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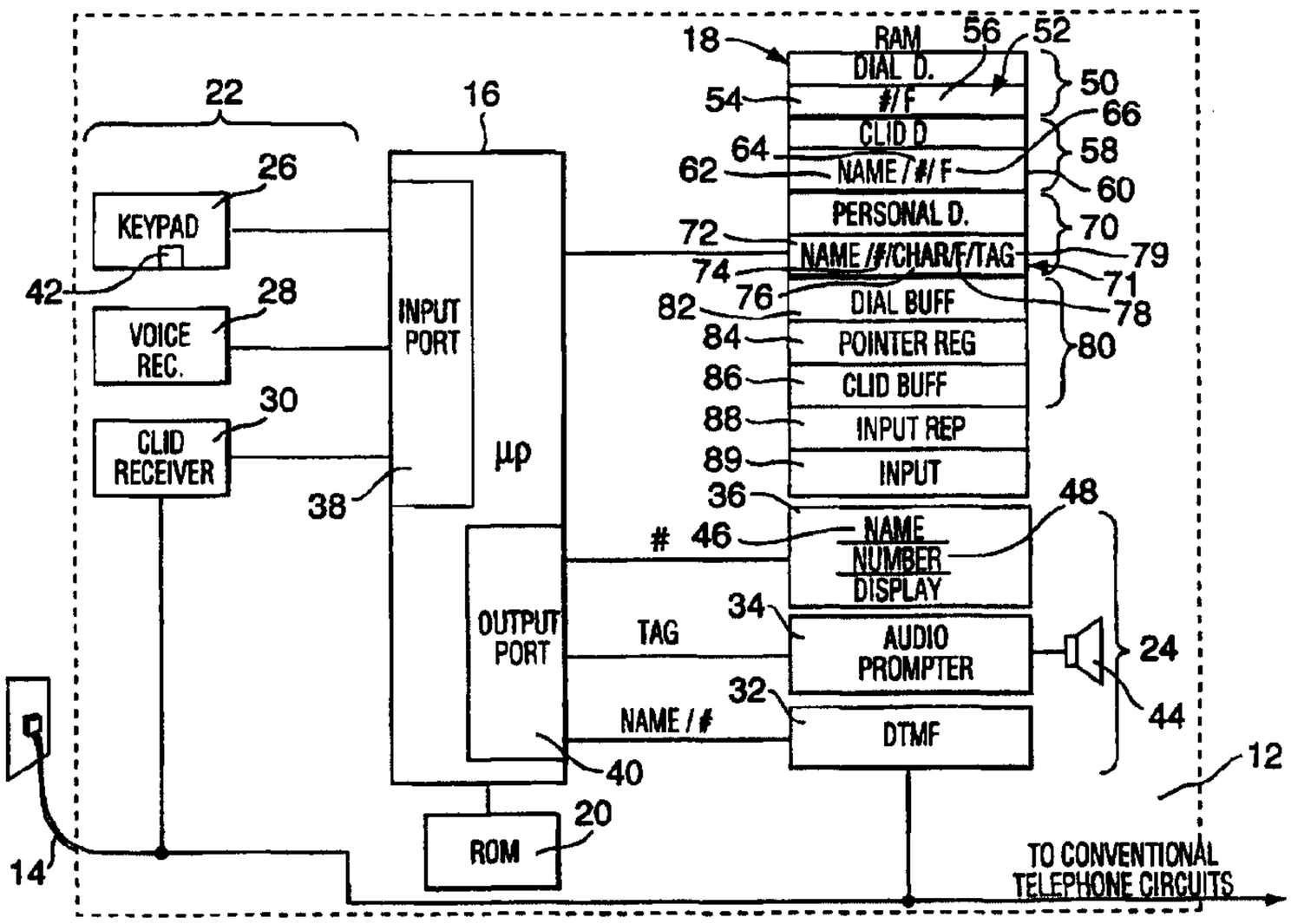
(54) **METHODE ET DISPOSITIF PERMETTANT DE LOCALISER UN ENREGISTREMENT DESIRE DANS UN REPERTOIRE TELEPHONIQUE**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOCATING A DESIRED RECORD IN A TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**



(57) Méthode et dispositif visant à repérer un enregistrement désiré parmi beaucoup d'autres dans un répertoire téléphonique, impliquant une association de champ de fréquence avec chaque enregistrement, le champ de fréquence servant à stocker des paramètres de fréquence. Un champ de caractéristiques, visant à stocker une représentation caractéristique d'au moins une caractéristique identifiable d'un rendu associé à un enregistrement, est aussi associé à chaque enregistrement. Une représentation d'entrée d'un rendu supposé identifier l'enregistrement désiré est produite, puis comparée au contenu des champs de

(57) A method and apparatus for locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory involves associating a frequency field with each of the records, the frequency field being operable to store a frequency metric. A characteristic field is also associated with each of the records, the characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with the record. An input representation of a rendering purporting to identify the desired record is produced and the input representation is compared with the contents of the characteristic fields of

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caractéristiques d'une partie au moins des enregistrements. Les paramètres de base, représentant chacun une probabilité respective de coïncidence entre l'enregistrement respectif et l'enregistrement recherché, sont attribués aux enregistrements respectifs. Après quoi, les enregistrements sont classés en fonction de la première et seconde correspondance la plus exacte. Les champs de fréquence des enregistrements comprenant les premier et second paramètres de base sont alors lus et l'enregistrement assorti du paramètre de fréquence le plus exact est identifié comme étant l'enregistrement recherché. Les codes d'instruction stockés dans le support mémoire lisible par un ordinateur peuvent servir à configurer un GPC pour mettre à profit cette méthode.

at least some of the records and confidence metrics are assigned to the records respectively, each of the confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record. A determination is then made as to which of the records have the first and second highest confidence metrics. The frequency fields of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics are then read and the record with the highest frequency metric is identified as the desired record. Instruction codes stored on a computer-readable memory medium may be used to configure a general purpose computer to effect the method.

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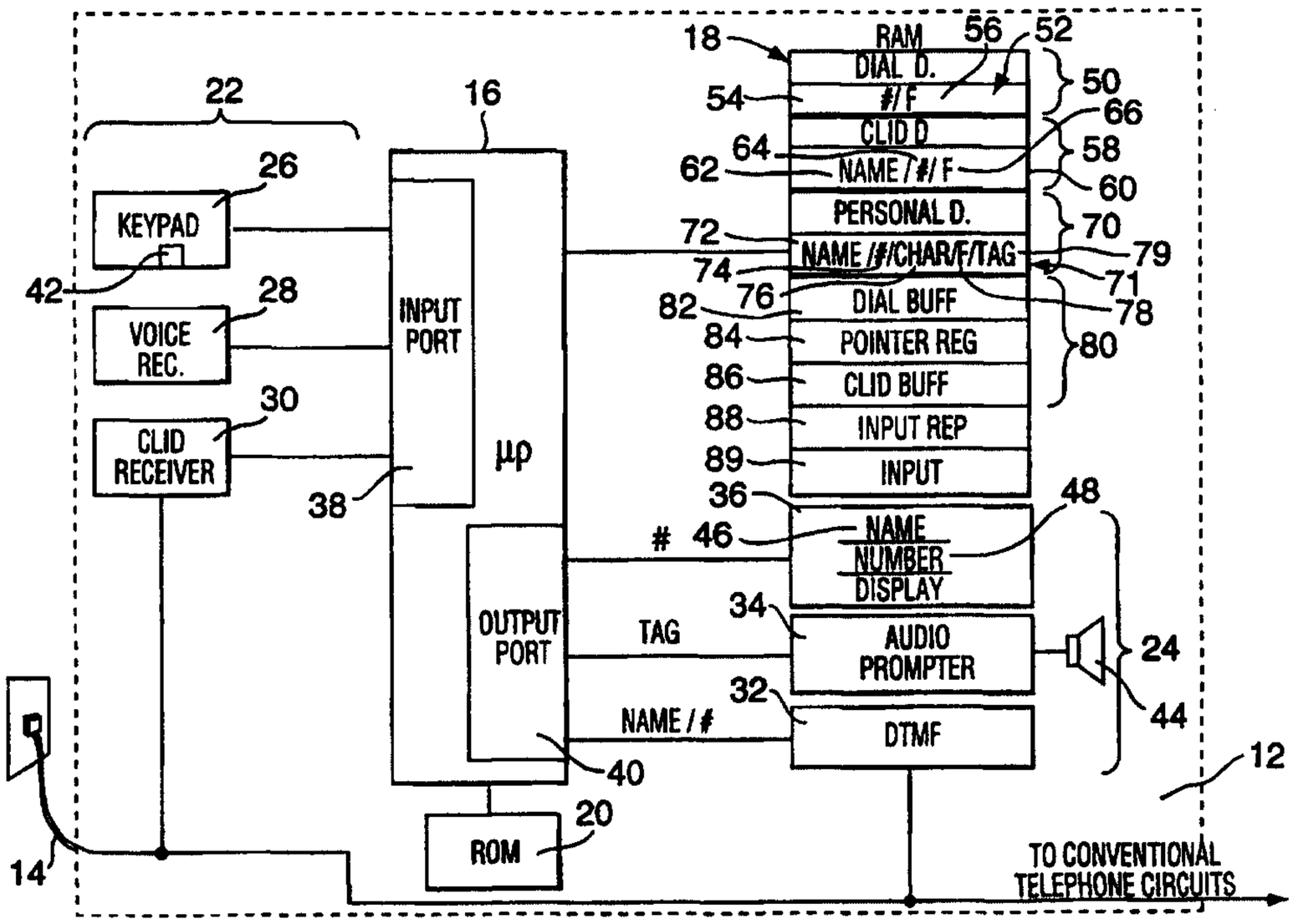
(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOCATING A DESIRED RECORD IN A TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory involves associating a frequency field with each of the records, the frequency field being operable to store a frequency metric. A characteristic field is also associated with each of the records, the characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with the record. An input representation of a rendering purporting to identify the desired record is produced and the input representation is compared with the contents of the characteristic fields of at least some of the records and confidence metrics are assigned to the records respectively, each of the confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record. A determination is then made as to which of the records have the first and second highest confidence metrics. The frequency fields of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics are then read and the record with the highest frequency metric is identified as the desired record. Instruction codes stored on a computer–readable memory medium may be used to configure a general purpose computer to effect the method.



METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOCATING A DESIRED RECORD IN A TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to devices for maintaining a telephone directory of names and telephone numbers which a user frequently calls. More particularly, the invention relates to locating a desired record from among a plurality of records in an input recognizing telephone directory. Input which may be recognized by such a directory includes voice input and handwritten input.

Telephones equipped with electronic personal telephone directories for storing the name, number and other reference information of frequently called contacts have become commonplace in both mobile cellular applications and in wired residential and business applications. Typically, speech recognition, soft keys, or touch screen interfaces are used to dial a phone number selected from a list stored electronically in a personal directory. In existing systems, the user must create and administer their personal directory manually. This is accomplished by manually keying in a telephone number of a new entry. The user may also be required or provided the option to key in the text of the name corresponding to the number entered and other personal information such as location (home, office, cell, etc.)

Some systems have the added feature of being speech recognition driven. In such systems, the user simply states the name of the party to be called, and the system performs speech recognition to correlate the spoken name with a speech template stored in association with the directory number of the party to be called. These systems are typically user-trained. The user must train the speech recognizer with two or three examples of an utterance to be associated with each directory number entered. With personal directories supporting on the order of 50 entries

or more, the creation of a personal directory can be time consuming and tedious.

International Publication No. WO 94/14270 published June 23, 1994, discloses a mechanized directory assistance system. The system prompts a user to utter the last name of the person the user wishes to call and produces a representation of the user's utterance. This representation is passed to a word recognition board and a phoneme recognition board which produce respective confidence levels of a match with reference utterances. The confidence indicators from each board are compared and whichever is the greater, is tested to determine whether or not it exceeds a preset level. If it does, a database is searched to locate a record corresponding to the utterance. If there is only one match, a voice processing unit announces the directory number to the user. If there is more than one match, the user is presented with a plurality of choices to enable the user to select the record.

European patent application publication 0 431 890A2 published December 6, 1991, discloses a voice recognition system in which a word dictionary database is sorted according to word frequency. A verification unit receives an utterance from a user and a sorting unit sorts at least some of the records into an order based on degree of similarity. These records are then presented to the user and the user is permitted to select one of the records.

What would be desirable therefore is the ability to cause a record to be automatically selected on the basis of the combination of 1) a confidence metric produced in response to a user utterance and 2) a frequency metric produced in response to the number of times a record is used or selected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect of the invention there is provided a method of locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory.

The method involves associating a frequency field with each of the records, the frequency field being operable to store a frequency metric representing the number of times the record is used or selected. A characteristic field is also associated with each of the records, the characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with the record. An input representation of a rendering purporting to identify the desired record is produced and the input representation is compared with the contents of the characteristic fields of at least some of the records and confidence metrics are assigned to the records respectively, each of the confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record. A determination is then made as to which of the records has the first and second highest confidence metrics. The frequency fields of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics are then read. The desired record is selected from the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics, as a function of the first and second highest confidence metrics and of the frequency metrics of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics.

Preferably, the contents of the frequency field of the desired record are increased when the desired record is located.

Preferably, a determination is made as to whether or not at least one of the first and second highest confidence metrics has a value greater than a first pre-defined value, a difference between the first and second highest confidence metrics is determined and a determination is made as to whether the difference is greater than a second pre-defined value.

Preferably, where the difference is greater than the second pre-defined value, the desired record is

selected as the record having the first highest confidence metric.

A determination may be made to determine whether the contents of the frequency field of the record having a first highest frequency metric are greater than a third pre-defined value, and where the contents of the frequency field of the record having the first highest frequency metric are greater than the third pre-defined value, the record having the first highest frequency metric is selected as the desired record. Preferably, where the first highest frequency metric is less than the third pre-defined value, a user is prompted to repeat the rendering.

Preferably, the act of producing an input representation of a rendering includes digitizing an utterance made by the user. Preferably, an oral utterance from the user is digitized to produce the input representation.

Preferably, when the first highest confidence metric is not greater than a fourth pre-defined value or the difference between the confidence metrics is not greater than a fifth pre-defined value, and when the difference in confidence metrics is less than the fifth pre-defined value, a determination is made as to which of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the first highest frequency metric and the user is prompted to confirm that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record. Where the user confirms that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, the record which has the first highest frequency metric is selected and the contents of the frequency field of the desired record are incremented. Where the user denies that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, the user is prompted to confirm that the record having a second highest frequency metric is the desired record. Where the user confirms that the record having second highest frequency metric is the desired record, the record

which has the second highest frequency metric is selected and the contents of the frequency field of the desired record are incremented.

Preferably, where the user denies that the record having second highest frequency metric is the desired record, the user is prompted to repeat the rendering.

A determination may be made to determine which of the records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the highest value in its frequency field, a Figure of Merit is determined based on a weighted sum of the confidence metric associated with the record having the frequency field with the highest value, the difference between the first and second highest confidence metrics, and the contents of the frequency field of the record having the highest value in its frequency field, a determination is made as to whether the Figure of Merit is greater than a sixth pre-defined value and if so, the record having the frequency field with the highest value is selected as the desired record.

