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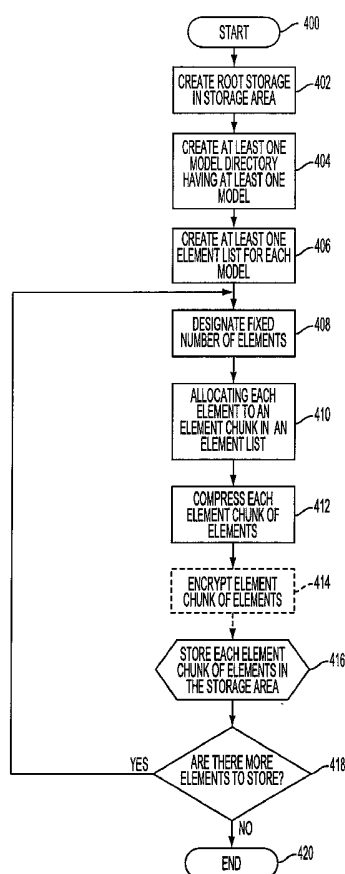
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(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR STORING LARGE DATA FILES

(57) Abstract: An enhanced file format to store large quantities of variable sized data records on a storage medium and to permit efficient access and control over data stored in the enhanced file format. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a file format includes a model directory containing models. Models (404) include element lists (406) comprising element chunks (410). The element chunks include elements where elements are variable sized data records (Fig. 8).



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## METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR STORING LARGE DATA FILES

### Background of the Invention

#### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a system and method for storing large data files on a computer or computer network. More specifically, the present invention is related to the formatting of large data files to promote efficient data storage and transmission.

#### Statement of the Prior Art

Data is typically maintained for storage and retrieval in computer file systems, wherein a file comprises a collection of data or a set of records. A file system provides a collection of files and file management structures on a physical or logical storage device such as a disk or other memory device. A file system stores data in files, and provides an application programming interface (API) to facilitate accessing data stored on a storage medium such as a disk or other memory medium. A file system API provides various functions that are invoked by an application program to access data. Application programs control the internal format of a file and determine which data to store in which files. A file system typically allows files to be grouped into directories. Each directory may contain many files and sub-directories. A file system that groups files into directories and sub-directories is referred to as a hierarchical file system.

There is a continuing need to improve the access and control over file systems storing large quantities of variable-sized data records used in a large variety of applications. Applications involving accessing and controlling large quantities of stored data are found in the public sector, E-commerce, financial/insurance industry, travel industry, publishing industry, graphic arts industry, advertising industry and any other industry which requires managing large data files.

Examples where large amounts of data are stored in files in a hierarchical file system include database, logistics, and enterprise solutions software used by the financial, health and distribution industries, among others. Database, logistics and enterprise solutions software include an API to access large quantities of data.

In another example, computer-aided design (CAD) drawings prepared by architects, engineers, designers, planners, and the like require large amounts of data to be stored in files in a hierarchical file system. CAD software includes an API to

access the large quantities of data. Applications such as, e.g., MicroStation® products, which are developed by Bentley Systems, Inc., Exton, Pennsylvania U.S.A., and AutoCAD® products, which are developed by Autodesk, Inc., San Rafael, California, U.S.A. are typical of such CAD software, which may be used in the Engineering, Construction, and Operations (ECO) marketplace. U.S. Patent Number 6,063,128 provides an example of a CAD system.

A typical CAD project employed in the engineering context is stored in numerous files. Each file typically contains one or more engineering models, each of which represents an engineering domain (e.g., structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing). Moreover, each engineering model requires numerous items represented by a series of elements to support the complex and precise nature of each design. In this context, the term "element" is used to mean a record containing a variable number of bytes of data arranged in a format that can be interpreted by a program. The term "element" differs from the common notion of an "object" in that each element can have a variable number of bytes, whereas the size of an object is typically defined by its class. It is the variable-sized nature of elements that causes their persistent storage to be complicated, because they cannot be written in fixed sized records and arranged in tables, as is typically done in relational databases, for example.

Each item in a model is represented by at least one element or an aggregation of elements. For example, a structural drawing can hold the column and beam layout for a floor plan, which are internally represented by lines, squares and rectangles and additional properties. In this example, an individual beam may be a collection of lines, squares and rectangle elements. The structure of the floor plan may be more complex and require many nested levels of elements to accurately provide a structural representation.

Accordingly, as the complexity of the project increases, the size of the CAD files also increases. As a result, CAD files become very large and efficient access and control of these large files is important. Conventionally, there are two approaches to storing these large data files.

In the first approach, the elements are stored and accessed as a sequential list, each element having a fixed header containing the element's size. Storing data in this manner requires that the file be read sequentially from the beginning to the

end. Typically, a program will read the elements from the file into memory and, at the same time, also store the "file position" of each element in memory.

This approach is well suited for the common scenario where a large number of elements are read from the disk, while only a small minority of them are modified during a single editing session. In this case, modified elements can often be rewritten to the file by a simple seek-and-write to the appropriate file position on an element-by-element basis. Unfortunately, this only works for elements whose contents change, but whose size in bytes remains the same or becomes smaller. When elements become larger during an editing session, they must be deleted from their original file position and moved to the end of the file. This tends to leave "holes" (deleted elements occupying file space) in the file that can only be removed by rewriting the entire file. Further, the size of disk file can grow quite large, because it is not possible to remove deleted entries from the file without rewriting the entire file, and invalidating all in-memory element positions.

The second approach is to apply a compression algorithm to the element data before it is written to the file. This can often result in substantial savings in the resultant file size, because many applications have element data typically containing a great deal of redundancy. However, with this approach, element data cannot be saved incrementally, because a change to a single element can result in an entirely different compressed file.

Another consideration for the file storage approach is the typical requirement to allow multiple users to simultaneously access models when collaborating on a project. Typically, a first user creates an original model, which multiple users may view and/or edit depending on the level of access granted to the user. Since communication between users typically occurs over a computer network, the CAD system must ensure that changes to the model or items in the model are properly coordinated and the models are kept in a consistent state at all times. It is understood that a computer network refers to any type of computer network including but not limited to a local area network, wide area network (e.g. Intranet), and the Internet. The Internet includes but is not limited to the World Wide Web.

Since computer systems used in many industries (such as ECO) demand efficient use of network resources and have the further requirement that the file system must perform in a multi-user environment, existing file storage approaches

require substantial improvement in order to enhance the efficiency of the file system to support the increasing data storage requirements. Therefore, there is a continuing need for an enhanced file storage approach, which efficiently accesses and controls large quantities of data in a single user and multi-user environment. Moreover, there is a continuing need for an enhanced file format permitting access and control to large quantities of data to improve the efficient transfer and storage of large quantities of data.

#### Summary of the Invention

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, such problems are generally avoided by use of a method in a computer system for storing element chunks of elements in a storage area, comprising the steps of: (1) storing at least one root storage in a storage area; (2) storing a model directory in the at least one root storage; (3) storing at least one model in the model directory; (4) storing a graphic element list and a control element list in the at least one model, the graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and the control element list having element chunks containing control elements; (5) assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk; and (6) allocating each element to an element chunk in one of the control element list and the graphic element list.

According to a second embodiment of the present invention, a method in a computer system for storing element chunks of elements in a storage area, comprises the steps of: (1) storing at least one root storage in a storage area; (2) storing at least one model directory in each root storage; (3) storing a control model in each root storage; (4) storing at least one model in the model directory; (5) storing a graphic element list and a control element list in each model and each control model directory, the graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and the control element list having element chunks containing control elements; (6) assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk; and (7) allocating each element to an element chunk in one of the control element list and the graphic element list.

A method in a computer system for modifying at least one compressed element chunk in a main storage area, in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention, comprises the steps of: (1) storing at least one root storage in the

main storage area; (2) storing a model directory in the at least one root storage; (3) storing at least one model including a graphic element list and a control element list in each model directory; (4) storing at least one compressed element chunk in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each the compressed element chunk comprises compressed elements; (5) storing the at least one root storage in a temporary memory; (6) decompressing the compressed element chunks and compressed elements in the graphic element list and the control element list; (7) modifying elements in the temporary memory; (8) flagging the decompressed element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with a dirty flag; (9) compressing the flagged element chunks to provide modified compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (10) replacing the compressed element chunks in the main storage area with the modified compressed element chunks.

According to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, a method in a computer system for modifying at least one encrypted element chunk stored in a main storage area, comprises the steps of: (1) storing at least one root storage in the main storage area; (2) storing a model directory in each root storage; (3) storing at least one model including a graphic element list and a control element list in each model directory; (4) storing at least one encrypted element chunk in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises compressed elements; (5) storing the at least one root storage in a temporary memory; (6) decrypting the element chunks and the elements in the graphic element list and control element list; (7) modifying elements in the temporary memory; (8) flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with a dirty flag; (9) encrypting the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified encrypted element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (10) replacing the encrypted element chunks in the main storage area with the modified encrypted element chunks.

A method in a computer system for modifying at least one compressed encrypted element chunk in a main storage area, in accordance with a fifth embodiment of the present invention, comprises the steps of: (1) storing at least one root storage in the main storage area; (2) storing a model directory in each root storage; (3) storing at least one model including a graphic element list and a control

element list in each model directory; (4) storing at least one compressed and encrypted element chunk in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises compressed elements; (5) storing the at least one root storage in a temporary memory; (6) decrypting the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list; (7) decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list; (8) modifying elements in the temporary memory; (9) flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with a dirty flag; (10) compressing and encrypting the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified compressed encrypted element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (11) replacing the compressed encrypted element chunks in the main storage area with the modified compressed encrypted element chunks.

