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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DELIVERING PUBLICLY DISPLAYED INFORMATION TO MOBILE DEVICES

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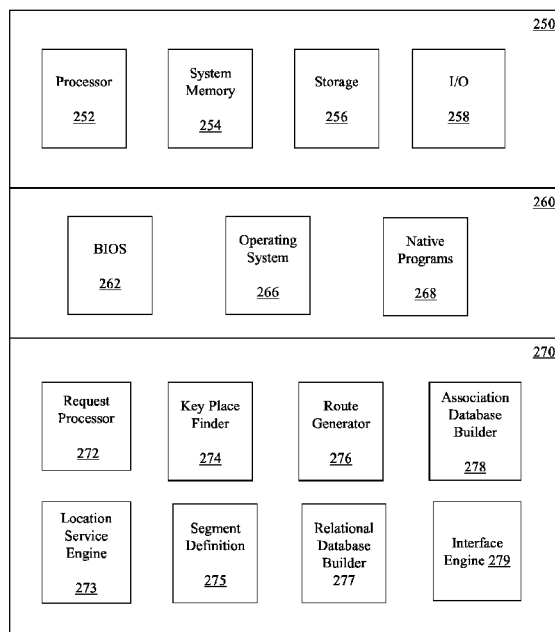


FIG. 2B

(57) Abstract: A system and method for discovering key places for a mobile device based on historical location data. The keyplaces are used to estimate travel routes routinely taken by a user of the mobile device, and to build an association database, where one or more billboards and/or points of interests near the travel routes are associated with the mobile device or its user. Information documents for delivering to the mobile device are selected based at least on data in the association database. Location data of a large number of mobile devices and map data are used to derive a number of commute routes in a geographical area, which are used to build a relational database including associations between road segments and information documents associated with a road segment by a value indicating the likelihood of a traveler on the respective road segment being exposed to the information documents.

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Method and Apparatus for Delivering Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/441,433, filed January 1, 2017, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Delivering Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices based on Mobile User Travel Routes," U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/441,435, filed January 1, 2017, entitled " Method and Apparatus for Delivering Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices based on User Travel Routes and Travel Speeds," and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/441,436, filed January 1, 10 2017, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Real-Time Delivery of Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices." Each of the above applications is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The present application is related to commonly-owned U.S. Patent Application entitled "Method and Apparatus for Delivering Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices based on Location History," filed on even date herewith, and commonly- 15 owed U.S. Patent Application entitled "Method and Apparatus for Real-Time Delivery of Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices," filed on even date herewith, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

20 The present application is related to mobile advertising and more particularly to method and system for delivering publicly displayed information to mobile devices based on associated location history.

BACKGROUND

Mobile advertising originates from, and is integral to, the development and widespread use 25 of computer technology. Many smartphone software and application developers depend on advertising revenue to fund their efforts. To take advantage of the mobile nature of mobile phones, sophisticated technologies have been developed to estimate mobile device locations based on the signals they send and the relevancy of the locations to nearby points of interest (POIs), in order to deliver precise, relevant, and timely information to the mobile 30 devices. Thus, mobile advertising technology is computer technology and has only been performed using computers with proprietary software.

An important part of mobile advertising is geo-fencing, which involves creating a virtual "fence" around a point or place of interests (POI), and delivering specific information to

mobile devices determined to be in the fence. Information delivered through geo-fencing typically yield higher hit rate and better return on investment because it is more contextual. Thus, how to define the geo-fences to increase the relevancy of the delivered information has been the subject of intense research and development effort.

- 5 Organizations have been displaying information to the public using large signs such as posters, billboards, etc., for a long time. Billboards are panels or structures displaying information or messages, and come in different forms and sizes. Larger sized billboards, such as those shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B are usually placed along roads and streets, and on structures such as poles and sides of buildings, to allow people traveling by to catch
10 glimpses of them. Smaller billboards, signs, posts or displays, such as the ones shown in FIG. 1C, are usually placed on structures such as walls and bus stands so passersby can see them. Typically showing witty slogans and distinctive visuals, these signs are designed to catch a person's attention and create an impression very quickly. Yet, the impression is usually fleeting unless it is repeated. Often, people pass by these billboards, signs or posts
15 and become interested in their displayed messages but do not retain enough information to follow up on their interests.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A-1C are pictures showing examples of billboards or posters disposed by public roads or pedestrian walkways.

- 20 FIG. 1D is a schematic diagram illustrating an overview of an environment in which some embodiments of the disclosed technology may operate.

FIG. 2A is a diagrammatic representation of a computer/server coupled to a network that can be used to implement the disclosed technology according to certain embodiments.

- FIG. 2B is a block diagram illustrating components in the computer system implementing
25 the disclosed technology.

FIG. 2C is a block diagram illustrating data and databases in one or more storage devices associated with the computer system, according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 2D is a block diagram illustrating schematically the inter-relations among the entries in some of the data stores and/or databases.

- 30 FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for delivering publicly displayed information to mobile devices based on location history according to certain embodiments.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are tables illustrating examples of some of the content in the location database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 5 is a map overlay diagram showing a few key places discovered from location data

associated with a particular mobile device according to certain embodiments.

FIGS. 6A to 6C are screenshots of a graphic user interface for displaying the content of the association database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a process performed by a first computer system and a
5 second computer system to provide a graphic user interface GUI at the second computer system to display data in an association database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 8A is a flow diagram illustrating a process for discovering certain types of key places according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 8B is a map overlay diagram showing the proxy clusters as squares of land areas in a
10 geographical area according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 8C is a table illustrating hourly aggregation of location data signals associated with a mobile device according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 9 is a map overlay diagram illustrating land parcels and how raw location data in a land parcel are averaged to generate a center of weight corresponding to the land parcel
15 according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram illustrating a plurality of filters according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 11A illustrates exemplary geo-blocks overlaid on a map of an area according to certain embodiments.

20 FIG. 11B illustrates examples of discovered home (latitude longitude) pairs located in a residential geo-block plotted on an air view of the area according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 12A is a flow diagram illustrating a process for discovering a point of interest as one of the key places according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 12B is a map overlay diagram illustrating polygons defined in conformity with
25 geographical configuration and surroundings of a POI according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 13 is a map overlay diagram illustrating tracing of mobile user travel routes using periodic location updates generated by an associated mobile device over a period of time according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 14 is a zoomed in view of the map overlay diagram in FIG. 13.

30 FIG. 15A is a flow diagram illustrating a process of a segment definition module according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 15B is a flow diagram illustrating a process of a route generator according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 16A is a map overlay diagram illustrating examples of road segments along a highway

according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 16B is a map overlay diagram illustrating examples of road segments near an intersection according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 16C is a map overlay diagram illustrating locations detected over a period of time using location data associated with a mobile device.

FIG. 16D is a map overlay diagram illustrating how map mobile device location points are mapped into parcels according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 16E is combination of a table and a map overlay diagram illustrating a portion of a commuter route as a sequence of road segments according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 17 is a table illustrating examples of the content in a segments database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 18 is a flow diagram illustrating a process for building a relational database according to certain embodiments.

FIGS. 19A-19D are schematic diagrams of examples of road segments and how they are related to each other based on routes data according to certain embodiments.

FIGS. 20A-20D are map overlay diagrams of various road segments and their relational attributes according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 21A is a table illustrating examples of the content in the relational database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 21B is a screen shot of a graphic user interface (GUI) for accessing the data in the billboard database and the relational database according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 21C is a flowchart illustrating a process for providing the GUI according to certain embodiments.

FIG. 22 is a flow diagram illustrating a process performed by a computer system coupled to the network to serve location-based information to mobile devices on public roads, according to certain embodiments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present application improve upon traditional mobile advertising technology by providing techniques to detect mobile devices on certain public roads and to enable delivery of information displayed along the public roads on posters or billboards or other large signs, or information about points of interests along the public roads, to these mobile devices to create additional impressions and provide the users of the mobile devices easy access to the displayed information, or to provide directions and information about the points of interests along estimated mobile users' routes.

The present application is related to mobile advertising. Mobile advertising comes from, and is integral to, the development and widespread use of computer technology. Many smartphone software and application developers depend on advertising revenue to fund their efforts. To take advantage of the mobile nature of mobile phones, sophisticated technologies have been developed to estimate mobile device locations based on the signals they send and to deliver precise, relevant, and timely information to the mobile devices based on their estimated locations. Thus, mobile advertising technology is computer technology and has only been performed using computers with specifically designed software components. The techniques presented herein take advantage of big advertising data, especially highly accurate location information of mobile users, and use them to identify mobile user's home/office locations anonymously. Embodiments of the present application also provide methods and apparatus to estimate mobile user travel routes and to provide information displayed along a public road to users of mobile devices who are likely to have been exposed to the information while traveling on the public road based on their estimated travel routes. Thus, business owners can understand their customers and provide information to relevant customers more efficiently.

FIG. 1D is a schematic diagram illustrating an overview of an environment 101 in which some embodiments of the disclosed technology may operate. Environment 101 can include one or more computer systems 120 coupled to a packet-based network 100. The packet-based network 100 in certain embodiments includes the Internet 110 and part or all of a cellular network 111 coupled to the Internet 110 via an Internet Gateway. The computers/servers 120 can be coupled to the Internet 110 using wired Ethernet and optionally Power over Ethernet (PoE), WiFi, and/or cellular connections via the cellular network 111 including a plurality of cellular towers 111a. The network may also include one or more network attached storage (NAS) systems 121, which are computer data storage servers connected to a computer network to provide data access to a heterogeneous group of clients. As shown in FIG. 1D, one or more mobile devices 130 such as smart phones or tablet computers are also coupled to the packet-based network via cellular connections to the cellular network 111. When a WiFi hotspot (such as hotspot 135) is available, a mobile device 130 may connect to the Internet 110 via a WiFi hotspot 135 using its built-in WiFi connection. Thus, the mobile devices 130 may interact with other computers/servers coupled to the Internet 110.

The computers/servers 120 can include server computers, client computers, personal computers (PC), tablet PC, set-top boxes (STB), personal digital assistant devices (PDA),

web appliances, network routers, switches or bridges, or any computing devices capable of executing instructions that specify actions to be taken by the computing devices. As shown in FIG. 1D, some of the computers/servers 120 are coupled to each other via a local area network (LAN) 115, which in turn is coupled to the Internet 110. Also, each
5 computer/server 120 referred herein can include any collection of computing devices that individually or jointly execute instructions to serve as a script file server, as described in further detail below.

FIG. 2A is a diagrammatic representation of one of the computer systems 120 in the environment 101, which can be used to implement the technologies according to certain
10 embodiments. The computer/server 120 may operate as a standalone device or as a peer computing device in a peer-to-peer (or distributed) network computing environment. As shown in FIG. 2, the computer/server 120 includes one or more processors 202 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphic processing unit (GPU), and/or a digital signal processor (DSP)) and a system or main memory 204 coupled to each other via a system bus
15 201. The computer/server 120 may further include static memory 206, a network interface device 208, a storage unit 210, one or more display devices 230, one or more input devices 234, and a signal generation device (e.g., a speaker) 236, with which the processor(s) 202 can communicate via the system bus 201.

In certain embodiments, the display device(s) 230 include one or more graphics display
20 units (e.g., a plasma display panel (PDP), a liquid crystal display (LCD), a projector, or a cathode ray tube (CRT)). The input device(s) 234 may include an alphanumeric input device (e.g., a keyboard), a cursor control device (e.g., a mouse, trackball, joystick, motion sensor, or other pointing instrument). The storage unit 210 includes one or more machine-readable media 212 which store computer program instructions 216 (e.g., software), such
25 as computer program instructions that enable anyone or more of the systems, methodologies or functions described herein. The storage unit 210 may also store data 218, such as the data used and/or generated by the systems, methodologies or functions in the disclosed embodiments. The instructions 216 (e.g., software) may be loaded, completely or partially, within the main memory 204 or within the processor 202 (e.g., within a
30 processor's cache memory) during execution thereof by the computer/server 120. Thus, the main memory 204 and the processor 202 also constitute machine-readable media.

While machine-readable medium 212 is shown in an exemplary embodiment to be a single medium, the term "machine-readable medium" should be taken to include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, or associated caches and

servers) able to store instructions and data. The term "machine-readable medium" shall also be taken to include any medium that is capable of storing instructions (e.g., instructions 216) for execution by the computer/server 120 and that cause the computing device to perform anyone or more of the methodologies disclosed herein. The term "machine-readable medium" includes, but not be limited to, data repositories in the form of solid-state memories, optical media, and magnetic media. In certain embodiments, the instructions 216 and/or data 218 can be stored in the network 100 and accessed by the computer/server 120 via its network interface device 208, which provides wired and/or wireless connections to a network, such as a local area network 115 and/or a wide area network (e.g., the Internet 110) via some type of network connectors 280a. The instructions 216 (e.g., software) and or data 218 may be transmitted or received via the network interface device 208.

Mobile device 130 represents millions and millions of mobile devices communicating with the network 100. The computers/servers 120 coupled to the Internet may include one or more publishers that interact with the mobile devices running apps provided by the publishers. The publishers, as they interact with the mobile devices, generate mobile supplies, in the form of information requests transmitted in data packets. Each information request carries request data including characteristics of an associated mobile device, certain information about its user, and raw non-downgraded location data indicating the location thereof. The publishers may post the mobile supplies on webpages for bidding by, for example, advertisers or their agents, or transmit the mobile supplies to an ad agent or ad middleman for fulfillment, or fulfill the supplies themselves. Some mobile devices may also have certain types of background applications (apps) installed and running to provide mobile supplies in the form of, for example, automatic location update signals or location updates, periodically to those contracted to receive the updates.

As more and more mobile supplies (e.g., ad requests, location updates, etc.) are generated and collected by various parties coupled to the network 100,, the data in the mobile supplies can be processed to produce statistical results about the mobile users and to predict mobile user behaviors, which, when combined with real-time data, can be used by the information providers to serve more relevant information to the mobile users. In certain embodiments, routine travel routes of mobile users are derived in an offline process from location data associated with their respective mobile devices, which are used to associate publicly displayed information with the mobile users or their mobile devices, as discussed further below.

FIG. 2B is a block diagram illustrating components in a computer system 200 implementing the disclosed technology according to certain embodiments. The computer system 200 may include one or more computers/servers 120 coupled to each other via a local network (e.g., network 115) and/or wide area network (e.g., network 110). As shown in FIG. 2B, the components include hardware components 250, such as one or more processors 252, one or more system memories 254, one or more storage units 256, and the I/O devices 258. The components further include general software applications 260, such as one or more basic input/output systems (BIOS) 262, one or more operating systems 266, and native programs 268. The components further include proprietary software components 270 specifically designed to implement the disclosed technology together with the other components of the computer system 200, including some or all of a request processor 272, a location service engine 273, a key place finder 274, a segment definition module 275, a route generator 276, an association database builder 278, a relational database builder 277, and an interface engine 279.

