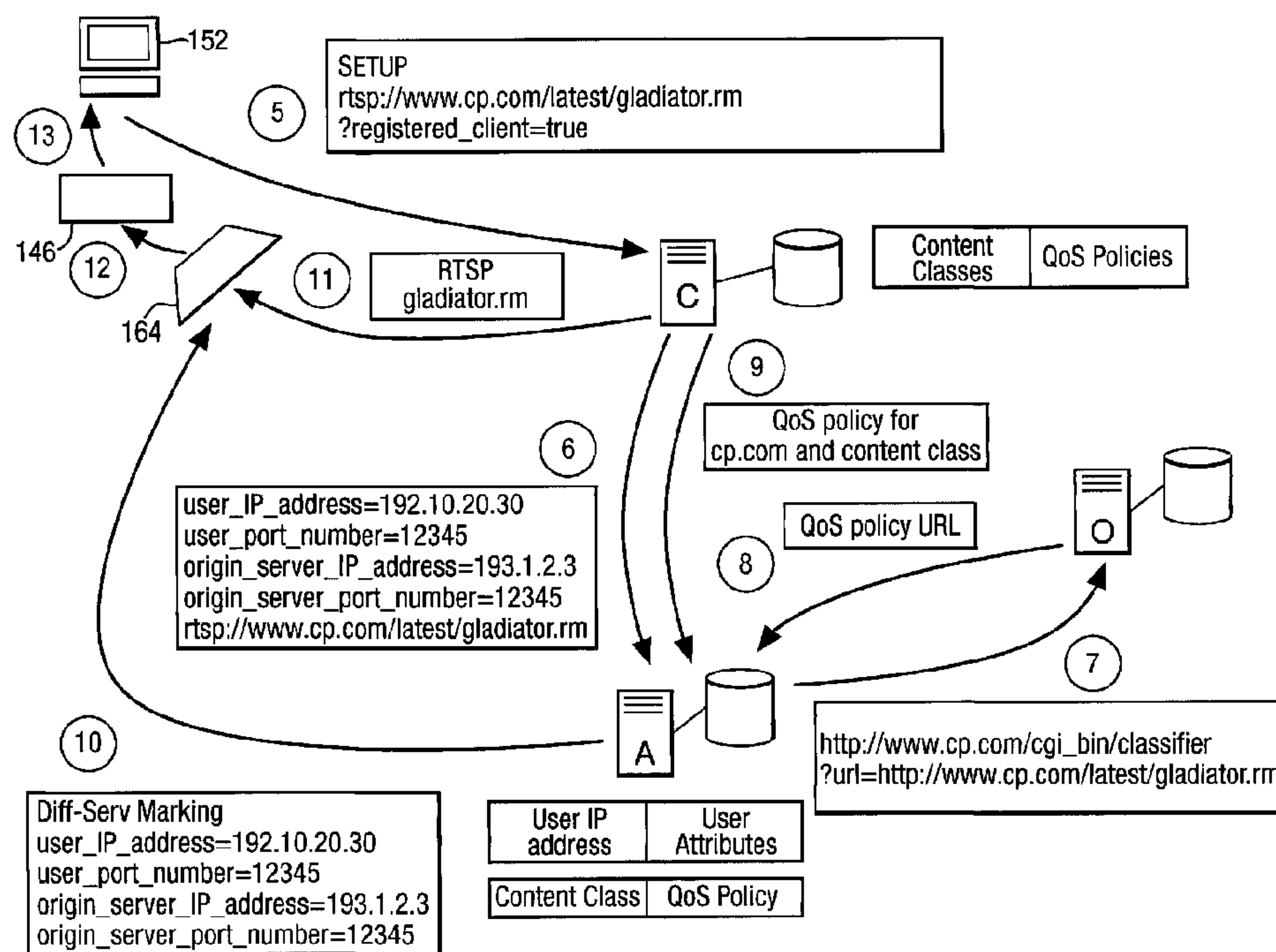




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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method of providing personalised content over a communications network such as the Internet is disclosed. Providing personalised content includes both generating content which depends on the recipient of that content and delivering that content in a manner that depends on the recipient. Although methods of providing personalised content are known, none of those methods provide a mechanism for deciding when and how to personalise content. By enabling a content provider to send policy data to local caches and having a local agent computer arrange for content files to be delivered in accordance with those policy files, such a mechanism is provided.

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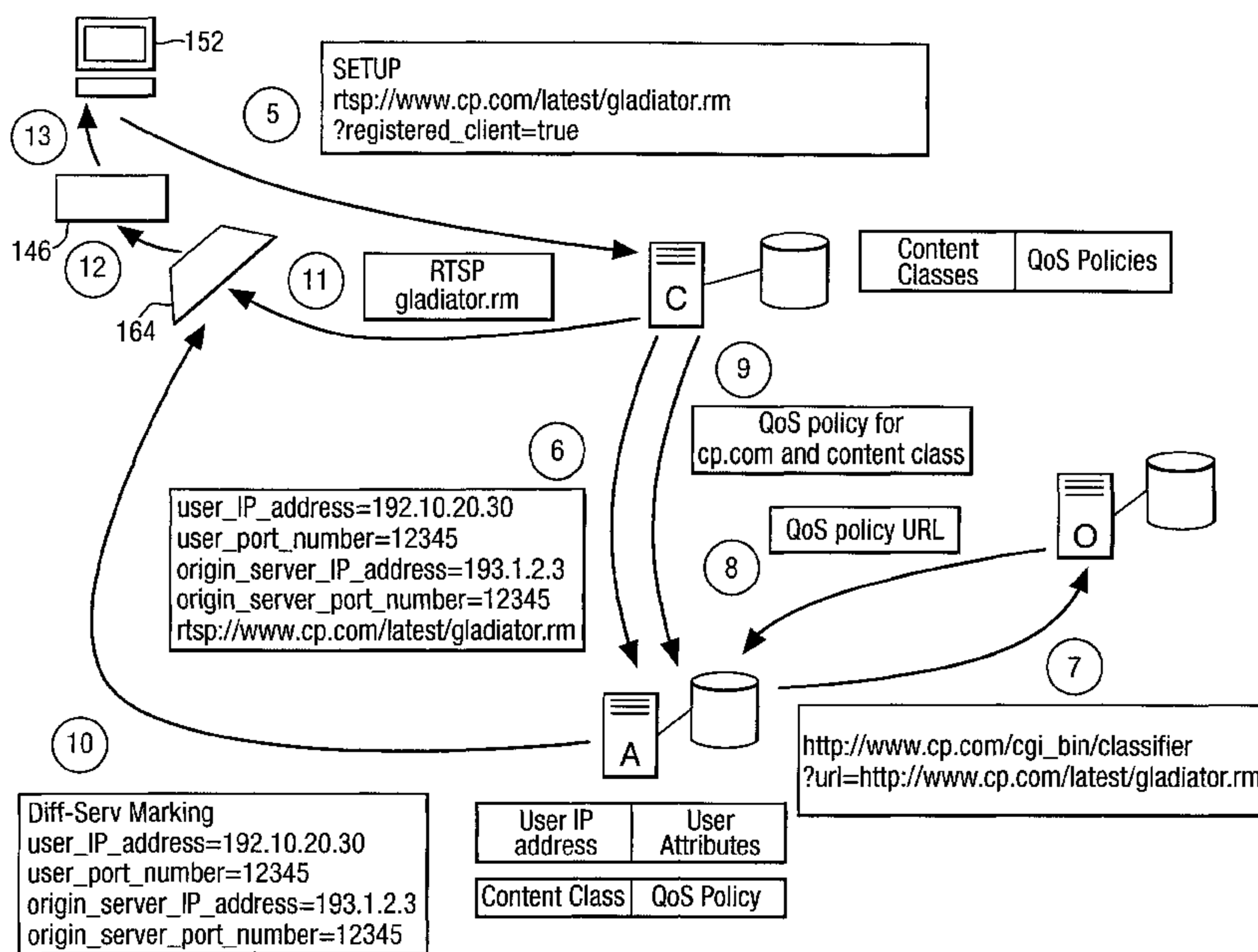
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(54) Title: COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