According to a sixth embodiment of the present invention, a computer system for modifying at least one compressed chunk of elements stored in a main storage area, comprises: (a) a temporary memory; (b) a root storage stored in the main storage area and the temporary memory; (c) a model directory stored in the root storage; (d) at least one model stored in the model directory; (e) at least one graphic element list stored in each model; (f) at least one control element list stored in each model; (g) at least one compressed element chunk stored in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises compressed elements; (h) means for decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory; (i) means for modifying elements in the temporary memory; (j) means for lagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory; (k) means for compressing the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (l) means for replacing the compressed element chunks in the main storage area with the modified compressed element chunks.

A computer system for modifying at least one encrypted element chunk stored in a main storage area, in accordance with a seventh embodiment of the present invention, comprises: (a) a temporary memory; (b) a root storage stored in the main storage area and the temporary memory; (c) a model directory stored in the root



storage; (d) at least one model stored in the model directory; (e) at least one graphic element list stored in each model; (f) at least one control element list stored in each model; (g) at least one encrypted element chunk stored in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises encrypted elements; (h) means for decrypting the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory; (i) means for modifying elements in the temporary memory; (j) means for flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with a dirty flag; (k) means for encrypting the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified encrypted element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (l) means for replacing the encrypted element chunks in the main storage area with the modified encrypted element chunks.

According to an eighth embodiment of the present invention, a computer system for modifying at least one encrypted compressed element chunk stored in a main storage area, comprises: (a) a temporary memory; (b) a root storage stored in the main storage area and the temporary memory; (c) a model directory stored in the root storage; (d) at least one model stored in the model directory; (e) at least one graphic element list stored in each model directory; (f) at least one control element list stored in each model directory; (g) at least one encrypted compressed element chunk stored in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises encrypted compressed elements; (h) means for decrypting the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory; (i) means for decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory; (j) means for modifying elements in the temporary memory; (k) means for flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with dirty flags; (l) means for compressing and encrypting the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified encrypted compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and (m) means for replacing the encrypted compressed element chunks in the main storage area with the modified encrypted compressed element chunks.

A computer readable medium in accordance with a ninth embodiment of the present invention contains a file for storing a root storage including a model directory

comprising at least one model, wherein said at least one model comprises a model header.

5 A computer program product in accordance with a tenth embodiment of the present invention comprises a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein. Such computer program logic generally comprises means for enabling a computing unit to store a root storage comprising a model directory in a storage area, and means for enabling said computing unit to store at least one model in the model directory. The at least one model further comprises a control element list having element chunks containing control elements, and a  
10 graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements.

According to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention, the computer program product comprises a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein. In turn, the computer program logic comprises means for enabling a computing unit to store a root storage comprising a model directory in  
15 the computer readable medium, and means for enabling said computing unit to store in the computer readable medium at least one model in said model directory. The at least one model further comprises a control element list having element chunks containing control elements, and a graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements.

20 A computer program product in accordance with a twelfth embodiment of the present invention comprises a computer readable medium having computer program logic. Such computer program logic further comprises: (a) means for enabling a computer system to store at least one root storage in a storage area; (b) means for enabling the computer system to store at least one model directory in the at least one root storage; (c) means for enabling the computer system to store at least one  
25 model in the model directory; (d) means for enabling the computer system to store in the at least one model a graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and a control element list having element chunks containing control elements; (e) means for enabling the computer system to assign a preselected number of elements to each element chunk; and (f) means for enabling  
30 the computer system to allocate each of the preselected number of elements to an element chunk in one of the control element list and the graphic element list.

According to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention, a computer readable medium contains a file for storing an element list including at least one element chunk. The at least one element chunk further comprises an element chunk header and at least one element associated with the element chunk header.

5 A computer program product in accordance with a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention generally comprises a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein. Such computer program logic, in turn, comprises means for enabling a computing unit to store an element list in a storage area, and means for enabling a computing unit to store at least one element chunk  
10 comprising an element chunk header and at least one element associated with the element chunk header in the element list.

According to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention, a computer program product comprises a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein. Such computer program logic, in turn, comprises  
15 means for enabling a computing unit to store an element list in the computer readable medium, and means for enabling the computing unit to store at least one element chunk comprising an element chunk header and at least one element associated with the element chunk header in the element list.

Other objects, advantages, and novel features of the present invention will  
20 become readily apparent from the following detailed description thereof, when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

**Figure 1** shows a block diagram illustrating a high-level exemplary network environment for handling large data files;

25 **Figure 2** shows a high level exemplary workstation adapted to transfer, receive and/or store large data files;

**Figures 3-7** show the file format of the present invention;

**Figures 8A-8B** show the creation and storage of element chunks in accordance with two embodiments of the present invention;

30 **Figures 9A-9B** show block diagrams for automatically storing element chunks having modified elements in accordance with other embodiments of the present invention;

**Figure 10** shows a block diagram for automatically storing element chunks having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

**Figures 11-11A** show block diagram for automatically storing element chunks having modified elements and notifying users of storage of modified elements in a multi-user environment in accordance with other embodiments of the present invention; and

**Figure 12** shows a block diagram for automatically storing element chunks having modified elements and notifying users of storage of modified elements in a multi-user environment in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

#### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention relates to providing an enhanced file format to store large quantities of variable-sized data records on a storage medium and to permit efficient access and control over data stored in the enhanced file format. A file format is the structure of a file that defines the way it is stored and laid out on a disk. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a file format includes a model directory containing models. Models include element lists comprising element chunks. The element chunks include elements, where elements are variable-sized data records.

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference characters and numerals designate like or corresponding parts throughout each of the several views, there is shown in **Figure 1** a diagram illustrating a high-level exemplary network environment for handling large data files in accordance with the file system and file format of the present invention. The file format of the present invention is intended to be utilized in any network environment such as the Internet, Intranet, local area network, etc. for any application, but may also be utilized on stand-alone computer workstations and/or processing units. By use of the term "Internet," it should be understood that the foregoing is not intended to limit the present invention to a network also known as the World Wide Web.

The network **10** is a computer system adapted to be accessed by a plurality of clients. Such clients, in turn, suitably comprise one or more conventional workstations **20**, wireless computing devices **25**, or other end user devices operating

as a "fat" or a "thin" client. It should be understood, nevertheless, that wireless computing devices **25** include computing devices such as Web-enabled hand-held devices such as, e.g., a Palm V™ type devices manufactured by Palm, Inc., Santa Clara, California U.S.A., Windows CE devices, pagers, and "smart" phones, which  
5 can use a wireless access protocol; Internet appliances; and other computing and end user devices which operate via satellite, infrared, remote sensor or other means not requiring a physical connection or coupling to another computing device, appliance or network, also fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Clients of all of the above types can suitably access the network **10** and the  
10 main storage area **30** through the network **10**. The network **10** may be directly coupled to the main storage area **30** or the network **10** may access the main storage area **30** through firewall **40**, load balancer **50**, network servers **60**, load balancer **70** and application servers **80**. The load balancer **50** and load balancer **70** may be the same type of unit. These load balancers **50** and **70** route traffic to and from the main  
15 storage area **30**. It is understood that the present invention is not limited to this arrangement. However, the network must access a main storage area **30**, which is either internal to the network **10** or external to the network **10**. The main storage area **30** is a computer readable medium.

**Figure 2** shows a block diagram of a workstation **20** coupled to the network  
20 **10**. Workstation **20** includes one or more processors **100** coupled to a bus **105**. The bus **105** can be coupled to any of various subsystems including: a temporary memory **110**; a secondary memory **112** such as, a disk **114**, and/or a removable storage drive **116** into which media **118** can be placed including, e.g., a diskette, a compact diskette (e.g. CD ROM) or the like; an input device such as a mouse **120**, or  
25 a keyboard **125**; an output device such as a display **130** or printer **135**; and input/output (I/O) devices to a network **10** such as network interface card (NIC) **140** such as an Ethernet, Token Ring, Smart and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) cards. Other input/output devices may include a modem **145**, or other input/output device such as, a wireless interface **150** (e.g. a wireless transceiver). It will be  
30 apparent to those skilled in the relevant art that the above-described workstation **20** has been provided as an example and is not intended to limit the breadth of the invention in any way. In addition, it is understood that the wireless computing device **25** includes several of these components and/or is adapted to interface with a

workstation **20** having these and/or similarly functioning components. For the purposes of the specification and claims, it is understood that the wireless computing device **25** is functioning as a workstation **20**. Therefore, it is understood that any further reference to a workstation in the specification, drawings or claims includes  
5 both wired and wireless computing devices.

**Figure 3** shows a file format (internal structure) **200** of a file of the present invention, which is preferably stored in the main storage area **30** and may be stored in temporary memory **110** in one or more workstations **20**. One or more files having the file format **200** are stored in the main storage area **30** and more than one file  
10 may be stored in temporary memory in the workstation **20**.

Within files created using the file format of the present invention, information is organized hierarchically; utilizing a "Storage and Stream" approach. A "Stream" is a variable-sized sequence of bytes that is assigned an identifier, such as a name, and can be saved persistently. In this respect, a Stream can be analogous to a "file"  
15 in a disk file system. A "Storage" can be analogous to a file system "directory"; it has an identifier such as a name, and can contain Streams or other Storages.