FIG. 2C is a block diagram illustrating some of the data stores and/or databases 280 in the one or more storage units 256 of the computer system 200, according to certain embodiments. As shown, the data stores and/or databases 280 include a location database 281 storing therein historical data associated with mobile devices 130 communicating with the network 100, map data 282 including data about public roads in a geographical area, a billboard database 283 storing therein information about billboards (here the term “billboard” refers to billboard, commercial signs, business identifications, posters, electronic display screens and/or speakers, or any structure or means by which information is displayed visually and/or acoustically and/or otherwise to travelers on public roads, or any information thus displayed), a key places database 284 storing therein locations of key places generated by the key place finder 274, a routes database 285 storing therein commute routes generated by the route generator 276, a segments database 285A storing therein definitions of segments of public roads (referred to hereafter as “road segment” or simply “segment”), an association database 286 storing therein associations of billboards to mobile devices (or users), a relational database 286A storing therein road segments as related to certain billboards and/or POIs, a campaign database 287 storing therein campaign data, a documents database 288 storing therein information documents or links to information documents for delivering to mobile devices 130 based on their locations, and a POI database 289 storing therein information about a plurality of points of interests, e.g., businesses, public facilities, etc. and spatial indices defining the boundaries thereof. The

data stores and/or databases 280 can be in a same storage unit or in physically separate storage units. In certain embodiments, the map data 282 also includes data about geographical features such as land parcels, etc. in the geographical area.

FIG. 2D is a block diagram illustrating schematically the inter-relations among the entries

5 in some of the data stores and/or databases 280 with respect to the association database 286. As shown in FIG. 2D, each of the databases 283 284, 285, 286, 288 and 289 include many entries 291, and an entry in one database may be related to or point to another entry in another database. For example, each entry in the key places database 284 includes data related to a key place, and each entry in the routes database 285 includes data related to a
10 particular commute route from one place to another and may thus be related to or identify two or more places in the key places database 284. Each route entry in the routes database 285 may also be related to one or more billboards in the billboard database 283, which are billboards displaying information to travelers along the route.

The entries in the documents database 288 correspond to respective information documents
15 or respective links to respective information documents stored in another database in the network 100. In certain embodiments, an information document can be in the form of, for example, an html/JavaScript file. A link to an information document can be, for example, a universal resource location (URL), which the mobile device or publisher can use to fetch the information document. For ease of description, the term “information document” herein
20 means either the information document itself or a link to the information document. In certain embodiments, the documents database 288 includes information documents that are related to respective billboards in the billboards database 283, and/or information documents related to respective POIs in the POI database 289. An information document is related to a billboard if it includes information that’s related to at least some of the
25 information displayed on the billboard. For example, if a billboard displays an ad for a shoe brand and includes a picture of a shoe and a slogan such as “Jump, and your life will show up,”, an information document related to this billboard may include a picture of a shoe of the same brand with the same slogan, or it may include a picture of a shoe of a competing brand with a similar slogan such as “Step up the games.” Either way, the information
30 document is related to the billboard because it is designed to take advantage of mobile users’ exposure to the billboard. In certain embodiments, an information document can be related to one or more billboards. For example, more than one billboards may be used to display the same or similar information at different locations. Thus, when the information document is delivered to a mobile device and displayed on the mobile device, it may serve

as another impression of the information displayed on the billboards or as a reminder of the information displayed on the billboards. Conversely, each entry in the billboards database 283 may correspond to one or more entries in the documents database 288, as more than one information documents may be created for a particular billboard. In certain
5 embodiments, each entry in the billboards database 283 includes one or more identifications, links or pointers that points to one or more corresponding entries in the documents database. Each entry in the association database 286 corresponds to a mobile device (or mobile user thereof) and includes associations of the mobile device with one or more billboards in the billboards database 283 and/or one or more POIs in the POI database 289 through the travel
10 routes associated with the mobile user. Alternatively or additionally, the each entry in the association database 286 associates one or more information documents related to the one or more billboards and/or one or more POIs with the mobile device. Thus, each entry in the relational database 286A may point to or identify one or more entries in the documents database 288. Alternatively or additionally, each entry in the relational database 286A
15 points to one or more routes in the routes database 285, each of which relates to or points to one or more entries in the billboard database 283 and/or one or more entries in the POI database 289 and/or one or more entries in the documents database 288.

FIG. 2E is a block diagram illustrating schematically the inter-relations between the entries in some of the data stores and/or databases with respect to the relational database 286A. As
20 shown in FIG. 2D, each of the databases 283 284, 285A, 286A, and 288 include many entries 291, and an entry in one database may be related to or point to another entry in another database. For example, each entry in the segments database 285A includes data related to a particular road segment in a geographical area, and each entry in the routes database 284 includes data related to a particular commute route from one place to another
25 in the geographic area. In certain embodiments, each commute route includes a sequence of road segments. Thus, each entry in the routes database points to or identifies a set of entries in the segments database 285A.

The entries in the documents database 288 correspond to respective information documents or respective links to respective information documents stored in another database in the
30 network 100. In certain embodiments, an information document can be in the form of, for example, an html/JavaScript file. A link to an information document can be, for example, a universal resource location (URL), which the mobile device or publisher can use to fetch the information document. For ease of description, the term “information document” herein means either the information document itself or a link to the information document. In

certain embodiments, the documents database 288 includes information documents that are related to respective billboards in the billboards database 283, and/or information documents related to respective POIs in the POI database 289. An information document is related to a billboard if it includes information that's related to at least some of the information displayed on the billboard. For example, if a billboard displays an ad for a shoe brand and includes a picture of a shoe and a slogan such as "Jump, and your life will show up," an information document related to this billboard may include a picture of a shoe of the same brand with the same slogan, or it may include a picture of a shoe of a competing brand with a similar slogan such as "Step up the games." Either way, the information document is related to the billboard because it is designed to take advantage of mobile users' exposure to the billboard. In certain embodiments, an information document can be related to one or more billboards. For example, more than one billboards may be used to display the same or similar information at different locations. Thus, when the information document is delivered to a mobile device and displayed on the mobile device, it may serve as another impression of the information displayed on the billboards or as a reminder of the information displayed on the billboards. Conversely, each entry in the billboards database 283 may correspond to one or more entries in the documents database 288, as more than one information documents may be created for a particular billboard. In certain embodiments, each entry in the billboards database 283 includes one or more identifications, links or pointers that points to one or more corresponding entries in the documents database. Each entry in the relational database 286A associates one or more billboards in the billboards database 283 and/or one or more POIs in the POI database 289 with a particular segment by respective probability values. The probability value by which a particular billboard is associated with a particular segment indicates the likelihood of a traveler on the particular segment having come from or is proceeding to another road segment where the information displayed by the particular billboard is discernable. Thus, each entry in the relational database 286A points to or identifies a road segment in the segments database 285A and also points to or identifies one or more billboards in the billboards database 283. Alternatively or additionally, the each entry in the relational database 286A associates the one or more billboards and/or POIs to the particular segment by associating one or more information documents related to the one or more billboards and/or POIs with the particular road segment. Thus, each entry in the relational database 286A points to or identifies one or more entries in the documents database 288. Alternatively or additionally, each entry in the relational database 286A points to one or more other segments, which a traveler on a

particular segment is likely to have come from or proceed to.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method 300 of one or more components in the computer system 200 to serve location-based information to mobile devices whose users are likely to travel to or have traveled by a location related to the location-based information, according to certain embodiments. As shown in FIG. 3, the method 300 comprises an off-line process 301 and a real time process 302.

In certain embodiments, the offline process 301 includes blocks 310, 330, and 350. At block 310, the location engine 273 acquires and verifies location data and other information associated with a large number of mobile devices in a geographical area, e.g., the San Francisco Bay Area, over the course of, for example, 6 months. The location data and other information associated with the mobile devices can be acquired from the information requests or automatic location updates and are stored in the location database 281. Each information request or location update is transmitted over the network 100 in the form of one or more data packets and is referred to sometimes herein as a location signal. Examples of some of the content in the location database 281 are illustrated in FIGS. 4A and 4B. FIG. 4A shows at a high level, for each of a plurality of mobile devices identified by its User/Mobile Device ID, the date on which the last location signal was received, the number of location signals received, and the number of days in which the location signals were received. Further details of each location signal may also be stored in the location database, including, for example, a time stamp indicating a time the request is formed or sent, mobile device information such as device ID, device type, a name of the operating system used by the device, etc., mobile user information such as a user ID (UID), age, gender, education level, annual income bracket, etc., location information indicating the location of the mobile device when the request is formed such as latitude/longitude (lat/lng) coordinates, IP address of WiFi hot spot (IP) to which the mobile device is coupled at the time of the request, city, state, zip code (zip), indicating a region in which the mobile device is situated, etc. FIG. 4B shows, for a mobile device with a background app installed and running, a series of location updates provided by the background app, together with their associated time stamps, line distances, and line speeds, etc.

At block 330 in the process 301, the key place finder 274 discovers a plurality key places for each of a plurality of mobile devices. The key places for a respective mobile device are where the user of this mobile device routinely spends substantial amounts of time and are discovered using the location data associated with the respective mobile device, as discussed further below. The key places are stored in the key places database 284. Also at

block 330, the routes generator 276 estimates commute routes between the key places. The routes can be traced directly from location updates if the mobile device has a background app running while the user is traveling between the key places. The routes can also be estimated based on the key places and map data, as discussed further below. The estimated

5 routes for the respective mobile device are then stored in the routes database 285.

FIG. 5 is a map overlay diagram showing the key places (marked on the map by red balloons) discovered from location data associated with a particular mobile device, including the home of the mobile user (marked on the map by the green triangle) and a few other places around the San Francisco Bay, where the mobile user frequents. FIG. 4 also

10 shows estimated commute routes (marked by thick green lines) among these key places, and billboards (marked by purple dots) along these routes. At block 350, the association database builder 278 identifies at least some of the billboards/POIs along estimated routes from the POI database 289 and/or the billboard database 283, and associates these billboards/POIs with the mobile user in the association database 286.

15 FIGS. 6A to 6C are screenshots of a graphic user interface (GUI) provided by the interface engine 279 to display the content of the association database according to certain embodiments. In certain embodiments, the GUI can be provided by the computer system 200 running the interface engine 279, or any of the other computer system 120 coupled to the computer system 200 via the packet-based network 100. Another computer system 120

20 can run an application program that interacts with the interface engine 279 in the computer system 200 to provide the GUI to display data in the association database 286. FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a process 700 performed by a first computer system 200 and a second computer system 120 to provide the GUI at the second computer system. Process 700 includes blocks 711 through 716 at the first computer system and blocks 721 through 726

25 at the second computer system.

At block 721, the GUI is launched at the second computer system and a user input to select a geographical area is received via the GUI and transmitted to the first computer system. In response, a list of mobile users (identified by respective user IDs or uid) with homes in the geographical area is obtained by the interface engine 279 at block 711 from the

30 association database 286, together with other data, such as a discovered home location (in a latitude/longitude coordinate pair), a number of key places, a number of matched billboards, etc., associated with each of the listed mobile user, from the association database 286, and transmitted at block 721 to the second computer system. In certain embodiments, for privacy reasons, a 9 digit zip code is used in lieu of the lat/lng pair as the user location.

At block 722, the list of mobile users together with the other information is displayed via the GUI. At block 723, a user input to select a mobile user in the list of mobile users is received and transmitted to the first computer system. The user input can be made by, for example, the user of the GUI clicking on any place in the row of data corresponding to the selected mobile user. In response, a list of matched billboards associated with the mobile user and their respective locations are obtained by the interface engine 279 at block 713 from the association database 286, and transmitted at block 714 to the second computer system.

At block 724, the list of matched billboards associated with the mobile user and their locations location are displayed, as shown in FIG. 6B. At block 725, a user input to select a billboard in the list of matched billboards is received and transmitted to the first computer system. The user input can be made by, for example, the user of the GUI clicking on any place in the row of data corresponding to the selected billboard. In response, information about the selected billboard is obtained by the interface engine 279 at block 715 from the billboard database 283 and transmitted at block 716 to the second computer system. At block 726, a map set at the location of the selected billboard and information about the selected billboard are displayed, as shown in FIG. 6C. The information about the selected billboard can be displayed using, for example, a pop-up window over the map, as shown in FIG. 6C. The user can scroll up and down the pop-up window to see all of the data related to the selected billboard from the billboard database 283. The interface engine 279 may also enable showing segments of the public roads on which the selected billboard is viewable by highlighting the road segments using, for example, dotted lines in a contrasting color on the map. The GUI allows the user to change the geographic area in the display by zooming in and out and by moving the map around using the mouse.

As shown in FIG. 6A, the association database 286 includes a number of entries each corresponding with a mobile device (or mobile user), which/who is identified by a mobile device ID or user ID (uid). Associated with each mobile device (user) are the user's home location, a number of other key places (including, for example, an office or work place), and a number of matched billboards (bb). Details about each of the matched billboards (such as those shown in FIG. 6c), as well as estimated routes between the user's key places can also be stored in the association database 286. As shown in FIG. 6B, each billboard/POI is also associated with a number of mobile users with routes passing by the billboard/POI. Thus, the billboards are associated with respective mobile devices who are likely to see or have seen the information displayed on the billboard as they travel on their respective routes.

Alternatively or additionally, some POIs are also associated with respective mobile users who are likely to stop by the POIs as they travel on their respective routes. Examples of such POIs include, but are not limited to, restaurants, stores, shops, offices, recreational facilities, etc.

5 In certain embodiments, the association database 286 is used by the real-time process 302 to select an information document for delivering to a mobile device in response to an information request associated with the mobile devices. As shown in FIG. 3, the real-time process 302 includes blocks 360, 370 and 380. At block 360, the request processor 272 receives an information request in the form of one or more data packets from the packet-
10 based network 100. In certain embodiments, the information request is transmitted by a publisher interacting with a particular mobile device via the packet-based network and includes location data and other information about the particular mobile device, including the UID associated with the mobile device.