(57) Abstract: A method of providing personalised content over a communications network such as the Internet is disclosed. Providing personalised content includes both generating content which depends on the recipient of that content and delivering that content in a manner that depends on the recipient. Although methods of providing personalised content are known, none of those methods provide a mechanism for deciding when and how to personalise content. By enabling a content provider to send policy data to local caches and having a local agent computer arrange for content files to be delivered in accordance with those policy files, such a mechanism is provided.

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## COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Since the first release of the Mosaic Web browser in 1993, use of the Internet to download Web-pages, audio files, video files, software files and the like (hereinafter  
5 content files) has grown rapidly.

The attraction of using the Internet in this way would increase further if the content that was delivered to an individual depended on the identity of that individual – in other words, if the content was personalised. Indeed, content providers have begun  
10 to offer their customers personalised content. For example, since 1998, Yahoo! Inc. has offered its customers the chance to choose the content and layout of the Web-page they see when browsing my.yahoo.com.

The Internet comprises a large number of local networks (some being  
15 regional/national networks) and backbone networks. Many of the local networks only connect to other local networks, but some are connected to backbone networks which are in turn connected to remote local networks. Because the Internet cannot yet offer fast, reliable delivery of content from a remote network, local network operators often provide caches in their networks which store content files frequently  
20 requested by customers of that local network. Customers of that local network who subsequently request that content file receive the file quickly since it only need be delivered over the local network.

Personalised content files are generally not stored in caches because they differ in  
25 dependence on which user requested them. However, in late 1999, a number of companies announced that they intended to work together to provide an 'Internet Content Adaptation Protocol' (see <http://www.i-cap.org> for details). The protocol is intended to be used by a network cache in sending a content file received by (or stored at) that cache to another computer which modifies the content file and returns  
30 it to the cache for forwarding onto a user. In this way, a user is provided with some of the benefits of both caching and personalisation.

To date, no company has offered people who browse its web-site a quality of network, service that differs in dependence on the identity of the individual who is browsing. However, international patent application WO 98/24208 discloses a data communication system which, in response to a request from a user for remotely  
5 stored data, reserves, in a connection-oriented wide area network between that user's access network and the remote store, an amount of bandwidth for transferring that file in accordance with a user's level of subscription to the relevant content provider and differential delivery service provider. The reservation only takes place if the amount of bandwidth is suitable for the type of data concerned and if the access  
10 network has that amount of bandwidth available to the user.

None of the prior proposals for personalised content delivery has disclosed a mechanism for personalising quality of content delivery when the content is to be delivered from a cache. Since both caching and personalisation of quality of delivery are beneficial, there is a need to provide such a mechanism.

15 According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of operating a communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said method comprising: transmitting content delivery policy data from said remote network to said local network, content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery parameters given at least one  
20 communication attribute; operating said local network to: store said content delivery policy data at said local network; receive said at least one communication attribute for the delivery to a recipient of content data; analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery parameters for said content data delivery; and deliver said content data to  
25 said recipient in accordance with said content delivery parameters for said delivery; wherein: said local network further comprises a local content data store arranged to store said content data; and said content data delivery step comprises delivering said content data from said local store over said local network with one of a plurality of classes of service selected in accordance with said content delivery parameters.

30 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of operating a communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said method comprising: transmitting content delivery policy

data from said remote network to said local network, said content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery adaptation parameters given at least one communication attribute; operating said local network to: store said content delivery policy data at said local network; receive said at least one communication attribute  
5 for provisioning to a recipient of a content data; analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery adaptation parameters for provisioning said content data; and provide said content data to said recipient in accordance with said content delivery adaptation parameters for provisioning said content data; wherein provisioning said content data  
10 comprises generating said content data in accordance with said at least one communication attributes.

According to the further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said network comprising: policy transmission means arranged in operation  
15 to transmit content delivery policy data from said remote network to said local network, said content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery parameters given at least one communication attribute; said local network being arranged in operation to: store said content delivery policy data at said local network; receive said at least one communication attribute for the delivery to a recipient of  
20 content data; analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery parameters for said content data delivery; and deliver said content data to said recipient in accordance with said content delivery parameters for said delivery; wherein: said local network further comprises a local content data store arranged to store said content data; and  
25 said local network is further arranged in operation to deliver said content data to said recipient by delivering said content data from said local store over said local network with one of a plurality of qualities of delivery selected in accordance with said content delivery parameters.

By transmitting content provision policy data (which might, for example, be generated  
30 by a content provider at a remote network) to a local network, said data being analysable to find content provision adaptation parameters given at least one communication attribute, receiving a communication attribute for the provision of a

content file to a recipient and then analysing said data to find said content provision adaptation parameters for said provision, a local network operator is able to provide personalised content delivery to said recipient in accordance with one or more content provision policies of, for example, said content provider. Furthermore, by  
5 carrying the analysis of the content provision policy data at the local network, the personalisation processing load on said remote network is reduced. Communication attributes might include attributes of the content file to be provided and/or recipient attributes. Recipient attributes might include attributes of the network facilities used to provide communication with the user (including the type of receiver used by the user)  
10 as well as characteristics of the user himself.

In the preferred embodiment described below the content provision adaptation parameters comprise a destination port / source port pair and a Diff-Serv marking to be applied to packets flowing between those ports. However, in a second  
15 embodiment they comprise a 'bid' which is convertible into Diff-Serv marking and source / destination port pair in dependence on the current price of bandwidth in the local network. The expression content provision adaptation parameters is also intended to cover any other parameters that are convertible to such a packet-marking policy.

