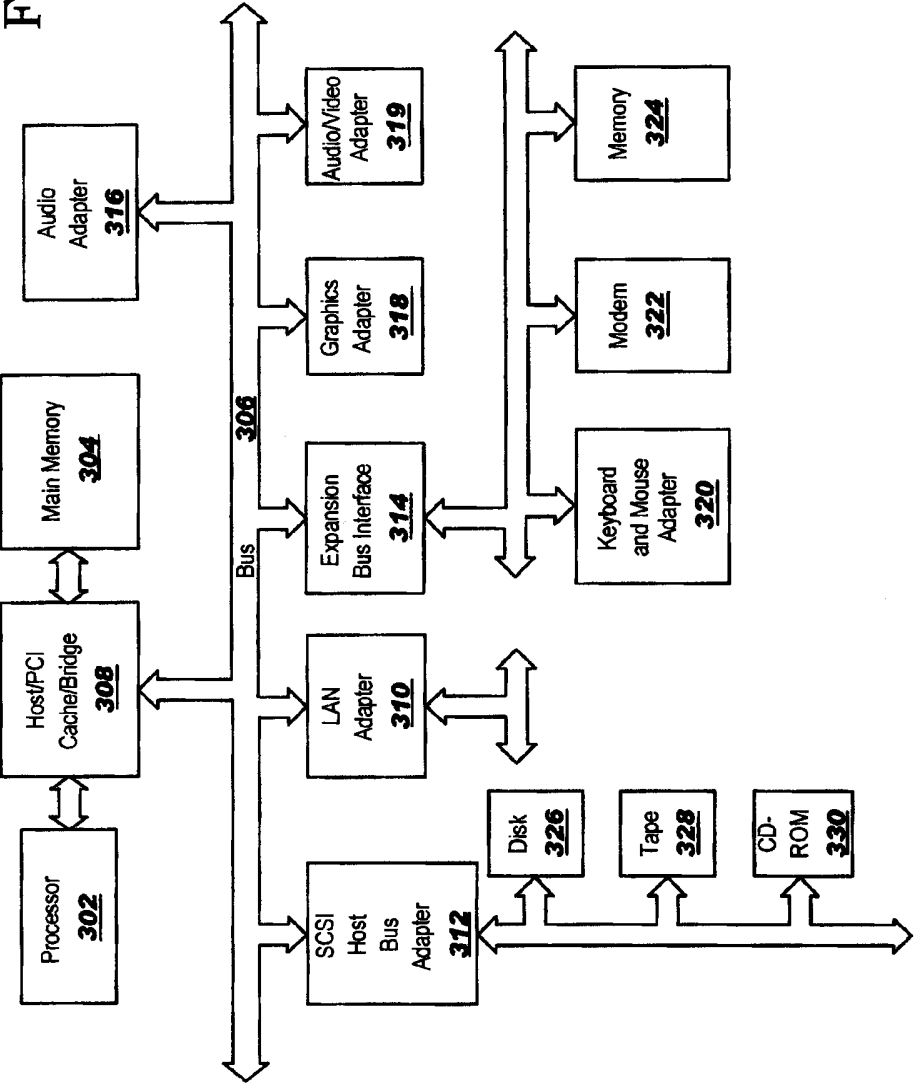


FIG. 3
300



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FIG. 4