At block 370, the request processor 272 searches the association database 286 to determine
15 whether the mobile device ID or UID of the particular mobile device is in the association database 286 and has associated therewith one or more billboards/POIs. If the mobile device ID or UID of the particular mobile device is in the association database 286 and has associated therewith one or more billboards/POIs, or one or more information documents related to the one or more billboards/POIs, process 302 may proceed to block 380, at which
20 the one or more information documents related to the one or more billboards/POIs are ranked based on certain factors such as the meta data about the one or more billboards/POIs, the information displayed, information about the user of the particular mobile device (e.g., age, gender, education level, and related historical/statistical data, etc.), time of day, campaign budgets, etc., and an information document related to one of the one or more
25 billboards/POIs is selected and transmitted to the packet-based network 100 for delivery to the particular mobile device. In certain embodiments, the information document includes information related to at least some of the information publicly displayed on a selected billboard or information about a selected POI (e.g., name, address, phone number, merchandise/services offered, etc.). In certain embodiments, when more than one
30 billboards/POIs are associated with the particular mobile devices, a billboard/POI is selected based on further information about the particular mobile device and its user, further information of the associated billboards/POI, and/or campaign data in the campaign database 287.

In some embodiments, when multiple billboards/POIs are associated with the UID, one of

the multiple billboards can be selected based on user behavior deduced from statistical data associated with the particular mobile devices. For example, if the location data collected from the particular mobile device indicate that its user has a history of visiting a point of interest related to a particular one or the multiple billboards/POIs, an information document
5 corresponding to that billboard/POI would be more favored during the selection process.

FIG. 8A is a flow chart illustrating a process 800 for discovering the home location for a particular mobile device, which can be included in the offline process 301 shown in FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 8, process 800 includes blocks 810, 820, 830, 840, and 850. At block
10 810, the location engine 273 verifies and filters the location signals collected over a time period (e.g., 6 months) to select high-accuracy (lat/lng) locations from the location database 282. Each location signal corresponds to a location update or an information request and includes a user ID (UID), and one or more of: a set of location coordinates (e.g., a lat/lng pair). It may further include a name of a city, name of a state, zip code, and an IP address (if the mobile device is communicating with the network 100 via a WiFi hot spot), etc. In
15 certain embodiments, the location engine disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Patent Application No. 14/716,816, entitled "System and Method for Estimating Mobile Device Locations," filed May 19, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, can be used to effectively filter out most of the non-accurate location data signals.

As known, the general public spend most of their time at home and at work. Thus, the most
20 common key places are home and office. In certain embodiments, an overall strategy of home detection is to cluster the (lat/lng) points into residence-sized boxes or map them to land parcels, and calculate the center (lat/lng) of the densest cluster. Thus, at block 820, the key places finder 274 aggregates location data signals associated with the particular mobile device with time stamps within a preset time period into proxy clusters or parcel polygons.
25 In certain embodiments, an observation time period (e.g., one month) is divided into time intervals and each time interval (e.g., an hour) is considered as a session and within a session each set of location data (lat/lng) is considered only once. Thus, the possibility of individual high frequency (lat/lng) pair skewing the final (lat/lng) prediction is avoided. For each session, the lat/lng pairs can be clustered into, for example, residence-sized (e.g.,
30 ~50m square) boxes by downgrading them to 3.5 digit accuracy, as an initial step of selecting a relatively dense proxy cluster of lat/lng pairs. FIG. 8B is a map overlay diagram showing the proxy clusters as squares of land areas in a geographical area (e.g., the San Francisco Bay Area). When location data coverage over land parcels is sufficient, the proxy clusters can be replaced by parcel polygons delineating the boundaries of land parcels,

which can be derived using map data 282. FIG. 8C illustrates some of the hourly aggregation of location data signals associated with a mobile device. As shown in FIG. 8C, location data signals belonging to a lat/lng cluster or a land parcel are aggregated in each hourly session so that the lat/lng cluster or land parcel has a location point of “1” or “0” for each hourly session, with a location point of “1” indicating the presence of one or more location signals in that hourly session and a location point of “0” indicating the absence of any location signal in the lat/lng cluster or a land parcel and in the hourly session.

At block 830, the key place finder 273 selects a number major clusters or land parcels (shown as 860 in FIG. 8B) based on the hourly aggregation of location data over the course of, for example, one month. A major cluster may be selected based on the density of location points for that cluster or land parcel. The density of the location points for each cluster or parcel can be determined by, for example, summing the location points of the hourly sessions over, for example, one month, and a cluster or location parcel having significantly higher density than at least some of its surrounding parcels can be selected as a major cluster or location parcel. In certain embodiments, up to a certain number (e.g., 10) of major clusters or land parcels are selected. For some mobile devices, whose mobile users spend most of their times between work and home, there would be less major clusters or land parcels. Then, as shown in FIG. 9, for each major cluster or land parcel 900, the raw location data 901 in the cluster or land parcel collected over the course of, for example, 6 months, are averaged to generate a center of weight (CW) 910 corresponding to the cluster or land parcel.

Although FIG. 8B shows that the lat/lng cluster boxes are about equal in size, in practice, they can be different in size. For example, smaller sized lat/lng boxes can be used where the location points are denser or where the area is more densely populated, and larger sized lat/lng boxes can be used where the location points are sparse or where the area is less densely populated, so as to save computation time. Also, when multiple adjacent parcels have comparable densities that are significantly higher than surrounding parcels, the multiple adjacent parcels can be combined and the center of weight of the location points in the multiple adjacent parcels are used to define a place for the mobile user.

At block 840, the key place finder 273 applies filters on the location signal corresponding to each of the major clusters or land parcels to remove noise and retain only residential signals. As shown in FIG. 10, the filters 1000 may include, for example, a frequency threshold filter 1010, an hourly pattern filter 1020, a geo-block filter 1030, and an IP filter 1040, etc. The frequency threshold filter 1010 examines the location signals in each of the

major clusters or land parcels to determine whether the frequency of visits by the user of the particular mobile device to the major cluster or land parcel is above a preset threshold. For example, a major cluster or land parcel (e.g., cluster/parcel ID #u9xxxxxx in FIG. 8C) may be selected because it has a library or school where a lot of location signals are generated each time the user visits but the user only visits the place once or twice a week. Such a place would be filtered out because the user's visits are of low-frequency. The hourly pattern filter 1020 examines the location signals in each of the major clusters or land parcels to determine whether location signals there are mostly in weekends and evening and/or early morning hours and are thus more likely to be from home (e.g., cluster/parcel ID #a2xxxxxx in FIG. 8C).

The geo-block filter 1030 determines whether the major cluster or land parcel belongs to an area zoned for residential use. In certain embodiments, the geo-block filter 1030 determines whether the major cluster or land parcel is part of or substantially overlaps with one or more geo-blocks defined using the technology disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Patent Application No. 15/344,482, entitled "System and Methods for Performance Driven Dynamic Geo-Fence Based Targeting," filed November 4, 2016, and whether the one or more geo-blocks are residential geo-blocks. FIG. 11A illustrates exemplary geo-blocks overlaid on a map of an area in the city of Santa Clara, California. The geo-blocks are shown as outlined in red boundaries that are mostly aligned with major roads, taking into account the road width so as to exclude mobile signals from travelers on the major roads. Each of the geo-blocks shown can be further partitioned into more granular blocks bordered by smaller roads. Real world entities present in these geo-blocks tend to serve common functional purposes (residential, retail etc.) These blocks also form the foundation for the construction of boundaries that are highly indicative of location dependent attributes such as intention and demographics. By mapping the major clusters or land parcels into geo-blocks, other user relevant information, such as demographics and household income, can be estimated approximately. Thus targeting can become more accurate and efficient.

In certain embodiments, the IP filter 1040 examines the location signals in each of the major clusters or land parcels to determine whether they are associated with a single WiFi IP address. The IP filter 1040 further examines how many other mobile devices have associated location data including the same IP address. For example, if the major cluster or land parcel has a library or coffee shop, its IP address would be in the location data associated with a large number (e.g., 1000) mobile devices. Such a cluster or land parcel is unlikely to be a residence and is therefore filtered out. After applying the filters 1000 to

remove location noises and keep only residential signals, the representative lat/lng pair for each of the rest of the major clusters or land parcels is mapped to a 9-digit zip code area with boundary data of the area. For privacy purposes, only the zip code is stored in the key places database 284 with the identification of the mobile device (or its user).

5 FIG. 11B illustrates exemplary home (lat lng) pairs (shown as red balloons), located in a residential geo-block in Mountain View, CA. Plotted on an air view of the area, most of the (lat lng) pairs are seen to fall onto the roof and backyards of residence buildings.

FIG. 12 illustrates a flowchart diagram of a process 1200 for discovering the office location for the user of a particular mobile device. The process 1200 includes blocks 1220, 1230, 10 1240, and 1250. At block 1220, a process similar to that in block 820 is used for location data aggregation except that, instead of proxy clusters or land parcels, the key place finder maps the location data from location database 281 into the geo-fences defined for various points of interest (POIs) in the POI database 289. The geo-fence for a POI can be, for example, a radius fence around a center of the POI or one or more multi-polygons defining 15 one or more boundaries of the POI, as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 14/716,811, entitled "System and Method for Marketing Mobile Advertising Supplies," filed May 19, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. As shown in FIG. 12B, one or more polygons can be defined in conformity with the geographical configuration and surroundings of a POI, such as a polygon of a first type 1212 around the building of the 20 store, a polygon of a second type 1214 around a premise of the POI including, for example, the building and its parking lot, and/or a polygon of a third type 1216 around a shopping area or business region including the store and other stores. The key place finder 274 may choose any of the one or more polygons based on the type of associated POI and the sufficiency of location signals.

25 At block 1230, a process similar to that of block 830 is used to select one or more POIs and associated IP address(es) based on aggregated location signals. At block 1240, a frequency filter similar to that of block 840 is used to filter the aggregated location signals of the selected one or more POIs. After filtering, the remaining POI(s) are stored in the key places database 284. Other types of key places, such as schools, libraries, gyms, parks, shopping 30 malls, etc. can also be discovered similarly.

In certain embodiments, once the key places for a mobile user are determined, one or more routes can be estimated between the key places. For example, as shown in FIG. 8B, between the mobile user's workplace (shown as "origin") and the mobile user's home (shown as "destination"), one or more shortest and/or fastest routes can be determined using publicly

available map data. This process can be repeated between any two of the mobile user's key places to estimate the routes the mobile user routinely takes. For each route determined, billboards and/or other points of interests (POIs) along the route are identified and associated with the route or the mobile user.

5 The techniques described above for discovering key places have many applications. For example:

- It could improve behavioral audiences, such as high household income audiences, as well as other audiences, such as luxury brands buyers etc. (Government demographics data only have household income at the zip code accuracy level, but
10 with home/office locations at the parcel or geo-block level together and history data of store visitation, more accurate household income audiences can be built.)
- It could improve geo-block targeting and identify similar users within a neighborhood, by further narrowing down targeting to specific households.
- It could help advertisers reach potential customers if a store is between the user's
15 home and office locations. As discussed above, regular commute routes between home and office can be derived, stores matching the user's interest but the user rarely visits can be identified and display to the user. It can provide good insights for advertisers to understand more about their customers and eventually help them provide better services.
- It could help detect employees to improve targeting accuracy. Removing
20 employees of a store from the targeting audience of the store can help build better behavioral audiences and measure store visitation metrics more accurately.
- It could help identify different devices within the same household and improve targeting efficiency. In such cases, both (lat/lng) and IP signals can be used to tie
25 user IDs (uid) together within the same household.
- It could be used to deliver publicly displayed information to mobile devices. As discussed above, in certain embodiments, two fastest routes between a mobile user's home and office are derived using map data and billboards likely to be seen by travelers on the routes are identified. The mobile user is then associated with
30 the billboards for either real-time targeting or offline targeting.

Additionally or alternatively, for a mobile device 130 having one or more apps running in the background that cause the mobile device to periodically transmit location updates signals or data packets to the computer system 200, either directly or through one or more

other computer systems 120, routes can be discovered by tracing the location updates, as shown in FIG. 13, where the red balloons mark the locations on a map of a geographical area (e.g., New York City), which are detected from the location updates from a mobile device. FIG. 14 zooms in on FIG. 13 and shows detected locations of the mobile device as red balloons each associated with a time stamp. Thus, in addition to routes, the speed at which the user of the mobile device is traveling on a certain route or a section of a certain route can also be estimated using the time stamps of every two neighboring locations and the distance between them. The speed can be averaged over the travel route or a section thereof.

In certain embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 13 and 14, based on the periodic location updates from a mobile device over a period of time, the routes the user of the mobile device (mobile user) routinely takes can be determined and used to learn about or predict the mobile user's interests in certain information. For example, if the mobile user routinely takes a certain route or has taken a certain route, the mobile user is likely to have seen information publicly displayed on billboards along the certain route or is likely to have seen or to stop by certain POIs along the certain route. Thus, in certain embodiments, some of the billboards/POIs along the routes of the mobile user are selected and associated with the mobile user in the association database 286. In certain embodiments, selection of the billboards/POIs for association with the mobile user takes into account the travel speed at which the mobile user travels along a particular route. For example, if the mobile user is determined to regularly walk along a particular route, smaller sized billboard (e.g., those posted at street level window and bus stands) along the particular route would be noticeable by the mobile user and thus selected to be associated with the mobile user. On the other hand, if the user is determined to be driving at a significant speed along another route, larger billboards along this other route are selected.

According to certain embodiments, location data associated with a large number (e.g., millions) of mobile devices communicating with a packet-based network are acquired by receiving and processing advertisement (ad) requests from mobile publishers or mobile application providers, and/or by receiving location updates from mobile devices with certain background apps installed and running. The acquired location data are stored in a location database. Commute routes regularly taken by the user of a particular mobile device can then be derived using location data associated with the particular mobile device with respect to map data. As a result, a large number (e.g., millions) of commute routes in a geographical area can be generated using the location data associated with a large number

(e.g., millions) of such mobile devices. Each of the commute routes includes a sequence of road segments, which are segments of public roads that are separated from each other by entry/exit (E/E) points, which are ways of entering or exiting the public roads. In certain embodiments, a road segment is for one direction of travel. Thus, a section of a public road
5 between two adjacent E/E points can include two road segments, one for each of two opposite directions of travel.

In certain embodiments, data associated with each road segment is stored in a road segments database, which can include, for example, some or all of a name of the public road the road segment is a part of, geographical definition of the road segment, direction of
10 travel on the road segment (e.g., north, south, southwest, etc.), a geographical region (e.g., city, county, and/or state) where the road segment is situated, a number of commute routes that include the road segment, and one or more billboards displaying information discernable by travelers on the road segment.

