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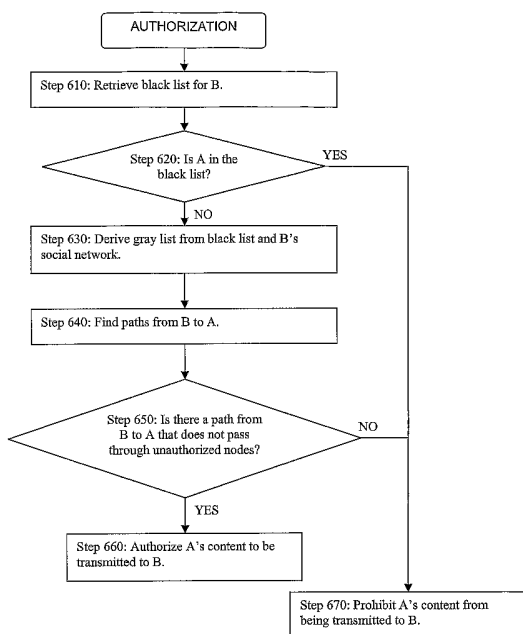
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[Continued on next page]

(54) **Title:** METHODS FOR AUTHORIZING TRANSMISSION OF CONTENT FROM FIRST TO SECOND INDIVIDUAL AND AUTHENTICATION AN INDIVIDUAL BASED ON AN INDIVIDUEL'S SOCIAL NETWORK



(57) **Abstract:** An individual's social network is used to authorize information flow (660) to the individual and authenticate the individual for access to certain information or services. Information flow to the individual is authorized if the source of the information is a member of the individual's social network who is connected to the individual along a path that does not traverse through anyone on a gray list of the individual (650). The individual is authenticated for access to certain information or services, if a member of the individual's social network already has access and is connected to the individual along a path that does not traverse through anyone on a gray list of the individual, or if members of the individual's social network who are connected to the individual along a path that does not traverse through anyone on a gray list of the individual have an average authentication rating above a minimum value.

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**METHODS FOR AUTHORIZING TRANSMISSION OF CONTENT FROM  
FIRST TO SECOND INDIVIDUAL AND AUTHENTICATION AN INDIVIDUAL  
BASED ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL NETWORK**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Field of the Invention

5 [0001] The present invention generally relates to authorizing activities and authenticating individuals, and more specifically, to methods for authorizing information flow to an individual and authenticating an individual for access to information or service based on that individual's social network.

Description of the Related Art

10 [0002] One of the major benefits of the Internet has been the ease of communicating information to a large number of people. Some users have, however, been abusing this benefit by sending unwanted e-mail solicitations, known as SPAM, to individuals over the Internet. The problem with SPAM has become so pervasive that some states have passed legislation prohibiting SPAM.

15 [0003] Further, the open nature of the Internet has caused providers of content and service over the Internet to place controls on who may access its content or service. The controls are sometimes unnecessarily restrictive and the processes used to grant access tend to be overly cumbersome, to the detriment of both users who might have benefited from the content or service and providers who might have benefited from  
20 revenues generated from these users.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0004] The invention provides a method of authorizing transmission of content to an individual as a way to filter out unwanted communication such as SPAM or content that the individual might find to be offensive, and a method of authenticating  
25 individuals for access to content or service that makes the content or service available to more users while limiting access to potentially abusive users of the content or service. In particular, a service provider examines an individual's social network and a black list of persons that have been determined to be untrustworthy to determine whether to authorize transmission of content to that individual or authenticate that  
30 individual for access to information or service.

[0005] In a first embodiment of the invention, the authorization is performed in connection with an e-mail communication service. When an e-mail communication with an individual is attempted, that individual's social network is searched for a path between the sender and the individual. If the path exists and the path does not  
5 traverse through unauthorized nodes, the e-mail communication is authorized. If there is no such path, the e-mail communication is prohibited.

[0006] In a second embodiment of the invention, the authorization is performed in connection with a search. When an individual enters a search query, the search engine retrieves relevant search results for delivery to the individual. The search  
10 results that are delivered to the individual do not include content posted by those persons who are not connected to the individual in the individual's social network through authorized nodes.

[0007] In a third embodiment of the invention, the service provider is a third party content provider. When an individual requests access to the content provided by this  
15 entity, the entity examines its user base to determine if any of its users is related to this individual. If there is a relationship and the individual and the related user are connected through authorized nodes, the individual is given access. If not, access is denied to the individual.

[0008] In a fourth embodiment of the invention, the service provider is a lender. When  
20 an individual applies for a loan, the lender examines the credit ratings of members of the individual's social network who are connected to the individual through authorized nodes. If the average credit rating of these members is at least a minimum credit score, the lender continues to process the loan application. Otherwise, the loan application is rejected.

## 25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] So that the manner in which the above recited features of the present invention can be understood in detail, a more particular description of the invention, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to embodiments, some of which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the appended  
30 drawings illustrate only typical embodiments of this invention and are therefore not to

be considered limiting of its scope, for the invention may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

[0010] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the relationships between members in a social network.

5 [0011] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a system for providing relationship information from a social network to an existing database.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a representation of the social network of FIG. 1 in a tree format.

[0013] FIG. 4 is a sample black list used in the invention.

[0014] FIG. 5 is a sample gray list used in the invention.

10 [0015] FIG. 6 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authorizing transmission of content to an individual.

[0016] FIG. 7 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authenticating an individual for online access.

[0017] FIG. 8 is a sample white list used in the invention.

15 [0018] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authenticating an individual for access to a loan.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0019] A social network is generally defined by the relationships among groups of individuals, and may include relationships ranging from casual acquaintances to close  
20 familial bonds. A social network may be represented using a graph structure. Each node of the graph corresponds to a member of the social network. Edges connecting two nodes represent a relationship between two individuals. In addition, the degree of separation between any two nodes is defined as the minimum number of hops required to traverse the graph from one node to the other. A degree of separation  
25 between two members is a measure of relatedness between the two members.