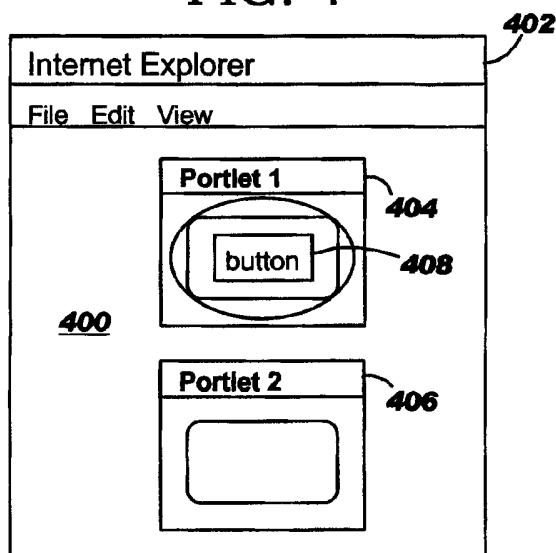
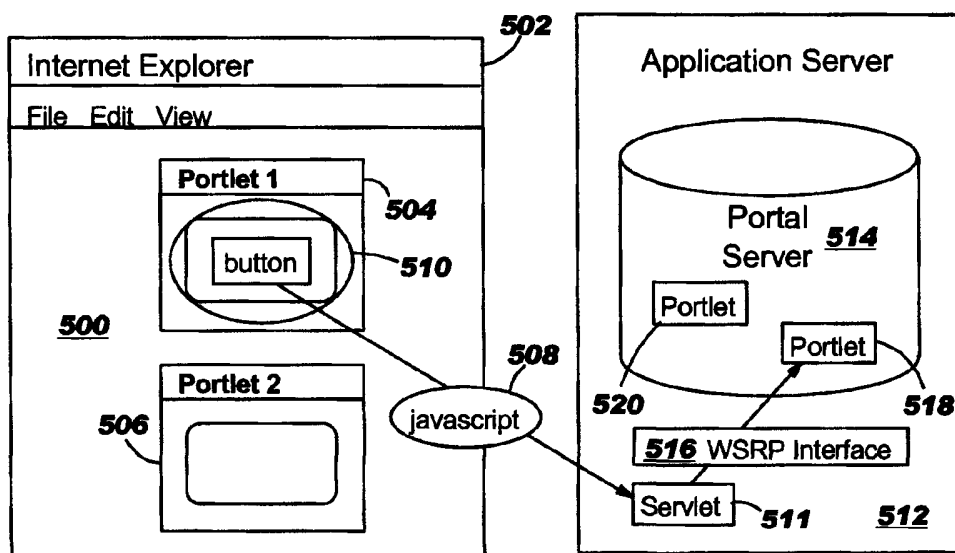
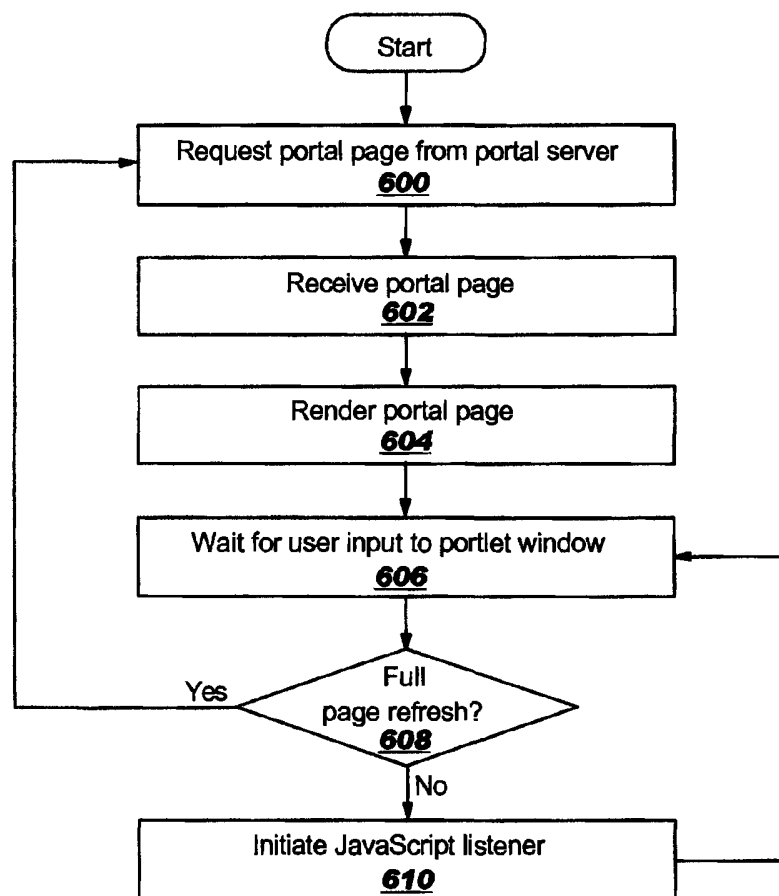