The frequency field may store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

Optionally, the frequency field includes a frequency of use field operable to store a frequency of use metric related to the number of times the record is used and a frequency of success field operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the record is selected as the desired record.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided an apparatus for carrying out the above method.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a computer-readable storage medium operable to store codes operable to direct a computer to perform the steps of the method according to the first aspect of the invention.

The above method and apparatus provides some intelligence to a personal telephone directory by selecting a desired record from a plurality of records on the basis of frequency of use of a particular record or frequency of success in associating a utterance issued by the user with a desired record, or both. Use of this additional information, in conjunction with confidence metrics, improves the accuracy of selecting the desired record from the plurality of records. Use of frequency of success or frequency of use information separately or together allows the system to select the desired record with the assistance of the user's calling habits. This reduces the number of times the user is required to repeat the utterance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In drawings which illustrate embodiments of the invention,

Figure **1** is a block diagram of an apparatus according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figures **2**a and **2**b are flowcharts of a dial algorithm according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure **3** is a flowchart of an incoming algorithm according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figures **4**a and **4**b are flowcharts of an add algorithm according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure **5** is a flowchart of a function algorithm according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure **6** is a flowchart of a voice recognition algorithm according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram of a record according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a flowchart of a determination algorithm according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 is a schematic diagram of a dial directory record according to a third embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 10 is a portion of a dial routine according to the third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 11 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 12 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 13 is a portion of a flowchart depicting a method of selecting a desired record, according to a sixth embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to Figure 1, an apparatus according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown generally at **10**. In this embodiment, the apparatus is included within a telephone **12** connected to a central office (not shown) via a conventional subscriber loop **14**. The central office is of the type capable of supplying Calling Line Identification (CLID) information to the telephone when a call is made to the telephone. The central office acts as a first network location.

The apparatus includes a microprocessor **16**, random access memory **18**, read only memory **20**, and input and output devices shown generally at **22** and **24** respectively. The input devices **22** include a keypad **26**, a voice recognition unit **28** (including a microphone and speech digitizer, not shown) and a CLID receiver **30**. The output devices include a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) generator **32**, an audio prompter **34** and a liquid crystal display (LCD) unit **36**.

Microprocessor

In this embodiment, the microprocessor is a Mitsubishi **37510**. This microprocessor has an address bus, a data bus and control signal lines for interfacing to other elements of the apparatus. The microprocessor further has an input port **38** and an output port **40** which are operable to selectively address any of the input and output devices respectively.

Keypad

The keypad **26** includes a conventional telephone keypad operable to cooperate with the microprocessor **16** to produce keypad bytes indicative of a key depression on the keypad, and further includes an add key **42** which the user may actuate to direct the microprocessor **16** to effect certain functions associated therewith.

Voice recognition unit

The voice recognition unit **28** cooperates with the microprocessor to produce a number which uniquely identifies an utterance made by the user, and a voice tag, or digitized sound clip of the user's voice. The number acts as a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with the record. In this embodiment the rendering is a voice utterance made by the user. The characteristic representation is used for comparison with further utterances to "recognize" what the user is saying. The voice tag is used by the audio prompter to "playback" the name of a party.

The voice recognition unit **28** also recognizes standard commands such as "YES" or "NO" and responds to such commands by providing to the microprocessor command data packets indicative of the command received. Thus all matching of user-spoken utterances to commands takes place at the voice recognition unit **28**.

CLID receiver

The CLID receiver **30** receives CLID information from the telephone line **14** and produces name and number packets corresponding to the name and telephone number of

an incoming caller. The CLID receiver 30 may be equipped to receive the CLID information in any one of many different ways. For example, CLID information may be received over a phone line using a CLASS (Custom Local Area Signalling Services) service offered by a telephone service provider. Alternatively, the CLID receiver 30 may include a voice mail service equipped to automatically store incoming CLID information. CLID information could also be received over a cellular network through an SMS (Short Messaging Services) service, for example. In this embodiment, the CLID receiver acts as a caller information receiver and a detector for detecting when a telephone call is received from a calling party.

DTMF generator

The DTMF generator 32 is a conventional dialler and is operable to produce dual-tone multi-frequency signals which are supplied to the telephone line 14 to permit the apparatus to dial a telephone number in response to a number packet produced by the microprocessor 16. In this embodiment the microprocessor also acts as a detector for detecting when a call is made to a called party.

Audio prompter

The audio prompter 34 includes a speaker 44 and is operable to playback the name of a party as digitized by the voice recognition unit.

Display

In this embodiment, the display 36 includes a conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) having two horizontal lines of text 46 and 48, each capable of displaying 20 characters. The display is used to display a caller's name on the first line 46, in response to a name packet provided by the microprocessor 16, while the caller's telephone number is displayed on the second line 48, in response to a number packet provided by the microprocessor 16.

RAM

In this embodiment, the random access memory **18** is capable of storing **32**k **8**-bit words and may be read and written by the microprocessor **16** for retrieval and storage of data. Data stored in RAM is transferred to Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (E^2PROM) (not shown) whenever a call is completed. This ensures that in the event of a power failure, information is retained, but at the same time may be updated.

ROM

In this embodiment, the read only memory **20** is capable of storing **64**K **8**-bit words and is configured to store a plurality of program codes operable to direct the microprocessor **16** to effect various functions to carry out a method according to the first embodiment of the invention. The program codes are selected such that read and write functions involving the random access memory **18** are made in one of four main address areas within an address range defined by the address bus.

Dial directory

A first memory address area **50** acts as a dial directory and includes a plurality of memory registers in a first address range. This area is used to store a first set of telephone call event records **52** associated with telephone calls initiated by dialling on the keypad. Each record of this first set includes number and frequency fields **54** and **56**, where the number **54** field is used to store a telephone number dialled on the keypad **26** and the frequency field **56** is used to store a frequency metric related to the number of times the number in the number field **54** is dialled. In this embodiment, the frequency metric is a number representing the number of times a number is dialled. Thus the frequency field acts as a frequency of use field.

Incoming directory

A second memory address area **58** acts as an incoming directory and includes a plurality of memory registers in a second address range. This area is used to

store a second set of telephone call event records **60** associated with telephone calls initiated by an outside caller calling into the user's telephone **12**. Each record **60** of this second set includes number, name and frequency fields **62**, **64** and **66** for storing a telephone number, a name of an incoming caller as provided by the CLID receiver **30** and a frequency metric related to the number of times the incoming caller identified by the CLID receiver **30** has called the user's telephone **12**. In this embodiment, the frequency metric is a number representing the number of times the incoming caller identified by the CLID receiver **30** has called the user's telephone.

Personal Directory

A third memory address area **70** acts as a personal directory and includes a plurality of memory registers in a third address range. This area is used to store a third set of telephone call event records associated with parties the user is most likely to call. Each record of this third set includes name, number, characteristic, frequency and voice tag fields **72**, **74**, **76**, **78** and **79**. The name and number fields **72** and **74** identify the party and are used to store telephone numbers and names of parties with whom telephone calls have been conducted and the frequency field **78** stores a frequency metric related to the number of times a telephone call is conducted between the user and the party identified by the associated name and number fields. In this embodiment, the frequency metric is the number of times a telephone call is conducted with the party. The characteristic field **76** is used to store the characteristic representation produced by the voice recognition unit **28**.

The voice tag field is operable to store the digitally recorded representation of a user-spoken name of the party, as produced by the voice recognition unit. The contents of the voice tag field are operable to be provided to the audio prompter **34** to cause the audio prompter **34** to provide an audible signal which the user can recognize and

associate with the party identified by the name and number fields 72 and 74.

Variables

A fourth address area 80 acts as free memory which the microprocessor 16 can use for storing intermediate values in calculations and general parameters during the course of carrying out the method according to the first embodiment of the invention. This area is also used to keep a dial buffer 82, a pointer register 84, a CLID buffer 86 and input representation buffer 88, and an input buffer 89 all of which cooperate with program codes stored in the ROM.

Program functionality

The program codes stored in the ROM 20 direct the microprocessor 16 to effect various functions which cooperate to carry out a method according to the first embodiment of the invention. The functions cooperate with each other in a manner depicted by various algorithms according to the first embodiment. This embodiment includes a dial algorithm, an incoming algorithm, an add algorithm, and a function algorithm.

Dial Algorithm

Referring to Figure 2, the dial algorithm is shown generally at 90 and serves to perform dialling functions and maintain and update the dial directory. The dial algorithm includes a plurality of functional blocks representing blocks of program codes used to effect the functionality indicated in the corresponding block. Referring to Figures 1, 2a and 2b, the dial algorithm 90 is invoked upon receipt of a keypad interrupt at the microprocessor 16, from the keypad 26. The keypad 26 produces packets which are received at the input port 38 of the microprocessor 16. Block 91 directs the microprocessor to store the packets in the input buffer 89, and to load into the pointer register 84 the address of the input buffer 89. Block 92 directs the microprocessor 16 to store the contents of the number field of the record addressed by

the contents of the pointer register **84** in the dial buffer **82** in the fourth address area **80** of the RAM **18**. Block **94** then directs the microprocessor **16** to provide packets to the DTMF generator **32** in response to the keypad packets to generate dialling tones received by the central office in the usual manner, to establish a telephone call. Block **96** then successively addresses each record **71** in the personal directory **70** to determine whether or not the number just dialled is already in the user's personal directory **70**. In other words, the personal directory is searched for a record associated with the called party. The microprocessor thus acts as a searcher. Where no corresponding record is found in the personal directory, block **98** directs the microprocessor **16** to successively address the records in the dial directory **50** to determine whether or not the number just dialled has been dialled before from the user's telephone **12**. Thus, the dial directory is searched for a record corresponding to the called party. If a corresponding record is not found in the personal or dial directories, block **100** directs the microprocessor **16** to wait until the end of the call.

At the end of the call, when no corresponding record is found in the dial directory, block **104** directs the microprocessor **16** to store the number received from the keypad in the number field of the last record in the dial directory **50**. Even if the last record in the directory contains data, such data is overwritten with the last called number. This is effected by copying the contents of the dial buffer **82** into the number field **54** of the last record in the dial directory. Upon copying the contents of the dial buffer **82**, the contents of the frequency of use field **56** are set to **1**. The microprocessor thus acts as an adder for adding a record to the dial directory.

Block **106** then directs the microprocessor **16** to re-sort the dial directory **50** based on the contents of the frequency of use fields **56** of the records. The microprocessor thus acts as a sorter. The records are

sorted in descending order of frequency such that the record having the most frequently dialled number is the first record in the dial directory **50** and the record having the least frequently dialled number is the last record.

Block **108** then directs the microprocessor **16** to search the frequency fields **56** of each record in the dial directory **50** to determine whether or not any frequency fields **56** have contents greater than a pre-defined value n. If none meets this criteria, the dial algorithm **90** is completed. If a record meets this criteria, block **110** directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register **84** the address of that record and control of the microprocessor **16** is directed to the add algorithm at location B which prompts the user to indicate whether or not the record should be transferred to the personal directory.

In the dial algorithm **90**, at block **96** if the just dialled number is found in the personal directory **70**, block **112** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment by one the contents of the frequency field **78** of the corresponding record **71** in the personal directory **70**. Block **114** then directs the microprocessor **16** to re-sort the personal directory **70** in an order dependent on the contents of the frequency fields **78** of the records in that directory. The records are sorted in descending order of frequency such that the record having the most frequently dialled number is the first record and the record having the least frequently dialled number is the last record. Processing is then directed to block **108** of the dial algorithm.

Similarly, at block **98** if the just dialled number is not found in the personal directory but is found in the dial directory, block **116** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment by one the contents of the frequency of use field **56** of the corresponding record in the dial directory **50** and processing continues at block **106** of the dial algorithm which sorts the records of the dial directory in an order

dependent upon the contents of the frequency of use fields. The microprocessor thus also acts as an incrementer.

Incoming algorithm

Referring to Figures **1** and **3**, the incoming algorithm is shown generally at **118** and serves to load into the incoming directory **58** CLID caller identification information received from the central office. The incoming algorithm is invoked upon receipt of a CLID interrupt at the microprocessor **16**, the CLID interrupt being produced by the CLID receiver **30**. Upon receipt of the CLID interrupt, block **120** directs the microprocessor **16** to store, in the CLID buffer **86**, CLID information including name and number data identifying the caller, as provided by the CLID receiver **30** to the input port **38** of the microprocessor **16**.

Block **122** then successively addresses each record in the personal directory **70** to determine whether or not the CLID information just received is already in the user's personal directory **70**. In other words, the personal directory is searched for a record associated with the calling party. Where no corresponding record is found in the personal directory, block **124** directs the microprocessor **16** to successively address the records in the incoming directory **58** to determine whether or not the CLID information just received and stored in the CLID buffer **86** has been received before. Thus the incoming directory is searched for a record corresponding to the calling party. If a corresponding record is not found in the personal or CLID directories, block **126** directs the microprocessor **16** to wait until the end of the call.

At the end of the call, where no corresponding record is found in the incoming directory, block **130** directs the microprocessor **16** to store the information received from the CLID receiver in the last record **60** in the incoming directory **58**. Even if the last record in the directory contains data, such data is overwritten with the last received CLID information. This is effected by copying the contents of the CLID buffer **86** into the name and number

fields **62** and **64** of the last record in the incoming directory **58**. Upon copying the contents of the CLID buffer **86**, the frequency of use field **66** of the new record is set to **1**.

Block **132** then directs the microprocessor **16** to re-sort the incoming directory **58** based on the contents of the frequency fields **66** of the records. The records are sorted in descending order of frequency such that the record having the most frequently received CLID number is the first record in the incoming directory and the record having the least frequently received CLID number is the last record.

Block **134** then directs the microprocessor **16** to search the frequency fields **66** of each record **60** to determine whether or not any frequency fields **66** have contents greater than a pre-defined value n. If none meets this criteria, the incoming algorithm **118** is completed. If a record meets this criteria, block **136** directs the microprocessor to load the address of that record into the pointer register **84** and control of the microprocessor **16** is directed to the add algorithm at location B which prompts the user to indicate whether or not the record should be transferred to the personal directory.

In the incoming algorithm **118**, at block **122** if the CLID information just received is found in the personal directory **70**, processing is directed to block **134** of the incoming algorithm **118**.

At block **124** if the CLID information just received is not found in the personal directory **70** but is found in the incoming directory **58**, block **142** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment by one the frequency field **66** of the corresponding record **60** in the incoming directory **58** and processing continues at block **132** of the incoming algorithm.

<u>Add algorithm</u>

Referring to Figures **1**, **4a** and **4b** the Add algorithm is shown generally at **150** and serves to add to

the personal directory **70** new records obtained from the dial directory **56**, the incoming directory **58** or which may be entered by the user via the keypad **26**. The Add algorithm **150** is invoked upon receipt of an add key interrupt from the add key **42** on the keypad **26** or a call from the dial, incoming or voice recognition algorithms.