Preferably, said communication attribute comprises one or more recipient attributes,  
20 said method further comprising the steps of operating said remote network to:

- a) store data listing one or more recipient attributes for each of a plurality of first recipient identifiers;

b) receive an recipient attributes request message including an indication of a first recipient identifier;

- 5 c) responsive to said recipient attributes request message, sending a recipient attributes reply message containing said recipient attributes associated in said stored data with said first recipient identifier to said local network.

This provides a mechanism for using a database stored at the remote network to  
10 generate one or more recipient attributes corresponding to a recipient identifier (e.g. a user name). This has the advantage that the operator of that database (which might, for example, be a content provider) can cause information they hold about the recipient to be taken into account when deciding how to provide the content file over the local network to the user.

15

Preferably, said recipient attributes request message further comprises a recipient network address;

said recipient attributes reply message further comprises said recipient network  
20 address;

said method further comprises the step of operating said local network to store said recipient attributes in association with said recipient network address for a predetermined period of time;

25

said content file provision step comprises:

receiving a content file request, said content file request including a recipient network  
address;

30

finding the recipient attributes associated with said network address; and

providing said content file over said network in accordance with said recipient attributes.

This has the advantage that the recipient need not provide the local network with a  
5 user identifier.

Preferably, said predetermined period of time extends for one user session with the remote network. Note that the IP address changes between user sessions with the local network. A user session with the remote network normally forms part of a user  
10 session with the local network. Such embodiments of the invention have the advantage that the personalised content provision can adapt between user sessions with the remote network.

Preferably, said content provision policy data comprises a plurality of subsets of  
15 content provision policy data, each subset relating to a predetermined class of content file;

said method further comprising:

20 receiving a request that a content file be provided to a user, said request including a name for said content file;

classifying said content file as belonging to a predetermined content class based on said name; and

25

said content provision policy data analysis step comprises:

selecting a subset of said content provision policy data which corresponds to said content class; and

30

analysing said subset to find content provision adaptation parameters for said provision.



This allows for more flexible personalisation which takes into account both the nature of the content file to be provided and the recipient attributes.

In some embodiments, each first recipient identifier comprises a user name, said  
5 recipient attributes comprise one or more user attributes, and said content file provision step comprises providing, in accordance with said user attributes, said file to a user associated with said first recipient identifier. In these cases, personalised content provision depends on the user, rather than, say, the physical characteristics of parts or the whole of the local network over which the file is to be delivered.

10

In some embodiments, said local network further comprises a local content file store and said method further comprises:  
operating said local network to store said content file at said local content file store, said content file provision step comprising delivering said content file from said local  
15 store over said local network with a quality of network service in accordance with said recipient attributes.

In this case, it is the quality of the delivery of the file by the local network that is personalised. In other cases, it is the content itself which is personalised.

20

By way of example only, specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying Figures in which:

Figure 1 shows an internetwork in which a first embodiment of the present invention  
25 is implemented;

Figure 2 shows a user record stored at the origin Web server of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a Quality of Service policy record stored at the caching server of  
30 Figure 1;

Figure 4 shows the flow of messages between different devices of Figure 1 in a session initiation phase of the first embodiment;

Figure 5 shows the flow of messages between different devices of Figure 1 in a content file request phase of the first embodiment;

5

Figure 6 shows the operation of the agent server of Figure 1 in deducing a Diff-Serv codepoint for a given content file transfer;

10

Figure 7 shows a Quality of Service policy record stored at the caching server of Figure 1 in a second embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 8 shows a bid record sent by the agent server of Figure 1 in the second embodiment.

15

Figure 1 shows an internetwork comprising a content provider's local area network 100, a regional cable network 140 and a portion of the global Internet 120 which interconnects them.

20

The content provider's network 100 comprises a content provider's Web server 102 and origin video server 104, an Internet router and a LAN interconnecting them.

25

The regional cable network 140 comprises a hybrid fibre/co-axial (HFC) cable network 142, a regional headend 170 which connects the regional cable network to the global Internet 120, a regional fibre network 150, a caching network 144, a Layer 4 switch 148 and a Cable Modem Termination System (CMTS) 146 which interconnects the Layer 4 switch 148 and the HFC cable network 142. The Layer 4 switch interconnects the regional fibre network 150, the caching network 144, and the CMTS 146. A suitable CMTS is the Cisco uBR 7246 which operates in accordance with a pre-standard version of the DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification) standard version 1.1. The Cisco uBR 7246 also schedules IP packets which transit it in accordance with the value of the so-called Differentiated Services (DS) field in the IP packet header (see the Internet Engineering Task Force's Request For Comments (RFCs) 2474 and RFC 2475 for details of the DS field).

30

The HFC network 142 comprises a large number of sets of user equipment (152-156), a plurality of c-axial cable networks 157 serving around 700 homes each, a fibre ring 158, and a number of fibre nodes 160, each of which connects the fibre ring 158 to one of the c-axial cable rings 157. Each set of user equipment (152-156) comprises a Toshiba™ PCX 1100 cable modem 154 (a pre-standard DOCSIS 1.1-compliant cable modem), a Personal Computer (PC) 152, a cable 153 leading from the modem 154 to the PC 152, a cable extending from each set of user equipment to a tap 156 on the c-axial cable ring 157.

The caching local area network 144 comprises an agent server A, a content file caching server C, a shaper/marker 164 and a Local Area Network 162 which interconnects them. The Local Area Network 162 operates in accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.3 standard at a rate of 100Mbits<sup>-1</sup>. The 155Mbits<sup>-1</sup> Lucent™ Access Point 1000 (AP1000) supplied by Lucent Technologies Inc., 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill, New Jersey, USA would provide a suitable shaper/marker ability.

In accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention, the CMTS 146 is configured as follows. Three diff-serv codepoints (say 111000, 110000, and 000000) are chosen to represent top-priority traffic, mid-priority traffic and best effort traffic respectively. The CMTS/IP Router is able to offer each type of traffic simple priority over traffic of the next lowest level of priority.

The IP router component of the headend 170 is configured to reset (to 000000) the DS fields of packets arriving over the Internet link which have their DS field set to a value which is equated to any other priority level than best effort.

The agent server computer A is provided with a HyperText Transfer Protocol client program which is configured to use the caching server computer C as a proxy (in other words, HTTP requests from the agent server computer will be received by the caching server computer C and forwarded if the caching server computer itself

cannot satisfy the request. HTTP responses to those requests will be received by the caching server computer and forwarded to the agent server computer A).

The content provider's Web server computer 102 is provided with a content classifier  
5 program, a web server program, and a quality of service (QoS) policy generation program.

The web server program controls the Web server computer 102 send web-pages requested by a user to that user and to gather information about users in order to  
10 enable personalisation of the user's service. In the present embodiment, this is achieved by asking users to fill in a HyperText Mark Up Language (HTML) form in order to register with the web-site. The form asks the user for a user name and password and various other data such as the user's age, gender, nationality and occupation category. The information from all registered users is stored as a  
15 database at the Web server computer 102, the database comprising a number of user records, each being of the form shown in Figure 2. Those skilled in the art would be able to write a suitable Web server program.