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates a graph representation of a social network centered on a given individual (ME). Other members of this social network include A – U whose position, relative to ME's, is referred to by the degree of separation between ME and each other member. Friends of ME, which includes A, B, and C, are separated from ME by one degree of separation (1 d/s). A friend of a friend of ME is separated from ME by 2 d/s. As shown, D, E, F and G are each separated from ME by 2 d/s. A friend of a friend of a friend of ME is separated from ME by 3 d/s. FIG. 1 depicts all nodes separated from ME by more than 3 degrees of separation as belonging to the category ALL.

10 [0021] Degrees of separation in a social network are defined relative to an individual. For example, in ME's social network, H and ME are separated by 2 d/s, whereas in G's social network, H and G are separated by only 1 d/s. Accordingly, each individual will have their own set of first, second and third degree relationships.

15 [0022] As those skilled in the art understand, an individual's social network may be extended to include nodes to an Nth degree of separation. As the number of degrees increases beyond three, however, the number of nodes typically grows at an explosive rate and quickly begins to mirror the ALL set.

20 [0023] FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a system for creating and managing an online social network. As shown, FIG. 2 illustrates a system 100, including an application server 200 and graph servers 300. The computers of system 100 are connected by a network 400, e.g., the Internet, and accessible by over the network by a plurality of computers, collectively designated as 500. The application server 200 manages a member database 210, a relationship database 220, and a search database 230.

25 [0024] The member database 210 contains profile information for each of the members in the online social network managed by the system 100. The profile information may include, among other things: a unique member identifier, name, age, gender, location, hometown, references to image files, listing of interests, attributes, and the like. The profile information also includes VISIBILITY and CONTACTABILITY  
30 settings, the uses of which are described in a commonly owned, co-pending application, "System and Method for Managing Information Flow Between Members

of an Online Social Network,” (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0002), filed May 26, 2004, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. The relationship database 220 stores information defining to the first degree relationships between members. The relationship database 220 stores information relating to the first degree  
5 relationships between members. In addition, the contents of the member database 210 are indexed and optimized for search, and stored in the search database 230. The member database 210, the relationship database 220, and the search database 230 are updated to reflect inputs of new member information and edits of existing member information that are made through the computers 500.

10 [0025] The application server 200 also manages the information exchange requests that it receives from the remote computers 500. The graph servers 300 receive a query from the application server 200, process the query and return the query results to the application server 200. The graph servers 300 manage a representation of the social network for all the members in the member database 210. The graph servers  
15 300 and related components are described in detail in a commonly owned, co-pending application, “System and Method for Managing an Online Social Network,” (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0003), filed May 26, 2004, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0026] Graph servers 300 store a graph representation of the social network defined  
20 by all of the members (nodes) and their corresponding relationships (edges). The graph servers 300 respond to requests from application server 200 to identify relationships and the degree of separation between members of the online social network. The application server 200 is further configured to process requests from a third party application 610 to provide social network information (e.g., the  
25 relationships between individuals) for user records maintained in a third party database 620. The third-party application 610 makes the requests to the application server 200 through an application programming interface (API) 600. The methods by which the social network information maintained in the system 100 is shared with a third party is described in detail in a commonly owned, co-pending application,  
30 “Method of Sharing Social Network Information with Existing User Databases,” (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0004), filed June 14, 2004, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0027] FIG. 3 is a representation of the social network of FIG. 1 in a tree format starting with member B at the top and showing all members connected to B. Members P-U are not shown in FIG. 3 because they are not connected to B in the social network of FIG. 1. G and H are shown twice because each is connected to B through two different paths. C', E' and G' each collectively represents individuals who are identified in contact lists maintained by members C, E and G, respectively. These individuals typically are not members of the social network of FIG. 1. Other members also maintain contact lists, but for simplicity, it is assumed that only C, E and G have data stored in their contact lists. The contact list information includes name, address, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, and similar types of information that are stored in contact management software such as Outlook® and ACT!®.

[0028] The present invention will be illustrated with the following four examples: (1) authorizing an individual to communicate with a member of the social network (by way of e-mail, instant messaging, text messaging, voicemail, and other similar means); (2) authorizing content made available by an individual to be transmitted to a member of the social network for viewing; (3) authenticating a member of the social network for access to online content; and (4) authenticating a member of the social network for access to a loan. In each of these examples, the decision on whether to authorize the information flow to B (examples 1 and 2), or to authenticate B for access to information or service (examples 3 and 4), will be based on a black list and B's social network.

[0029] A black list used in authorizing information flow to a member (examples 1 and 2), or in authenticating the member for access to a loan (example 4) is defined with respect to the member. In the example given here, a single black list is maintained for a member. However, the black list may be defined separately for different types of activity. For example, the black list used in authorizing e-mail communication to B may be different from the black list used in authorizing content made available by an individual to be transmitted to B for viewing.

[0030] A black list that is defined with respect to a member is typically updated by that member. For example, if B received an unwanted communication (e.g., SPAM) from D and L, or while browsing profiles of other members in the social network, came

across D's content and L's content that B found to be offensive, B will add D and L to its black list. This black list is shown in FIG. 4.

[0031] A black list used in authenticating a member for access to online content or service (example 3) is defined globally with respect to everyone seeking access, but it is maintained separately for each different online content/service provider. For example, a black list used in authenticating a member for access to information or service made available by a provider ABC is different from a black list used in authenticating a member for access to information or service made available by provider XYZ. This type of black list is typically updated by the provider of the information or service. For example, if the black list shown in FIG. 4 is ABC's black list, this would signify that ABC had previously determined that D and L abused their online access provided by ABC and added D and L to its black list.