In the present invention, the starting point for reading or creating files is the root storage **210**. The root storage **210** contains other storages and streams including, but not limited to, those defined by the current invention. It should be  
20 obvious that since the root storage **210** is created using well known programming interfaces, other applications can create other storages and streams **211** within a file created by the present invention without corrupting the other items in the file. However, programs creating or reading files having the file format of the present invention may store one or more streams of a known format such as the following:

- 25 - File Header stream **212** to hold information about the file itself, such as whether the file is compressed or encrypted, and if so, what techniques are employed in the compression and/or encryption;
- Session Information stream **213** to hold information about the current editing session, such as the name of the current user editing the file;
- 30 - Manifest stream **214** to hold identification information about the file, such as a globally unique number assigned by an authentication source, and a Universal Resource Locator to find the authentication source;

- File Properties stream **215** to hold information about the file that are exposed to other applications using well-known interfaces such as Microsoft's IPropertySet interfaces.

An important purpose of the present invention is to provide a system and method to store large sets of variable-sized elements. For convenience, related elements are grouped together in a model **310**. Models **310** may group elements for any purpose relevant to an application, but are frequently intended to reflect some real world structure. It is often desirable to store multiple models **310** in the same file. To accomplish this, a storage of the root storage **210** called the model directory **300** is created. The model directory **300** holds a list of models **310**, each with a unique name (**Figure 4**). Alternatively, if only a single model per file is desired, the model **310** can be stored directly in the root storage **210** without creating a model directory **300**.

In many cases, it may be necessary to designate one model **310** as having special significance versus all other models in a file. For example, certain elements may contain resources that are shared among all models in the file. In this case a specially named model is stored directly in the root storage **210**, called the control model **217**. The control model **217** is in the same format as all other models **310** other than its special name and location in the root storage **210**. When referring to the control model, the term "global" may be placed before the terms graphic element list **311**, control element list **312**, element chunk **320**, graphic element, control element, etc. to indicate that the item refers to a resource which is shared among all of the models. In an alternate embodiment according to the present invention, control model **217** includes only one element stream, having neither a graphic element stream nor a control element stream.

The number of models **310** which may be stored in a model directory **300**, is only constrained by the amount of memory in the main storage area **30**. Therefore, if there was an infinite amount of memory in the main storage area **30**, then there could be an infinite number of models **310** in the model directory **300**.

As shown in **Figure 5**, every model **310** contains a specially named stream called a model header stream **314** to hold information that is specific to the model **310**. For example, the model header stream **314** can contain the model name, the units (e.g. metric/English), the geometric range of the model **310**, etc., or any other

information that may be relevant to know about the model **310** without actually having to load the model into a memory.

Within a specific model **310**, elements can be further classified according to their meaning in the model. Each such category of elements is stored in a sub-storage of the model **310** called an element list storage **315**. For example, in CAD  
5 applications, elements are often classified into two types: graphic and control. Graphic elements have a physical representation that occupies geometric space and can be drawn on a computer screen or a plotter. Control elements hold information pertinent to the model, but that does not, on it's own, have a physical representation.  
10 As shown in **Figure 6**, the graphic elements can be stored in a graphic element list **311** and the control elements can be stored in the control element list **312**. Further categories of elements can be stored in additional element lists **313**.

Within an element list storage **315** (e.g., graphic element list **311** and control element list **312**), individual elements are stored in groupings, or "element chunks"  
15 **320** as shown in **Figure 5**. Each element chunk **320** is given a unique name preferably derived from its chunk number (e.g. "chunk001", "chunk002", etc.) so that the number of such chunks can be determined merely by iterating over the names in the element list storage **315**. Alternatively, an element list header stream could be created to hold the stream names of the element chunks, but that would require the  
20 element header to be updated as element chunks are added and removed.

One purpose for dividing the elements stored in an element list storage **315** among a series of element chunks **320**, is to permit compression and encryption of the element chunks **320** without requiring that the entire element list **315** held in the model be rewritten when any individual element is modified. This can be particularly  
25 important in certain types of applications, such as CAD applications, where the element data tends to be large but sparse. In this case, many well-known compression algorithms can yield significant ratios of the original size of the data to the compressed size of the data. Compressing element data can be a significant factor in the performance of the applications in terms of disk space, file I/O  
30 requirements, and network transfer times. Similarly, encryption algorithms are designed to accept original data and create encrypted data. However, in many applications such as CAD applications, small subsets of elements can be modified frequently and must be written to the disk often, both for reliability concerns and for



real-time sharing of element data with other users on a network. In this case it would be impractical and unacceptable to have to re-compress, re-encrypt, and rewrite an entire element list **315** every time any element changes.

Several approaches can be used to determine how to sub-divide an element list **315** into a series of element chunks **320**. One approach is to fill element chunks **320** with elements until the chunk size reaches a pre-determined limit. This will tend to make the pre-compressed size of each element chunk **320** approximately the same. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the size of an element chunk **320** is determined by choosing a fixed number of elements. This approach makes the maintenance of element chunks **320** straightforward. However, certain applications may require that certain groups of elements be considered "atomic," and be stored and retrieved as a single unit. In this case, the entire group should preferably be stored in a single element chunk **320**. For example, in a CAD application where the size of an element varies but tends to approximate 100-200 bytes, a chunk size of 1000 elements has been demonstrated to work well. As should be obvious, the number of elements in any given element chunk **320** within an element list **315** need not be the same as all other element chunks **320** in the same element list **315**. This can often be the case, either due to application grouping of elements that must all reside in the same element chunk **320**, or due to element deletions after their original insertion into an element chunk **320**.

Each element chunk **320** preferably has a fixed header **325** (element chunk header) that can contain information necessary to read the elements from the chunk **320** into memory. For example, the fixed header **325** should contain the number of elements in the element chunk **320**, so that value can be known before reading the element data **330** from the element chunk **320**. The fixed header **325** can also contain additional information, such as the compression and encryption scheme used for the element data **330** in the case where it is desirable to allow such compression and encryption scheme to vary from element chunk **320** to element chunk **320** within an element list **315**.

In each element chunk **320** immediately following the fixed header **325** at the offset equal to the size of the fixed header **325**, is the element data **330**. Depending on the values of the compression and encryption flags in the fixed header, the

element data **330** can be either in “raw” (uncompressed and unencrypted) form or in compressed and/or encrypted form.

**Figure 8A** shows the creation and storage of element chunks in accordance with the present invention. The process of creating a file according to the file format of the present invention begins (**400**) by creating a root storage **210** (**402**). At least one model directory **300**, having at least one model **310** is created (**404**), and stored in the root storage **210** (**406**). A file header **212**, session information **213**, manifest **214**, file properties **215** are preferably created and stored in the root storage **210** as shown in steps **406-414** of **Figure 8A**. These items can be created and stored in any order in the root storage **210**. In addition as discussed above, other applications can create other storages and streams **211** within a file created by the present invention without corrupting the other items in the file and these storages and stream **211** are also stored in the root storage **210**, which is shown in steps **416** and **406** in **Figure 8A**.

As shown in **Figure 8B**, each model **310** preferably contains at least one element list (**452**). (However, each model **310** is not required to contain an element list **315**.) For example, each model **310** may contain a graphic element list **311** and a control element list **312**. Each element chunk **320** contains a predetermined or preselected number of elements, wherein the actual number of elements in each element chunk **320** does not have to be the same as discussed previously (**454**). The preselected number can be a maximum number of elements. As each element, associated with a file format **200**, is created, each element is allocated to an element chunk **320** in an element list **315** (**456**). Subsequently, the element chunk **320** is preferably compressed (**458**, **460**). However, compression is not necessary (**458**). Each compressed element chunk **320** may also be encrypted (**462**, **464**). However, encryption is not necessary (**462**). Subsequently, the element chunk **320** is stored in the storage area (**466**). The element chunk **320** stored in the storage area may or may not be encrypted, compressed or both encrypted and compressed (**466**). If additional elements require storage (**468**), then steps **450-468** are repeated until all of the elements are allocated to element chunks **320** and the element chunks **320** are stored in the storage area.

**Figure 9A** shows a block diagram for automatically storing element chunks **320** having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the

present invention (steps **500-518**). The process begins (**500**) by accessing a file having a file format **200** of the present invention in a storage area such as main storage area **30**, and storing the file in temporary memory (**503, 504**). The temporary memory is preferably located in a workstation **20**. A user, who is granted permission to edit the contents of the file in temporary memory, modifies the elements in the temporary memory (**506**). Each time a user modifies an element, a "dirty" flag is set to indicate the element chunk **320**, containing the element that has been modified. If there is a period of idle use during which time the user has not made additional changes to the elements (**508**), the computer network **10** determines whether any dirty flags have been set. If a modification has been made, the computer network **10** identifies all of the element chunks **320** containing modified elements (**512**). The modified element chunks **320** containing the modified elements are compressed (**514**) and stored in the main storage area **30** by overwriting the unmodified element chunk **320** in the storage area **30** (**516-518**).

Alternatively, **Figure 9B** shows a block diagram for automatically storing element chunks **320** having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention (steps **500-520**). The process begins (**500**) by accessing a file having a file format **200** of the present invention in a storage area such as main storage area **30**, and storing the file in temporary memory (**503, 504**). The temporary memory is preferably located in a workstation **20**. A user, who is granted permission to edit the contents of the file in temporary memory, modifies the elements in the temporary memory (**506**). Each time a user modifies an element, a "dirty" flag is set to indicate the element chunk **320**, containing the element that has been modified. If there is a period of idle use during which time the user has not made additional changes to the elements (**508**), the computer network **10** determines whether any dirty flags have been set. If a modification has been made, the computer network **10** identifies all of the element chunks **320** containing modified elements (**512**). The modified element chunks **320** containing the modified elements are encrypted (**513**), and stored in the main storage area **30** by overwriting the unmodified element chunk **320** in the storage area **30** (**519-520**).

Alternatively, **Figure 10** shows a block diagram for storing element chunks **320** having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention (steps **500-518**). In this embodiment, the element data **330** are

encrypted and compressed in the main storage area **30**. Therefore, in order to access a file from the main storage area **30** and store the file in the temporary memory, the element data **330** must be decrypted and decompressed (**503**). The compression operation preferably precedes the encryption operation. However, 5 these operations may be reversed (**514-515**).