Upon invoking the Add algorithm **150**, block **152** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to indicate whether or not the last dialled number or the last received CLID information is to be added as a record to the personal directory **70**. The microprocessor prompts the user by writing to the display **36** appropriate indicia requesting user input and by writing to the audio prompter **34** a data packet or sound clip which causes the audio prompter to sound a prompt such as "LAST CALL".

The user may respond to such prompts either by keypad entry, or by simply speaking the words "YES" or "NO" into the voice recognition unit **28**. The microprocessor, display and audio prompter thus act as a prompter.

If the user does not want to store such information, the user replies with the utterance "NO" and then block **154** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to indicate whether a record is to be copied from the dial directory **50** or the incoming directory **58** or whether a new record is to be added and wait for a command utterance from the user. If the user wishes to copy from the dial directory **50**, block **156** directs the microprocessor **16** to store the address of the first record of the dial directory **50**, in the pointer register **84**. Similarly, if the user wishes to copy from the incoming directory **58**, block **158** directs the microprocessor **16** to store the address of the first record in the incoming directory **58** in the pointer register **84**.

If the user wishes to add a new record, block **157** prompts the user to enter name and number information via the keypad. This information is stored in the input buffer

89. Block 159 then loads into the pointer register 84 the address of the input buffer 89.

Block 160 marks the beginning of location B of the add algorithm and directs the microprocessor 16 to use the contents of the pointer register 84 to retrieve and display the contents of the number field 54, in the case of the dial directory or both the number and name fields 64, 62, in the case of the incoming directory, of the record addressed by the contents of the pointer register 84. Block 162 then directs the microprocessor 16 to prompt the user to indicate whether or not the currently displayed record is the one to be copied to the personal directory 70. If the currently displayed record is not the desired record, block 162 directs the microprocessor 16 to increment the contents of the pointer register 84 and return to block 160 which causes the contents of the newly addressed record to be displayed. In effect, blocks 160 and 162 permit the records in either the dial directory 50 or the incoming directory 58 to be scrolled on the display 36.

When the user reaches the desired record, a predefined response, which, in this embodiment, is a key press on the keypad, or an utterance by the user, signals that the currently addressed record is desired to be transferred to the personal directory. Or, when the user has chosen to add a new entry to the personal directory via the keypad and block 159 has been completed, block 164 then directs the microprocessor 16 to successively address each record 71 in the personal directory 70 to determine whether or not the desired entry has already been stored in the personal directory 70. If the record has already been stored, block 166 directs the microprocessor 16 to end the add algorithm 150. If the desired entry has not already been transferred to the personal directory 70, block 168 directs the microprocessor 16 to copy the record to the personal directory 70 as the last entry therein, unless the data in the last entry is non-zero, in which case the user

is prompted for confirmation before overwriting the data of the existing last record in the directory. Thus, the record is transferred to the personal directory upon receiving a pre-defined response from the user. The microprocessor thus acts as a transferor for transferring to the personal directory a record of the called or calling party. Block **170** then directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to edit the contents of the name field **72** by displaying the name and number portions of the record and waiting for the user to use the keypad **26** to enter new characters for the name field. Since in this embodiment, the dial records **52** do not contain name fields, whenever a dial record is copied to the personal directory **70**, the user will probably want to add name information to the name field **72**. Optionally, further processing instructions may be given to the microprocessor to cause it to query the network, possibly for a fee, to obtain name information.

Block **172** then directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to enter a non-standard utterance which is received as an audible sound at the voice recognition unit **28**. The voice recognition unit **28** may request some verification, after which the user's utterance is digitized and input representation packet is produced and forwarded to the input port **38** by the voice recognition unit **28**. This voice packet is stored in the characteristic field **76** of the corresponding record **71** in the personal directory **70** and acts as a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with the record. In this embodiment, the rendering is an oral utterance. The Add algorithm **150** is then ended.

Referring back to block **152** of the add algorithm **150**, if the user chooses to add to the personal directory **70** the record associated with the last call, whether that call was made by the user or was an incoming call, block **174** directs the microprocessor **16** to read the contents of the dial buffer **82** and the CLID buffer **86** to determine which is non-zero, as the buffer having non-zero contents

identifies the last call type. The dial buffer **82** contains only number data while the CLID buffer **86** contains number and name data, therefore, depending upon which type of call last occurred, just the number data is copied to the number field **74** of the last record in the personal directory **70** or both the number data and the name data is copied to the number field **74** and name field **72** respectively.

Function Algorithm

Referring to Figures **1** and **5**, the function algorithm is shown generally at **180** and serves to enable the user to effect calling and programming instructions by keypad entry or simply by uttering voice commands recognizable to the voice recognition unit **28**. The function algorithm is invoked upon receipt at the microprocessor **16**, of a keypad interrupt in response to activation of a predefined key or key sequence.

Upon receiving an invocation of the function algorithm block **182** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user for input by providing a data packet to the audio prompter **34** to cause it to sound clips of reconstructed speech to sound the words "CALL", "LIST" or "PROGRAM". The microprocessor also sends appropriate packets to the display to cause these prompts to be displayed on the display.

The user responds to the prompt by keypad entry or by uttering either of these words back to the voice recognition unit **28**, which recognizes these utterances as commands and responds by providing to the input port **38** a packet indicating the word spoken or entered by the user. If the user has spoken the word "PROGRAM", block **184** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user for further input by providing a packet to the audio prompter **34** to cause it to sound clips of reconstructed speech to sound the words "ADD" or "DELETE". If the user responds with the word "ADD", the microprocessor **16** is directed to location "A" of the Add algorithm **150** of Figures **4**a and **4**b

and processing continues as described above in connection with the Add algorithm **150**.

If the user responds with the word "DELETE", block **185** directs the microprocessor to wait for the user to say or enter the name associated with the record to be deleted. Upon the user entering the name, via the keypad, a pointer to the identified record is produced and stored in the pointer register **84**. If the user utters the name to the voice recognition unit, the name is recognized as a non-standard command and a representation of the user's utterance or input representation is provided to the input port of the microprocessor and the first voice recognition algorithm is invoked.

Referring to Figure **6**, the first voice recognition algorithm includes block **222** which directs the microprocessor **16** to compare the input representation with the contents of the characteristic fields of the records in the personal directory and assigns confidence metrics to the records respectively, each of the confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record. Block **222** also directs the microprocessor to determine the address locations of first and second personal directory records having characteristic field **76** contents statistically nearest to the voice packet in the input representation buffer **88**, or providing the first and second best matches to the voice packet. Thus, block **222** determines which of the records have the first and second highest confidence metrics.

Block **225** then directs the microprocessor to compare the first and second confidence metrics to a first pre-defined value, and determines whether or not at least one confidence metric is greater than the first pre-defined value. If so, then block **226** directs the microprocessor **16** to take the difference of the confidence metrics to determine a number representing the similarity between the confidence metrics. If the number is small, both of the records located in the personal directory **70** have similar

probability of being the closest match or identifying the desired record. If the number is large, one of the located records is considered to more probably be the desired record. The definition of large and small is preset by the manufacturer but may be altered by the user, by specifying that a difference above a second pre-defined value is considered to be a larger number and a difference below the second pre-defined value is considered to be a small number.

Block **228** directs the microprocessor **16** to compare the difference to the second pre-defined value and if the difference is greater than the second pre-defined value, block **230** directs the microprocessor **16** to copy the address of the record with the highest confidence metric to the pointer register **84** and end the algorithm.

If at block **228**, the difference is less than the second pre-defined value, block **232** directs the microprocessor **16** to retrieve the contents of the frequency fields **78** of the first and second records and determine which is greater.

Block **234** then directs the microprocessor **16** to determine whether or not the contents of the frequency field of the record with the greater frequency field contents are greater than a third pre-defined value. If so, then block **236** directs the microprocessor **16** to copy to the pointer register **84** the address of the record with the greatest contents in the frequency of use field the algorithm is completed.

If the contents of the frequency field of the record having the greater contents in the frequency field are less than the third pre-defined value, block **238** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to speak the desired name again or cancel. Processing then continues at block **239** whereupon the microprocessor is directed to wait for a new input representation to be provided.

If at block **225**, at least one confidence metric is not greater than the first pre-defined value, processing continues at block **238** which prompts the user to speak again or cancel.

In the above manner, where the first and second records with the highest confidence metrics are similarly statistically near the desired record, the selection of the desired record is made on the basis of the frequency of use of the first and second records. Thus the user's own habits are used in the determination of the desired record. The use of the user's own habits to select the desired record thus enhance the determination of the desired record, especially with the use of the voice recognition unit **28**.

Referring back to Figure **5**, if the user fails to provide an utterance having a matching record, or fails to enter a name at the keypad such that the name has a matching record in the personal directory, the pointer register **84** is loaded with the address of the last record in the personal directory **70**. The last record is the least frequently used record, and it is assumed that the record corresponding to the least frequently called party is the most desirable to delete to make room for a new entry if a more desirable record is not found.

Block **188** then directs the microprocessor **16** to retrieve, display and cause to be annunciated the contents of the name and number fields **72** and **74** of the identified or last record in the personal directory **70**. To do this the microprocessor **16** retrieves the contents of the name, number and voice tag **72**, **74** and **79** and forwards the contents of the name and number fields **72** and **74** to the display **36** for display on respective lines thereof and forwards the contents of the voice tag **79** to the audio prompter **34** which, in response, annunciates the name associated with the record **71**.

Block **190** then directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to indicate whether the next successive

record is to be addressed or whether the currently addressed record is the one of interest. The microprocessor **16** transfers a packet to the audio prompter **34** causing it to annunciate the word "NEXT?" and waits for a reply or input to be received at the voice recognition unit **28**. If the user responds with the word "DELETE", block **192** directs the microprocessor **16** to delete the currently addressed record **71** and the algorithm **180** is ended. If the user responds with the word "NEXT", the next successive record is addressed, (i.e. the next most frequently used record) and execution of the algorithm resumes at block **188** which retrieves, displays and causes to be annunciated this next successive record. By the user repeatedly responding with "NEXT" at block **190**, the records in the personal directory **70** are successively addressed starting with the least frequently used record. Thus, the user is immediately directed to records which are most likely to be the most desirable to replace and user need not scroll through the personal directory records in the order in which they were entered. This, of course, saves time. In addition, this permits hands free operation of the apparatus which can be useful in areas such as a vehicle, where the user's hands and eyes are occupied with other matters.

If at block **182**, the user responds with the word "LIST", the algorithm **180** enters a list branch which successively lists and annunciates the names and numbers in the personal directory and allows the user to select one to be dialled. The list branch begins with block **194** which directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register **84** the address of the first or last record in the personal directory **70**, depending upon whether the user wishes to cause the names and numbers to be displayed in order of most frequently used record first or least frequently used record first. This selection may be pre-configured by the user. Alternatively, the records may be listed for the user in alphabetical order.

Assuming the user wishes to cause the records to be provided in order of decreasing frequency, block **196** then directs the microprocessor **16** to retrieve, display and cause to be annunciated the contents of the name and number fields **72** and **74** of the first record **71** in the personal directory **70**. As before, the microprocessor **16** retrieves the contents of the name, number and voice tag fields **72**, **74** and **79** of each record and forwards the contents of the name and number fields **72** and **74** to the display **36** for display on respective lines thereof and forwards the contents of the voice tag **79** to the audio prompter **34** which, in response, annunciates the name associated with the record **71**.

Block **198** then directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to indicate whether the next successive record is to be addressed or whether the currently addressed record is the one of interest. The microprocessor **16** transfers a packet to the audio prompter **34** causing it to annunciate the word "NEXT?" and waits for a command response to be received at the voice recognition unit **28**. If the user responds with the word "CALL", block **200** directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register the address of the record currently displayed. The list branch of the algorithm **180** is thus completed and the microprocessor **16** is directed to continue processing at location "A" of the dial algorithm **90** shown in Figure **2**.

As above, if at block **198**, the user replies with the word "NEXT", the next successive record is addressed and execution of the algorithm **180** resumes at block **196** which retrieves, displays and causes to be annunciated the next successive record. As above, by the user repeatedly responding with "NEXT" at block **198**, the records in the personal directory may be successively addressed and displayed until the desired record is located.

If, at block **182**, the user responds with the word "CALL", block **202** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt for the name of the person to call.

If the user responds with input at the keypad, as the name is entered at the keypad, the name is received in the input buffer **89**. Upon completion of the entry of the name at the keypad, the microprocessor searches the name fields of the records in the personal directory to locate the corresponding record. If a corresponding record is not found, the user the user is prompted for another name. If, on the other hand, a matching record is found, the address of the matching record is loaded into the pointer register and processing proceeds at Location A of the dial algorithm.

If, at block **202**, the user simply speaks the name of the person he wishes to call, the voice recognition algorithm is called and responds by depositing into the pointer register **84**, the address of the most probable matching record. Processing then resumes at location A of the dial algorithm.

Generally, the function algorithm acts to call, list or program records in the personal directory **70**, in response to voice commands issued by the user of the telephone **12**. In response to a call command, the algorithm **180** directs the microprocessor **16** to automatically dial the telephone number of a person identified by the user through a voice command. In response to a list command, the algorithm **180** directs the microprocessor **16** to cause to be visually displayed and annunciated the names of persons having call event records in the personal directory **70** and automatically dial the number stored in the number field **74** of a selected record **71**. In response to a program command, the user can add or delete records **71** stored in the personal directory **70** by merely speaking appropriate commands.

It will be appreciated that continued use of the apparatus could result in the contents of the frequency of use fields of the records in the personal directory, the dial directory, and the incoming directory arriving at an overflow condition. To prevent this, the frequency of use

fields of records in each of the directories, having values greater than zero are decremented at periodic intervals, such as once per month, or once per week, depending upon the intensity of usage of the apparatus. The microprocessor thus also acts as a decrementer.

Generally, it will be appreciated that the program memory stores a set of instructions readable by the microprocessor for directing the microprocessor to perform the functions of the searcher, the incrementer, the decrementer,the adder, the prompter and the transferor.

Alternatives

Referring to Figure 7, a personal directory record according to a second embodiment of the invention is shown generally at **240**. The record has name, number, characteristic, and frequency of use fields **72**, **74**, **76** and **78** as in the first embodiment but further includes a frequency of success field **242** for storing a number representing the frequency of success of matching the input representation of a name uttered by the user with the contents of the characteristic field of the record. Initially, the frequency of success field **242** is set to zero, but is updated in accordance with a second voice recognition algorithm which is a combination of the voice recognition algorithm shown in Figure **6** and a determination algorithm shown in Figure **8**, according to the second embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Figure **6**, the second voice recognition algorithm includes blocks **222**, **225** and **226** of the first voice recognition algorithm, but replaces the remainder of the first voice recognition algorithm with the blocks of the determination algorithm shown in Figure **8**. Thus, after block **226** of the first voice recognition algorithm in Figure **6**, block **244** of Figure **8** directs the microprocessor **16** to determine whether or not the higher confidence metric, determined at block **222** in Figure **6**, is greater than a fourth pre-defined value and at the same time whether or not the difference in confidence metrics is

greater than a fifth pre-defined value. If so, then the record with the highest confidence metric is considered to be the desired record. Block **246** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment the frequency of success field (**242** in Figure **7**) of the record with the higher confidence metric and block **248** directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register (**84** in Figure **1**) the address of the record with the higher confidence metric. The algorithm is then ended.