[0032] A gray list is derived from a black list and the social network of the member with respect to whom authorization and authentication is being carried out. In examples 1, 2 and 4, the gray list is derived from the black list of member B and B's social network. In example 3, the gray list is derived from the black list of the provider of content or service to which member B is seeking access and B's social network. The gray list simply includes all members of B's social network who are one degree separated from any member of B's social network who is on the black list. The gray list derived from the black list of FIG. 4 and the social network of FIG. 1 would include C, I, J, F, and M, and is shown in FIG. 5.

[0033] Alternatively, the gray list may be limited to all members of B's social network who are: (i) one degree separated from any member of B's social network who is on the black list, and (ii) included in a path between the black list member and the member with respect to whom authorization and authentication is being carried out. The gray list derived in this manner would include members C and F, but not members I, J and M.

[0034] Individuals identified in the gray list of a member become non-traversing nodes with respect to that member. A "non-traversing node" with respect to a member is a node through which a connection to the member cannot be made. For example, referring to FIG. 3 and using the gray list of FIG. 5, a connection from B to E cannot

be made because the path from B to E traverses through C, who is on the gray list and is a non-traversing node. The connection from B to C, on the other hand, can be made because the path from B to C ends at C and does not traverse "through" C.

[0035] FIG. 6 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authorizing an e-mail communication from A to B or authorizing transmission of A's content to B (e.g., in connection with delivery of search results in response to a search query by B). In Step 610, a black list that is maintained for B and used in authorizing e-mail communication with B is retrieved. In Step 620, the black list is searched for A. If A is identified in the black list, the information flow to B is prohibited (Step 670). Otherwise, a gray list is derived from the black list and B's social network (Step 630). In Step 640, a breadth first search (or alternatively, a depth first search) is conducted on B's social network to find paths from B to A. Optionally, the breadth first search could be limited to members who are within a maximum degree of separation value specified by the member (signifying that the member does not wish to receive communication from, or review content posted by, other members who are too far removed) or by the operator of the social network (as a way to conserve computing resources). If there is any path from B to A that does not pass through a non-traversing node (i.e., an individual in the gray list), the information flow to B is authorized (Step 660). Otherwise, the information flow to B is prohibited (Step 670).

[0036] In the example given above, the party that is providing the e-mail communication service and the search engine service and carrying out the authorizations is the operator of B's social network. The invention is applicable to situations where the party that is providing the e-mail communication service and the search engine service and carrying out the authorizations is a third party that has access to the database containing B's black list and information about B's social network. In such a case, the third party will retrieve B's black list and a graph representation of B's social network from this database in accordance with the methods described in the application, "Method of Sharing Social Network Information with Existing User Databases," (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0004), filed June 14, 2004. The third party carries out the remaining steps described above (Steps 620-670) in the same manner.

[0037] Also, a person who is not a member of B's social network may be permitted to communicate with B, if the person is identified in a contact list of a member who is not identified in the gray list and connected to B along a path that does not pass through a non-traversing node. For example, referring to FIG. 3, G' will be able to send e-mail  
5 to B because G' is identified in the contact list of G who is not identified in the gray list and none of the nodes connecting G to B are non-traversing nodes. By contrast, C' will not be able to send e-mail to B because C is identified in the gray list; and E' will not be able to send e-mail to B because the only path from E to B is through a non-traversing node (C).

10 [0038] In an alternative embodiment, a white list identifying all members of B's social network who are authorized to transmit content to B may be generated, either real-time or off-line as a batch process, and searched each time content transmission to B is attempted. The white list generated in this manner includes all members of B's social network who are connected to B along a path that does not traverse through a  
15 member identified in B's gray list, and e-mail addresses stored in the contact lists of members who are identified in the white list and not in the gray list. The white list can be further narrowed by limiting it to those members who are within a maximum degree of separation from B, where the maximum degree of separation may be specified by either B or the operator of the social network.

20 [0039] FIG. 7 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authenticating B for access to an online service provided by a third party. In Step 710, the service provider receives a request for access from B. The request includes certain identifying information of B, such as B's e-mail address. In Step 720, in accordance with the methods described in the application, "Method of Sharing Social Network  
25 Information with Existing User Databases," (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0004), filed June 14, 2004, this service provider makes a request to a social network database for a graph representation of B's social network and receives the graph representation of B's social network. In Step 730, a black list that is maintained by this service provider is retrieved. In Step 740, a gray list is derived from the black list and B's social  
30 network. In Step 750, a breadth first search (or alternatively, a depth first search) is conducted on B's social network to generate a white list. All members of B's social network who are connected to B along a path that does not traverse through any

unauthorized nodes (i.e., individuals identified in the gray list) get included on this white list. Figure 8 shows the white list generated from B's social network shown in FIG. 3 if the gray list shown in FIG. 5 corresponds to the gray list derived in Step 740. If any individual identified in the white list is in the user database of this service provider (Step 760), B's online access is authenticated (Step 770). Otherwise, B's online access is denied (Step 780).