**Figure 11A** shows a block diagram for automatically storing streams having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, at least one element in an element chunk **320** is modified on a first workstation **20** (**600,602**) by a first user, and each modified element chunk **320** 10 is incrementally saved during periods of idle use (**604**). A second user at a second workstation **20** may have been given permission to view or edit the element chunks **320** containing modified elements. If the second user is on a list of individuals who are notified of updates to files, then a signal may be sent from the computer network **10** to the second workstation **20** to advise the second user that the file has been 15 updated (**606, 608, 610**). If the second user is not automatically advised of changes by the computer network **10**, then the second user must periodically check for updates to the file (**606**).

Regardless of how the second user is notified of modifications of elements in element chunks **320** in models **315** of model directories **310** in a file, the second user 20 requests, by way of the second workstation, the modified element chunks **320** (**612**). The modified element chunks are accessed based on the request from the second workstation (**614**) and the modified element chunks are decompressed (**616**) by the second workstation. The modified elements are viewed on the second workstation (**618, 620**). Alternatively, if the modified element chunks **320** are encrypted instead of 25 compressed, the modified element chunks are decrypted (**615**) by the second workstation as shown in **Figure 11B**, so that they be viewed on the second workstation (**618, 620**).

**Figure 12** shows a block diagram for automatically storing element chunks **320** having modified elements in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, at least one element is modified on a first workstation **20** (**600, 603**) by a first user, and the modified elements are incrementally saved during periods of idle use (**605**). A second user at a second workstation **20** may have been given permission to view or edit element chunks **320** 30

containing modified elements. If the second user is on a list of individuals who are notified of updates to files, then a signal may be sent from the computer network **10** to the second workstation **20** to advise the second user that the file has been updated (**606, 608, 610**). If the second user is not automatically advised of changes  
5 by the computer network **10**, then the second user must periodically check for updates to the file (**606**).

Regardless of how the second user is notified of modifications to elements in element chunks **320** of element lists **310**, the second user requests by way of the second workstation **20** the modified element chunks **320** (**612**). The modified  
10 element chunks **320** are accessed based on the request from the second workstation **20** (**613**) and the modified element chunks **20** are decrypted (**615**) and/or decompressed (**616**) by the second workstation **20**. The modified streams are viewed on the second workstation **20** (**618, 620**).

While the invention has been described in detail with reference to specific and  
15 preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated that various modifications and variations will be apparent to the artisan. All such modifications and embodiments as may occur to one skilled in the art are intended to be within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A method in a computer system for storing element chunks of elements in a storage area, comprising:
  - storing at least one root storage in a storage area;
  - storing a model directory in said at least one root storage;
  - 5 storing at least one model in said model directory
  - storing a graphic element list and a control element list in said at least one model, said graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and said control element list having element chunks containing control elements;
  - 10 assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk; and
  - allocating each element to an element chunk in one of said control element list and said graphic element list.
  
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - compressing each element chunk; and
  - storing at least one compressed element chunk in at least one of said graphic element list and said control element list.
  
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - encrypting each element chunk; and
  - storing at least one encrypted element chunk in at least one of said graphic element list and said control element list.
  
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - compressing and encrypting each element chunk; and
  - storing at least one compressed and encrypted element chunk in at least one of said graphic element list and said control element list.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said storage area is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

6. A method in a computer system for storing element chunks of elements in a storage area, comprising:

- 5 storing at least one root storage in a storage area;  
storing at least one model directory in each root storage;  
storing a control model in each root storage;  
storing at least one model in said model directory;  
storing a graphic element list and a control element list in each model and  
10 each control model directory, said graphic element list having element chunks  
containing graphic elements and said control element list having element chunks  
containing control elements;  
assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk; and  
allocating each element to an element chunk in one of said control  
15 element list and said graphic element list.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising:  
compressing each element chunk; and  
storing at least one compressed element chunk in at least one of said  
20 graphic element list and said control element list.

8. The method of claim 6, further comprising:  
encrypting each element chunk; and  
storing at least one encrypted element chunk in at least one of said  
graphic element list and said control element list.

9. The method of claim 6, further comprising:  
compressing and encrypting each element chunk; and  
storing at least one compressed and encrypted element chunk in at least  
one of said graphic element list and said control element list.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein said storage area is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

11. A method in a computer system for modifying at least one compressed  
5 encrypted element chunk in a main storage area, comprising:  
storing at least one root storage in the main storage area;  
storing a model directory in each root storage;  
storing at least one model including a graphic element list and a control  
element list in each model directory;  
10 storing at least one compressed and encrypted element chunk in each  
graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises  
compressed elements;  
storing the at least one root storage in a temporary memory;  
decrypting the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list  
15 and control element list;  
decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element  
list and control element list;  
modifying elements in the temporary memory;  
flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the  
20 temporary memory with a dirty flag;  
compressing and encrypting the element chunks having the modified  
elements in temporary memory to provide modified compressed encrypted element  
chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and  
replacing the compressed encrypted element chunks in the main storage  
25 area with the modified compressed encrypted element chunks.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein at least one of the root storages is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.



13. A computer system for modifying at least one compressed chunk of elements stored in a main storage area, comprising:

a temporary memory;

a root storage stored in the main storage area and the temporary memory;

5 a model directory stored in the root storage;

at least one model stored in the model directory;

at least one graphic element list stored in each model;

at least one control element list stored in each model;

10 at least one compressed element chunk stored in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises compressed elements;

means for decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory;

means for modifying elements in the temporary memory;

15 means for lagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory;

means for compressing the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and

20 means for replacing the compressed element chunks in the main storage area with the modified compressed element chunks.

14. A computer system for modifying at least one encrypted compressed element chunk stored in a main storage area, comprising:

a temporary memory;

25 a root storage stored in the main storage area and the temporary memory;

a model directory stored in the root storage;

at least one model stored in the model directory;

at least one graphic element list stored in each model directory;

at least one control element list stored in each model directory;

30 at least one encrypted compressed element chunk stored in each graphic element list and control element list, wherein each element chunk comprises encrypted compressed elements;

means for decrypting the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory;

35 means for decompressing the element chunks and elements in the graphic element list and control element list in the temporary memory;

means for modifying elements in the temporary memory;

means for flagging the element chunks having the modified elements in the temporary memory with dirty flags;

40 means for compressing and encrypting the element chunks having the modified elements in temporary memory to provide modified encrypted compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed; and

means for replacing the encrypted compressed element chunks in the main storage area with the modified encrypted compressed element chunks.

45 15. The computer system of claim 14, wherein at least one of the root storages is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

16. A method of reading a file in a computer system, comprising:  
creating the file by:

storing at least one root storage in a storage area;

50 storing a model directory in said at least one root storage;

storing at least one model in said model directory

storing a graphic element list and a control element list in said at least one model, said graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and said control element list having element chunks containing control

55 elements;

assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk;

allocating each element to an element chunk in one of said control  
element list and said graphic element list; and  
60 reading the file.

17. A method in a computer system for reading element chunks of elements in  
a storage area, comprising:

storing at least one root storage in a storage area;

65 storing at least one model directory in each root storage;

storing a control model in each root storage;

storing at least one model in said model directory;

70 storing a graphic element list and a control element list in each model and  
each control model directory, said graphic element list having element chunks  
containing graphic elements and said control element list having element chunks  
containing control elements;

assigning a preselected number of elements to each element chunk;

allocating each element to an element chunk in one of said control  
element list and said graphic element list; and

75 reading one of said element chunks.

18. A method in a computer system for reading a modified compressed  
element chunk in a main storage area, comprising:

storing at least one root storage in the main storage area;

storing a model directory in said at least one root storage;

80 storing at least one model including a graphic element list and a control  
element list in each model directory;

storing at least one compressed element chunk in each graphic element  
list and control element list, wherein each said compressed element chunk comprises  
compressed elements;

85 storing said at least one root storage in a temporary memory;

decompressing said compressed element chunks and compressed  
elements in said graphic element list and said control element list;

modifying elements in the temporary memory;  
flagging said decompressed element chunks having said modified  
90 elements in said temporary memory with a dirty flag;  
compressing said flagged element chunks to provide modified  
compressed element chunks after a predetermined idle time has passed;  
replacing said compressed element chunks in the main storage area with  
said modified compressed element chunks; and  
95 reading said modified compressed element chunks.

19. A computer readable medium containing a file for storing a root storage including a model directory comprising at least one model, wherein said at least one model comprises a model header.

20. The computer readable medium of claim 19, wherein said at least one  
100 model further comprises at least one element list including at least one element chunk, wherein said at least one element chunk comprises an element chunk header and at least one element associated with said element chunk header.

21. A computer readable medium containing a file for storing a root storage including a model directory comprising a plurality of models, wherein each of said  
105 plurality of models comprises a model header, a graphic element list containing at least one element chunk, and a control element list containing at least one element chunk, wherein each said element chunk comprises an element chunk header and at least one element associated with its respective element chunk header.

22. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein said root storage  
110 further comprises a control model containing a control model header, a global control element list and a global graphic element list, wherein said global control element list and said global graphic element list contain element chunks including global elements.

23. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein said root storage further comprises at least one of a first stream containing a header, a second stream

115 containing session information, a third stream containing a manifest and a fourth stream containing file properties.

24. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein said root storage further comprises at least one of a stream or a storage, which are not contained in said model directory.

120 25. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein at least one element chunk in said graphic element list is compressed.

26. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein at least one element chunk in said control element list is compressed.