In certain embodiments, a probability value with which a traveler on a first road segment
15 has come from or is proceeding to a second road segment is determined based at least on a number of commute routes including the first road segment, and a percentage of the number of commute routes that come from or proceed to the second road segment. Such probability values are used to build a relational database, which include associations between a plurality of road segments and a plurality of information documents. Each of the plurality
20 of information documents corresponds to a billboard in the geographical area and includes information displayed by the billboard. A respective road segment in the relational database has one or more associations with one or more information documents, each of the one or more information documents being associated with the respective road segment by a corresponding probability value indicating a degree of likelihood of a traveler on the
25 respective road segment being exposed to information displayed on a billboard corresponding to the each of the one or more information documents. This probability value is above a preset threshold (e.g., 70%).

In certain embodiments, when a new ad request including location data associated with a particular mobile device communicating with the packet-based network is received, and
30 the location data indicates that the particular mobile device is on a particular road segment in the relational database, an information document for delivery to the particular mobile device is selected from the one or more information documents associated with the particular segment in the relational database based on at least on the corresponding probability values.

FIG. 15A is a flow diagram illustrating a process 1510 of the segment definition module 274 according to certain embodiments. Process 1510 includes blocks 1512, 1514, 1516, and 1518. At block 1512, selected public roads in a geographical area are divided into road segments. The public roads may be selected based on associated amounts of traffic flow and/or their affinity to certain billboards, which are of interest to one or more mobile marketers. For example, FIG. 16A shows a few segments 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, and 1667 in the northbound direction of a section of the highway US 101 near Menlo Park, California, and a few road segments for the entry or exit ramps 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, and 1686, which are joined to the highway at E/E points 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, and 1676, respectively.

FIG. 16B illustrates examples of multiple ways of entering and/or exiting a public road at an E/E point. As shown in FIG. 16B, a northbound section of El Camino Real near the intersection with Oregon Expy and Page Mill Rd in Palo Alto, California are divided into two road segments, road segment 1611 before the intersection and road segment 1612 after the intersection. FIG. 16B also shows road segments 1621, 1622, and 1623 for exiting northbound El Camino Real at the intersection by right turn, left turn and U-turn, respectively. FIG. 16B further shows road segments 1631, 1632, and 1633 for entering northbound El Camino Real at the intersection by right turn from Oregon Expy, left turn from Page Mill Road, and U-turn from southbound El Camino Real, respectively.

Referring back to FIG. 15A, at block 1514, geographical definition of each of the road segments is created and stored in the segments database 285A. As illustrated in FIG. 17, which is a table illustrating examples of some of the content in the segments database 285A, according to certain embodiments, each road segment is identified by a segment ID and is defined by the city/state in which the road segment is situated, the name of the public road and direction of travel, of which the road segment is a part, and spatial index outlining the boundary of the road segment, which can be derived using map data. If a road segment is home to one or more billboards, meaning the one or more billboards are placed by or over the road segment and are used to display information to travelers on the road segment, at block 1516, the one or more billboards are determined and are associated with the road segment in the segments database 285A, as also shown in FIG. 17.

In certain embodiments, the road segments are defined taking into account the sizes of the resulting road segments, which can be selected based on the designated maximum speeds of the respective roads and the amount of traffic on the respective roads. The division also takes into account entries and exits along the roads so that a major entry or exit or

intersection is between two adjacent road segments and not in the middle of any road segment.

FIG. 15B is a flow diagram illustrating a process 1520 of the route generator 276 according to certain embodiments. Process 1520 includes blocks 1522, 1524, 1526, and 1528. At block 1522, location data associated with a large number of mobile devices in a geographical area (e.g., the San Francisco Bay Area) communicating with a packet-based network are collected and stored in the location database 281. FIG. 16C illustrates some of the mobile device locations (represented by the solid dots) detected using the location data associated with a mobile device over a period of time (e.g., 1 week). After a sufficient amount of location data are collected over a period of time (e.g., one month), a block 1524, the location data for each particular mobile device is used to determine routes the user of the mobile device may have taken during the preset time period. In certain embodiments, the location data for each particular mobile device includes detected locations of the mobile device with various time stamps during a preset time period (e.g., in the last 30 days). The routes can be derived from the location data collected from information requests associated with the particular mobile device or location updates provided by the particular mobile device with a background app installed and running to provide automatic location updates periodically. The location data may indicate that the user of the particular mobile device regularly spends substantial time in a few places, and may further show routes taken by the user of the particular mobile device as he or she travels among the few places. If the particular mobile device is used during traveling or has background apps running while the user is traveling along these routes, the routes can be traced, defined and stored as routes for the particular mobile device, as shown in FIG. 16C, where each blue dot 1600 is a location point representing an instance of a detected location for the particular mobile device.

Additionally or alternatively, the routes can be determined by first determining the places where the user of the particular mobile device routinely spends substantial time. This can be done by defining a geographical region in which most of the location points associated with the particular mobile device are located; dividing the geographical region into parcels; and map the plurality of location points into the parcels, as shown in FIG. 16D. The density of the location points in each parcel can thus be determined, and a location parcel having significantly higher density than at least some of its surrounding parcels can be selected. The center of weight for the location points in the selected parcel(s) can then be used to define a place for the mobile user. By examining the time stamp of the information requests

from which the location points in the selected parcel are extracted, the place can be determined as the “home,” the “workplace,” or simply one of several key places of the mobile user. For example, as shown in FIG. 16C, places 1601, 1602, 1603, and 1604 can be determined as locations where the user of the particular mobile device regularly visits or stays during the preset time period. In the example shown in FIG. 16D, at least a first place 1605 and a second place 1606 are determined as the mobile user’s workplace (shown as “origin”) and the mobile user’s home (shown as “destination”).

Although FIG. 16D shows that the parcels are about equal in size, in practice, the parcels can be different in size. For example, smaller sized parcels can be used where the location points are denser or where the area is more densely populated, and larger sized parcels can be used where the location points are sparse or where the area is less densely populated. Also, when multiple adjacent parcels have comparable densities that are significantly higher than surrounding parcels, the multiple adjacent parcels can be combined and the center of weight of the location points in the multiple adjacent parcels are used to define a place for the mobile user. Further details on how to detect mobile user home and office locations based on historical request data can be found in co-pending U.S. Patent Application entitled “Method and Apparatus for Delivering Publicly Displayed Information to Mobile Devices based on Mobile User Travel Routes,” filed on even date herewith, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

In certain embodiments, with the places for a mobile user determined, one or more routes can be estimated between the places. At block 1526, commute routes between the places are determined using the map data. For example, as shown in FIG. 16D, between the mobile user’s workplace (shown as “origin”) and the mobile user’s home (shown as “destination”), one or more shortest routes can be determined using publicly available map data. In certain embodiments, more than one set of commute routes are determined if there are more than one ways of traveling from one of the two places to the other that are almost equally preferable. For example, as shown in FIG. 16D, a set of routes 1607a and 1607b can be used to travel back and forth between places 1605 and 1606 via US 101, and another set of routes 1608a and 1608b can be used to travel back and forth between places 1605 and 1606 via HW 280. This process can be repeated between any two of the mobile user’s key places to estimate the routes the mobile user routinely takes, and for each of a large number of mobile devices. As a result, millions of routes can be generated and stored in the routes database 285.

At block 1528, each route between an origin and a destination is defined as a sequence of

road segments consistent with the segments in the segments database 285A. For example, as shown in FIG. 16E, each route, e.g., route 1680 between an origin (e.g., a latitude/longitude pair) and a destination (e.g., another latitude/longitude pair), has a route ID and includes a sequence of road segments, seg 1, seg 2, ..., seg n, each being identified by its respective segment ID. FIG. 16 also shows some of the sequence of road segments in a map overlay diagram as road segments 1661, 1681, 1682 and 1683. As shown in FIG. 16E, road segment 1661 is a section on US 101 North, road segment 1681 is an exit ramp off US 101 at Marsh Road, road segment 1682 is a section of March Road from the exit ramp to CA 84 (Bayfront Exwy), and road segment 1683 is a section of CA 84 East. The routes thus defined are stored in the routes database 285. In certain embodiments, the data in the routes database 285 can be used by the process 1510 to determine at block 1518, for each respective segment, a number of routes including the respective segment, or a number of routes passing through the respective segment, and this number can be associated with the respective segment in the segments database 285A, as illustrated in FIG. 17.

Using the data in the routes database 285 and segments database 285A, road traffic statistics can be derived, including the percentage of traffic on one road segment proceeding to or coming from another nearby road segment. Thus, in certain embodiments, each particular road segment can be associated with to another nearby road segment by a percentage value corresponding to a percentage of the traffic on the particular road segment proceeding to or coming from the other nearby road segment. This percentage value can be used to as a probability value to indicate a degree of likelihood that a traveler on the particular road segment has come from or is going to travel through the other nearby road segment.

FIG. 18 is a flow diagram illustrating a process 1800 of the relational database builder 278 according to certain embodiments. Process 1800 includes blocks 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840 and 1850. At block 1810, a first road segment of a first public road is selected. The first road segment is a home segment to at least one billboard, i.e., each of the at least one billboard is discernable by travelers on the first road segment.

. At block 1820, one or more second road segments proximately connected to the first road segment are identified. For example, the one or more second road segments can include a road segment on the same first public road that is either adjacent the first road segment or separated from the first road segment by one or more other segments on the first public road. The one or more second road segments can also include a road segment from a different public road, such as, for example, an entrance or exit ramp to or from the first public road, or a road segment from another public road that intersects with the first public

road.

At block 1830, a probability value is determined for each of the one or more second road segments. The probability value indicates the likelihood of a traveler on the each of the one or more second road segments is about to travel to or has just come from the first road segment. In certain embodiments, this probability value is determined based on the data in the routes database 285.

For example, FIG. 19A shows examples of road segments, AB, CD, and BE, any two of which may or may not be segments of a same public road. Road segment CD is a home segment to at least one billboard and is an example of the first road segment in the above discussion, while segments AB is an example of one of the one or more second road segments in the above discussion. Road segments AB and CD can be adjacent to each other or separated from each other by one or more other road segments. The dashed line BC represents an intersecting point between road segments AB and CD and/or one or more road segments between road segments AB and CD. In certain embodiments, road segments AB, BC, and CD together form a route A-B-C-D, which can be a shortest route or commonly used route between point A and point D. BE represents one or more ways by which a traveler on road segment AB can travel away from route A-B-C-D. BE can include one or more road segments, such as one or more exit ramps, one or more turns into one or more intersecting roads, or simply the next segment down a road from AB.

FIG. 19B illustrates the routes through segments AB, CD, and BE according to data in the routes database. As shown in FIG. 19B, the routes through segment AB include routes 1901, which end up going through segment CD, and routes 1902, which end up exiting route A-B-C-D via segment(s) BE. FIG. 19B also shows routes 1903 that merge into route A-B-C-D via other intersecting segments (not shown). These routes 1903 are irrelevant to the calculation of the probability of a traveler on AB proceeding to CD. The percentage of routes 1901 among all of the routes through AB can be determined by identifying the routes including segment AB and determining which ones of those routes also include segment CD. This percentage can also be determined by counting the number of routes including segment AB and the number of routes exiting A-B-C-D between point B and point C. Also, based on the number of routes on road segment AB and the number of routes on road segment(s) BE, the probability of a traveler on AB continuing to the next segment on the route A-B-C-D at point B can be estimated. For example, if segment AB has 1000 routes and the total number of routes through segment(s) BE are 80, it can be estimated that 92% of AB's traffic would continue to the next segment on route A-B-C-D at point B (i.e., 8%

of the traffic on AB exits route A-B-C-D via EF).

If there are no other exits from route A-B-C-D, as shown in FIG. 20A, then the probability of a traveler on AB proceeding to CD is 92%, meaning that a mobile user on road segment AB would have a 92% probability of being in a position to see the billboard on segment

5 CD. If there are multiple exits on route A-B-C-D, then the probability of a traveler proceeding onto the next segment on route A-B-C-D is estimated at each of the exits, and the probability of a traveler on AB proceeding to CD can be estimated by multiplying the probabilities at the multiple exits. Thus, in the relational database 286, segment CD, or the billboard on segment CD, or an information document related to the billboard, is associated
10 with the road segment AB by the estimated probability value. Road segment CD or the billboard or the corresponding information document can also be associated with other nearby road segments (e.g., road segments within a 2-mile radius from the billboard) with the corresponding probability values. Of course, a user on road segment CD would have a 100% probability of being in a position to see the billboard, and a user on road segment BE
15 would have 0% probability of being in a position to see the billboard.

FIG. 19C shows a few other road segments UV, XY, and WX, any two of which may or may not be segments of a same public road. Road segment UV is another example of the first road segment XY, while road segment XY is another example of one of the one or more second road segments in the above discussion. Road segments UV and XY can be
20 adjacent to each other or separated from each other by one or more other road segments. The dashed line VX represents an intersecting point between road segments UV and XY if they are adjacent each other, or one or more road segments between road segments UV and XY if they are not adjacent each other. In certain embodiments, road segments UV, VX, and XY together form a route U-V-X-Y, which can be a shortest route or commonly traveled
25 route between point U and point Y. WX represents one or more ways by which a traveler can enter road segment XY from another route. WX can include one or more road segments, such as one or more entrance ramps, or one or more ways to turn into road segment XY from one or more intersecting roads, or a previous segment up a road from XY.

FIG. 19D illustrates the routes through segments UV, XY, and WX according to data in the routes database. As shown in FIG. 19D, the routes through segment XY include routes 1904,
30 which came straight from segment UV, and routes 1905, which merged into route U-V-X-Y via segment(s) WX. FIG. 19D also shows routes 1906 that exit route U-V-X-Y via other intersecting segments (not shown). These routes 1903 are irrelevant to the calculation of the probability of a traveler on XY having come from segment UV. The percentage (e.g.,

93.5%) of the number of routes through segment XY coming from segment UV can be determined by identifying the routes including segment XY and determining which ones of those routes also include segment UV. This percentage can also be determined by counting the number of routes including segment XY and the number of routes entering route U-V-X-Y between point V and point X. Also, based on the number of routes on road segment XY and the number of routes on road segment(s) WX, the probability of a traveler entering road segment XY from an adjacent road segment on route U-V-X-Y can be estimated. For example, if segment XY has 1000 routes and the total number of routes through segment(s) WX are 65, it can be estimated that 93.5% of XY's traffic would have come from the adjacent road segment on route U-V-X-Y (i.e., 6.5% of the traffic on XY came from WX). If there are no other entrance to route U-V-X-Y, as shown in FIG. 20B, then the probability of a traveler on XY having been on UV would be 93.5%, meaning that a mobile user on road segment XY would have a 93.5% probability of having been in a position to see the billboard on segment UV. If there are other entrance(s) on route U-V-X-Y, then the probability of a traveler on a segment on route U-V-X-Y immediately after each entrance to the route having proceeded from the segment on route U-V-X-Y immediately prior to the each entrance is estimated at the each entrance, and the probability of a traveler on XY having been on UV can be estimated by multiplying the probabilities corresponding to these entrances. Thus, in the relational database 286, segment UV, or the billboard on segment UV, or an information document related to the billboard, or a POI or an information document related to the POI accessible via segment UV is associated with the road segment XY by the estimated probability value. Road segment UV or the billboard or the POI of the corresponding information document can also be associated with other nearby road segments (e.g., road segments within a 2-mile radius from the billboard) with the corresponding probability values. Of course, a user on road segment UV would have a 100% probability of being in a position to see the billboard, and a user on road segment WX would have 0% probability of being in a position to see the billboard.