When run, the QoS policy file generation program controls the Web server computer  
20 102 to prompt the content provider to indicate one or more conditions involving content class and user attributes, and a class of service to be provided if that condition is satisfied. As the user enters the conditions, the program controls the computer to provide the content provider with a graphical user interface similar to that shown in Figure 3. Those skilled in the art will have no difficulty in creating  
25 such a program.

In a configuration phase, the content classifier program controls the computer to prompt the user to enter rules for classifying each content file stored on the origin video server 104 into a content class given the Universal Resource Locator. For  
30 example, all Real™ video files in the directory named 'latest' could be placed in the content class 'latest\_release\_videos'. The mapping from the URL to the content class in that case might be represented as:

Rstp://www.cp.com/latest/\*.rm -> latest\_release\_videos

The classification program is a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script and is accessible via the URL [http://www.cp.com/cgi\\_bin/classifier](http://www.cp.com/cgi_bin/classifier). The URL of the content  
5 file to be classified can be passed as a parameter of, for example, an HTTP GET request. On receiving such a request, the classification program returns an indication of the content class into which the content file is classified, together with the an indication of where the relevant qos policy for that content class is to be found. Those skilled in the art would easily be able to write a program to create a classifier  
10 operating in the above way.

The content provider also creates a QoS policy file for each content class at a URL having a predetermined relationship to its domain name – for example the content provider owning the domain name cp.com might store its QoS policy file for the  
15 content class 'latest\_release\_videos' at:

[http://www.cp.com/qospolicy/latest\\_release\\_videos.txt](http://www.cp.com/qospolicy/latest_release_videos.txt)

The content provider then includes the URLs pointing to its QoS policy files in the list  
20 of files which it wishes to be copied to caching servers such as caching server C in caching network 144. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, content distributors offer a service in which they copy specified files from an origin server to caches around the world. In the present embodiment, use of such a service results in the content files stored on origin video server computer 104 being copied to the  
25 caching server C, together with the content provider's QoS policy files.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the operations carried out by the customer's PC 152, the content provider's origin Web server O, agent server A and caching server C in carrying out the method of the present embodiment. In fact, the steps of Figures 5  
30 and 6 carried out by the personal computer 152 are carried out under the control of a conventional browser program such as Netscape's Navigator version 4.

Figure 4 shows the steps involved when a previously registered user at PC 152 browses the home page of the content provider. The home page includes a form as provided for by HyperText Mark Up Languages HTML 2.0 and above. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the form as presented to the user has text fields into which the user must enter his user name, and a submit button. The HTML file representing the web-page will also contain a URL which points to a Common Gateway Interface script (i.e. an executable program) and a further indication parameter not displayed to the user that indicates the web-page has been generated for a registered client of the caching server operator. When the user clicks on the submit button, the browser program running on the PC 152 sets up a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the Layer 4 switch and sends a HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) POST request across that TCP connection (step 1). The layer 4 switch is configured to redirect all requests destined for the default ports used for each content file type to the cache (e.g. port 80 for http and port 554 for rtsp). This avoids the browser program stored on the PC 152 having to be configured to point to the cache. The POST request is accompanied by the user name and the indication parameter and implicitly contains the client IP address. The Layer 4 switch recognises the TCP port value in the POST request and hence forwards the request to the caching server C. The plug-in program on the caching server C recognises that the request must be forwarded to the origin server and, since the indication parameter is present (the indication being the indication `cache_service_client = true` which forms part of the Universal Resource Locator (URL) in the original POST request), appends an indication of the agent server A and the client IP address and then sets up a further TCP connection to the origin Web server O and passes the modified POST message across that connection (step 2).

The origin Web server O receives the POST message and the appended user name, client indication, client IP address and agent identifier. In response, it runs the associated CGI script which causes it to:

30

a) fetch from the user database the user record (Figure 2) corresponding to the user name received in the incoming message, and then send that user record and an indication of the user's current Internet address and a locally-generated unique

identifier (nonce) to the agent identified by the agent identifier in the received message (step 3); and

b) send an HTML file representing a registered user menu page to the PC 152 (step 5 4). The HTML file includes one or more hyperlinks to content files previously copied to the caching server C by a content distributor as described above. These links incorporate the nonce in the URL. The nonce can therefore serve as a differentiator between multiple users with the same IP address (which may arise from use of a NAT gateway, or a multi-user client host). It can also be used to detect attempts by 10 clients to masquerade using another client's IP address.

On receiving the user record message, the agent server A stores the user record along with the user's current IP address and nonce.

15 Once it is received, the user's PC 152 presents the HTML file as a registered user menu page on the screen of the PC 152. The registered user menu page includes one or more hyperlinks which are associated with content files stored on the caching server C.

20 Turning now to Figure 5, on the user selecting one of those hyperlinks an RTSP SETUP request is sent to the Layer 4 switch 148. As before, the HTML file includes a HTML form which causes a further registered client indication to be included in the SETUP request. The Layer 4 switch 148 recognises the TCP port in the request and hence forwards the request to the caching server C (step 5). On receiving the SETUP 25 request, the plug-in program at the caching server C responds to the presence of the further registered client indication by controlling the caching server to send a content file transfer parameters message to the agent server which includes the URL of the requested content file (which includes the nonce), values of the user's TCP port and IP address, and the origin server's TCP port and IP address (step 6).

30

On receiving the content file transfer parameters message for receiving the requested content file, the agent sends an HTTP GET request to the classifier program at the Web server 102 having the URL as a parameter (step 7). The classifier program

controls the Web server 102 to respond by giving the URL of the relevant QoS policy (step 8). Since the URL of the QoS policy file is returned as an embedded object, the HTTP client at the agent is automatically re-directed to fetch the QoS policy file. The agent computer then retrieves the QoS policy file (Figure 3) previously stored at the  
5 cache by the content distributor (step 9). The agent stores the QoS policy file.

The agent server A then looks up the stored user record (which it received in step 3) associated with the IP address and nonce received in the content file transfer parameters message.

10

It should be noted that the user authentication process described above is used for controlling access to QoS delivery of the requested content, which is distinct from controlling access to the content itself. The caching server may consult the origin server to verify that access to content by a particular user is to be allowed at all.

15

The agent server A then processes the user record, and QoS policy file as illustrated in Figure 6.

In a first step the program controls the agent server A to select (step 70) the QoS  
20 policy file previously received (Figure 5 : step 9). For example, the QoS policy file illustrated in Figure 3 might be used.

Then, in step 71, the program initialises a QoS level indicator to a value that points to the first-listed QoS level (i.e. right-hand column of Figure 3). In the present example,  
25 that QoS level results from packets being given a Diff-Serv codepoint 111000 which equates to the highest priority that might be given to packets delivered from the cache.