[0040] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram that illustrates the steps carried out in authenticating B for access to a loan. In Step 910, the lender receives a request for a loan from B. The request includes certain identifying information of B, such as B's e-mail address. In Step 920, in accordance with the methods described in the application, "Method of Sharing Social Network Information with Existing User Databases," (Atty. Docket No. FRIE/0004), filed June 14, 2004, this lender makes a request to a social network database for a graph representation of B's social network and receives the graph representation of B's social network. In Step 930, a black list that is maintained for B is requested and received from the social network database in the same manner as in Step 920. In Step 940, a gray list is derived from the black list and B's social network. In Step 950, a breadth first search (or alternatively, a depth first search) is conducted on B's social network to generate a white list. All members of B's social network who are connected to B along a path that does not traverse through any unauthorized nodes (i.e., individuals identified in the gray list) get included on this white list. Optionally, the lender may specify a maximum degree of separation value (e.g.,  $N_{\max}$ ). If it is specified, the white list will include only those members of B's social network who are within  $N_{\max}$  degrees of separation from B. In Step 960, the credit ratings of individuals in the white list are retrieved and weighting factors are applied to the credit ratings based on the degree of separation between the individual and B. As an example, a weighting factor of  $1/10^N$  may be applied to the credit ratings, where N is the degree of separation between the individual and B. If the average credit rating is above a minimum score, B is authenticated and the processing of B's loan application is permitted to proceed (Steps 970 and 980). If not, B is not authenticated, and B's loan application is rejected (Steps 970 and 990).

[0041] The above examples of the white list, the black list, and the gray list store member identifiers (e.g., A, B, C, etc.) to identify members of the social network.

Other identifying information, such as e-mail addresses, may be stored in these lists. In cases where the lists identify persons who are outside the social network, the e-mail address is stored in place of the member identifier. For example, a SPAM e-mail address, not corresponding to any e-mail address within the social network, may be added to a member's black list. Any future attempts to send e-mail from this e-mail address will be prohibited pursuant to the decision block in Step 620 of FIG. 6. Also, if the SPAM e-mail address added to the member's black list corresponds to an e-mail address stored in a contact list maintained by a person in the social network, the gray list that is derived from this black list will include the member identifier corresponding to the person who has the blacklisted e-mail address in his or her contact list.

[0042] While particular embodiments according to the invention have been illustrated and described above, those skilled in the art understand that the invention can take a variety of forms and embodiments within the scope of the appended claims.

**What is claimed is:**

1. A method of authorizing transmission of content relating to a first individual to a second individual based on the second individual's social network, comprising the  
5 steps of:
  - maintaining a first set of records for the second individual;
  - generating a second set of records based on the first set and the second individual's social network; and
  - 10 authorizing the transmission of content to the second individual if the first individual and the second individual are connected in the second individual's social network along a path that does not traverse through any individual identified in the second set.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the step of authorizing includes the  
15 steps of determining a degree of separation between the first individual and the second individual and authorizing the transmission of content if the degree of separation is less than or equal to a predetermined number.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first set includes identifying  
information of individuals whose content is not authorized to be transmitted to the second individual, and the second set includes identifying information of individuals  
20 who are one degree separated from any individual in the first set.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the identifying information is an e-mail address.
5. The method according to claim 3, further comprising the step of updating the first set based on an input by said second individual.
- 25 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the content includes an e-mail communication.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the step of authorizing includes the steps of generating a set of authorized records including identifying information of individuals who are connected to the second individual in the second individual's

social network along a path that does not traverse through any individual identified in the second set, and authorizing the transmission of content if the first individual is identified in the set of authorized records.

8. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of processing a  
5 search request by the second individual to generate a search result responsive to the search request, wherein said search result includes the content if the transmission of the content is authorized and said search request does not include the content if the transmission of the content is not authorized.

9. A method of authenticating an individual based on an approved list of users, a  
10 black list of users, and the individual's social network, comprising the steps of:  
receiving inputs by the individual, said inputs including identifying information  
of the individual;  
generating a gray list based on the black list and the individual's social  
network; and  
15 authenticating the individual if the individual is connected to a user who is on  
the approved list and in the individual's social network, along a path that  
does not traverse through anyone identified in the gray list.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the step of authenticating includes  
the steps of determining a degree of separation between the individual and the user  
20 who is on the approved list and in the individual's social network, and authenticating  
the individual if the degree of separation is less than or equal to a predetermined  
number.

11. The method according to claim 9, wherein the black list of users includes  
identifying information of the users, and the gray list includes identifying information of  
25 members of the individual's social network who are one degree separated from those  
users on the black list who are members of the individual's social network.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the identifying information is an e-mail address.