If the result of the determination at block **244** is negative, it is considered that there is no record which clearly appears to be the desired record. In this case block **250** directs the microprocessor **16** to determine whether or not the difference in confidence metrics is less than the fifth pre-defined value. In other words, the microprocessor determines whether or not the first and second confidence metrics are statistically near each other. If not, then block **252** directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to repeat the utterance and continue processing at location A in Figure **6**.

If the difference in confidence metrics is less than the fifth pre-defined value, block **256** directs the microprocessor **16** to read the contents of the frequency of success fields **242** of the corresponding first and second records and annunciate the name provided by the contents of the voice tag field **79** of the first record, ie., the record with the higher frequency of success. If the user confirms that the annunciated record is the desired record, block **258** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment the frequency of success field **242** of the first record and block **260** directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register **84** the address of the record with the higher frequency of success. The algorithm is then ended.

On the other hand, if the user does not confirm that the record with the higher frequency of success is the desired record, block **262** directs the microprocessor **16** to annunciate the name provided by the contents of the voice

tag field **79** of the second record, ie., the record with the lesser frequency of success. If the user confirms that the annunciated record is the desired record, block **264** directs the microprocessor **16** to increment the frequency of success field **242** of the second record and block **266** directs the microprocessor **16** to load into the pointer register **84** the address of the record with the lesser frequency of success. The algorithm is then ended.

If, at block **262**, the user cannot confirm that the desired record is the record with the lower frequency of success, the microprocessor is directed to block **252** which directs the microprocessor **16** to prompt the user to repeat the utterance and continue processing at location A in Figure **6**.

It will be appreciated that continued use of the voice recognition algorithm according to the second embodiment of the invention could result in the contents of the frequency of success fields arriving at an overflow condition. To prevent this, the frequency of success fields having values greater than zero are decremented at periodic intervals, such as once per month, or once per week, depending upon the intensity of usage of the apparatus.

While the determination algorithm shown in Figure **8** has been described in connection with the frequency of success field, it would be possible to replace the frequency of success field with a frequency of use field as discussed in connection with Figure **6**, and the decisions made at blocks **256** and **262** and resulting paths could be made on the basis of the contents of frequency of use field. Generally, the use of the determination algorithm of Figure **8** with the frequency of use field is desirable where the user places a large number of outgoing calls and the use of the determination algorithm with the frequency of success field is desirable where the user uses the voice recognition aspects of the invention extensively. It is also possible to use the determination algorithm of Figure

8 with both the frequency of use field and the frequency of success field, both of which may be used additively as a compound frequency value or weighting factors may be used with each frequency value.

Referring to Figure 9, in a third embodiment of the invention, the records in the dial directory include a name field 253 in addition to the number and frequency fields 54 and 56 discussed in connection with the first embodiment. Referring to Figure 10, in this alternative embodiment the dial routine shown in Figure 2, includes an additional sequence of instructions between blocks 98 and 100. This additional sequence of instructions is shown at 253 in Figure 10 and includes block 255 which queries the telephone network, ie. the central office, for the name of the party associated with the telephone number dialled by the user. The central office responds with the corresponding name in a CLID format which is received by the CLID receiver and handled by the microprocessor at block 257. Block 259 directs the microprocessor to deposit into the name field (253 in Figure 9) of the corresponding record in the dial directory, the name information received from the network. This eliminates the need for the user to painstakingly enter the names of called parties.

It will be appreciated that while the apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention has been described as being in a telephone, it will be appreciated that the apparatus may alternatively be located in a Private Branch Exchange (PBX) or other customer premise equipment or at a central office or other form of network location.

Referring to Figure 11, a fourth embodiment of the invention is shown generally at 270. This embodiment includes first and second telephones 272, 274 connected to a PBX 276, each telephone having a respective display 278, 280 for displaying a name and a telephone number. The PBX 276 further includes a data storage device 282, in this embodiment a hard disk, for storing a dial directory 284,

an incoming directory **286** and a personal directory **288** for each user, similar to those discussed in connection with the first embodiment of the invention. The records in the dial directory **284**, however, have name fields **290** and number fields **292**, and the dial buffer **294** in RAM **296** includes a name portion **298** and a number portion **300**.

A processor (not shown) in the PBX **276** is used to execute the dial algorithm, the incoming algorithm, and the add algorithm disclosed in connection with the first embodiment of the invention.

In operation, at the time of installation, telephone numbers or extension numbers are assigned to users and records are created at the PBX **276**, in a look-up directory **302**, to store name and number information for each user. This information is used as look-up information as required. As a user makes a call, the associated individual dial directory **286** is updated accordingly, with both name and number information obtained from the look-up directory **302**. In addition, the incoming directories associated with each user keep track of calls received by respective users. When a user makes a call outside of the PBX **276**, the PBX **276** may request name information from a central office or other network location (not shown) in the form of CLID information and this may be used to complete the name fields of the records in the incoming directory.

Each user also has the option of adding or deleting records in the personal directory as discussed in connection with the first embodiment of the invention. In addition, each user can dial a number from his/her own personal directory, as discussed in connection with the first embodiment of the invention.

Optionally, the personal, dial and CLID directories could be positioned between the PBX and the telephone sets. For example, they may all be in each set, with the PBX only serving to provide the name information to the dial directory in the set. Or, only the personal directory could be stored in the set and the rest of the

functions located in the PBX. Similarly, the speech recognition could be centrally located as an adjunct to the PBX.

Referring to Figure **12**, in a fifth embodiment of the invention, shown generally at **304**, look-up directories may be kept for users in a much larger area, such as that serviced by a central office, or other network location. In this embodiment, there are first and second central offices, or network locations **306** and **308** with first and second pluralities **310** and **312** of telephones **314** and **316** connected thereto. Each central office **306**, **308** keeps its own look-up directory **318** and **320** respectively. Each telephone **314** and **316** keeps its own dial directory **322** and **324** respectively incoming directory **326** and **328**, and personal directory **327** and **329** as discussed in connection with the first embodiment.

When the first telephone **314** makes a call, the first central office **306** identifies the caller by noting the line termination and finding the corresponding user record in the first look-up directory **318**. Upon finding the record, name and number information of the caller is sent to the second central office **308** using Common Channel Signalling Seven (CCS-7) protocols. At the second central office **308**, the name and number information of the first caller is converted into a CLID format and is provided to the second telephone **316** for display. At the same time, the second central office **308** locates in the second look-up directory **320**, the name and telephone number associated with the second telephone **316** and sends this information to the first central office **306**, again using Common Channel Signalling Seven (CCS-7) protocols. At the first central office **306**, the name and number information relating to the called party is converted into a CLID format and is provided to the first telephone. In this manner, calling party display information is transferred between central offices.

As a variation on the embodiment shown in Figure **12**, individual dial directories and incoming directories are stored at respective central offices, while each telephone keeps only a personal directory **327** and **329** respectively. Information relating to outgoing calls is tracked and stored centrally by the respective central offices and at a time interval, perhaps monthly with regular billing, the central office may offer to update a user's personal directory with new names and telephone numbers of parties called frequently but which are not in the user's personal directory. This is done by providing to the requesting user a stream of data in a CLID format over the telephone line. The individual telephone can respond as explained in connection with the incoming algorithm and the user can make the desired transfers to this personal directory.

Referring to Figure **13**, a sixth embodiment of the invention includes instructions operable to direct the processor to perform the functions shown generally at **330**, to determine and act on a Figure of Merit. In this embodiment the functions shown at **330** replace blocks **234** and **236** in Figure **6**. Referring to Figures **6** and **13**, at block **232**, a possible record to be considered the desired record is determined as being that record, of the two records associated with the first and second highest confidence metrics, which has the highest frequency of use value. Knowing this, block **332** of Figure **13** directs the microprocessor to calculate a Figure of Merit based on a weighted sum of the confidence metric associated with the possible record, the difference between the first and second confidence metrics of the two records having the first and second highest confidence metrics, and the contents of the frequency of use field of the possible record. In other words, the Figure of Merit is calculated according to the following formula:

$$FM = A * (cm1) + B * |cm1-cm2| + C * (f)$$

Where:

FM = Figure of Merit

A = Weighting factor for first confidence metric

cm1 = confidence metric of the record associated with cm1 or cm2 having the highest frequency contents

B = Weighting factor for confidence metric difference

cm2 = second Confidence metric

C = weighting factor associated with frequency of use metric

f = frequency of use metric associated with record having the highest frequency of use

After calculating the frequency of use metric, block **334**, directs the microprocessor to determine whether the Figure of Merit is greater than a sixth pre-defined value. If the Figure of Merit is less than the sixth pre-defined value, processing continues at block **238** of Figure **6**. If the Figure of Merit is greater than the sixth pre-defined value, block **334** directs the microprocessor to block **236** of Figure **6** which copies to the pointer register **84** the address of the record with the greatest value in the frequency of use field and the algorithm is ended.

The functions shown in Figure **13** provide a way in which the confidence metrics and the frequency of use field are used in combination to determine which record is to be selected. The weights with which the confidence metric, the difference in confidence metrics and the frequency of use are considered in determining whether or not to select a record as the desired record can be adjusted to suit the user's anticipated operating habits.

It will be appreciated that the functionality provided by the algorithms disclosed herein may be provided by instruction codes stored on a processor or computer readable media and rendered operable to configure a general purpose computer to perform the indicated functionality.

The specific combination of functional blocks provided herein may be implemented in a variety of processor or computer-readable instruction sets or computer languages without departing from the invention disclosed herein.

While specific embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated, such embodiments should be considered illustrative of the invention only and not as limiting the invention as construed in accordance with the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory, the method comprising the steps of:

a) associating a frequency metric with each of said records, said frequency metric representing the number of times said record is used or selected;

b) associating a characteristic representation with each of said records, said characteristic representation identifying a rendering;

c) receiving an input representation of a rendering to identify said desired record;

d) comparing said input representation with the characteristic representation for at least some of said records and assigning confidence metrics to at least some of said records, each of said confidence metrics representing a probability that a respective record is the desired record; and

e) selecting said desired record as a function of said confidence metrics and the frequency metrics.

2. A method of locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory, the method comprising the steps of:

a) associating a frequency field with each of said records, said frequency field being operable to store a frequency metric representing the number of times said record is used or selected;

b) associating a characteristic field with each of said records, said characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with said record;

c) producing an input representation of a rendering purporting to identify said desired record;

d) comparing said input representation with the contents of the characteristic fields of at least some of said records and assigning confidence metrics to said records respectively, each of said confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record;

e) determining which of said records have the first and second highest confidence metrics; and

f) selecting said desired record from said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics, as a function of said first and second highest confidence metrics and the frequency metrics of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics.

3. A method as claimed in claim 2 further including the step of increasing the contents of the frequency field of the desired record.

4. A method as claimed in claim 2 further including the step of determining whether at least one of said first and second highest confidence metrics has a value greater than a first pre-defined value.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 further including the step of determining a difference between said first and second highest confidence metrics.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5 further including the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value and said difference is greater than a second pre-defined value, selecting as said desired record the record associated with the first highest confidence metric.

7. A method as claimed in claim 5 further including the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value, said difference is less than a second pre-defined value, and the frequency metric of the record associated with a first highest frequency metric is greater than a third pre-defined value, selecting as said desired record the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

8. A method as claimed in claim 7 further including the step of, where said first highest frequency metric is less than said third pre-defined value, prompting a user to repeat the rendering.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the step of producing an input representation of a rendering includes the step of digitizing an utterance made by the user.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9 further including the step of receiving an oral utterance from said user.

11. A method as claimed in claim 5 further including the step of, when said first highest confidence metric is not greater than a fourth pre-defined value or said

difference between said confidence metrics is not greater than a fifth pre-defined value, and when said difference in confidence metrics is less than said fifth pre-defined value, determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the first highest frequency metric and prompting a user to confirm that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record.

12. A method as claimed in claim **11** further including the step of, where the user confirms that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

13. A method as claimed in claim **11** further including the step of, where the user denies that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to confirm that the record having a second highest frequency metric is the desired record.

14. A method as claimed in claim **13** further including the step of where the user confirms that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record which has the second highest frequency metric.

15. A method as claimed in claim **13** further including the step of where the user denies that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to repeat the rendering.

16. A method as claimed in claim **2** further including the steps of:

a) determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the highest value in its frequency field;

b) determining a figure of merit based on a weighted sum of the confidence metric associated with the record having the frequency field with the highest value, a difference between the first and second highest confidence metrics and the contents of the frequency field of said record having the highest value in its frequency field; and

c) determining whether said figure of merit is greater than a sixth pre-defined value and if so, selecting as said desired record said record having the highest value in its frequency field.

[17. Deleted November 1998]

18. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said frequency field is operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

19. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said frequency field includes a frequency of use field operable to store a frequency of use metric related to the number of times the record is used and a frequency of success field operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

20. An apparatus for locating a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory, the apparatus comprising:

a) computer readable memory media operable to store said plurality of records, each of said records having a frequency field and a characteristic field, said frequency field being operable to store a frequency metric representing the number of times said record is used or selected, said characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with said record;

b) a digitizer for producing an input representation of a rendering purporting to identify said desired record;

c) a processor; and

d) instruction codes operable to direct said processor to:

i) compare said input representation with the contents of the characteristic fields of at least some of said records and to assign confidence metrics to said records respectively, each of said confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record;

ii) determine which of said records have the first and second highest confidence metrics; and

iii) read the frequency fields of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics and select said desired record from said records having the first

and second highest confidence metrics, as a function of said first and second highest confidence metrics and the frequency metrics of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics.

21. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20 further including instruction codes operable to direct said processor to increase the contents of the frequency field of the desired record.

22. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of determining whether at least one of said first and second highest confidence metrics has a value greater than a first pre-defined value.

23. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of determining a difference between said first and second highest confidence metrics.

24. An apparatus as claimed in claim 23 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value and said difference is greater than a second pre-defined value, select as said desired record the record associated with the first highest confidence metric.

25. An apparatus as claimed in claim 22 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value, said difference is less than a second pre-defined value, and the frequency metric of the record

associated with a first highest frequency metric is greater than a third pre-defined value, selecting as said desired record the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

26. An apparatus as claimed in claim 24 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of, where said first highest frequency metric is less than said third pre-defined value, prompting a user to repeat the rendering.

27. An apparatus as claimed in claim 26 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of digitizing an utterance made by the user.

28. An apparatus as claimed in claim 27 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of receiving an oral utterance from said user.

29. An apparatus as claimed in claim 23 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of, when said first highest confidence metric is not greater than a fourth pre-defined value or said difference between said confidence metrics is not greater than a fifth pre-defined value, and when said difference in confidence metrics is less than said fifth pre-defined value, determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the first highest frequency metric and prompting a user to confirm that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record.

30. An apparatus as claimed in claim 29 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to

perform the step of, where the user confirms that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

31. An apparatus as claimed in claim 29 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of, where the user denies that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to confirm that the record having a second highest frequency metric is the desired record.