For example, as shown in FIG. 16A, since all of the traffic on each of road segments 1662, 1663, 1682 and 1683 ends up on road segment 1664, and all of the traffic on each of road segments 1665 and 1684 comes from road segment 1664, the information document corresponding to the billboard 1652 is associated with each of these road segments with a probability value of 100%. On the other hand, because of the exit ramp 1681, only some of the traffic on road segment 1661 proceeds to road segment 1664. Thus, the billboard 1652 is associated with the road segment 1661 with a probability value less than 100%. Likewise,

because of the entrance ramps 1685 and 1686, only some of the traffic on road segment 1667 actually comes from road segment 1664. Thus, the billboard 1652 is associated with the road segment 1667 with a probability value less than 100%.

FIG. 20C illustrates a billboard 2001 placed by US 101 facing the northbound traffic between University Ave. in Palo Alto and Willow Road in Menlo Park, California, being associated with nearby road segments (including its home segment) by respective probability values. The number of road segments associated with a certain billboard in the relational database 286A can be adjusted by adjusting a threshold for the probability values. The probability thresholds for different billboards can be different. For example, a billboard at a high traffic road segment can have a probability threshold significantly higher than a billboard at a low traffic road segment. Furthermore, the probability threshold for the same billboard can be different depending on the time of the day, or the information displayed (if the displayed information is readily changeable, as in the case of an electronic display). For example, during higher threshold (e.g., 97%) can be set during commute hours (as shown in FIG. 20C), while lower threshold (e.g., 70%) can be set during other times to include more road segments and thus a larger mobile audience (as shown in FIG. 20D). The probability thresholds for the billboards can also depend on other factors such as campaign budgets, etc., as specified in the campaign database 287.

Thus, in certain embodiments, each road segment near a billboard can be associated with the billboard (or a link to an information document related to the billboard) with a probability value representing the probability of a mobile user on the each road segment seeing or having seen the billboard, and such associations are stored in the relational database 286. The probability of a mobile user on a road segment seeing or having seen a billboard on another road segment is determined based on the percentage of the traffic on the road segment proceeding to or having come from the other road segment, and the percentage is determined based on estimated routes taken by a large number of mobile users. The routes are estimated using location data associated with a large number of mobile devices interacting with computer systems in a network.

FIG. 21A is a table illustrating examples of the content in the relational database 286A according to certain embodiments. As shown in FIG. 21A, the relational database 286A stores information of a plurality of segments each having one or more document (Doc) IDs associated therewith by corresponding probability values (P/V). Each Doc ID provided an identification or link to an information document (e.g., advertisement document) corresponding to a billboard associated with the segment. The information document

includes information displayed on the corresponding billboard. In certain embodiments, instead of Doc IDs, billboard IDs can be used to link each segment to the documents corresponding to the billboards associated with the segment.

In certain embodiments, a graphic user interface (GUI) is enabled using the Interface engine 279 to help mobile marketers to access the data in the billboard database 283 and the relational database 286. In certain embodiments, the GUI can be provided by the computer system 200 running the interface engine 279, or any of the other computer system 120 coupled to the computer system 200 via the packet-based network 100. The computer system 120 can run an application program that interacts with the interface engine 279 in the computer system 200 to provide the GUI. FIG. 21C is a flowchart illustrating a process 2130 performed by a first computer system 200 and a second computer system 120 to provide the GUI at the second computer system. Process 2130 includes blocks 2131 through 2136 at the first computer system and blocks 2141 through 2146 at the second computer system.

At block 2141, the GUI is launched at the second computer system and a user input to select a geographical area is received via the GUI and transmitted to the first computer system. In response, locations of billboards in the geographical area is obtained by the interface engine 279 at block 2131 from the billboards database 283, and transmitted at block 2132 to the second computer system. At block 2142, the billboards are displayed via the GUI as hyperlinked markers at respective locations at which the billboards are physically disposed on a map of the geographical area, as shown in FIG. 21B. In the example shown in FIG. 21B, the billboards are highlighted as blue dots 2101 of various sizes corresponding to the physical sizes of the billboards. At block 2143, a first type of user input to select a billboard is received and transmitted to the first computer system. The first type of user input can be made by, for example, the user of the GUI left-clicking on a blue dot corresponding to the selected billboard with the mouse of the second computer system. In response, the interface engine 279 obtains at block 2133 data about the selected billboard from the billboard database 283 and transmits at block 2134 the data to the second computer system.

At block 2144, the GUI displays the data in, for example, a pop-up window 2110 over the map, as shown in FIG. 21B. The user can scroll up and down the pop-up window to see all of the data related to the selected billboard in the billboard database 283. At block 2145, a second type of user input to select the billboard is received via the GUI and transmitted to the first computer system. The second type of user input can be made by, for example, the user of the GUI right-clicking on the blue dot corresponding to the billboard with the mouse

of the second computer system. In response, the interface engine 279 obtains at block 2135 data about the road segments associated with the selected billboard from the relational database 286, and transmits the data at block 2136 to the second computer system. At block 2146, the GUI highlights the associated road segments 2120 using, for example, dotted lines in a contrasting color on the map. The GUI allows the user to change the geographic area in the display by zooming in and out and by moving the map around using the mouse. FIG. 22 is a flow diagram illustrating a process 2200 of the request processor 272 to serve location-based information to mobile devices on public roads, according to certain embodiments. As shown in FIG. 22, the process 2200 includes blocks 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, and 2250. At block 2210, one or more data packets including an information request are received via the packet-based network from a publisher interacting with a particular mobile device. The information request includes location data and other information about the particular mobile device.

At block 2220, the spatial indices defining the segments in the relational database 286A are searched to determine whether the location data indicate that the particular mobile device is on one of the road segments. In response to the location data indicating that the particular mobile device is on a particular road segment, at block 2230, one or more information documents associated with the particular road segment are identified. In certain embodiments, the information documents are related to respective ones of the billboards associated with the particular road segments and/or respective POIs accessible via the particular road segments. The information documents may also include meta data about the corresponding billboards, such as sizes, locations, and facing directions, etc. of the billboards. The identified information documents are ranked, at block 2240 based at least on the corresponding probability values in the relational database 286. Other factors, such as the meta data about the corresponding billboards, the information displayed, information about the user of the particular mobile device (e.g., age, gender, education level, and related historical/statistical data, etc.), time of day, campaign budgets, etc. At block 2250, one of the one or more information documents is selected based on the ranking, and one or more data packets including the selected information document or a link thereto are formed and transmitted via the packet-based network. The one or more data packets may also include identification of the information request and/or the particular mobile device to facilitate delivery of the selected information document to the particular mobile devices.

Several embodiments of the disclosed technology are described above in reference to the figures. Although the subject matter has been described in language specific to structural

features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described above. Specific embodiments and implementations have been described herein for purposes of illustration, but various modifications can be made without deviating from the

5 scope of the embodiments and implementations. The specific features and acts described above are disclosed as example forms of implementing the claims that follow. Accordingly, the embodiments and implementations are not limited except as by the appended claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method implemented using a computer systems coupled to a packet-based network, the computer systems including or having access to a data store storing therein map data of a geographical area, the method comprising:
 - 5 acquiring location data of a mobile device communicating with the packet-based network at different points in time during a time period;
storing the location data in a location data store;
discovering from the location data a plurality of key places where a user of the mobile device regularly visits or stays;
 - 10 determining one or more travel routes in the geographical area between the plurality of key places using the map data;
searching in a billboard database one or more billboards along the one or more travel routes, the billboard database storing therein information associated with billboards in the geographical area;
 - 15 associating the one or more billboards with the mobile device in an association database;
receiving an information request associated with the mobile device from the packet-based network;
determining whether the mobile device is associated with the one or more billboards
 - 20 in the association database; and
selecting an information document for delivering to the mobile device from an document database, the information document corresponding to one of the one or more billboards and including information related to at least some of the information displayed by the one of the one or more billboards.
- 25 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the location data include a plurality of location signals, each location signal including a set of coordinates and a time stamp, and wherein discovering from the location data a plurality of key places comprises:
 - dividing the time period into a plurality of sessions;
for each of the plurality of sessions, mapping the location signals with time stamps
 - 30 in the each of the plurality of sessions into predefined areas in the geographical region and aggregating the location signals in each of the predefined areas;
determining a density of location signals in each of the predefined areas based on the aggregated location signals;

selecting a set of major areas from the predefined areas based on the density of location signals in each of the predefined area; and

applying one or more filters to each of the set of major areas to select a subset of the set of major areas as the key places.

5 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the one or more filters include a frequency threshold filter configured to examine the location signals mapped into each of the set of major areas to determine a frequency of visits to the each of the set of major areas by the user of the mobile device and whether the frequency is above a predefined frequency threshold.

10 4. The method of claim 2, wherein the one or more filters include an hourly pattern filter configured to examine the location signals mapped into each of the set of major areas to determine if any of the set of major areas corresponds to a home of the user of the mobile device.

15 5. The method of claim 2, wherein the one or more filters includes a geo-block filter configured to determine a geo-block for each of the set of major areas to determine if any of the set of major areas corresponds to a home of the user of the mobile device.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the one or more filters include an IP filter configured to determine whether the location signals mapped into each of the set of major areas includes a single IP address.

20 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the IP filter is further configured to determine how many other mobile devices have also communicated with the packet-based network via the same IP address during the time period.

8. The method of claim 2, further comprising, dividing the geographical region into residential areas boxes to generate the predefined areas.

25 9. The method of claim 2, wherein each of at least some of the predefined areas corresponds to a land parcel.

10. The method of claim 2, wherein each of at least some of the predefined areas corresponds to a point of interest.

11. A method implemented using a computer systems coupled to a packet-based
30 network, the computer systems including or having access to a data store storing therein map data of a geographical area, the method comprising:

acquiring location data of a mobile device communicating with the packet-based network at different points in time during a time period;

storing the location data in a location data store;

generating one or more travel routes in the geographical area using the location data and the map data;

determining a speed at which a user of the mobile device travels on each of the one or more travel routes;

5 searching in a billboard database billboards along the one or more travel routes, the billboard database storing therein information associated with billboards in the geographical area, the information associated with each billboard including a location of the each billboard, a size of the each billboard, and a type of the each billboard;

10 selecting one or more billboards from the billboards along the one or more travel routes based at least on the speed at which the user of the mobile device travels on each of the one or more travel routes and the sizes of the one or more billboards;

associating the one or more billboards with the mobile device in an association database;

15 receiving an information request associated with the mobile device from the packet-based network;

determining whether the mobile device is associated with the one or more billboards in the association database; and

20 selecting an information document for delivering to the mobile device from an document database, the information document corresponding to one of the one or more billboards and including information related to at least some of the information displayed by the one of the one or more billboards.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the location data include a plurality of location updates with different time stamps, and wherein generating one or more travel routes comprises tracing the location updates on a map of the geographical area.

25 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the speed at which a user of the mobile device travels on each of the one or more travel routes is determined based on the location updates and the time stamps corresponding to the location updates.

14. A method performed by one or more processors of a computer system coupled to a packet-based network, the one or more processors having access to one or more data stores storing therein map data about public roads in a geographical region, the method comprising:

30

acquiring location data associated with mobile devices communicating with the packet-based network;

estimating commute routes regularly taken by users of respective ones of the mobile devices using the acquired location data and the map data, wherein each of the commute routes includes one or more road segments, each of the one or more road segments being a segment of a public road and is separated from an adjacent segment of the public road by one or more ways of entering and/or exiting the public road;

building a relational database including associations between a plurality of road segments and a plurality of information documents using the commute routes, each of the plurality of information documents corresponding to a billboard in the geographical area and including information displayed by the billboard, a respective road segment in the relational database having one or more associations with one or more information documents, each of the one or more information documents being associated with the respective road segment by a corresponding probability value indicating a degree of likelihood of a traveler on the respective road segment being exposed to information displayed on a billboard corresponding to the each of the one or more information documents;

receiving one or more data packets from the packet-based network, the one or more data packets forming a request for information and including location data associated with a particular mobile device communicating with the packet-based network;

in response to the location data indicating that the particular mobile device is on a particular road segment having at least one associated information documents in the relational database, selecting one of the at least one information document based at least on the probability value by which the particular road segment is associated with each of the at least one information document;

transmitting one or more data packets identifying the request or the particular mobile device and including the selected one of the at least one information document or a link thereto to the packet-based network.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein estimating the commute routes comprises, for a respective mobile device, determining at least a first place and a second place using the location data associated with the respective mobile device, and determining at least one set of commute routes between the first place and the second place using the map data, each of the first place and the second place being a place where the user of the respective mobile device regularly visits or stays as indicated by the location data associated with the respective mobile device.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the one or more ways for entering and/or exiting the public road include one or more of an intersection where the public road intersects with one or more other public roads, an entrance ramp by which to enter the public road, an exit ramp by which to exit the public road, and a highway junction the public road

5 merge with or separate from another public road.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein building the relational database comprises, for each billboard of a plurality of billboards, determining a first road segment and one or more second road segments, and associating one or more information documents corresponding to the each billboard with each of the one or more second road segments, wherein the each billboard is disposed to display information to travelers on the first road segment, wherein the one or more second road segments are each related to the first road segment by a probability value higher than a preset threshold.

10

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the one or more second road segments including a third road segment via which a traveler can enter the first road segment, wherein determining the one or more second segments comprises, determining a probability value indicating a degree of likelihood of a traveler on the third road segment proceeding to the first road segment based at least on a number of commute routes including the third road segments and a percentage of the number of commute routes continuing onto the first road segment.

15

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the one or more second road segments including a fourth road segment to which a traveler on the first road segment can proceed, wherein determining the one or more second segments comprises, determining a probability value indicating a degree of likelihood of a traveler on the fourth road segment coming from the first road segment based at least on a number of commute routes including the fourth road segments and a percentage of the number of commute routes coming from the first road segment.

20

20. The method of claim 17, wherein associating the one or more information documents information documents with each of the one or more second road segments comprises associating the first road segment with each of the one or more second road segments and associating one or more billboards disposed to display information to travelers on the first road segment with each of the one or more second road segments.