In step 72, the program tests whether the user attribute conditions associated with  
30 that QoS level are satisfied. If they are not, the program changes the QoS Level Counter to indicate the next-listed QoS level (step 73) and the conditions for that quality of service level are tested. If the conditions are met then the QoS level for



the current content file transfer has been found and an indication of that QoS level is stored (step 74).

Using the user attributes of Figure 2 as an example, it will be seen that when the  
5 conditions for applying diff-serv codepoint 111000 are tested, the condition (age < 30) is not satisfied. Hence, In the present example, the conditions for the next-listed QoS level (for which a diff-serv codepoint of 110000 would be applied) are tested. In that case the age condition and the user occupation conditions are met and the agent server determines that the file <rtsp://www.cp.com/latest/gladiator.rm> should be  
10 transferred to user John W. Smith in packets marked with the diff-serv codepoint 110000.

Returning now to Figure 5, having made the determination as to the QoS level to be applied to the content file transfer to the requesting user, the agent server sends  
15 (step 10) a message indicating the source and destination IP addresses and TCP ports of the content file transfer and the Diff-Serv marking associated with the QoS level stored in step 74 to the marker 164.

In the meantime, the caching server C sets up a streaming session with the user's PC  
20 152. The caching server divides the content file into packets and starts sending (step 11) those packets to the user's PC 152 via the marker 164. Once the marker 164 has received the Diff-Serv marking message from the agent server A, it recognises packets belonging to the content file transfer (the IP address and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port in the marking instruction will match the corresponding  
25 parameters in packets belonging to the content file transfer – note that, since it is operating as a transparent cache, the caching server operates to use the origin server's address as the source address of the packets). The marker marks packets so recognised with a Diff-Serv codepoint that corresponds to the Diff-Serv codepoint indicated in that instruction. In the present example, that Diff-Serv marking indicates  
30 that the packets of the content file transfer are to be marked as having medium priority.

The marked packets are forwarded to the CMTS 146 which will schedule the packets sent from it in accordance with the diff-serv codepoints they contain. In the present example, if any flows having a high priority diff-serv codepoint are being queued for entry onto the fibre ring 158 then those packets will be sent before packets  
5 belonging to the content file transfer to John W. Smith are sent.

It will be seen how the present embodiment reduces the processing that needs to be carried out by a content provider at the remote network in order to provide a personalised quality of delivery service.

10

A number of alterations can be made to the above described embodiment without departing from the scope of the present invention. Such alterations include:

i) although the above embodiment describes the transfer of video files, it is, of course  
15 applicable to any type of file – including software files for example;

ii) there is no requirement that the local access network be provided by a cable network. Alternative embodiments could use Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Link (ADSL) modems over copper pairs or a wireless local loop access network. A third  
20 alternative access network technology is a broadband wireless access network using wideband code division multiple access technology complying with the Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) specifications published by the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP). In this case, the modem in Figure 1 would specifically be the mobile termination module in the mobile equipment, and the function of the  
25 CMTS 146 would be performed by a base station or access router. Embodiments might involve mobile networks operating in accordance with the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System UMTS. In that case, an access router might play implement IP QOS shaping over the access network.

30 iii) in the above embodiment, packets with one diff-serv marking are given simple priority over packets with other diff-serv markings. In alternative embodiments,

different diff-serv markings could be given different allocations from the output capacity of the CMTS 146.

iv) Although the agent server, packet shaper, and caching server are run on different  
5 computers in the above embodiment, two or more of those processes could be run on a single computer. Also, there may be more than one caching server or agent server per packet shaper. A single agent server could serve a large number of caching servers.

10 v) In other embodiments, the QoS policy file could provide a plurality of 'bids' for Quality of Service from the local network. An example of such a QoS policy file is shown in Figure 7. It will be seen that three bandwidth / utility value pairs replace each of the Diff-Serv codepoints seen in Figure 3 (utility here means the amount the  
15 content provider is willing to pay to receive the corresponding bandwidth). Each group of three bandwidth / utility pairs is known as a 'bid'. In these embodiments a bandwidth broker computer is added to the local area network 144 of Figure 1. One of the bids is selected by the agent server computer A in the same way that a Diff-Serv marking was selected in the first embodiment. The bid in the example is shown in Figure 8. The bid is then passed to the bandwidth broker computer which selects  
20 one of the three bandwidths in dependence on the prices offered for the three bandwidths by the local network and the content provider's utility values for those bandwidths. The bandwidth broker then goes on to send a message to the packet marker 164 that indicates that packets of the identified flow are to be marked with a Diff-Serv codepoint that results in packets within the flow being shaped to the  
25 selected bandwidth. Note that the bandwidth broker computer and packet shaper might be operated by a different provider (e.g. access provider) from the network provider (e.g. Internet Service Provider) operating the cache C and the agent server computer A. Subject to these enterprise considerations, the bandwidth broker function may be implemented on the same computer as one or more of the packet  
30 shaper, agent and cache.

vi) Although the above embodiment relates to personalised Quality of Service provision, the techniques of the above embodiment could equally apply to

personalised content generation – in that case the content itself could be altered by the agent server prior to its delivery to the user. Personalisation might, for example, be applied to the selection of alternative content files for delivery, selection of component content files for assembly into a single presentation, and transformation  
5 of the content files themselves).

vii) In the above-described embodiment different QoS policy files were provided for different classes of content files. One of the QoS policy files was selected in dependence on the class of the requested content file, and then a Diff-Serv marking  
10 was selected from the selected QoS policy files on the basis of one or more recipient attributes. In alternative embodiments, QoS policy files could be stored for different classes of user, a QoS policy file might then be selected in dependence on the class of the user making the request, and a Diff-Serv marking could be selected from the selected QoS policy file on the basis of one or more content file attributes. In either  
15 case, some of the processing necessary to find a Diff-Serv marking for the provision of a given content file to a given user is done at the local network, thereby reducing the personalisation processing load placed on the remote network.

viii) In the above embodiment a plug-in program is installed on the caching server  
20 computer C which identifies HTTP requests which should be forwarded to the origin server computer O. In alternative embodiments the plug-in program could be installed on a proxy server located between the client and the cache.

ix) Instead of marking traffic on the traffic shaper and operating static shaping rules  
25 on the CMTS (access server) , dynamic shaping rules may be setup directly on the CMTS.

x) Instead of a cache , a local content server may be used. In this instance personalisation would be local to the content server  
30

xi) A cookie may be used as the user identifier in the identification step.

xii) The user attributes message from the origin server to the agent may be returned via the cache, with the plug-in filtering responses from the origin server to make sure that such messages are forwarded to the agent.

**CLAIMS**

1. A method of operating a communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said method comprising:

5

transmitting content delivery policy data from said remote network to said local network, content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery parameters given at least one communication attribute;

10

operating said local network to:

store said content delivery policy data at said local network;

receive said at least one communication attribute for the delivery to a recipient of content data;

15

analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery parameters for said content data delivery; and

20

deliver said content data to said recipient in accordance with said content delivery parameters for said delivery;

wherein:

25

said local network further comprises a local content data store arranged to store said content data; and

said content data delivery step comprises delivering said content data from said local store over said local network with one of a plurality of classes of service selected in accordance with said content delivery parameters.