FIG. 1

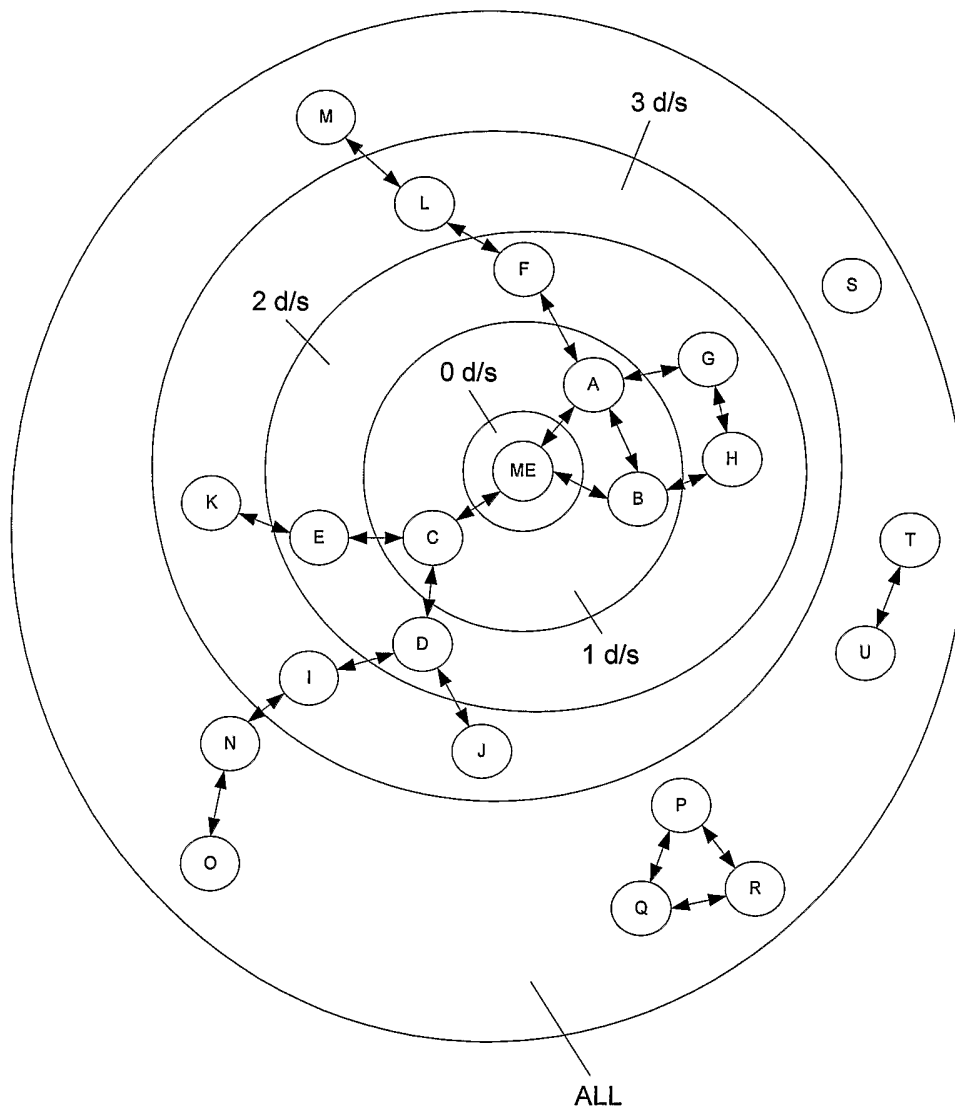


FIG. 2