32. An apparatus as claimed in claim 31 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of where the user confirms that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record which has the second highest frequency metric.

33. An apparatus as claimed in claim 31 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the step of where the user denies that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to repeat the rendering.

34. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20 further including instruction codes operable to direct the processor to perform the steps of:

a) determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the highest value in its frequency field;

b) determining a figure of merit based on a weighted sum of the confidence metric associated with the record having the frequency field with the highest value, a difference between the first and second highest confidence metrics and the contents of the frequency field of said record having the highest value in its frequency field; and

c) determining whether said figure of merit is greater than a sixth pre-defined value and if so, selecting as said desired record said record having the highest value in its frequency field.

[35. Deleted November 1998]

36. An apparatus as claimed in claim 21 wherein said frequency field is operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

37. An apparatus as claimed in claim 21 wherein said frequency field includes a frequency of use field operable to store a frequency of use metric related to the number of times the record is used and a frequency of success field operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

38. A computer-readable storage medium operable to store codes operable to direct a computer to locate a desired record amongst a plurality of records in a telephone directory, by:

a) associating a frequency field with each of said records, said frequency field being operable to

store a frequency metric representing the number of times said record is used or selected;

b) associating a characteristic field with each of said records, said characteristic field being operable to store a characteristic representation of at least one identifying characteristic of a rendering associated with said record;

c) producing an input representation of a rendering purporting to identify said desired record;

d) comparing said input representation with the contents of the characteristic fields of at least some of said records and assigning confidence metrics to said records respectively, each of said confidence metrics representing a respective probability that a respective record is the desired record;

e) determining which of said records have the first and second highest confidence metrics; and

f) selecting said desired record from said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics, as a function of said first and second highest confidence metrics and the frequency metrics of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics.

39. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of increasing the contents of the frequency field of the desired record.

40. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the

computer to perform the step of determining whether at least one of said first and second highest confidence metrics has a value greater than a first pre-defined value.

41. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of determining a difference between said first and second highest confidence metrics.

42. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value and said difference is greater than a second pre-defined value, selecting as said desired record that record associated with the first highest confidence metric.

43. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of when said first highest confidence metric is greater than said first pre-defined value, said difference is less than a second pre-defined value, and the frequency metric of the record associated with a first highest frequency metric is greater than a third pre-defined value, selecting as said desired record the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

44. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 43 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of, where said first highest frequency metric is less than said third pre-defined value, prompting a user to repeat the rendering.

45. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 44 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of digitizing an utterance made by the user.

46. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 45 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of receiving an oral utterance from said user.

47. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 43 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of, when said first highest confidence metric is not greater than a fourth pre-defined value or said difference between said confidence metrics is not greater than a fifth pre-defined value, and when said difference in confidence metrics is less than said fifth pre-defined value, determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics is associated with the first highest frequency metric and prompting a user to confirm that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record.

48. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 47 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of, where the user confirms that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record associated with the first highest frequency metric.

49. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 48 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of, where the user denies that the record having the first highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to

AMENDED

confirm that the record having a second highest frequency metric is the desired record.

50. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 49 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of where the user confirms that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, selecting as the desired record, the record which has the second highest frequency metric and incrementing the contents of the frequency field of said desired record.

51. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 49 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the step of where the user denies that the record having the second highest frequency metric is the desired record, prompting the user to repeat the rendering.

52. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 further including codes operable to direct the computer to perform the steps of:

a) determining which of said records having the first and second highest confidence metrics has the highest value in its frequency field;

b) determining a figure of merit based on a weighted sum of the confidence metric associated with the record having the frequency field with the highest value, a difference between the first and second highest confidence metrics and the contents of the frequency field of said record having the highest value in its frequency field; and

c) determining whether said figure of merit is greater than a sixth pre-defined value and if so, selecting as said desired record said record having the highest value in its frequency field.

[53. Deleted November 1998]

54. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 wherein said frequency field is operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

55. A computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 38 wherein said frequency field includes a frequency of use field operable to store a frequency of use metric related to the number of times the record is used and a frequency of success field operable to store a frequency of success metric related to the number of times the related record is selected as the desired record.

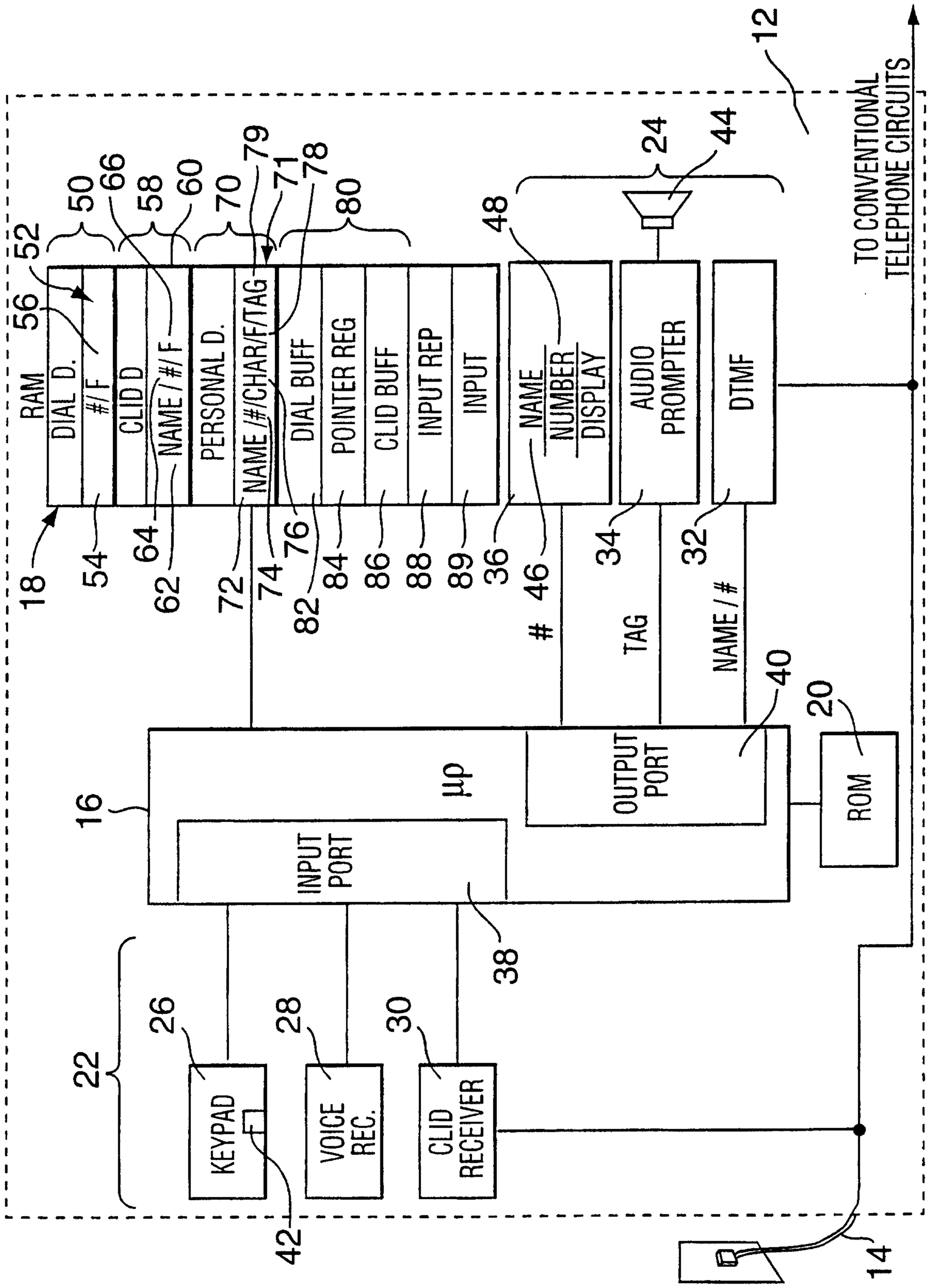

12
TO CONVENTIONAL TELEPHONE CIRCUITS
RAM
DIAL D.
#/F
CLID D
NAME/#/F
PERSONAL D.
NAME/#/CHAR/F/TAG
DIAL BUFF
POINTER REG
CLID BUFF
INPUT REP
INPUT
NAME
NUMBER
DISPLAY
AUDIO PROMPTER
DTMF
50
66
58
60
70
79
71
78
80
48
24
44
52
56
18
54
64
62
72
74
76
82
84
86
88
89
36
46
34
32
TAG
NAME/#
40
20
ROM
16
µp
INPUT PORT
OUTPUT PORT
38
26
28
30
22
KEYPAD
VOICE REC.
CLID RECEIVER
42
14

FIG. 1

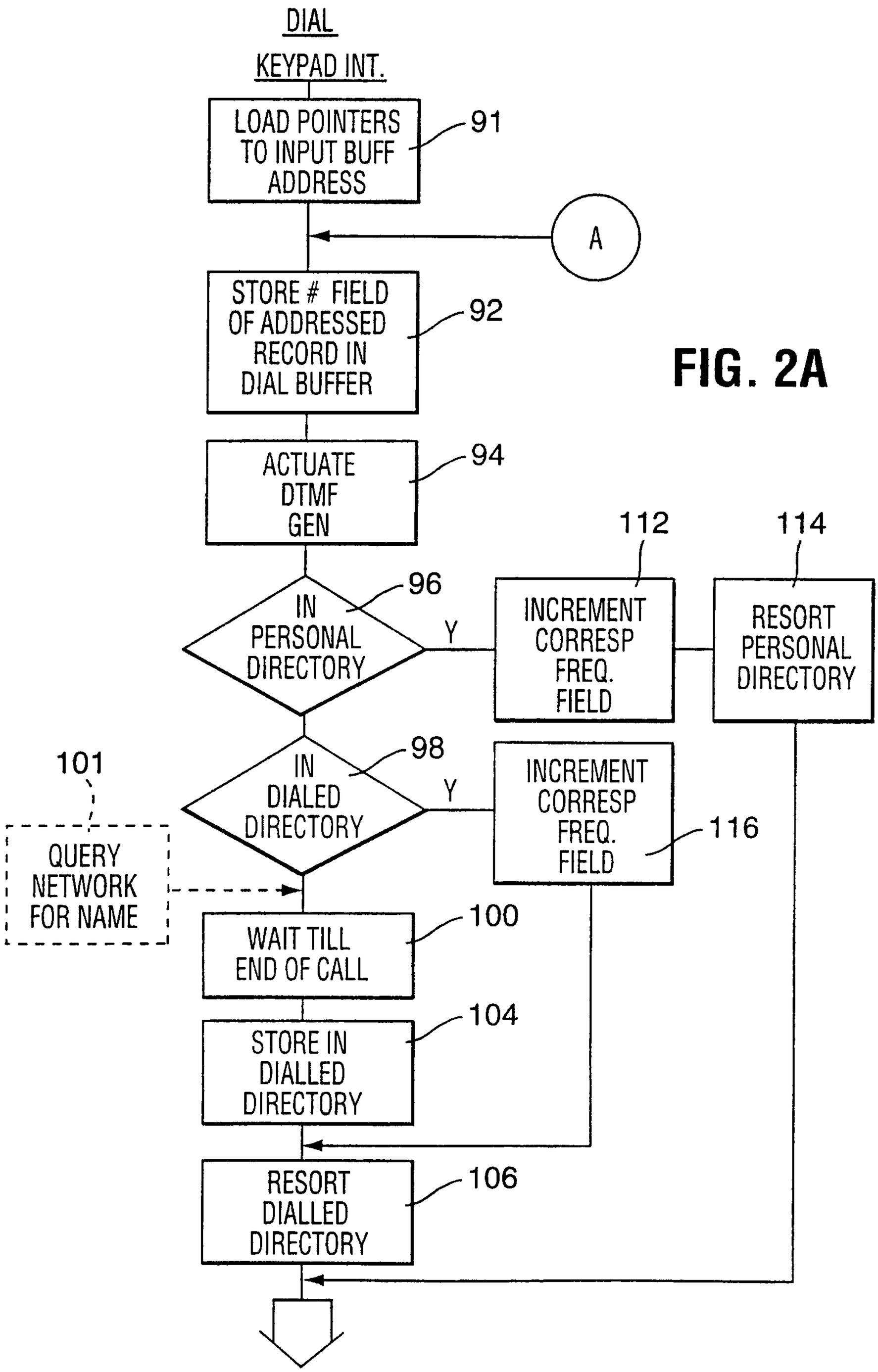

DIAL
KEYPAD INT.
LOAD POINTERS TO INPUT BUFF ADDRESS
91
A
STORE # FIELD OF ADDRESSED RECORD IN DIAL BUFFER
92
ACTUATE DTMF GEN
94
IN PERSONAL DIRECTORY
96
Y
INCREMENT CORRESP FREQ. FIELD
112
RESORT PERSONAL DIRECTORY
114
IN DIALED DIRECTORY
98
Y
INCREMENT CORRESP FREQ. FIELD
116
101
QUERY NETWORK FOR NAME
WAIT TILL END OF CALL
100
STORE IN DIALLED DIRECTORY
104
RESORT DIALLED DIRECTORY
106

FIG. 2A

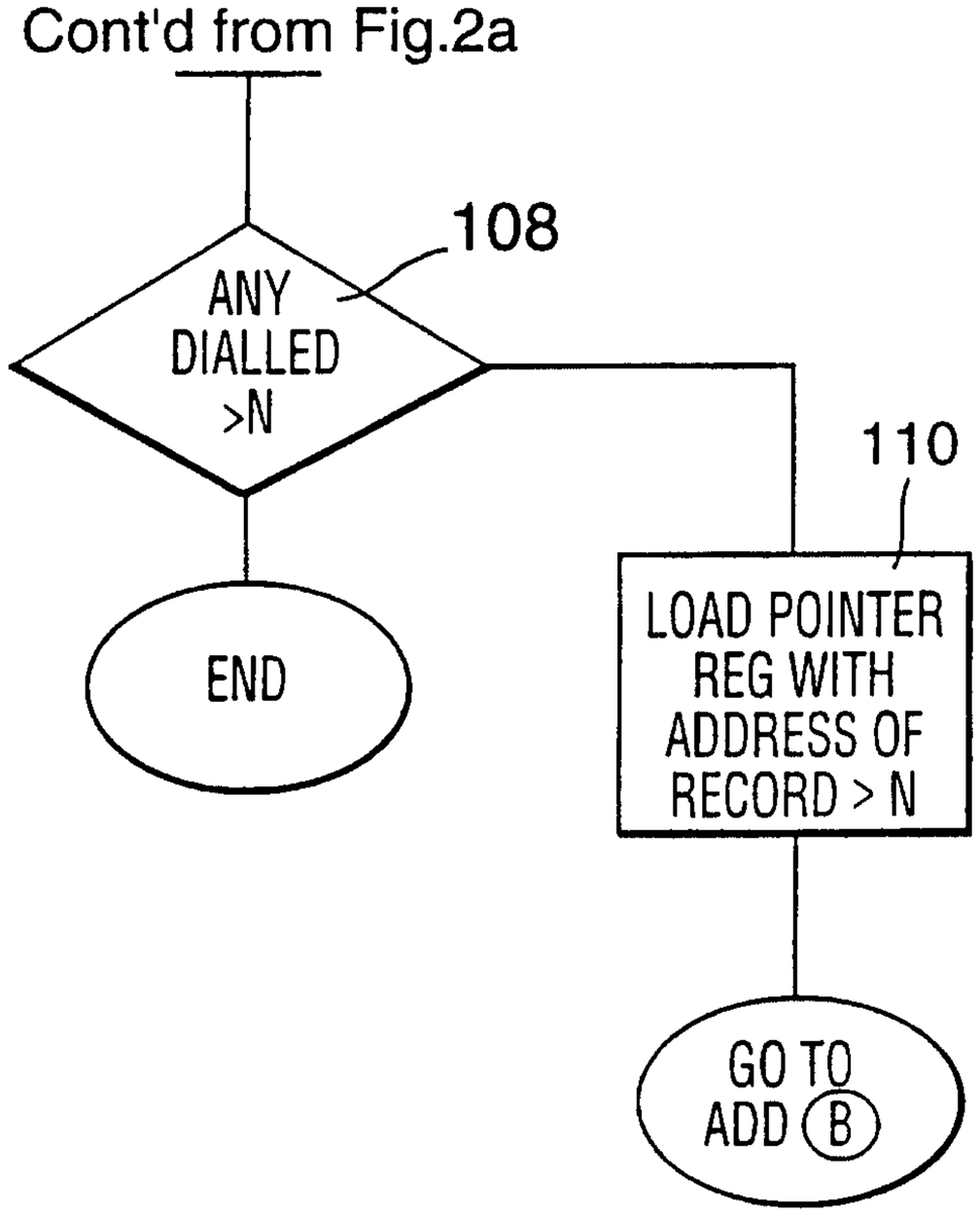

Cont'd from Fig.2a
108
ANY DIALLED >N
END
110
LOAD POINTER REG WITH ADDRESS OF RECORD > N
GO TO ADD (B)