30

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said at least one communication attribute comprises a recipient identifier or one or more recipient attributes.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said communication attribute comprises one or more recipient attributes, said method further comprising the steps of operating said remote network to:

5 a) store data listing one or more recipient attributes for each of a plurality of first recipient identifiers;

b) receive an recipient attributes request message including an indication of a first recipient identifier;

10

c) responsive to said recipient attributes request message, sending a recipient attributes reply message containing said recipient attributes associated in said stored data with said first recipient identifier to said local network.

15 4. The method according to claim 3 wherein:

said recipient attributes request message further comprises a recipient network address;

20

said recipient attributes reply message further comprises said recipient network address;

said method further comprises the step of operating said local network to store said recipient attributes in association with said recipient network address for a predetermined period of time;

25

said content data delivery step comprises:

receiving a content data request, said content data request including a recipient network address;

30

finding the recipient attributes associated with said network address; and

providing said content data over said network in accordance with said recipient attributes.

35

5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said predetermined period of time extends for one user session with said remote network.

5 6. The method according to claim 1 wherein said content delivery policy data comprises a plurality of subsets of content delivery policy data, each subset relating to a predetermined class of content data;  
said method further comprising:

10 receiving a request that content data be provided to a user, said request including a content data identifier;

classifying said content data as belonging to a predetermined content class based on said content data identifier; and

15

said content delivery policy data analysis step comprises:

selecting a subset of said content delivery policy data which corresponds to said content class; and

20

analysing said subset.

7. The method according to claim 1 in which each first recipient identifier comprises a user name, said at least one communication attributes comprise one or more user attributes, and said content data delivery step comprises providing, in  
25 accordance with said user attributes, said data to a user associated with said first recipient identifier.

8. The method according to claim 1 wherein said method further comprises  
30 operating said local network to carry out a bidding process, said delivery of said content data further depending upon prices offered by said local network.

9. A method of operating a communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said method comprising:

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transmitting content delivery policy data from said remote network to said local network, said content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery adaptation parameters given at least one communication attribute;

5 operating said local network to:

store said content delivery policy data at said local network;

10 receive said at least one communication attribute for provisioning to a recipient of a content data;

analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery adaptation parameters for provisioning said content data; and

15

provide said content data to said recipient in accordance with said content delivery adaptation parameters for provisioning said content data;

20 wherein provisioning said content data comprises generating said content data in accordance with said at least one communication attributes.

10. A communications network comprising a remote network in communication with a local network, said network comprising:

25 policy transmission means arranged in operation to transmit content delivery policy data from said remote network to said local network, said content delivery policy data being analysable to find content delivery parameters given at least one communication attribute;

30 said local network being arranged in operation to:

store said content delivery policy data at said local network;

35 receive said at least one communication attribute for the delivery to a recipient of content data;

analyse said locally stored content delivery policy data using said at least one communication attribute to find content delivery parameters for said content data delivery; and

5

deliver said content data to said recipient in accordance with said content delivery parameters for said delivery;

wherein:

10

said local network further comprises a local content data store arranged to store said content data; and

15

said local network is further arranged in operation to deliver said content data to said recipient by delivering said content data from said local store over said local network with one of a plurality of qualities of delivery selected in accordance with said content delivery parameters.

11. The communication network according to claim 10 wherein said local network comprises a datagram network.

20

12. The communication network according to claim 11 wherein said datagram network comprises:

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datagram marking means arranged in operation to mark datagrams addressed to a recipient's network address in accordance with said parameters for a delivery to said network address; and

30

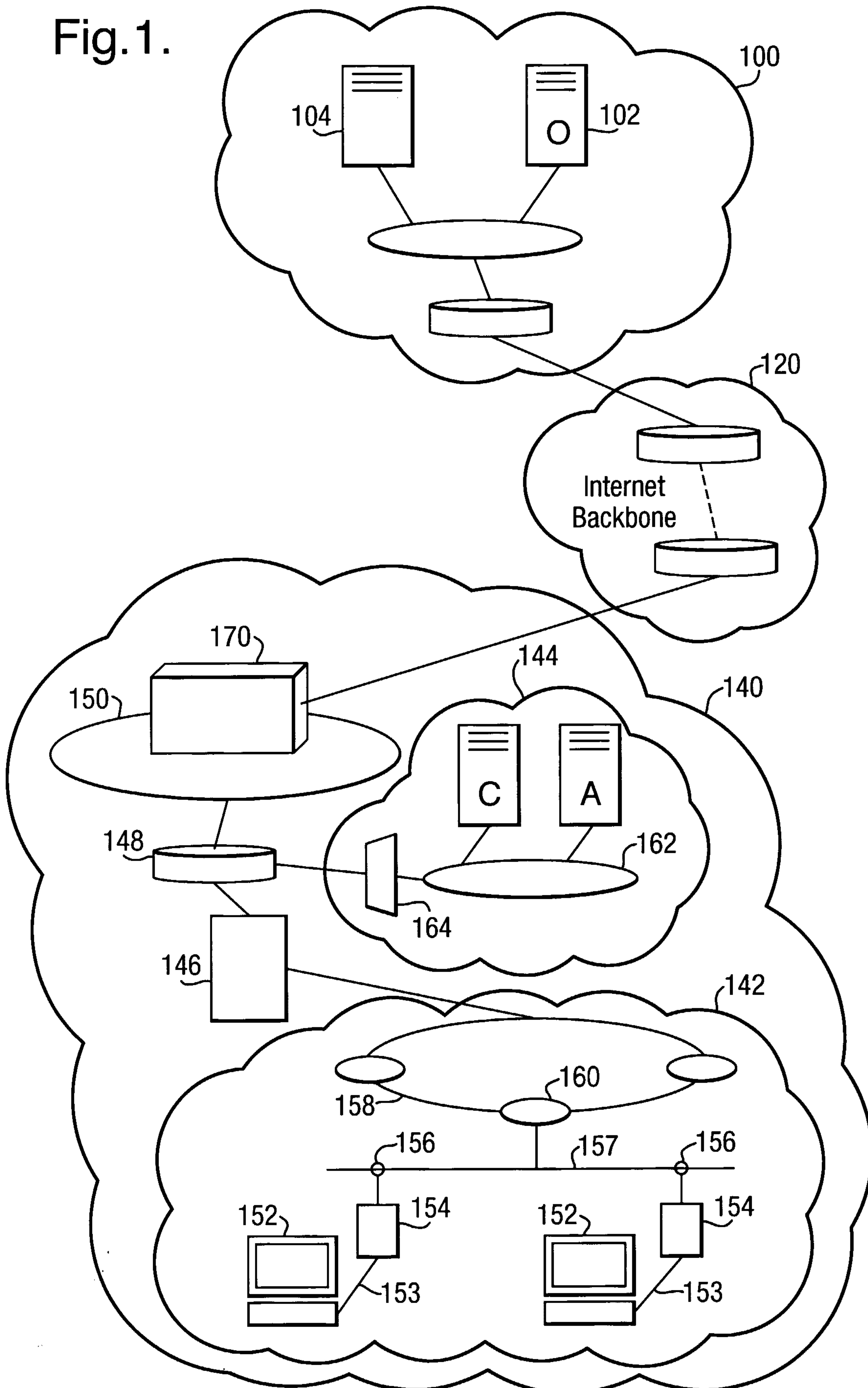
datagram scheduling means arranged in operation to receive datagrams marked by said datagram marking means and to forward them in a manner dependent on said marking, thereby to cause quality of said delivery to be in accordance with said parameters.