30

21. A method implemented by a first computer system to enable visualizing a relational database using a graphical user interface (GUI) on a second computer system coupled to the first computer system via packet-based network, comprising:

transmitting to the second computer system locations of billboards in a geographical area to enable the GUI to mark the locations on a map of the geographical area with markers representing the billboards;

5 in response to a first type of user input selecting a particular marker using the GUI, transmitting to the second computer system information about a billboard represented by the particular marker to enable the GUI to display the information; and

10 in response to a second type of user input selecting the particular marker using the GUI, transmitting to the second computer system data representing one or more public road segments associated with the billboard represented by the particular marker to enable the GUI to highlight the one or more road segments on the map.

22. A method implemented by a first computer system to enable visualizing an association database using a graphical user interface (GUI) on a second computer system coupled to the first computer system via packet-based network, comprising:

15 receiving from the second computer system a selection of a geographical area; transmitting a list of mobile users each having one or more key places in the geographical area from the association database;

receiving from the second computer system a selection of a particular mobile user; transmitting to the second computer system a list of matched billboards associated with the particular mobile user and their respective locations;

20 receiving from the second computer system a selection of a particular billboard; and transmitting information about the particular billboard to the second computer system to enable the GUI to zoom in on a location of the billboard on a map of the geographical area, to mark the billboard on the map, and to display the information of the billboard in a display window.