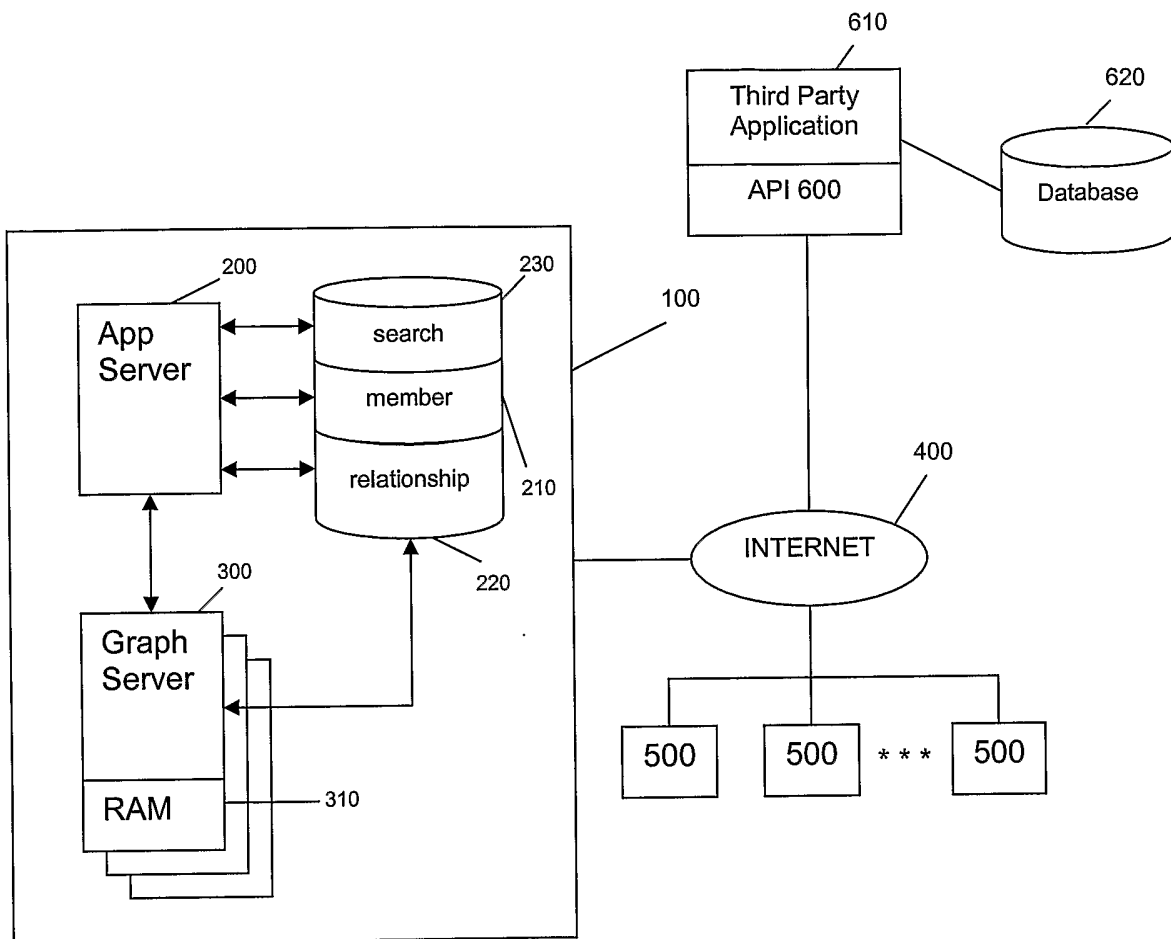
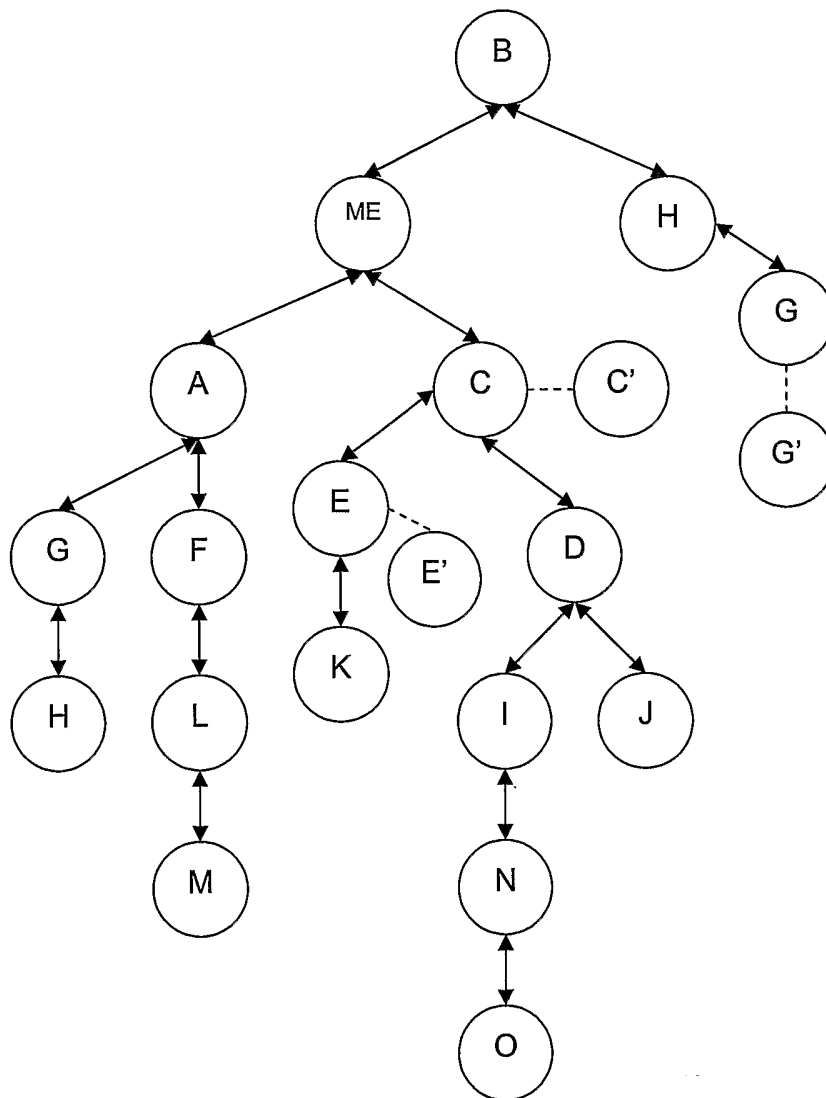