13. The communication network according to claim 11 wherein said datagram network comprises:

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datagram scheduling means arranged in operation to receive datagrams addressed to a recipient's network address and to forward them in a manner dependent on said network address, thereby to cause quality of said delivery to be in accordance with said parameters.

Fig. 1.



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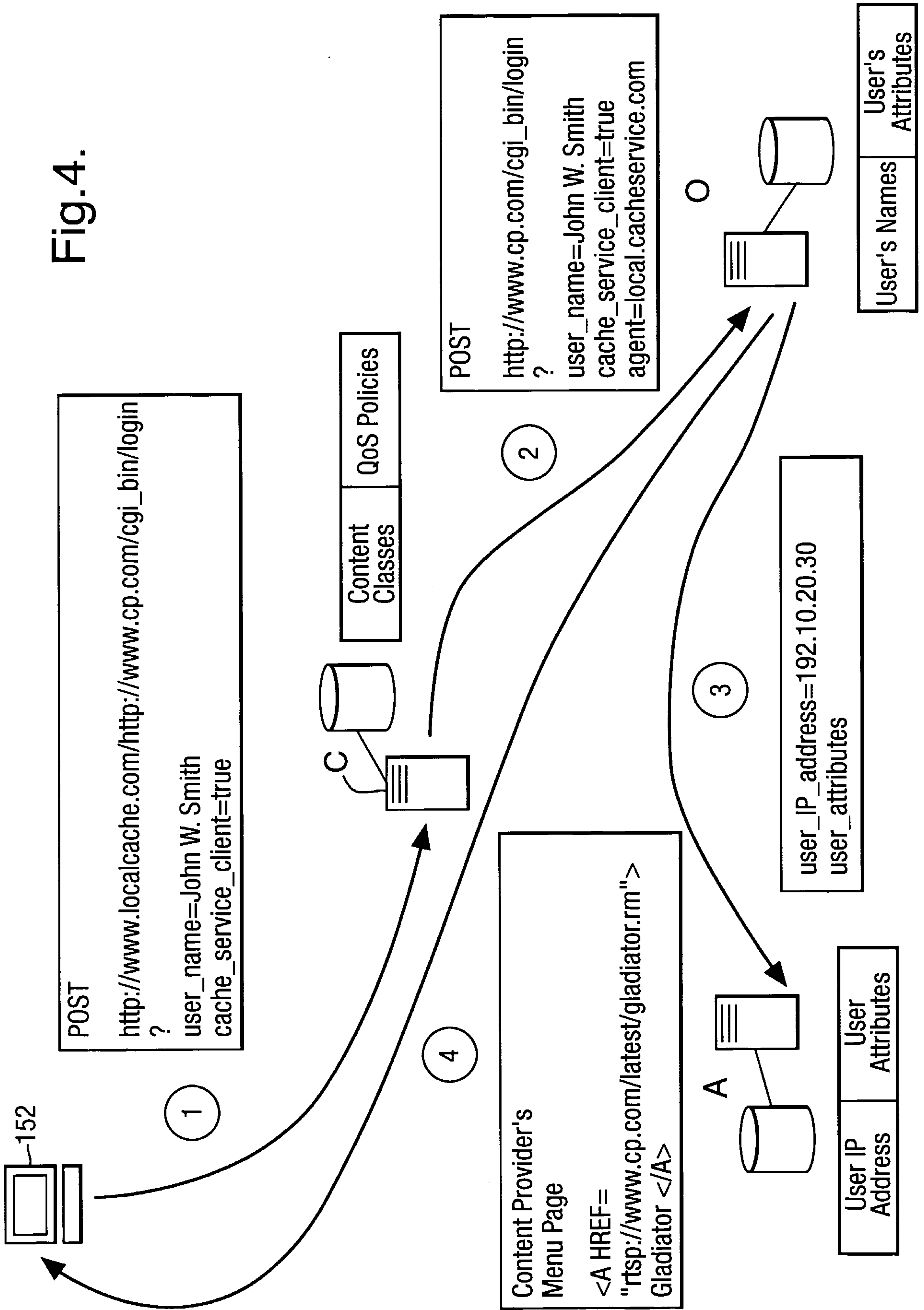
Fig.2.