FIG. 2B

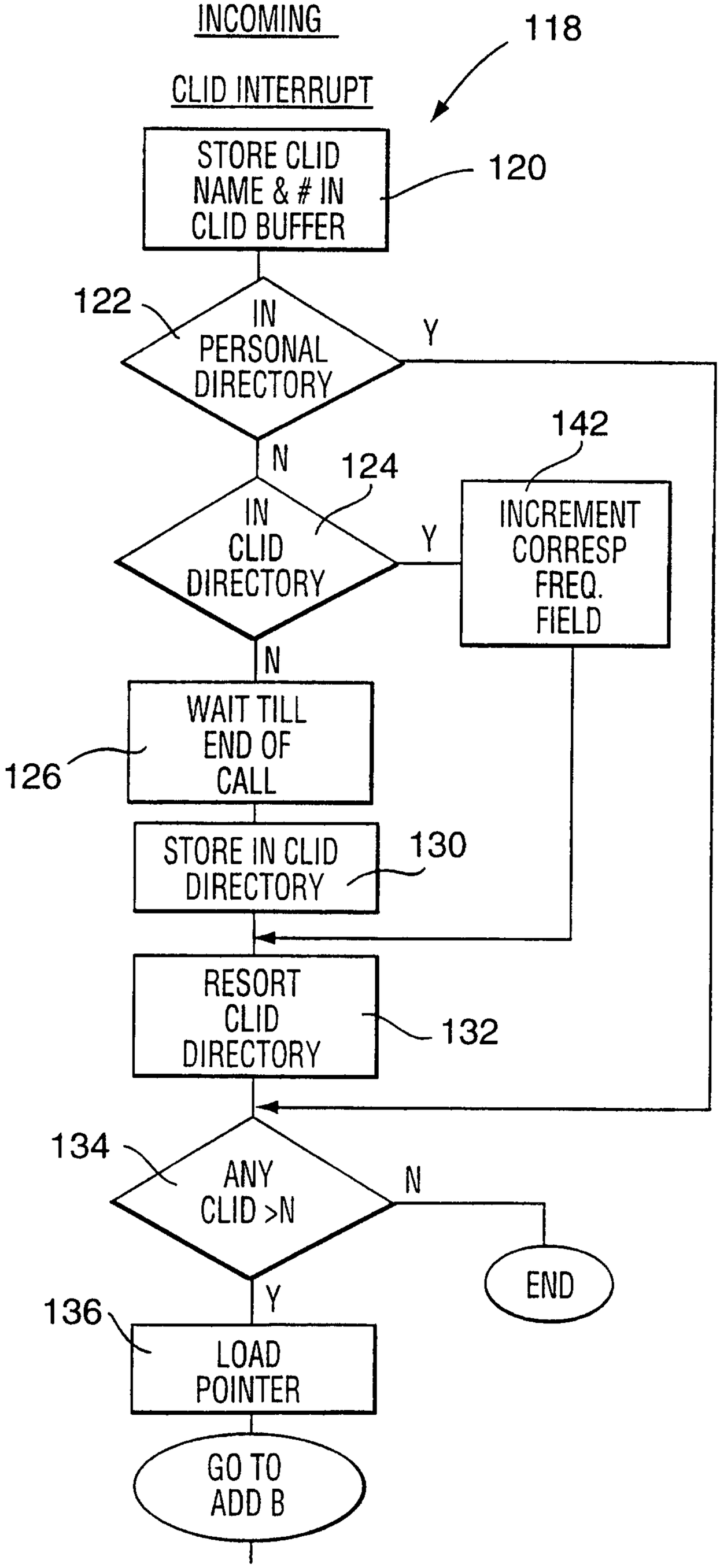

INCOMING
CLID INTERRUPT
118
STORE CLID NAME & # IN CLID BUFFER
120
122
IN PERSONAL DIRECTORY
Y
N
124
IN CLID DIRECTORY
Y
142
INCREMENT CORRESP FREQ. FIELD
N
WAIT TILL END OF CALL
126
STORE IN CLID DIRECTORY
130
RESORT CLID DIRECTORY
132
134
ANY CLID >N
N
END
Y
136
LOAD POINTER
GO TO ADD B

FIG. 3

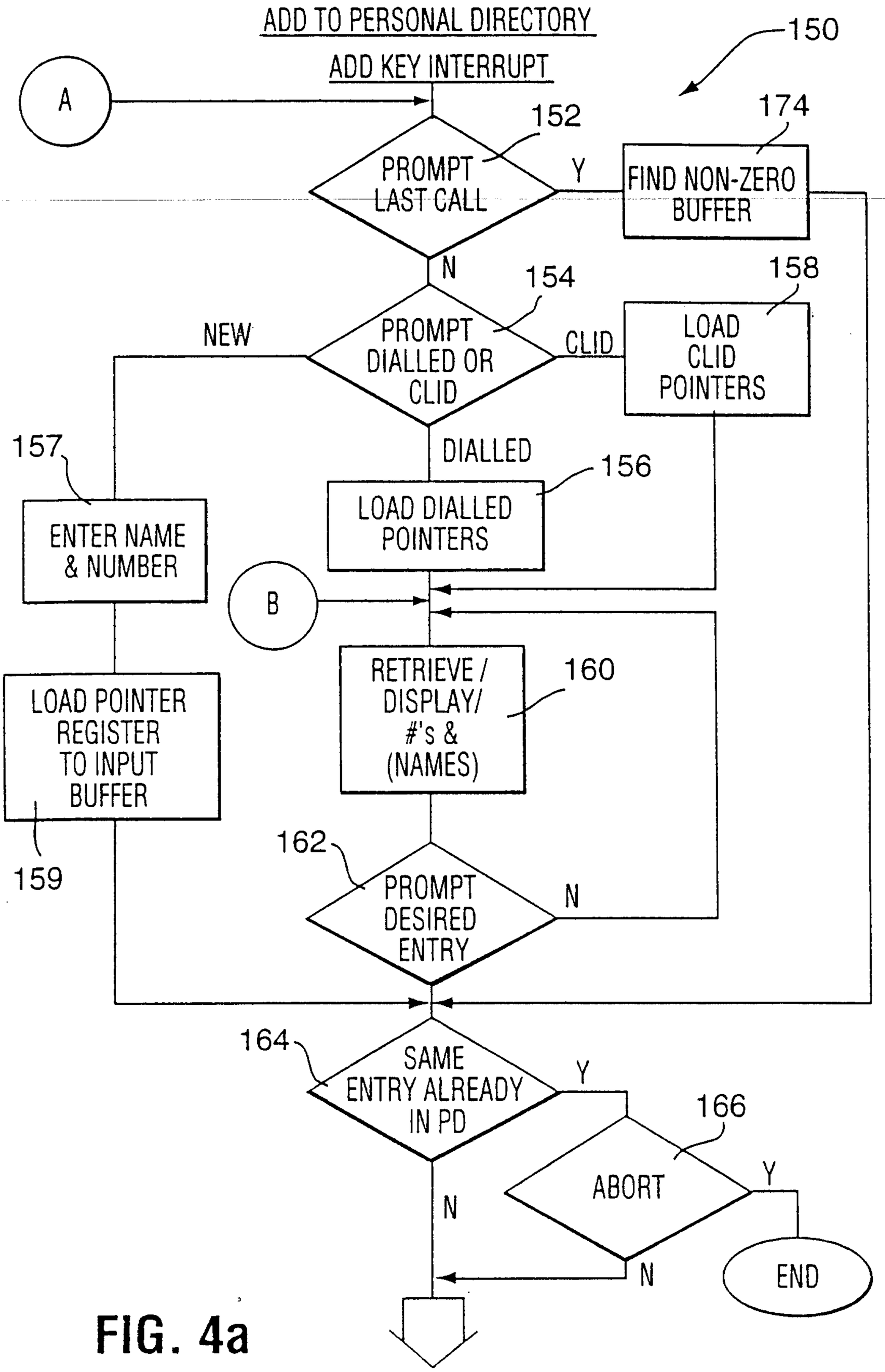

ADD TO PERSONAL DIRECTORY
ADD KEY INTERRUPT
150
A
152
PROMPT LAST CALL
Y
174
FIND NON-ZERO BUFFER
N
154
158
NEW
PROMPT DIALLED OR CLID
CLID
LOAD CLID POINTERS
157
DIALLED
156
ENTER NAME & NUMBER
LOAD DIALLED POINTERS
B
RETRIEVE / DISPLAY/ #'s & (NAMES)
160
LOAD POINTER REGISTER TO INPUT BUFFER
159
162
PROMPT DESIRED ENTRY
N
164
SAME ENTRY ALREADY IN PD
Y
166
ABORT
Y
N
N
END