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**

<b>B's Black List</b>
D
L

**FIG. 5**

<b>B's Gray List</b>
C
I
J
F
M

FIG. 6

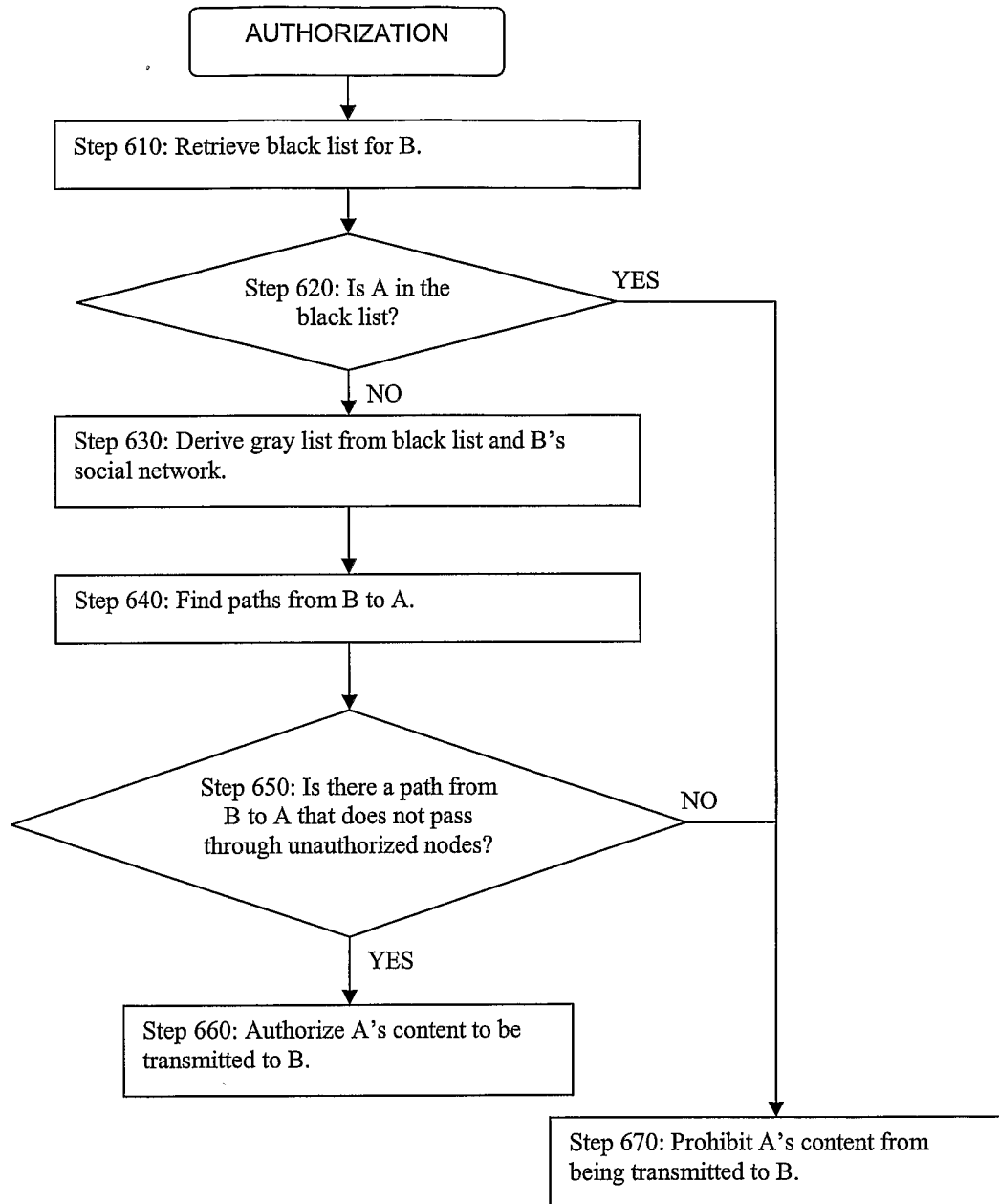
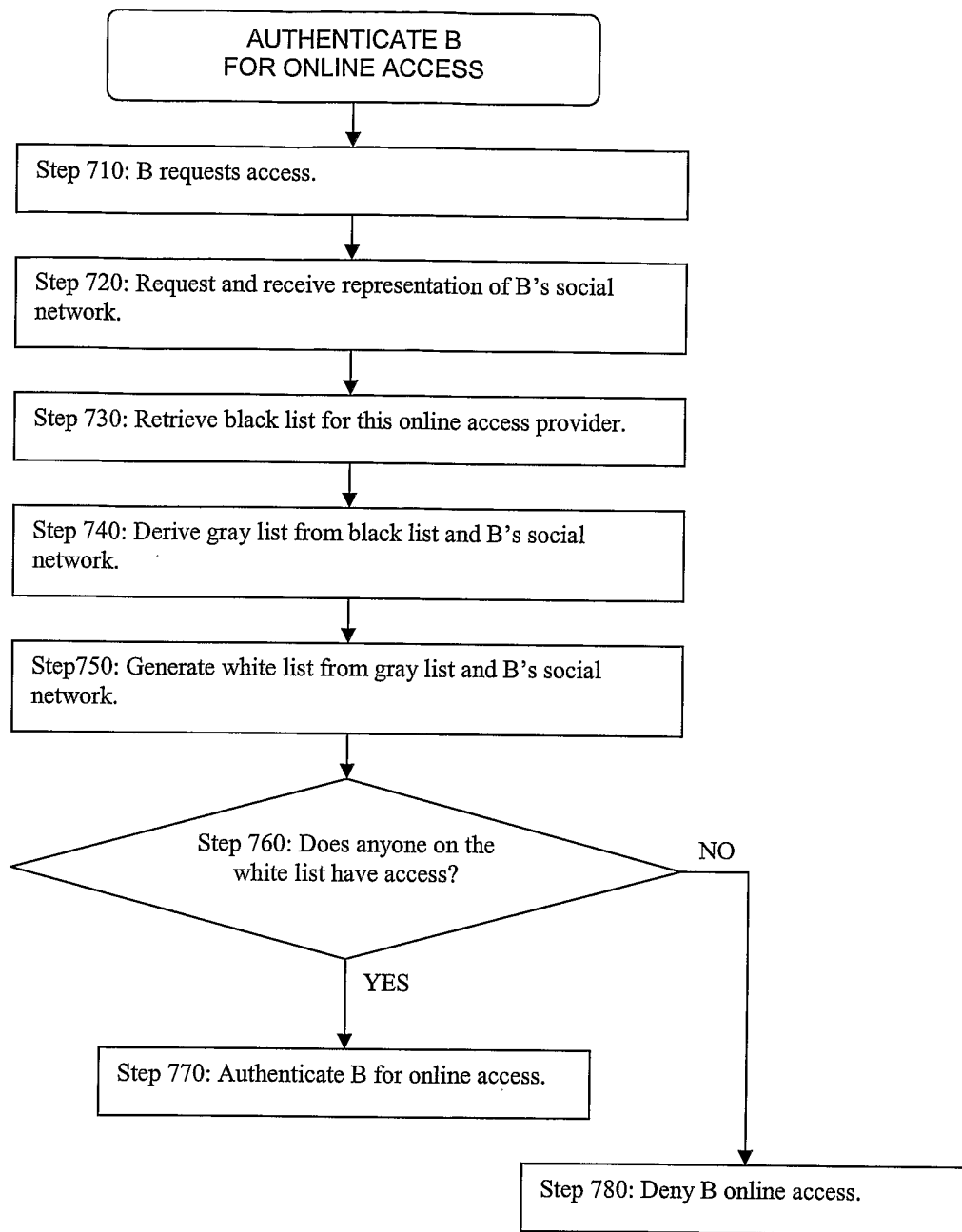