125 27. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein at least one element chunk in said control element list is encrypted and compressed.

28. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein at least one element chunk in said graphic element list is encrypted and compressed.

29. The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein said root storage is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

130 30. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein, the computer program logic comprising:

means for enabling a computing unit to store a root storage comprising a model directory in a storage area; and

135 means for enabling said computing unit to store at least one model in said model directory, wherein said at least one model comprises a control element list having element chunks containing control elements, and a graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements.

31. The computer program product of claim 30, further comprising means for enabling the computing unit to store a control model in said root storage, wherein said control model includes a global graphic element list and a global control element list, wherein said global graphic element list contains at least one global element chunk  
5 having at least one global graphic element and said global control element list contains at least one global element chunk having at least one global control element.

32. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein at least one element chunk in said graphic element list is compressed.

33. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein at least one element  
10 chunk in said control element list is compressed.

34. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein at least one element chunk in said graphic element list is encrypted and compressed.

35. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein at least one element chunk in said control element list is encrypted and compressed.

15 36. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein said root storage is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

37. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having a computer program logic stored therein, the computer program logic comprising:

20 means for enabling a computing unit to store a root storage comprising a model directory in the computer readable medium; and

means for enabling said computing unit to store in the computer readable medium at least one model in said model directory, wherein said at least one model comprises a control element list having element chunks containing control elements,  
25 and a graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements.

38. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having computer program logic, the computer program logic comprising:

means for enabling a computer system to store at least one root storage in a storage area;

30 means for enabling said computer system to store at least one model directory in said at least one root storage;

means for enabling said computer system to store at least one model in said model directory;

35 means for enabling said computer system to store in said at least one model a graphic element list having element chunks containing graphic elements and a control element list having element chunks containing control elements;

means for enabling said computer system to assign a preselected number of elements to each said element chunk;

40 means for enabling said computer system to allocate each of said preselected number of elements to an element chunk in one of said control element list and said graphic element list.

39. The computer program product of claim 38, further comprising:

means for enabling said computer system to compress each element chunk; and

45 means for enabling said computer system to store at least one compressed element chunk in at least one of the graphic element list and control element list.

50 40. The computer program product of claim 38, wherein said storage area is adapted to be operable with a computer aided design program.

41. A computer readable medium containing a file for storing an element list including at least one element chunk, wherein said at least one element chunk comprises an element chunk header and at least one element associated with said element chunk header.

55           42.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said element list is a  
graphic element list.

          43.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said element list is a  
control element list.

          44.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said element list is a  
60 global graphic element list.

          45.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said element list is a  
global control element list.

          46.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said at least one  
element chunk is compressed.

65           47.    The computer readable medium of claim 41, wherein said at least one  
element chunk is encrypted and compressed.

          48.    A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium  
having a computer program logic stored therein, the computer program logic  
comprising:

70                   means for enabling a computing unit to store an element list in a storage  
area; and

                    means for enabling a computing unit to store at least one element chunk  
comprising an element chunk header and at least one element associated with the  
element chunk header in the element list.

75           49.    A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium  
having a computer program logic stored therein, the computer program logic  
comprising:



means for enabling a computing unit to store an element list in the computer readable medium; and

80 means for enabling said computing unit to store at least one element chunk comprising an element chunk header and at least one element associated with said element chunk header in the element list.