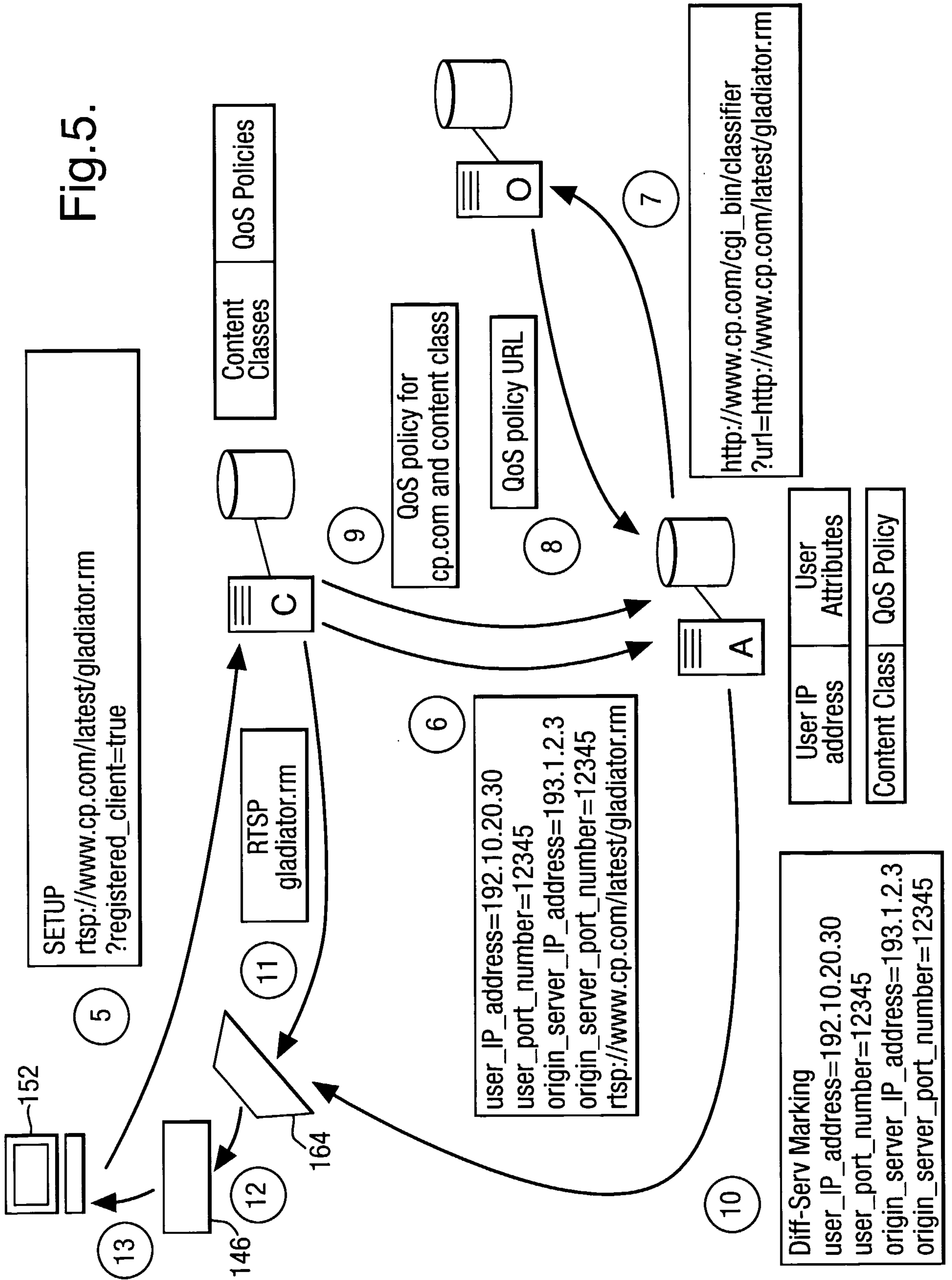
User_Name	John W. Smith			
User_Attributes	User_Age	User_Gender	User_Nationality	User_Occupation
	35	male	U.K.	Education

Fig.3.

Content_Class	User_Age	User_Occupation	Diff-Serv Codepoint
Latest Release Videos	<30	Information Technology OR Marketing OR Public Relations	111000
	<40	ANY	110000
	ANY	ANY	000000

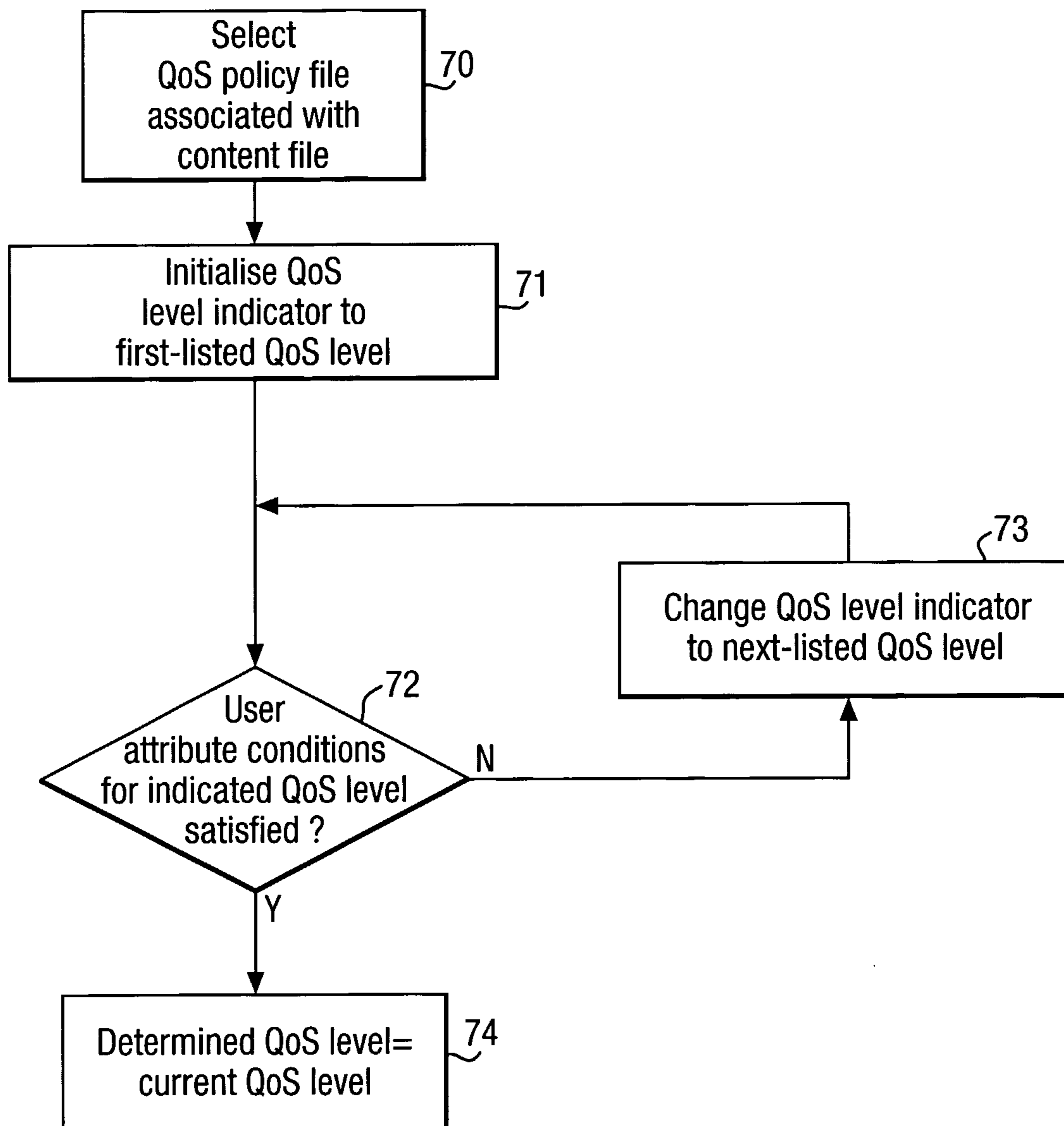
Fig. 4.





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Fig.6.





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Fig.7.

Content_Class	User_Age	User_Occupation	Preference Table	
			Bandwidth h (kb/s)	Utility (pence/s)
Latest Release Videos	<30	Information Technology OR Marketing OR Public Relations	400	0.4
			300	0.3
			200	0.2
	<40	ANY	400	0.3
			300	0.225
			200	0.15
	ANY	ANY	400	0.2
			300	0.15
			200	0.1

Fig.8.

Bandwidth h (kb/s)	Utility (pence/s)
400	0.3
300	0.225
200	0.15