FIG. 5



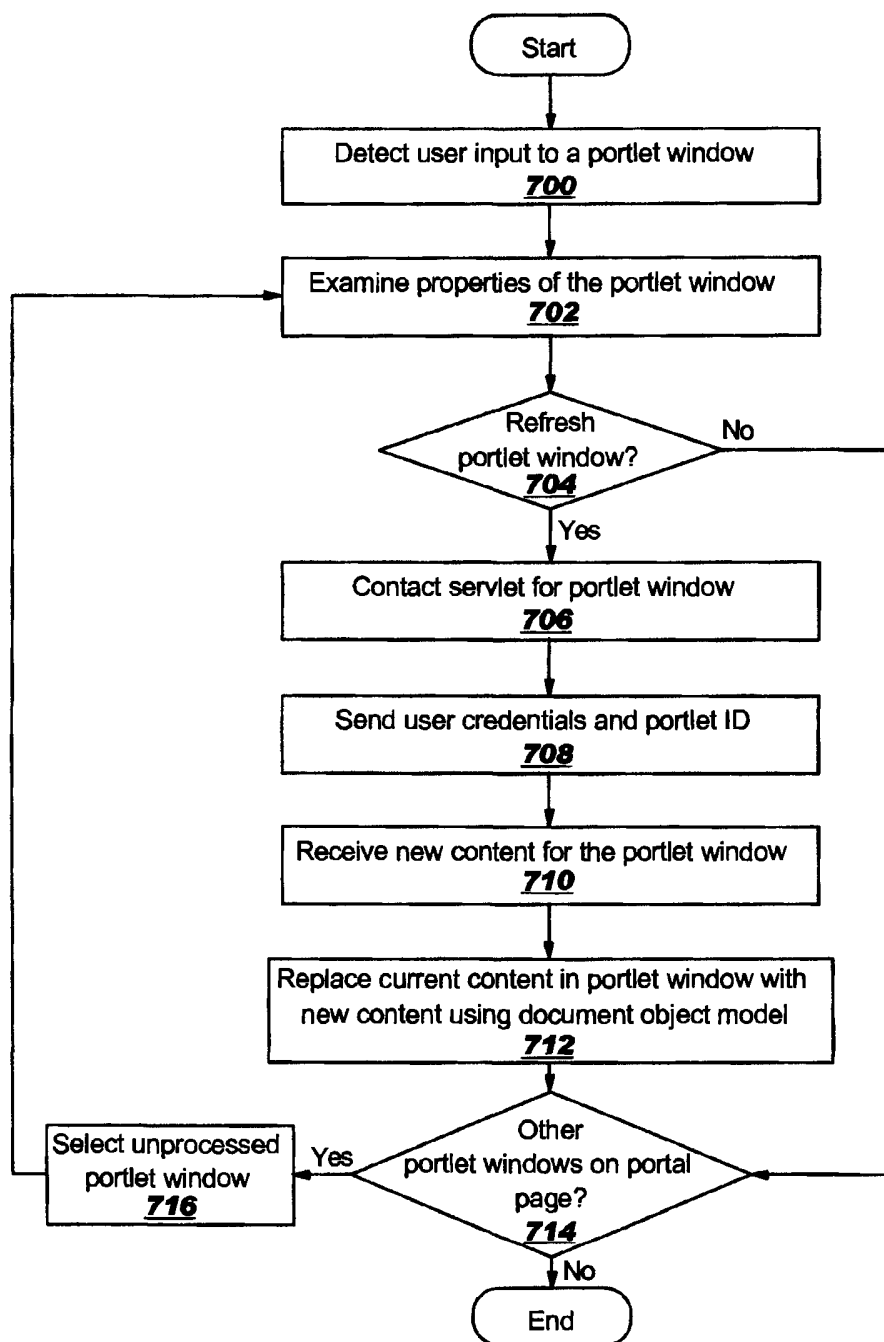
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FIG. 6



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FIG. 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/053998

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
G06F17/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 2003/167315 A1 (CHOWDHRY AMRAN ET AL) 4 September 2003 (2003-09-04) abstract; figures 6,16,58,59 paragraph '0234! - paragraph '0274! -----	1-16
X	US 2003/154200 A1 (VON SAVIGNY HUBERTUS) 14 August 2003 (2003-08-14) abstract; figure 1 paragraph '0006! - paragraph '0040! ----- -/--	1-16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 November 2005

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/053998

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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PCT/EP2005/053998

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