25

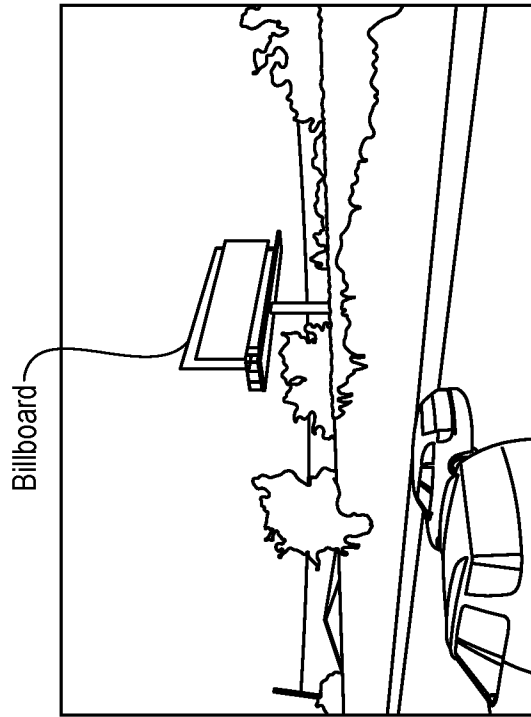


FIG. 1B

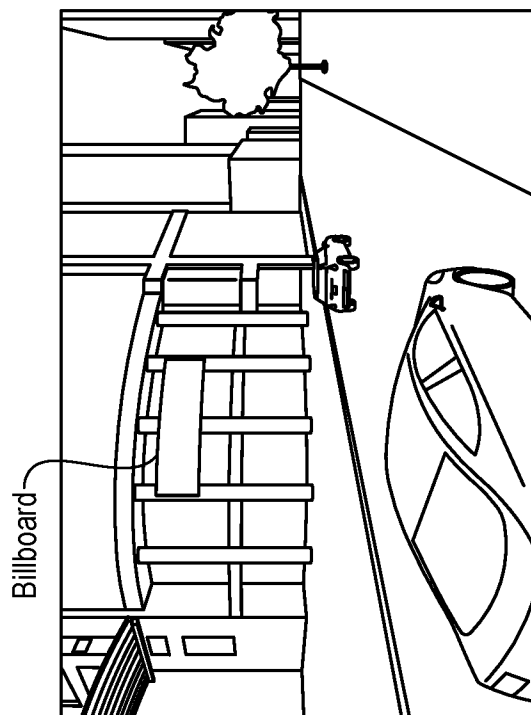


FIG. 1A

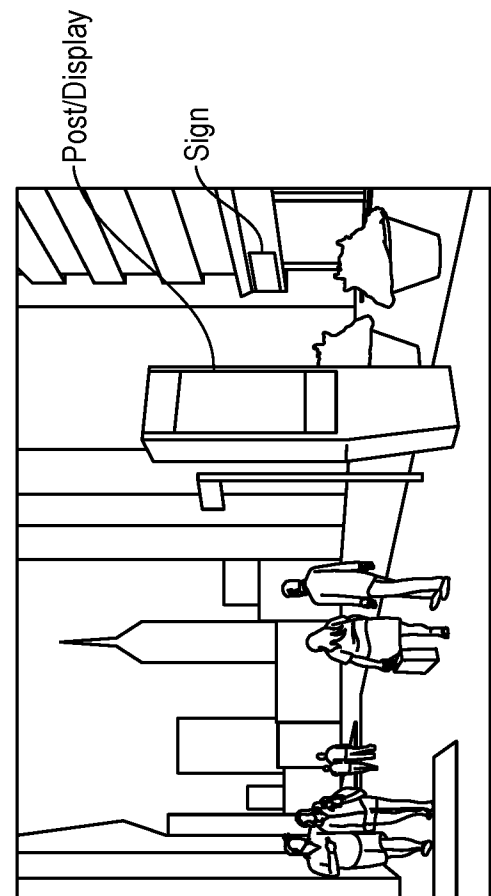


FIG. 1C

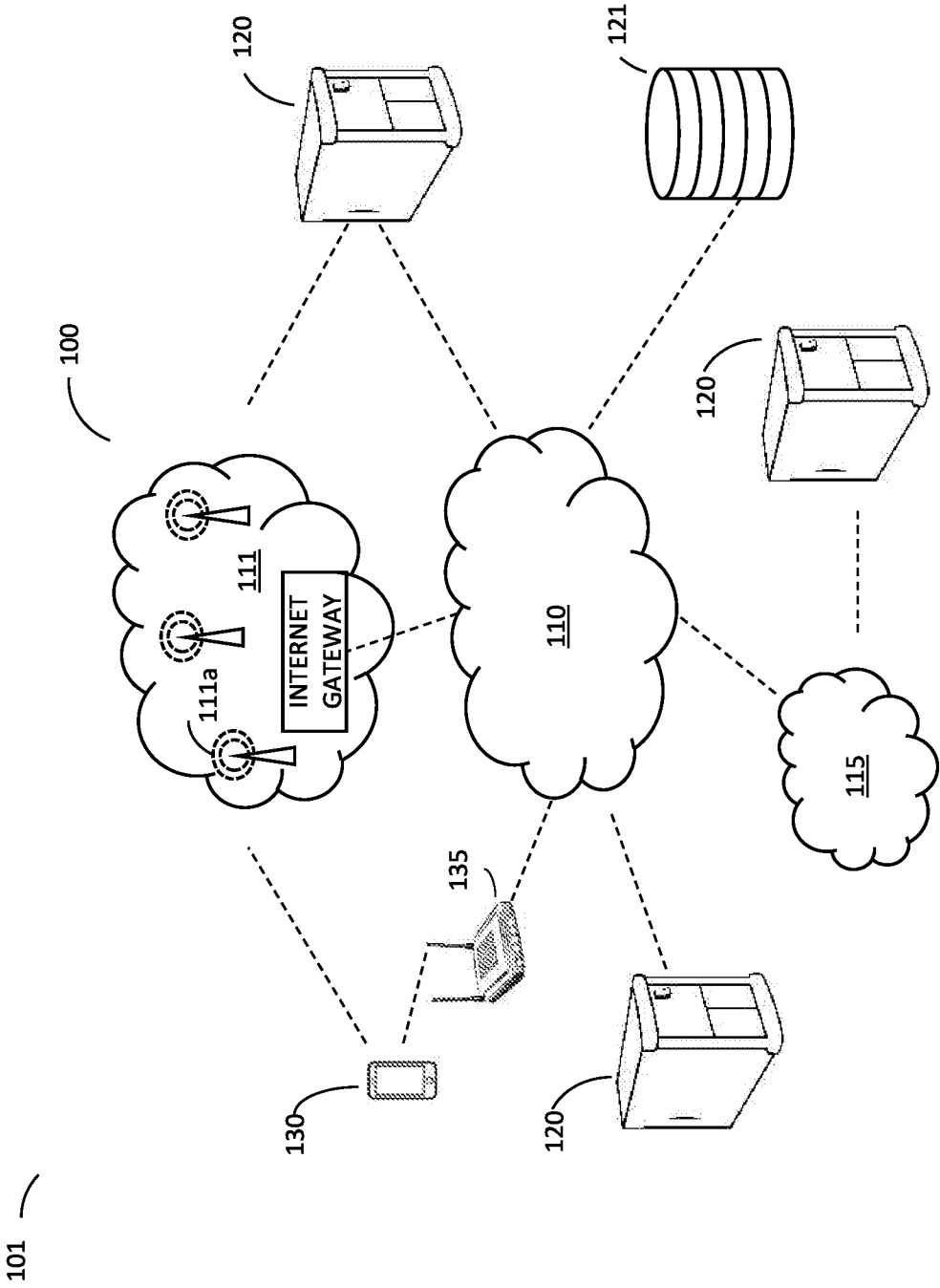


FIG. 1D

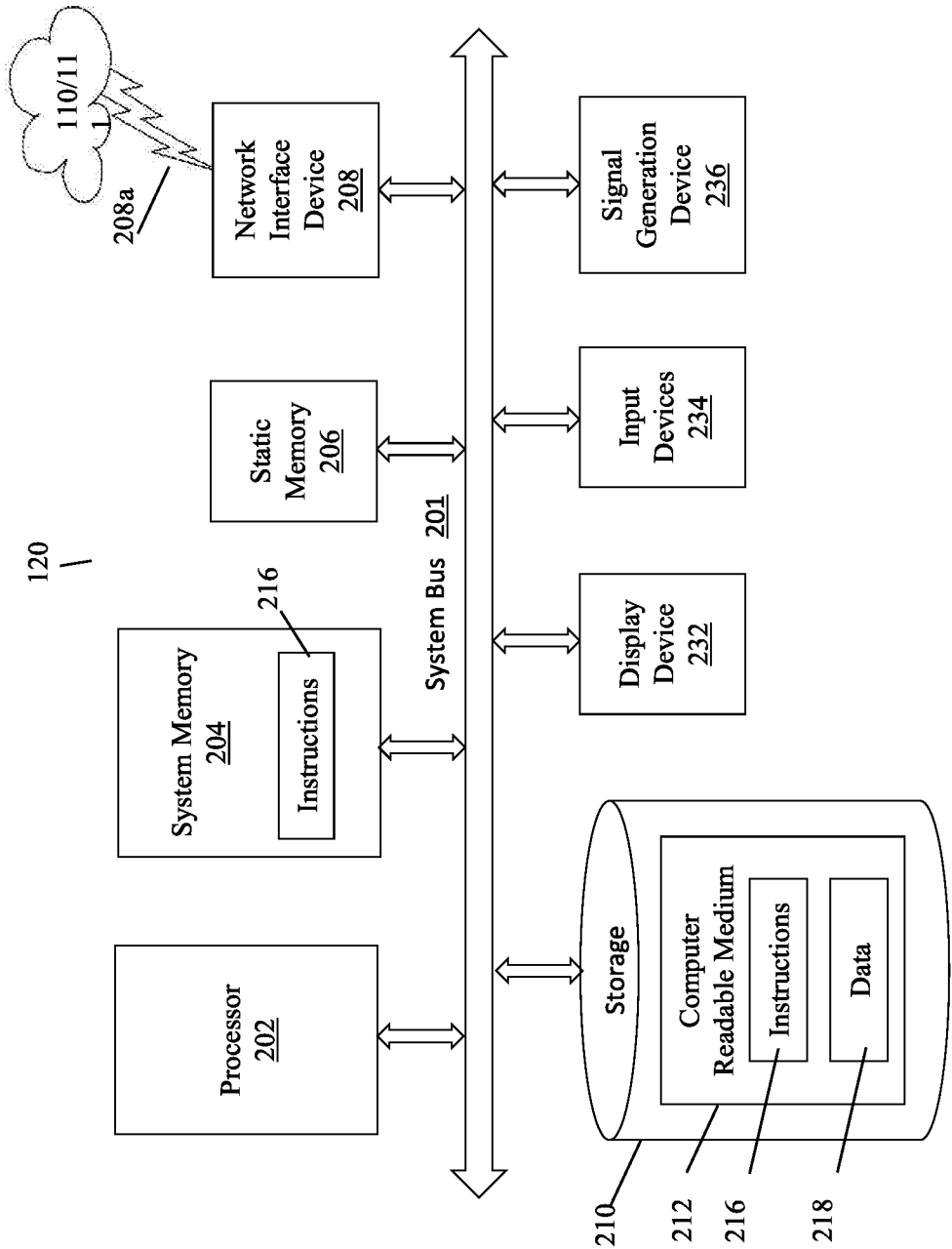


FIG. 2A

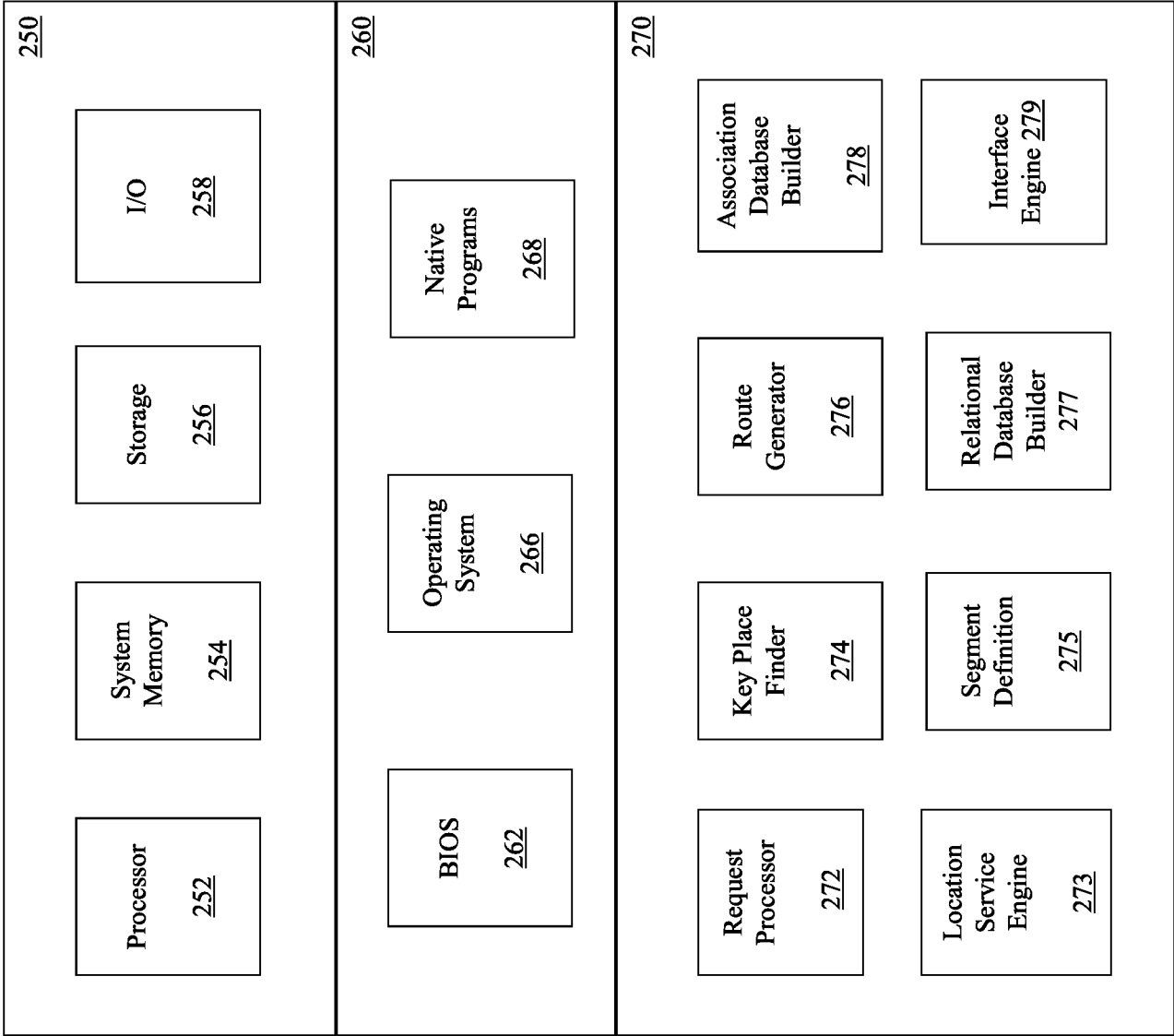


FIG. 2B

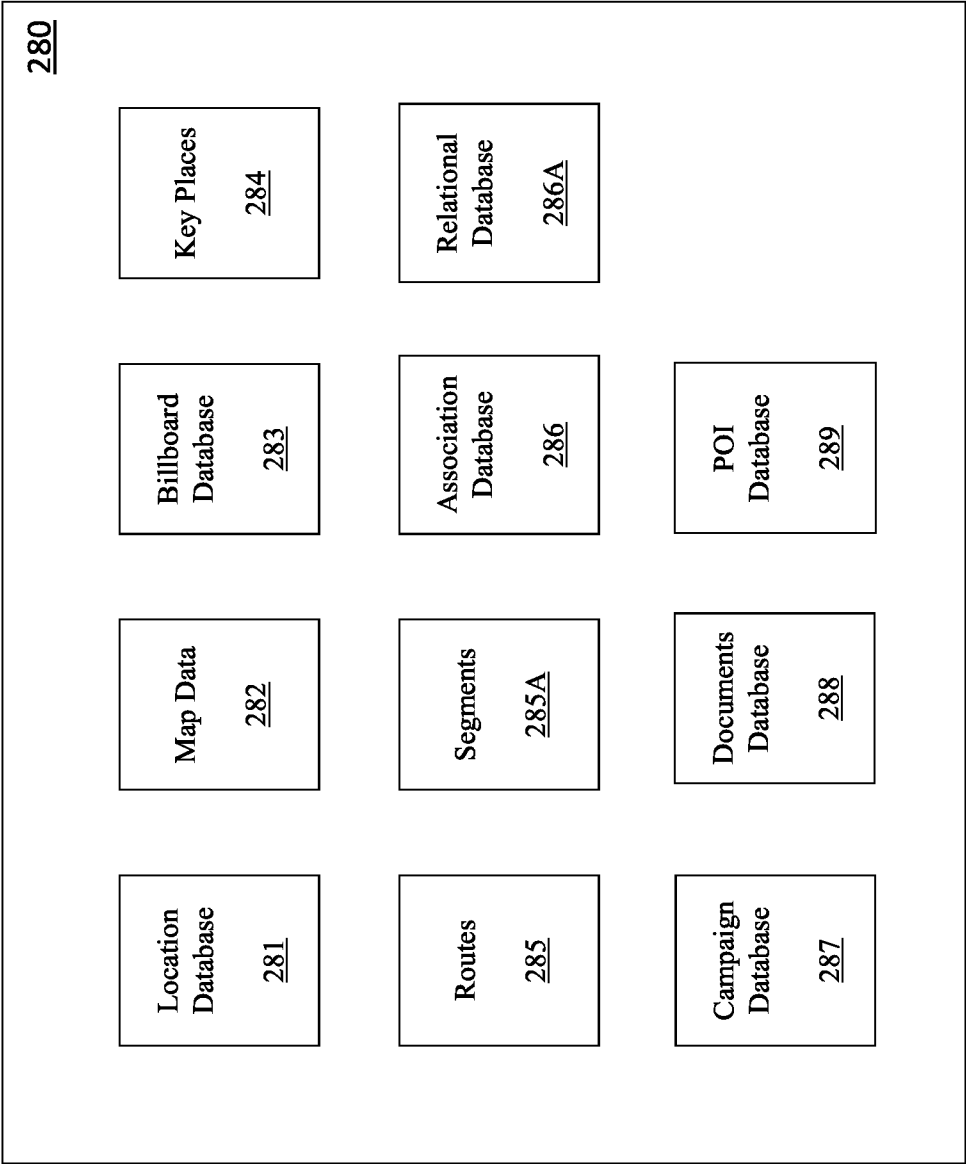


FIG. 2C

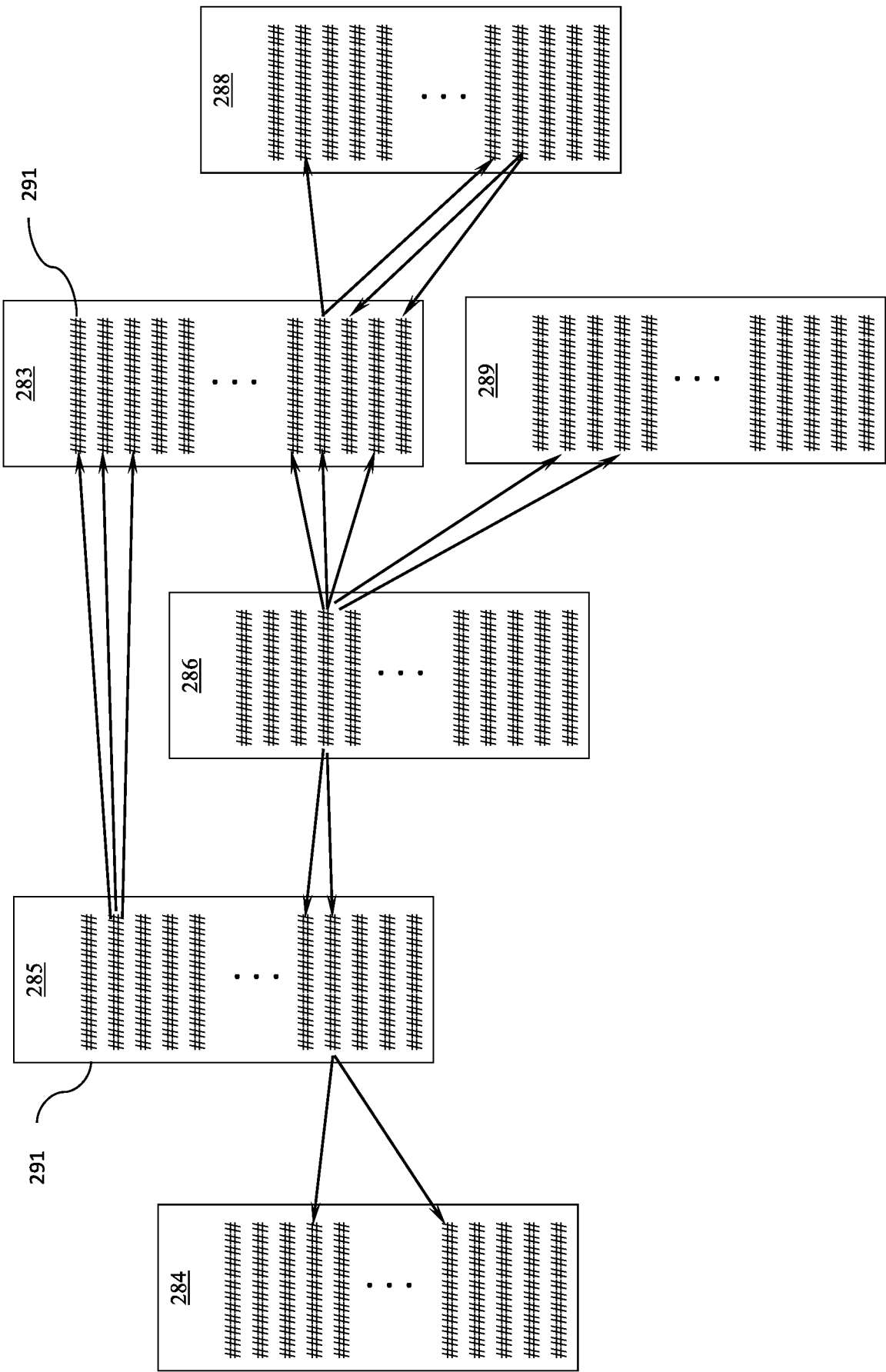


FIG. 2D

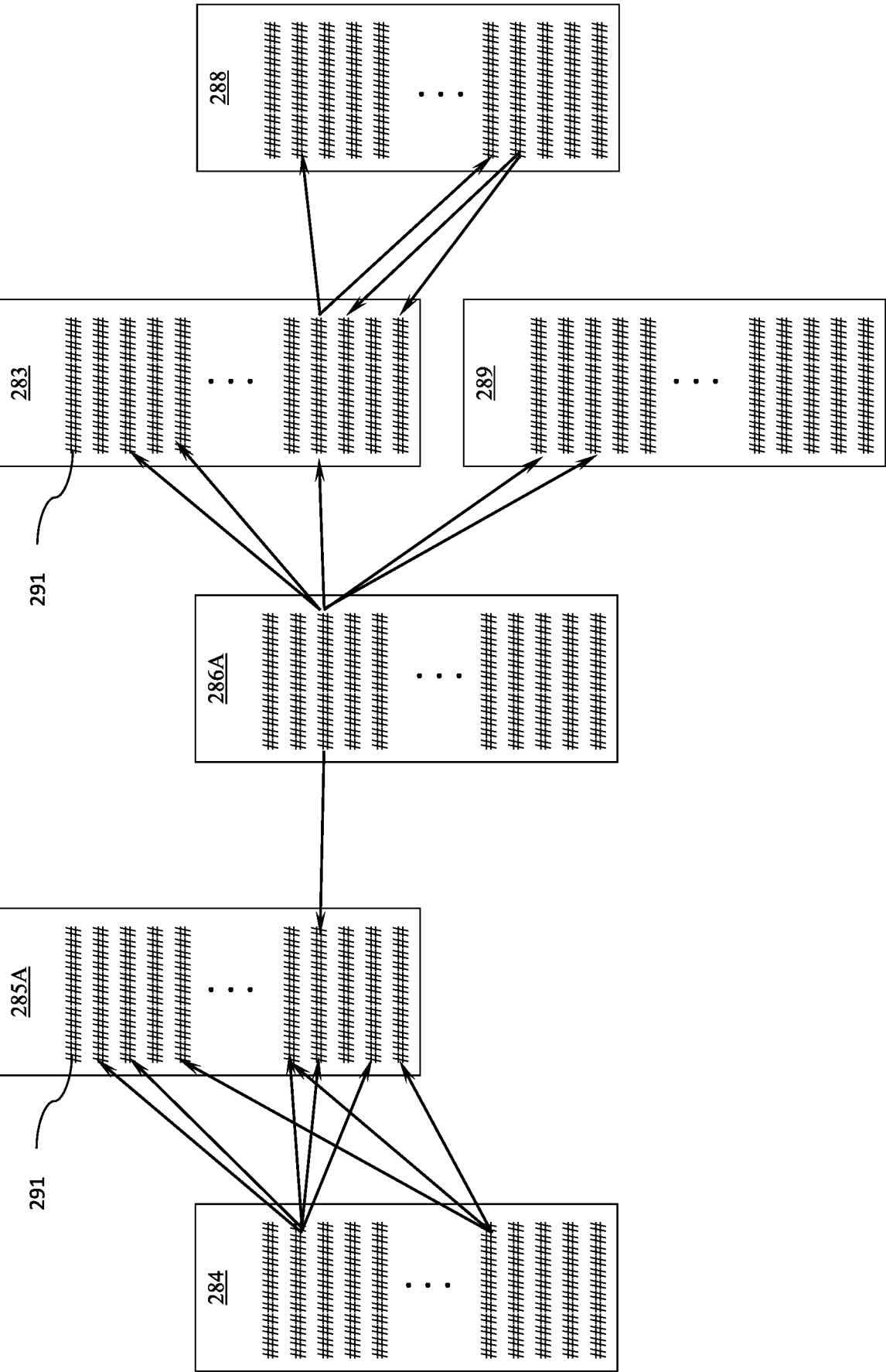


FIG. 2E

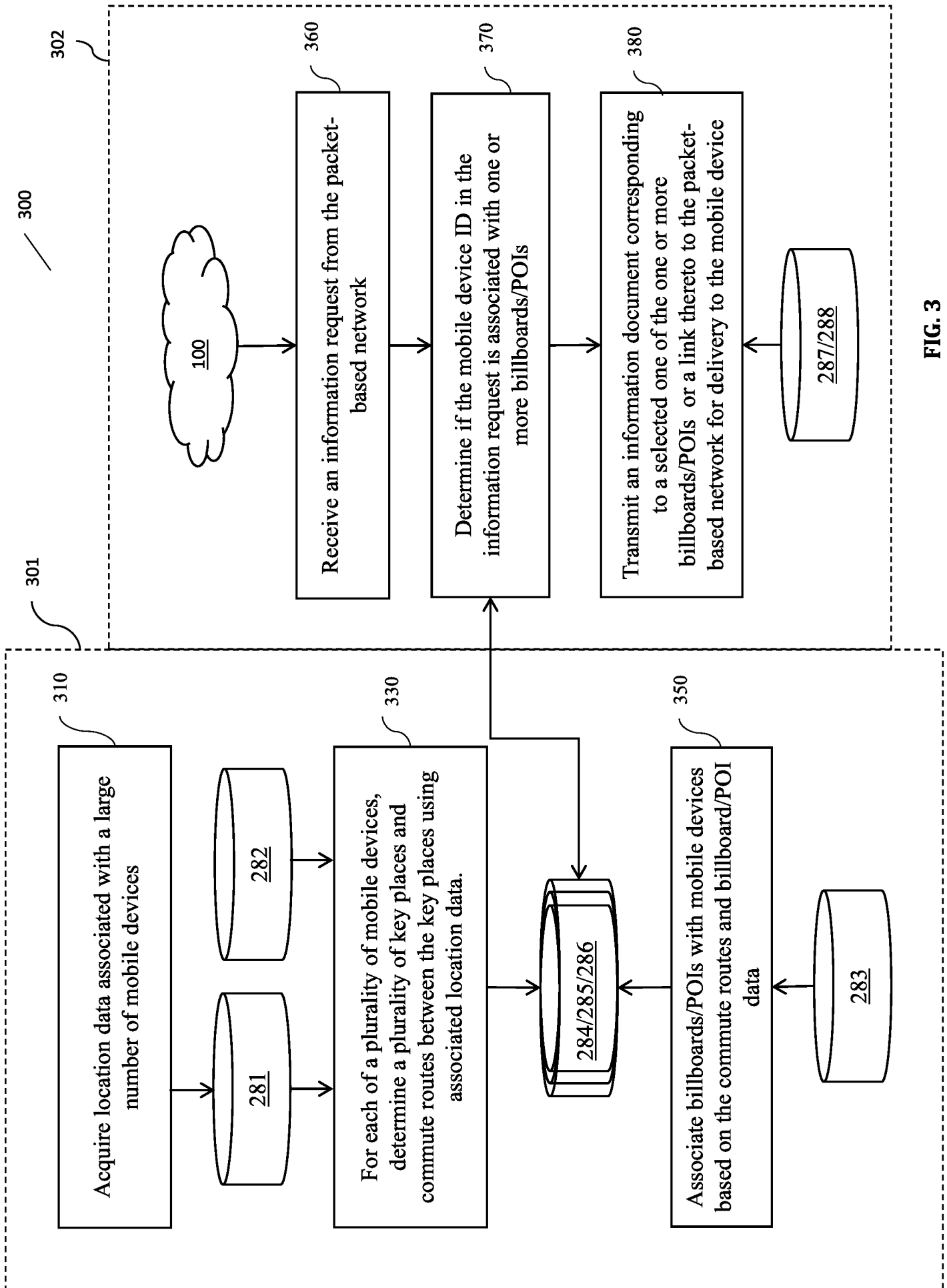


FIG. 3

User/Mobile Device ID	Date of Last Request	Request Count	# of Days
4 03d46d0e-1da6-47f9-a4e4-90fc0cc34926	2016-11-13	827	8
5 037753cd-3221-4aa3-bbbb-60b325b4418b	2016-11-13	798	4
6 02e07030-2b1d-4bc4-bf8c-3bc61d0a08c1	2016-11-17	785	8
7 01c0a950-e255-43ad-9d43-0b493abecf1c	2016-11-16	654	5
8 0222b07c-05de-42f0-8b49-2c8f4033908e	2016-11-16	647	8
9 00353E8E-77C8-4FC2-BFD6-D5A7399A862F	2016-11-16	633	7
10 04386588-12e3-4898-9ae0-a63f58c1c61c	2016-11-13	602	2
11 02dcafa4-212b-492e-8438-e92ab7093b27	2016-11-15	584	4
12 0321ca3e-7112-4d8a-a37f-fc15239b63b1	2016-11-16	565	3
13 03d46d0e-1da6-47f9-a4e4-90fc0cc34926	2016-11-09	445	5
14 00353E8E-77C8-4FC2-BFD6-D5A7399A862F	2016-11-10	422	6
15 008E79DE-D409-439C-85D8-57A2772B7C71	2016-11-04	379	4
16 01d6ad91-4edd-41df-b449-07f038c564a6	2016-11-14	370	4
17 03330FE8-6265-42AE-A1BA-23B7ACC885FE	2016-11-07	370	1
18 037753cd-3221-4aa3-bbbb-60b325b4418b	2016-11-17	364	8
19 039e0b18-8dfb-4be0-a278-6121cca6bf4d	2016-11-16	356	3
20 01d73490-2f5b-4e71-8954-7d29e348eec4	2016-11-17	347	1
21 0222b07c-05de-42f0-8b49-2c8f4033908e	2016-11-14	343	6
22 03777e23-2743-48ec-a96d-029a7ff4e594	2016-11-15	321	1
23 03d46d0e-1da6-47f9-a4e4-90fc0cc34926	2016-11-11	319	6
24 0332907e-d56b-4ced-bef4-13f56bb91d72	2016-11-15	315	7
25 020d2c7b-97fe-4fff-b469-2bac9c7701a8	2016-11-15	303	10
26 03b75c6d-ce43-468e-8a35-4797acc1e054	2016-11-13	299	3
27 01c0d1b3-97b1-4827-9f8a-93982525d6b6	2016-11-09	294	1
28 0332907e-d56b-4ced-bef4-13f56bb91d72	2016-11-12	292	4
29 04a5a98f-9118-4bc5-85c3-c0a01e21cbdf	2016-11-15	290	7
30 01d6ad91-4edd-41df-b449-07f038c564a6	2016-11-13	287	3
31 01adedb7-5d5e-4f0c-abe2-4919573fc9f5	2016-11-09	286	3
32 01de3ae5-6627-4096-a250-1afe427c5059	2016-11-10	286	1
33 02045CE1-BDD4-4335-B7ED-1252B1588076	2016-11-02	279	1
34 020d2c7b-97fe-4fff-b469-2bac9c7701a8	2016-11-07	273	4
35 02dcafa4-212b-492e-8438-e92ab7093b27	2016-11-16	270	5

FIG. 4A

time	location	line_dist(meter)	line_speed(mph)
1 13:38	40.709381,-74.014702	-1	-1.0
2 13:39	40.7113,-74.014191	218	9.0
3 13:39	40.71262,-74.014008	148	22.0
4 13:41	40.714611,-74.013588	224	5.3
5 13:41	40.71608,-74.01313	168	10.4
6 13:42	40.717781,-74.012589	195	24.2
7 13:42	40.71867,-74.012321	101	18.9
8 13:43	40.720211,-74.012001	173	7.8
9 13:43	40.72134,-74.011726	128	28.6
10 13:43	40.72245,-74.011574	124	27.8
11 13:43	40.723572,-74.011307	127	28.4
12 13:43	40.724522,-74.011108	107	23.9
13 13:45	40.725609,-74.010818	123	3.9
14 13:45	40.726768,-74.010658	130	29.0
15 13:45	40.72802,-74.010498	140	31.3
16 13:45	40.728981,-74.010391	107	24.0
17 13:45	40.7304,-74.010323	158	23.5
18 13:45	40.731441,-74.010231	116	26.0
19 13:46	40.732449,-74.010139	112	25.1
20 13:46	40.733631,-74.01001	132	29.5
21 13:46	40.734879,-74.009888	139	31.1
22 13:46	40.73597,-74.009781	122	27.2
23 13:46	40.736989,-74.00972	111	24.9
24 13:47	40.738071,-74.009727	123	5.0
25 13:47	40.739021,-74.009842	106	23.7
26 13:48	40.73991,-74.009499	103	23.0
27 13:48	40.740879,-74.008972	117	26.1
28 13:49	40.741928,-74.008743	118	5.3
29 13:49	40.742569,-74.007889	101	5.7
30 13:50	40.743771,-74.007042	152	11.7
31 13:50	40.74464,-74.006363	112	15.7
32 13:50	40.74548,-74.005791	105	11.8
33 13:51	40.746521,-74.005043	132	11.8
34 13:52	40.74733,-74.00444	103	3.1
35 13:54	40.74815,-74.003853	104	2.1

FIG. 4B

	uid	home	key_places_count	matched_bb_count	key_count
1	00588312-ba52-4714-8482-f9e8d0299092	37.68191762,-122.13175233	11	57	37.6991954981296,-122.12921
2	09773dbf-bef3-4d90-9247-8dea96699918	37.6812504,-122.122151	2	79	37.783114,-122.460049;37.786
3	20428301-7fcb-41c6-b3cb-b2375465550b	37.65091227,-122.07858229	20	107	37.827076,-122.265131;37.723
4	12a68697-19ac-4c2c-8b31-c71d0ecdc75a	37.78906492,-122.23116015	1	27	38.029791,-121.308445;