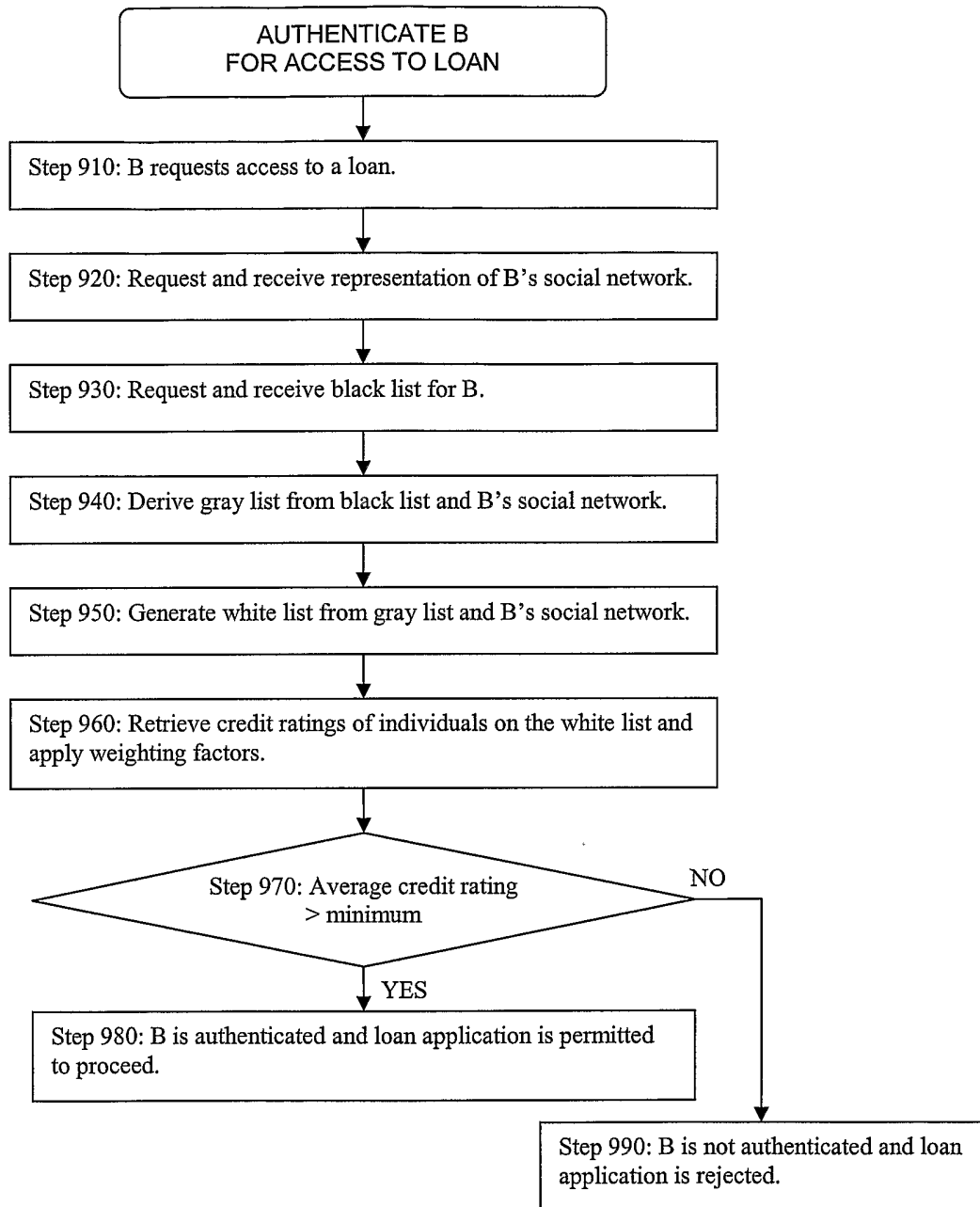
FIG 7



**FIG. 8**

<b>B's White List</b>
ME
A
C
F
G
H

FIG. 9



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No  
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<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> H04L29/06      H04L12/58      G06F17/30				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>				
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) H04L 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				
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>				
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X	US 2003/097597 A1 (LEWIS JOHN ERVIN) 22 May 2003 (2003-05-22) paragraph [0004] - paragraph [0100]; figures 1,24,27,30 paragraph [0290] - paragraph [0442] paragraph [0482] - paragraph [0492] -----	1-8		
A	US 2002/124053 A1 (ADAMS ROBERT ET AL) 5 September 2002 (2002-09-05) paragraph [0001] - paragraph [0026]; figures 1,2 -----	1-8		
A	US 2004/122855 A1 (RUVOLO JOANN ET AL) 24 June 2004 (2004-06-24) paragraph [0002] - paragraph [0036]; figure 1 -----	1-8		
-/--				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.				
° Special categories of cited documents :				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;">                     "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance                      "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date                      "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)                      "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means                      "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;">                     "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                      "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                      "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.                      "&amp;" document member of the same patent family                 </td> </tr> </table>			"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "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) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"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 "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 "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. "&" document member of the same patent family
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "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) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"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 "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 "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. "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">13 October 2005</p>		Date of mailing of the international search report <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">15. 12. 05</p>		
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Günther, S</p>		

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte Application No  
PCT/US2005/024741

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2003/050970 A1 (AKIYAMA NOBORU) 13 March 2003 (2003-03-13) paragraph [0003] - paragraph [0091]; figure 2 -----	1-8
A	ROSENBERG DYNAMICSOFT C JENNINGS CISCO J: "The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Spam" IETF STANDARD-WORKING-DRAFT, INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE, IETF, CH, 11 July 2004 (2004-07-11), XP015034714 ISSN: 0000-0004 paragraph [002.] - paragraph [3.11.] -----	1-8
P,A	US 2005/097170 A1 (ZHU JING ET AL) 5 May 2005 (2005-05-05) paragraph [0003] - paragraph [0030]; figure 1 -----	1-8

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US2005/024741

## Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-8

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-8

Authorizing transmission of content from first individual to second individual in the second individual's network

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2. claims: 9-20

Authenticating an individual based on approval or ratings of other connected users or individuals

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte	l Application No
PCT/US2005/024741	

Patent document cited in search report	A1	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2003097597	A1	22-05-2003	NONE	
US 2002124053	A1	05-09-2002	NONE	
US 2004122855	A1	24-06-2004	NONE	
US 2003050970	A1	13-03-2003	JP 2003085092 A	20-03-2003
US 2005097170	A1	05-05-2005	WO 2005043934 A2	12-05-2005