FIG. 4a

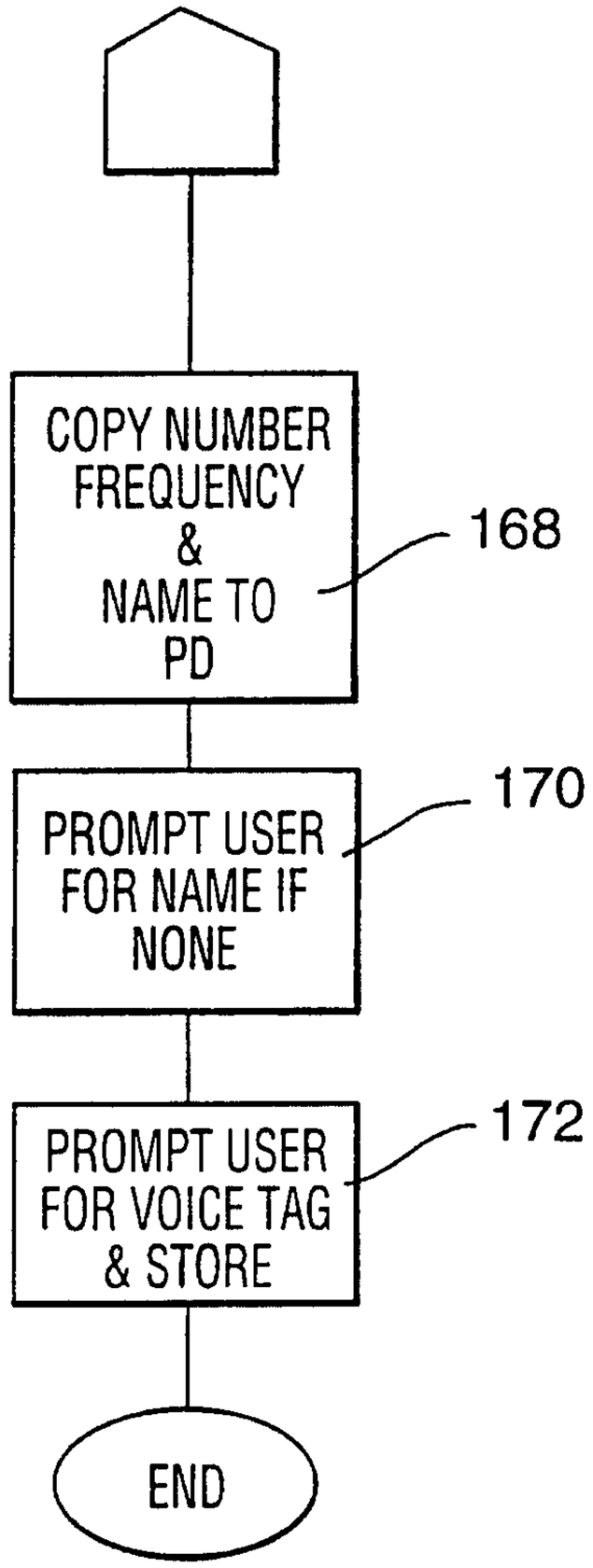

COPY NUMBER FREQUENCY & NAME TO PD
168
PROMPT USER FOR NAME IF NONE
170
PROMPT USER FOR VOICE TAG & STORE
172
END

FIG. 4b

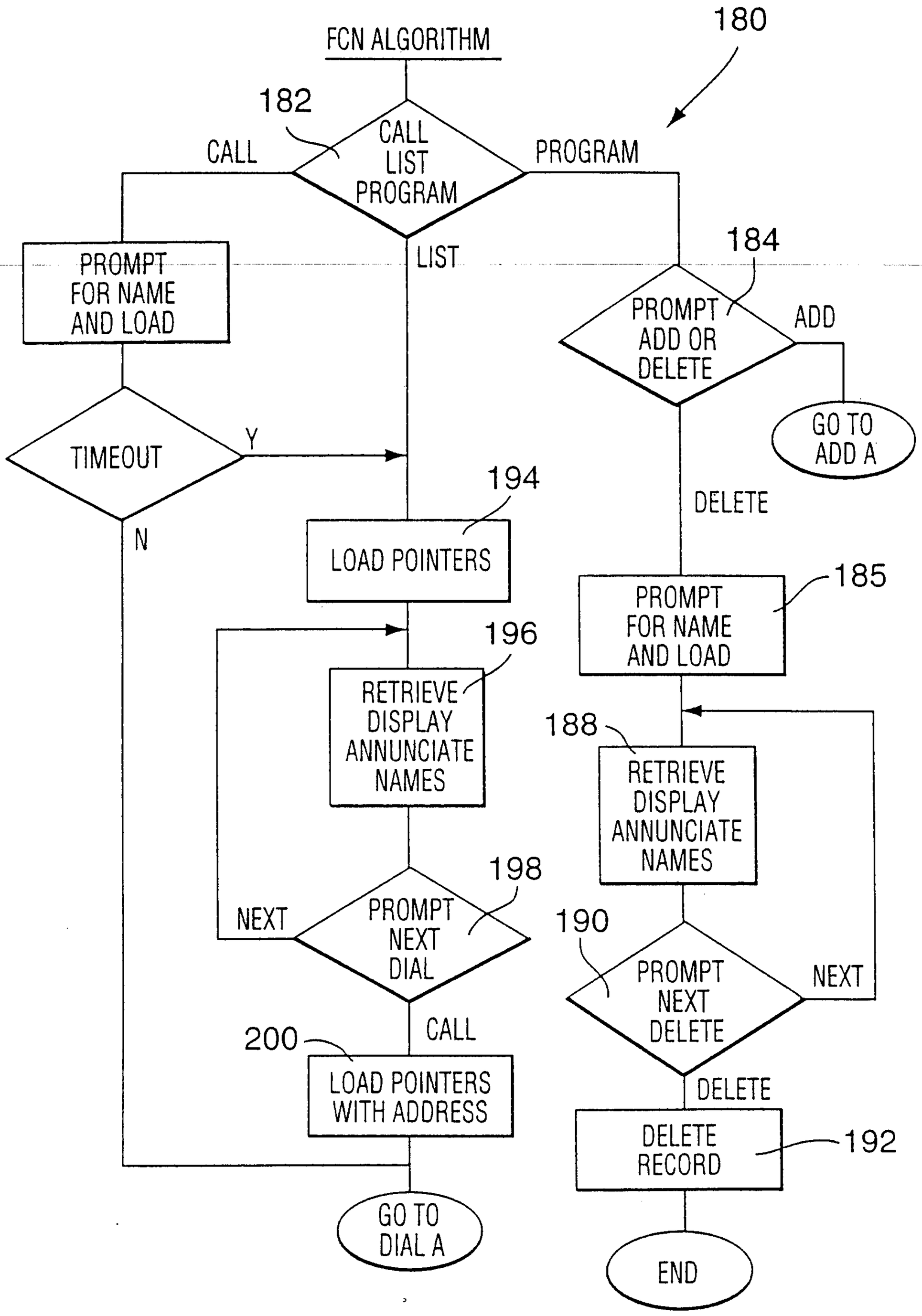

FCN ALGORITHM
180
182
CALL LIST PROGRAM
CALL
PROGRAM
LIST
184
PROMPT FOR NAME AND LOAD
PROMPT ADD OR DELETE
ADD
GO TO ADD A
TIMEOUT
Y
N
194
LOAD POINTERS
DELETE
185
PROMPT FOR NAME AND LOAD
196
RETRIEVE DISPLAY ANNUNCIATE NAMES
188
RETRIEVE DISPLAY ANNUNCIATE NAMES
198
NEXT
PROMPT NEXT DIAL
190
PROMPT NEXT DELETE
NEXT
CALL
DELETE
200
LOAD POINTERS WITH ADDRESS
DELETE RECORD
192
GO TO DIAL A
END

FIG. 5

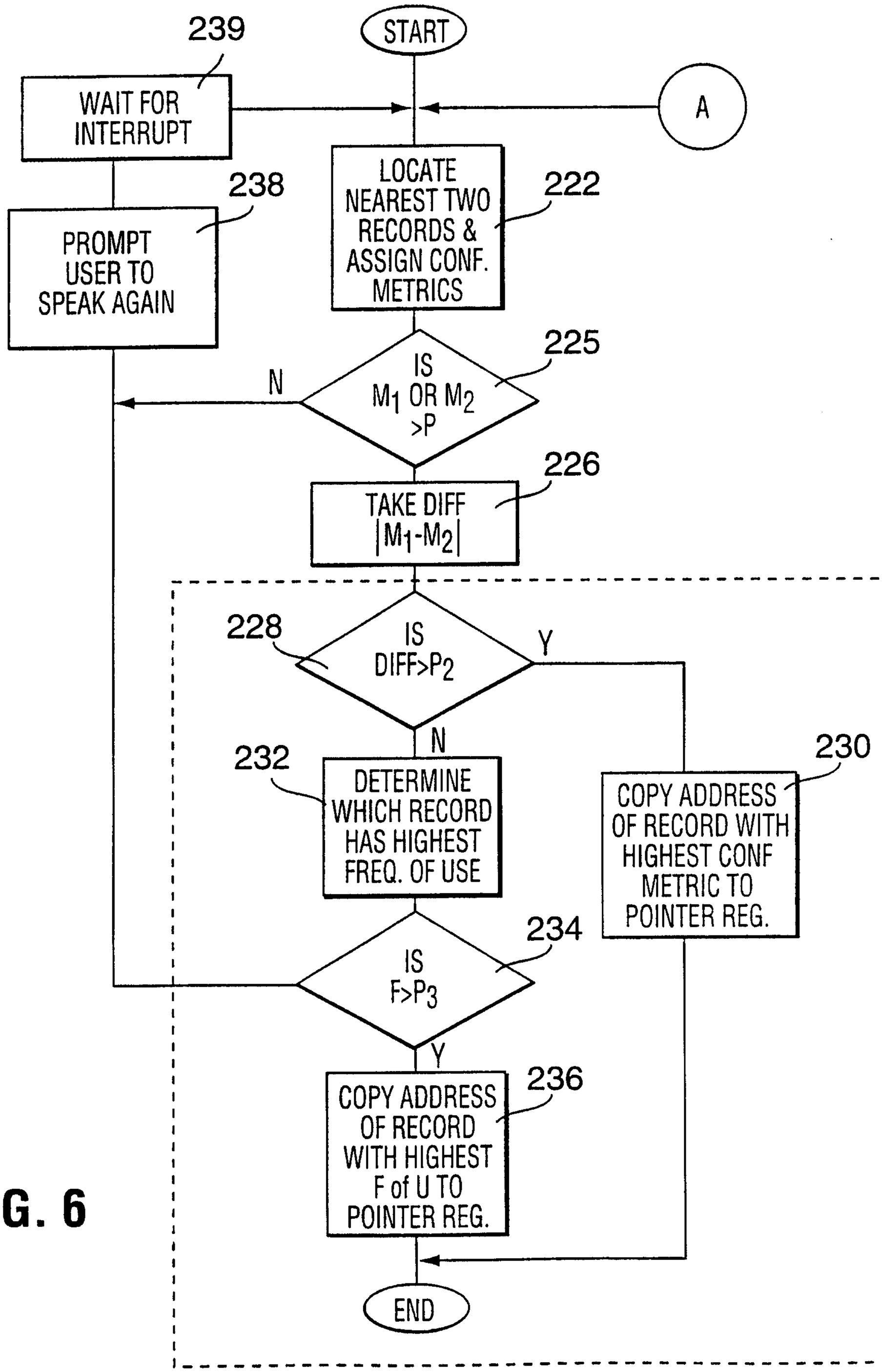

START
239
WAIT FOR INTERRUPT
A
LOCATE NEAREST TWO RECORDS & ASSIGN CONF. METRICS
222
238
PROMPT USER TO SPEAK AGAIN
225
IS M_1 OR M_2 >P
N
226
TAKE DIFF $|M_1-M_2|$
228
IS DIFF>P_2
Y
N
232
DETERMINE WHICH RECORD HAS HIGHEST FREQ. OF USE
230
COPY ADDRESS OF RECORD WITH HIGHEST CONF METRIC TO POINTER REG.
234
IS F>P_3
Y
236
COPY ADDRESS OF RECORD WITH HIGHEST F of U TO POINTER REG.
END

FIG. 6

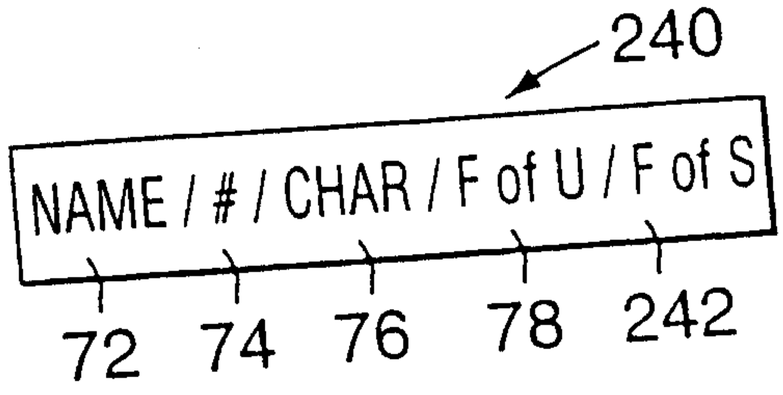

240
NAME / # / CHAR / F of U / F of S
72
74
76
78
242

FIG. 7

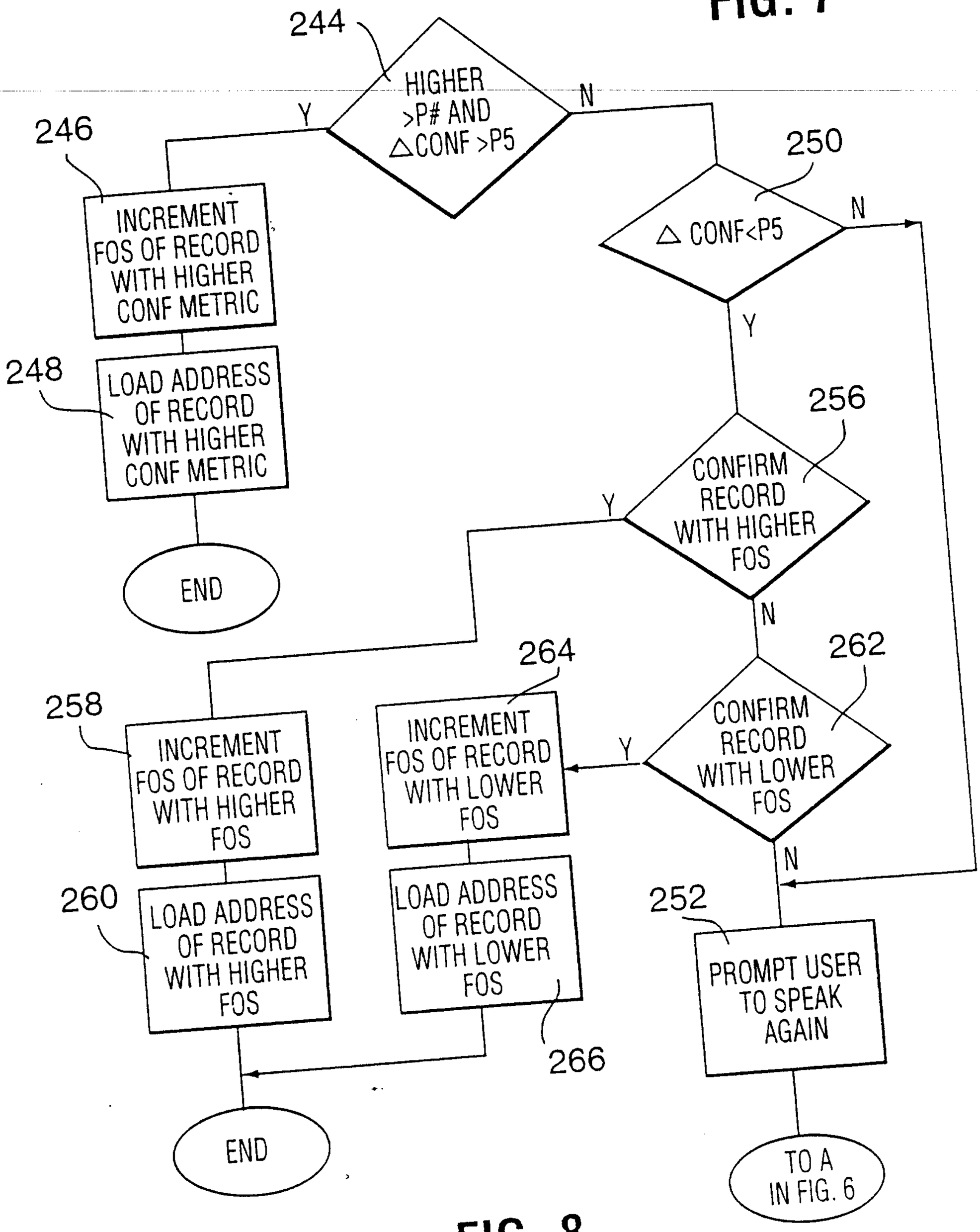

244
HIGHER >P# AND △CONF >P5
Y
N
246
INCREMENT FOS OF RECORD WITH HIGHER CONF METRIC
248
LOAD ADDRESS OF RECORD WITH HIGHER CONF METRIC
END
250
△ CONF<P5
N
Y
256
CONFIRM RECORD WITH HIGHER FOS
Y
N
262
CONFIRM RECORD WITH LOWER FOS
Y
N
264
INCREMENT FOS OF RECORD WITH LOWER FOS
LOAD ADDRESS OF RECORD WITH LOWER FOS
266
258
INCREMENT FOS OF RECORD WITH HIGHER FOS
260
LOAD ADDRESS OF RECORD WITH HIGHER FOS
END
252
PROMPT USER TO SPEAK AGAIN
TO A IN FIG. 6