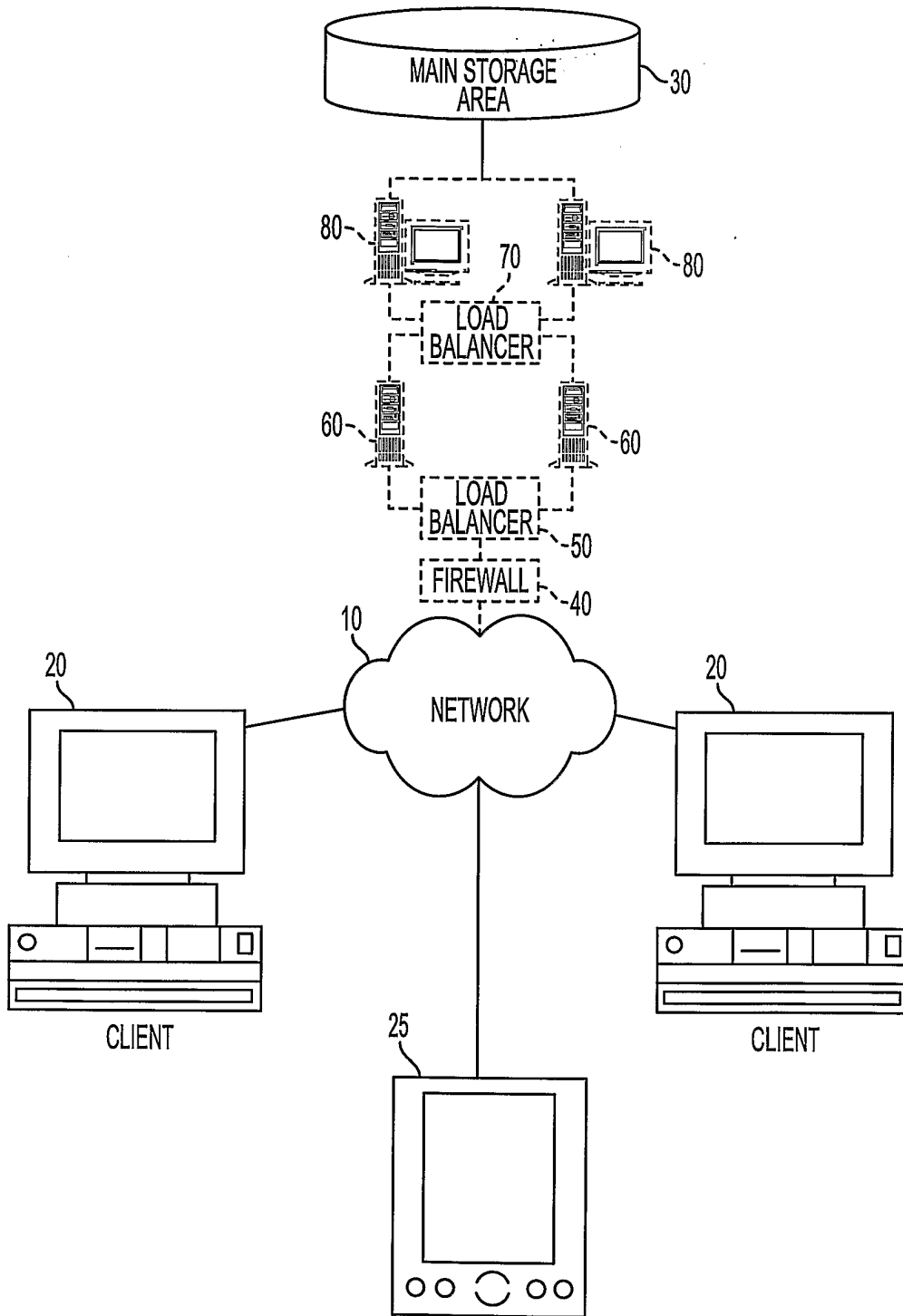


FIG. 1

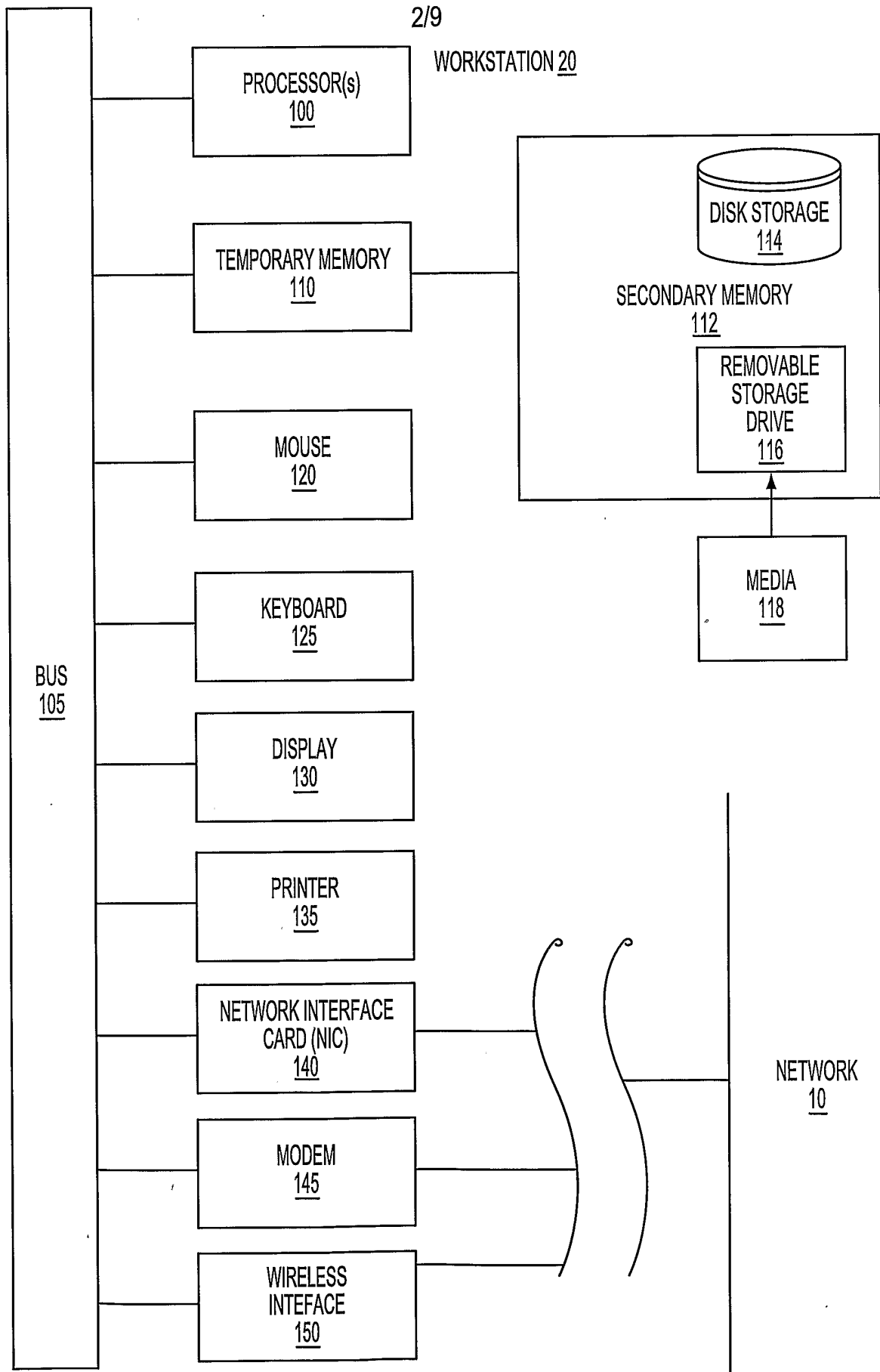


FIG. 2

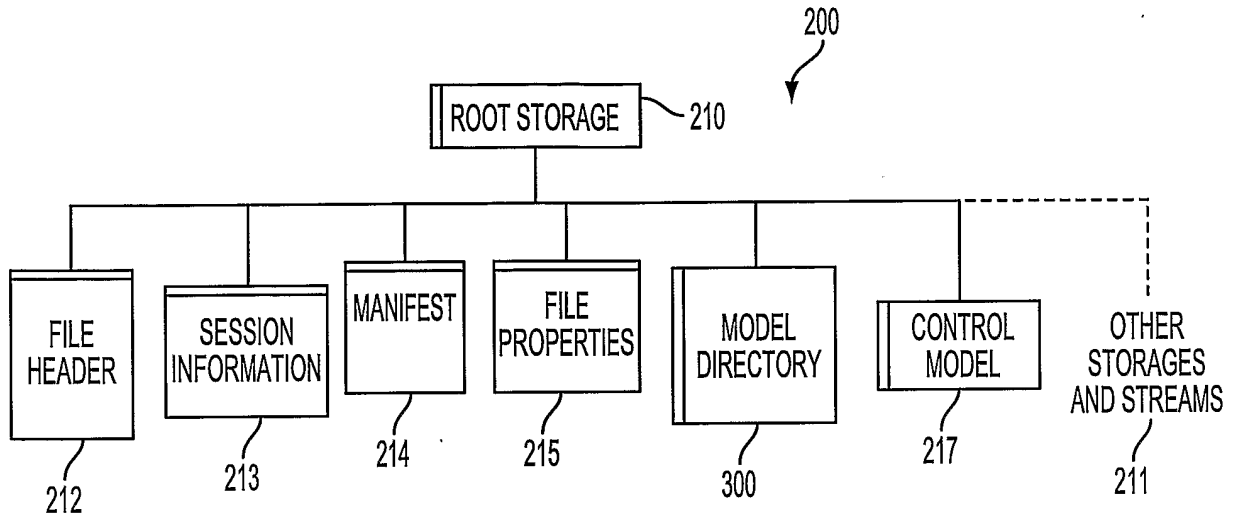


FIG. 3

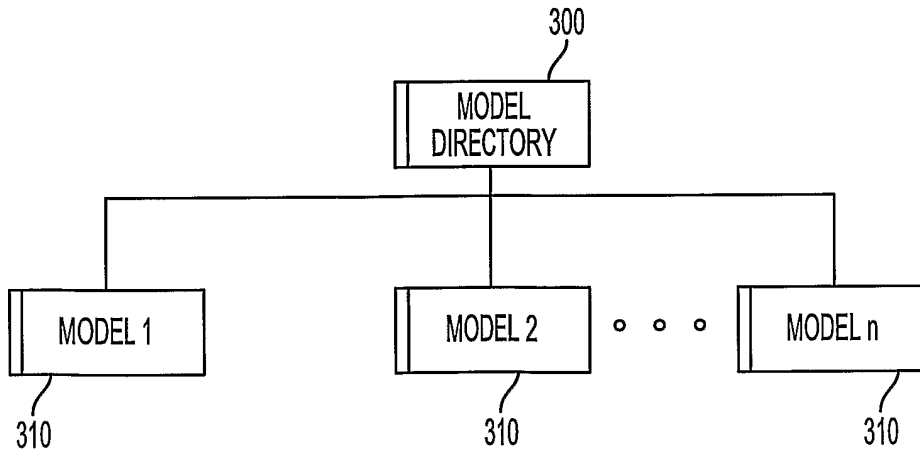


FIG. 4

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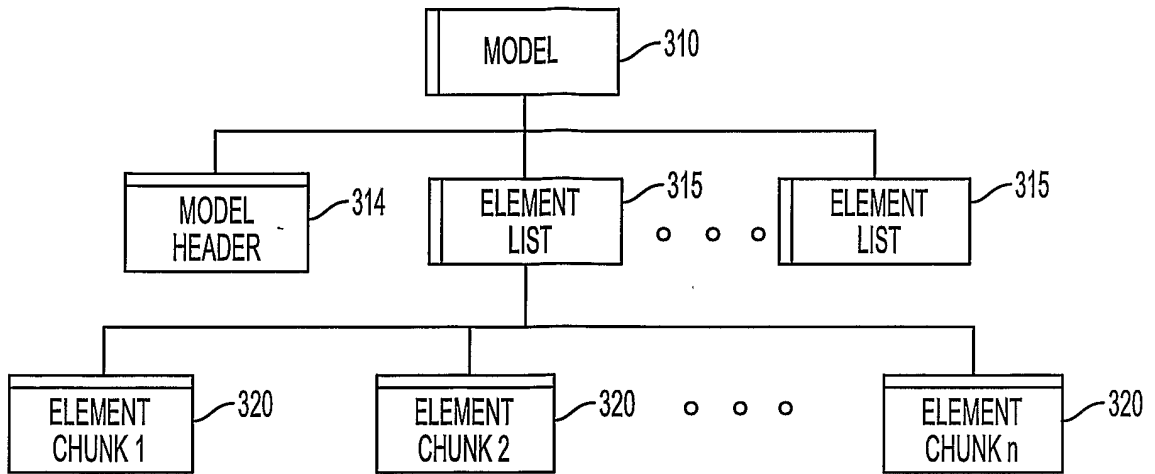


FIG. 5

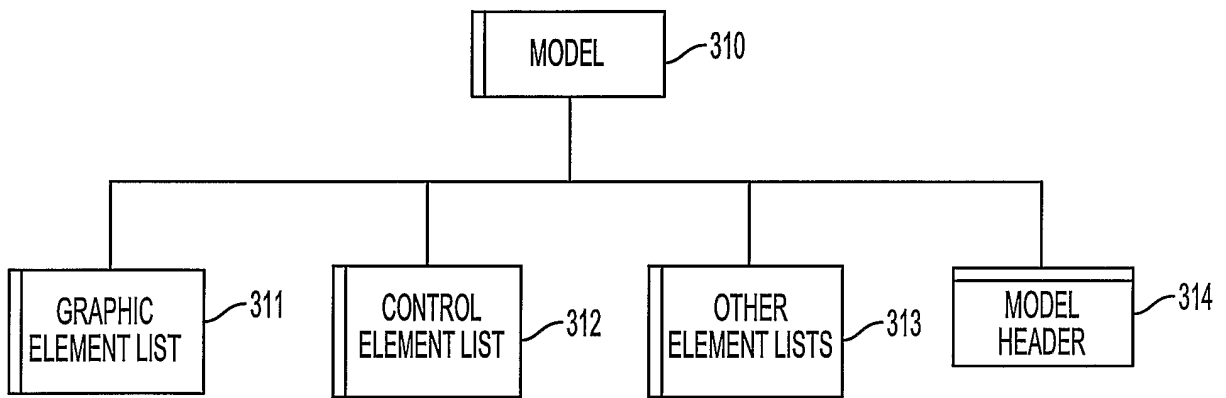


FIG. 6

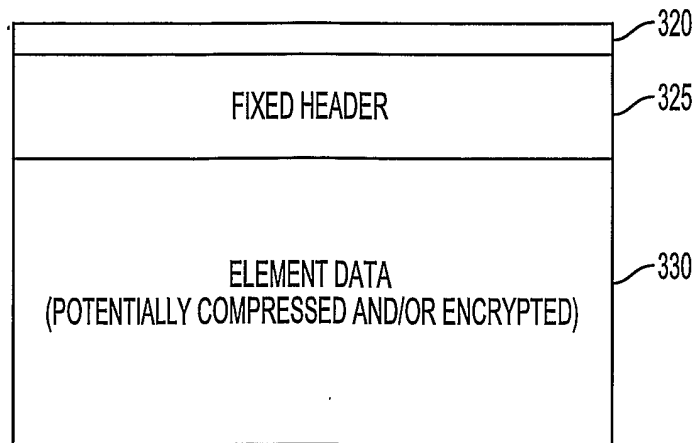


FIG. 7

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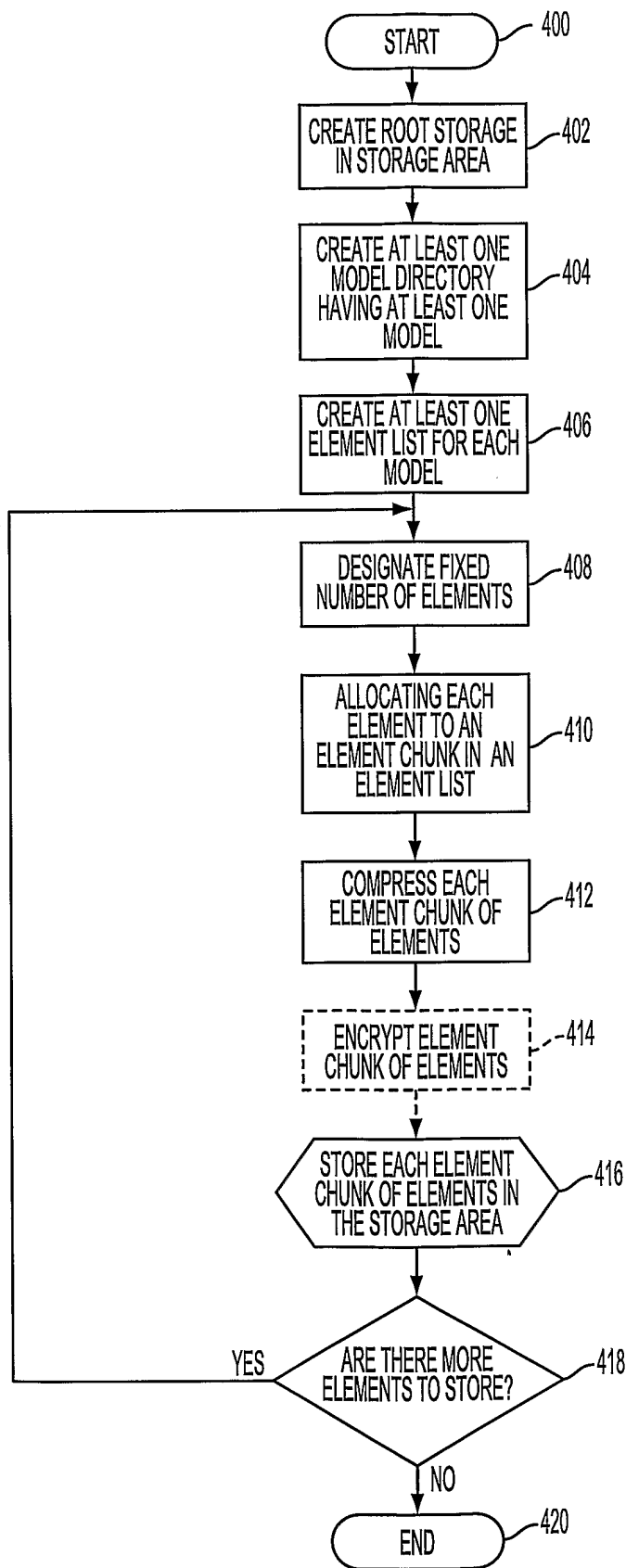


FIG. 8

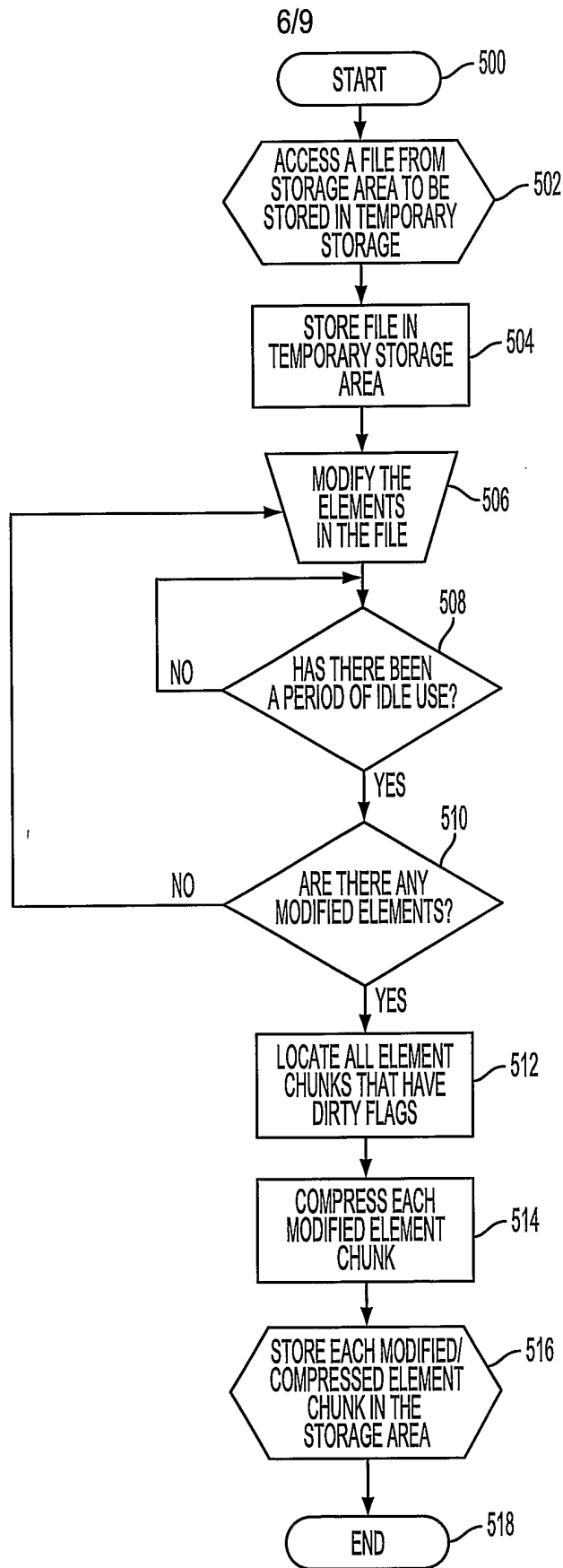


FIG. 9

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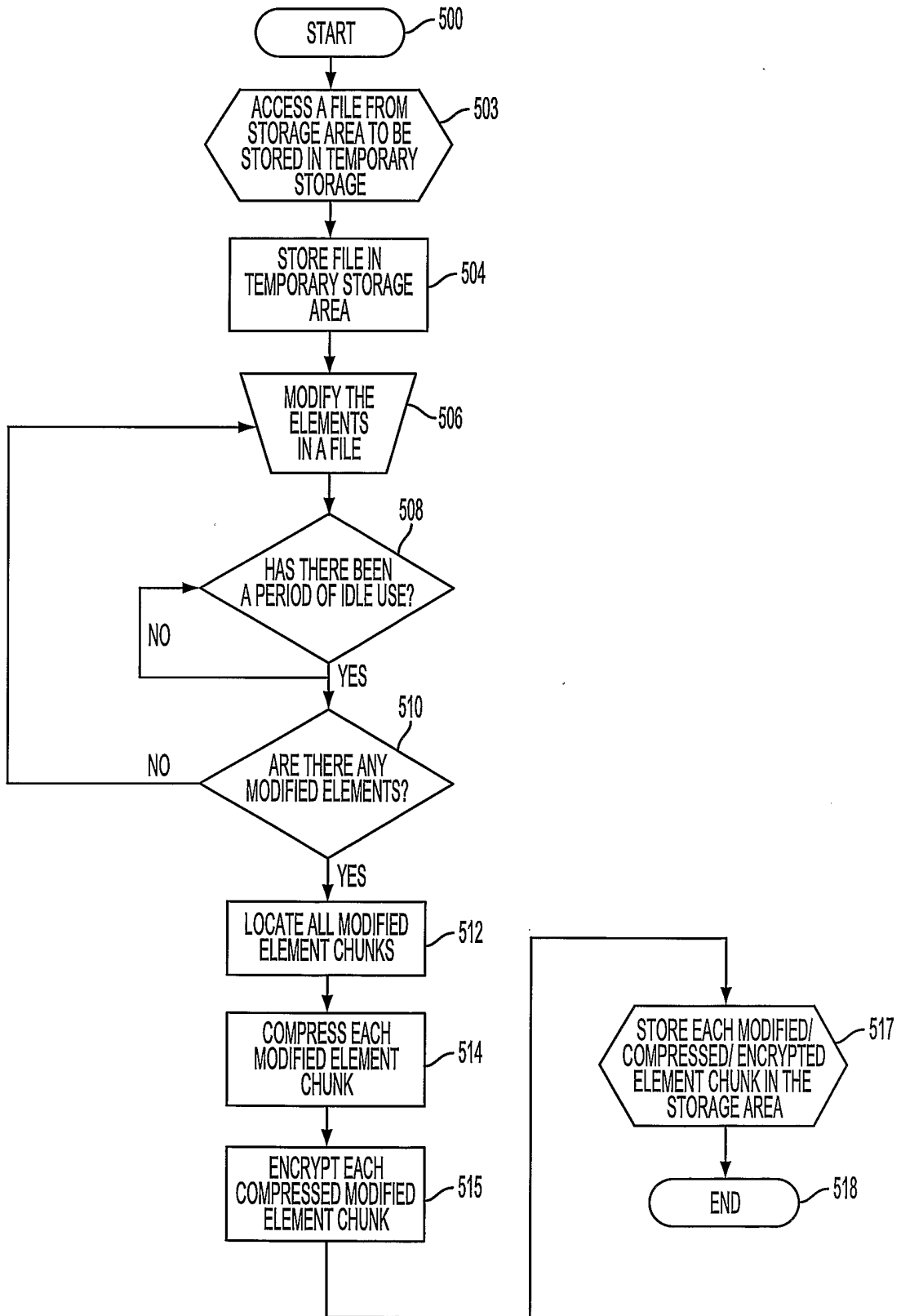