FIG. 8

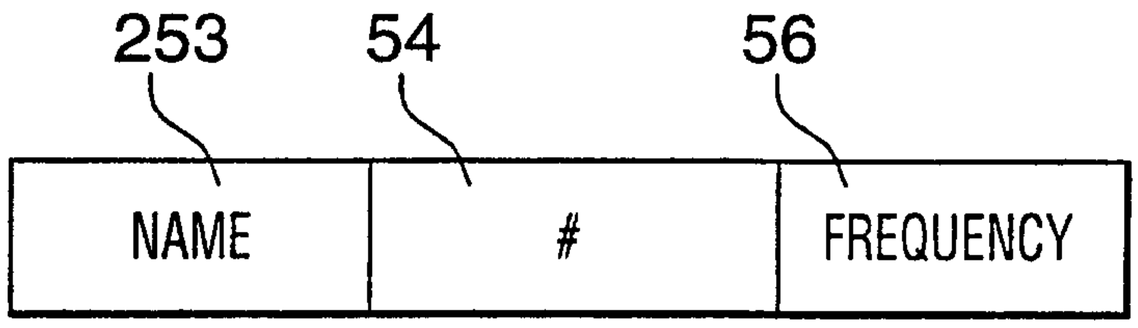

253
54
56
NAME
#
FREQUENCY

FIG. 9

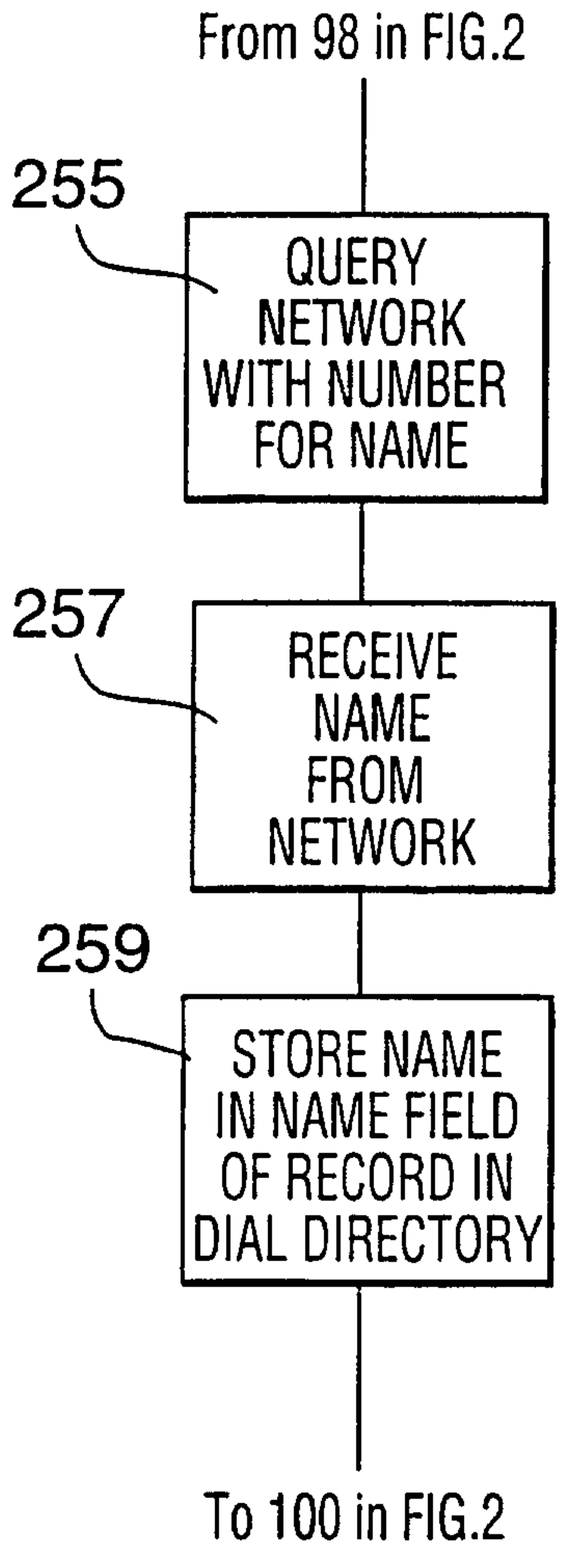

From 98 in FIG.2
255
QUERY NETWORK WITH NUMBER FOR NAME
257
RECEIVE NAME FROM NETWORK
259
STORE NAME IN NAME FIELD OF RECORD IN DIAL DIRECTORY
To 100 in FIG.2

FIG. 10

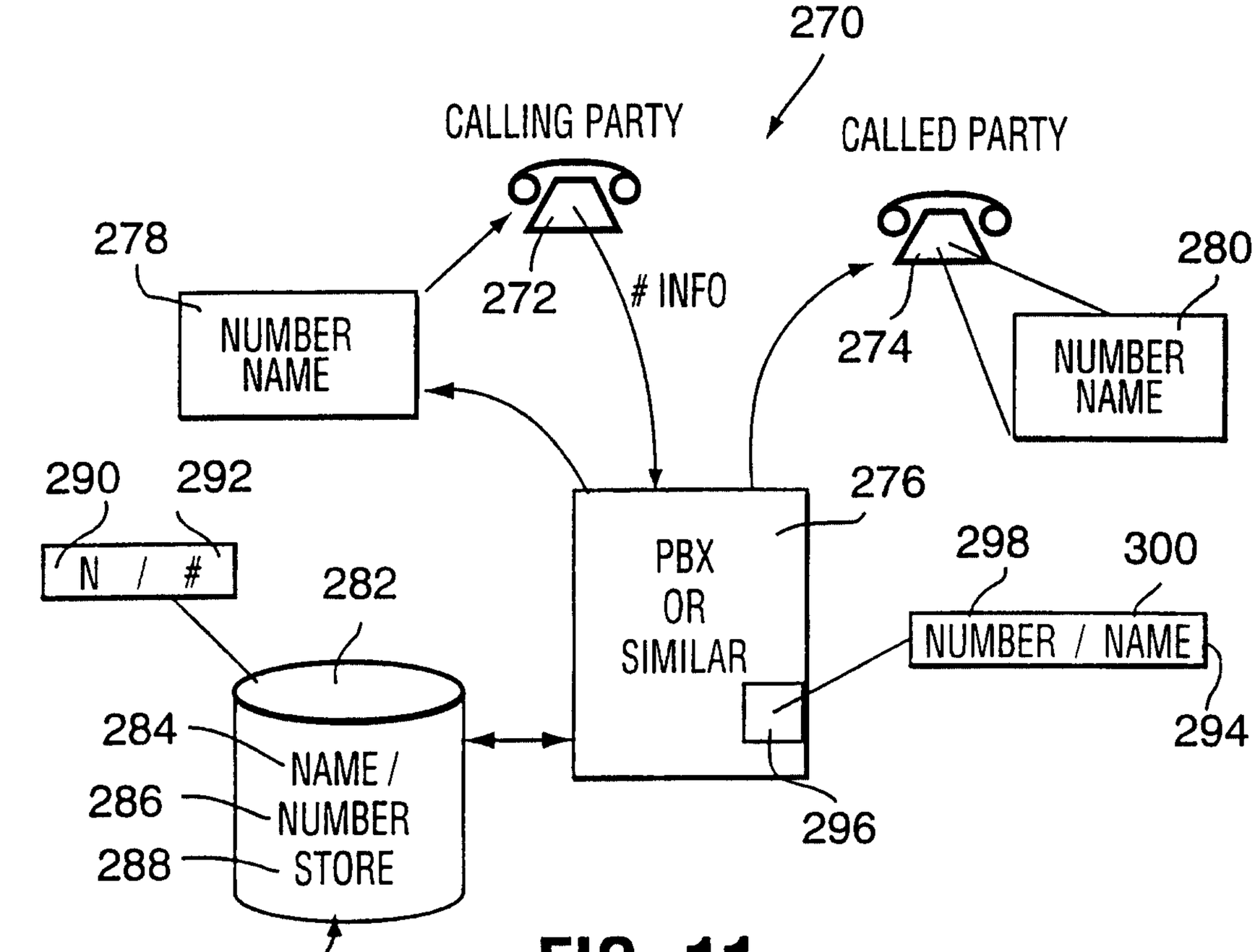

270
CALLING PARTY
CALLED PARTY
278
NUMBER NAME
272
INFO
274
280
NUMBER NAME
290
292
N / #
276
PBX OR SIMILAR
298
300
NUMBER / NAME
282
284
NAME / NUMBER STORE
286
288
294
296
302

FIG. 11

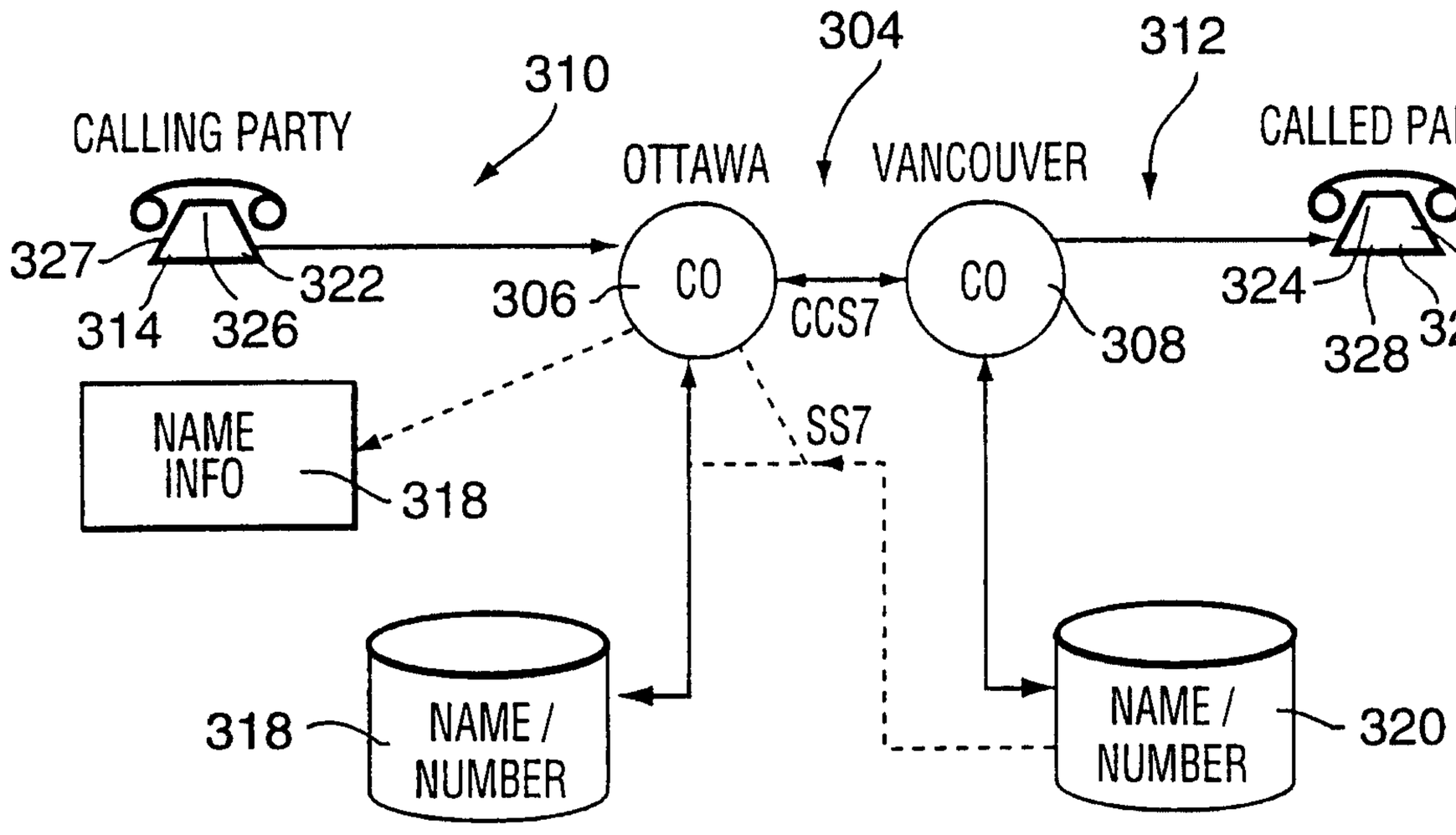

304
310
312
CALLING PARTY
OTTAWA
VANCOUVER
CALLED PARTY
327
322
306
CO
CCS7
CO
308
324
316
314
326
328
329
NAME INFO
318
SS7
318
NAME / NUMBER
NAME / NUMBER
320

FIG. 12

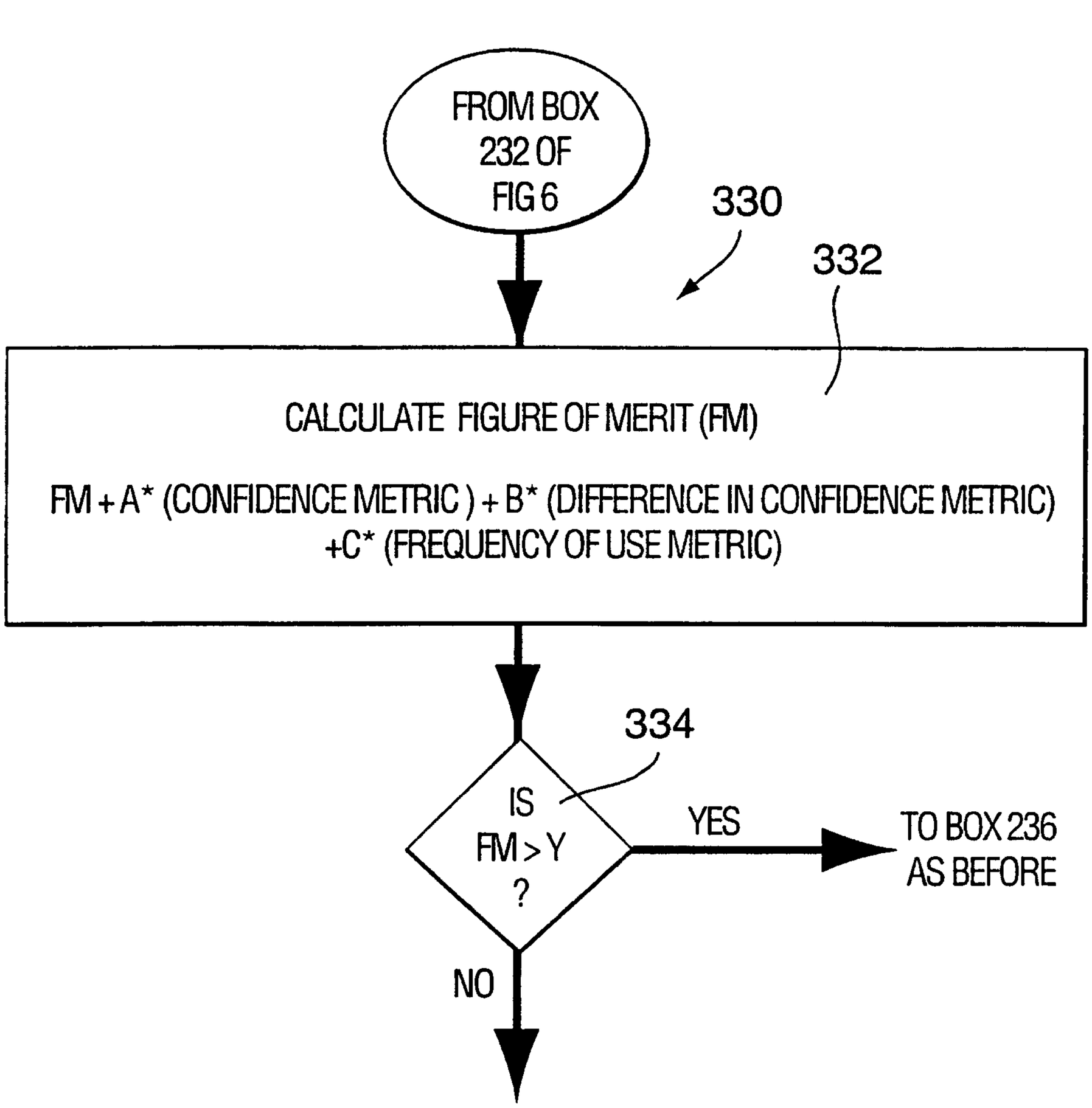

FROM BOX 232 OF FIG 6
330
332
CALCULATE FIGURE OF MERIT (FM)
FM + A* (CONFIDENCE METRIC) + B* (DIFFERENCE IN CONFIDENCE METRIC) +C* (FREQUENCY OF USE METRIC)
334
IS FM > Y ?
YES
TO BOX 236 AS BEFORE
NO
TO BOX 238 AS BEFORE

FIG. 13