FIG. 10



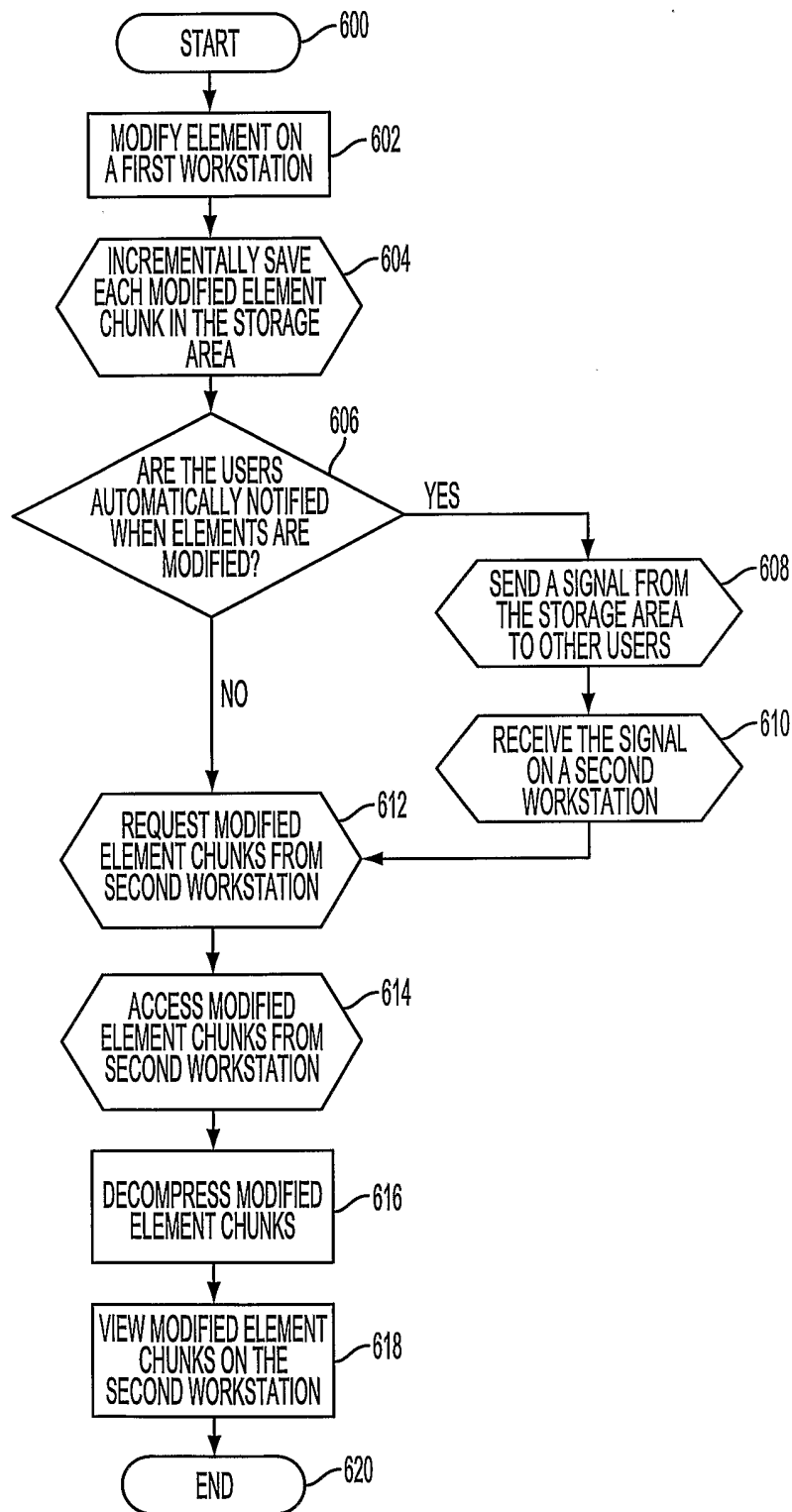


FIG. 11

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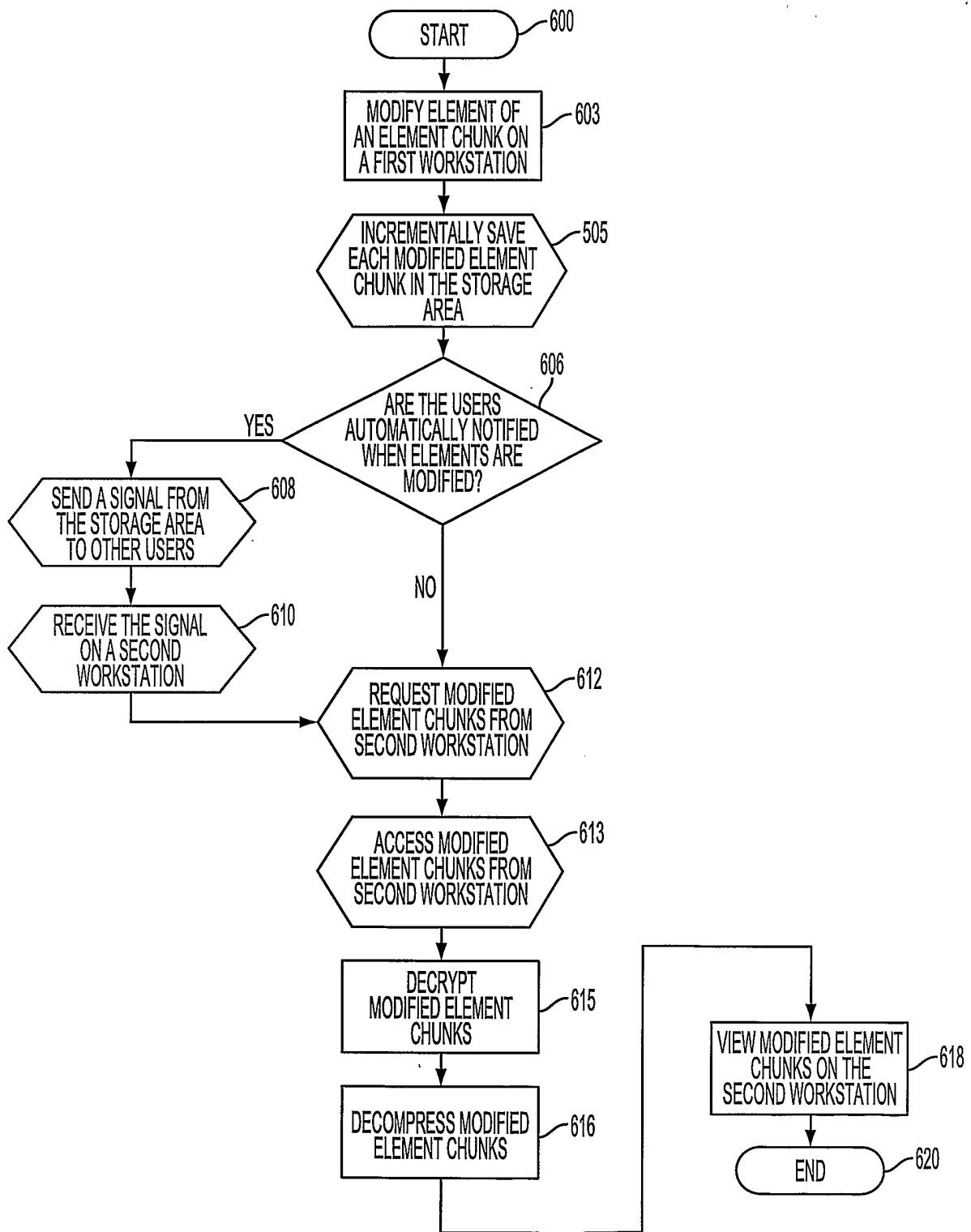


FIG. 12

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/US02/25767

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(7) : H04L 9/00; G06F 12/14, 7/00, 17/00  
 US CL : 707/101, 104.1; 713/150, 193; 703/13, 17, 1, 6

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)  
 U.S. : 707/101, 104.1; 713/150, 193; 703/13, 17, 1, 6

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 practicable, search terms used)  
 Please See Continuation Sheet

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6,134,243 A (JONES et al.) 17 October 2000 (17.10.2000), Abstract, Figures 1-15, col. 1, lines 16 et seq., col. 6, lines 41 et seq., col. 7, lines 37 et seq.	1-49
X	US 5,765,164 A (PRASAD et al.) 09 June 1998 (09.06.1998), Abstract, Figures 1-7, col. 1, lines 14 et seq., col. 2, lines 15-24., col. 2, lines 55 et seq.	1-49
X	US 5,627,936 A (PRASAD et al.) 06 May 1997 (06.05.1997), Abstract, Figures 1-7, col. 1, lines 13 et seq., col. 2, lines 14-31., col. 2, lines 63 et seq.	1-49
X	US 5,765,164 A (PRASAD et al.) 09 June 1998 (09.06.1998), Abstract, Figures 1-13, col. 1, lines 16 et seq., col. 2, lines 11 et seq., col. 4, lines 17 et seq.	1-49
X	US 6,167,409 A (DEROSE et al.) 26 December 2000 (26.12.2000), Abstract, Figures 1-16, col. 1, lines 12 et seq., col. 5, lines 29 et seq., col. 6, lines 48 et seq.	1-49
X	US 5,893,109 A (DEROSE et al.) 06 April 1999 (06.04.1999), Abstract, Figures 1-21, col. 1, lines 11 et seq., col. 4, lines 40 et seq., col. 6, lines 66 et seq.	1-49
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 September 2002 (27.09.2002)

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 DEC 2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US02/25767

**Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:**

EAST

Search terms: chunk\$, compress\$, list\$, data same file, stream\$, variable adj2 (size or sizing or sized), header, modif\$, directory, root, model, graphic\$, media