5	17883c3c-e41c-4d3e-b7c2-16de4a638a21	37.40874478,-121.93640059	19	156	37.782341,-122.41;37.413683,-
6	178c8f41-1f37-4043-be3d-379e12d89ad8	37.72437367,-122.14922682	3	32	37.72578,-122.15607;37.78013
7	125f519c-ed6e-4088-aca1-152ccbe13d54	37.86234994,-122.27772337	4	28	37.623463,-122.126096;37.623
8	1192aa38-9137-4277-a2be-04f09ab38b53	37.60155152,-122.02271686	8	61	37.651072846886,-122.100877
9	1ae27831-313f-49cc-8276-0949a2b0f251	37.74379956,-122.17860656	8	41	37.684517,-122.073684;37.788
10	0485a52e-638a-4cba-b340-4d5e6327e296	37.66645188,-122.13173292	36	82	37.993962,-122.115705;37.998
11	05628759-5e82-4430-ab2f-e0d2cc906403	37.53493766,-121.95955993	23	36	37.549624,-122.047922;37.533
12	1fd59e23-7f6c-47da-a81c-076e24f9bc5c	37.67837453,-122.066833	2	62	37.816582,-122.282482;37.745
13	02a91338-dcc7-4f3e-9636-d5a1d797c49f	37.35808679,-121.89872979	7	28	37.358321,-121.88016;37.3484
14	0970558a-01ed-40cc-a639-a685b8ed0a90	37.652899,-122.09723037	3	63	37.7755593,-122.4203844;37.5
15	0184eab3-d387-4c40-b7b7-ad66b7c9d910	37.314676,-121.968844	18	60	37.9536360283283,-122.33512
16	20d46df0-fdc1-4202-872a-22a63441855f	37.77323456,-122.210999	22	111	37.54874,-122.32042;37.75563
17	1709a781-a565-46d6-aa2b-09cc52e1e94b	37.6296116,-122.0517769	3	45	37.59913,-122.01877;37.83459
18	0a0b4531-fe60-40ea-aed6-0feed1aa66e0	37.79036416,-122.19657591	12	118	37.8098814144957,-122.41019
19	23f7dd25-6eb6-4d65-96e2-1ed81bba4b16	37.72967656,-122.18105833	4	11	37.7293979770036,-122.17998
20	1552c480-6ade-43ee-b8ba-947c742e0e58	37.63986519,-122.0813163	4	12	37.79487,-122.27042;37.79456
21	09a0844c-be91-4b6c-a53a-b213db543bf3	37.38028638,-121.87990573	6	121	37.794473,-122.39483;37.7955
22	1ea60757-5115-48e6-b40f-31f0c5d510fd	37.96582575,-122.35010418	35	85	37.6523,-122.13981;37.974694
23	01e8aac1-a711-4d04-8687-be4704f5b1b7	37.78816604,-122.20608584	4	26	37.48496,-121.92775;37.48494
24	10e43942-c488-4268-bcec-71e9c655ad03	37.72961712,-122.38387265	5	67	37.6530609475663,-122.10187
25	023fd396-9d35-45d7-9a59-fb684bc9bcd	37.5311407,-122.00809337	22	51	37.46713,-121.925;37.3793024
26	0572738c-0723-4a0a-ad55-dbf3004bf1f2	37.95561244,-122.34413856	4	33	37.76931,-122.259887;37.8478
27	0ad7d474-4d02-4f83-9260-0bccb56c8be5	37.69337231,-122.096791	2	20	37.76931,-122.259887;37.8959
28	0ba8e200-c8be-47b4-9016-1b977ce5fe9d	37.5720926,-122.0157806	6	29	37.7502776805178,-122.20286
29	20f65846-4ca9-414a-927f-8f6f42d6ef1e	37.64036035,-122.08327188	2	12	37.79456,-122.27384;37.77124
30	24881e025d14933d0811587173240cf15221a627	37.33535335,-121.838997	6	21	37.80445,-122.27239;37.80281
31	249f9d2a-ebb6-4057-80da-5f7f4a33770e	37.59219977,-122.08280152	30	21	37.8006732,-122.2712077;37.8
32	1a5ccd5e-808a-4301-852c-84d595f98f2c	37.78007113,-122.2230698	6	57	37.63809,-122.11757;37.78301
33	13bbb029-e18e-4a51-b727-00c1cf2a4859	37.69078139,-122.14916032	11	48	37.704511,-122.125572;37.638
34	1fa44f79-23c6-6468-b839-7db5fa-28d5d1	37.76771455,-122.24660701	2	35	37.55085,-122.284345;48804.

FIG. 6A

	billboard_location	users_count
1	37.770233,-122.407313	2448
2	37.7522,-122.20518	3488
3	37.718194,-122.208607	30
4	37.997315,-122.132508	448
5	37.699956,-122.489358	194
6	37.763317,-122.38854	575
7	37.62268,-122.41264	581
8	37.749578,-122.20052	144
9	37.775627,-122.446248	690
10	37.785381,-122.190346	4111
11	38.006633,-122.545801	12
12	37.459232,-122.138212	3043
13	37.942474,-122.362713	137
14	37.781313,-122.462907	257
15	38.139151,-122.253979	44
16	37.503817,-122.244066	2872
17	37.79018,-122.393913	2892
18	37.771913,-122.190084	472
19	37.816321,-122.245755	75
20	37.816599,-122.271923	2746
21	37.803407,-122.234289	4876
22	37.660693,-122.404602	2650
23	37.782888,-122.412108	1999
24	37.776439,-122.394295	1609
25	37.301959,-121.949717	460
26	37.799408,-122.440811	593
27	37.922429,-122.317261	1847
28	37.80019,-122.248515	285
29	38.151835,-122.447609	111
30	37.939499,-122.347709	709
31	38.051665,-122.530515	360
32	37.817976,-122.244758	66
33	37.789743,-122.404346	1943
34	37.791719,-122.391783	1129

Billboard table
Billboard location and users associated with it.

Click it will:
1. Make the map set at the selected billboard.
2. Users table will show users associated with the billboard.

FIG. 6B



FIG. 6C

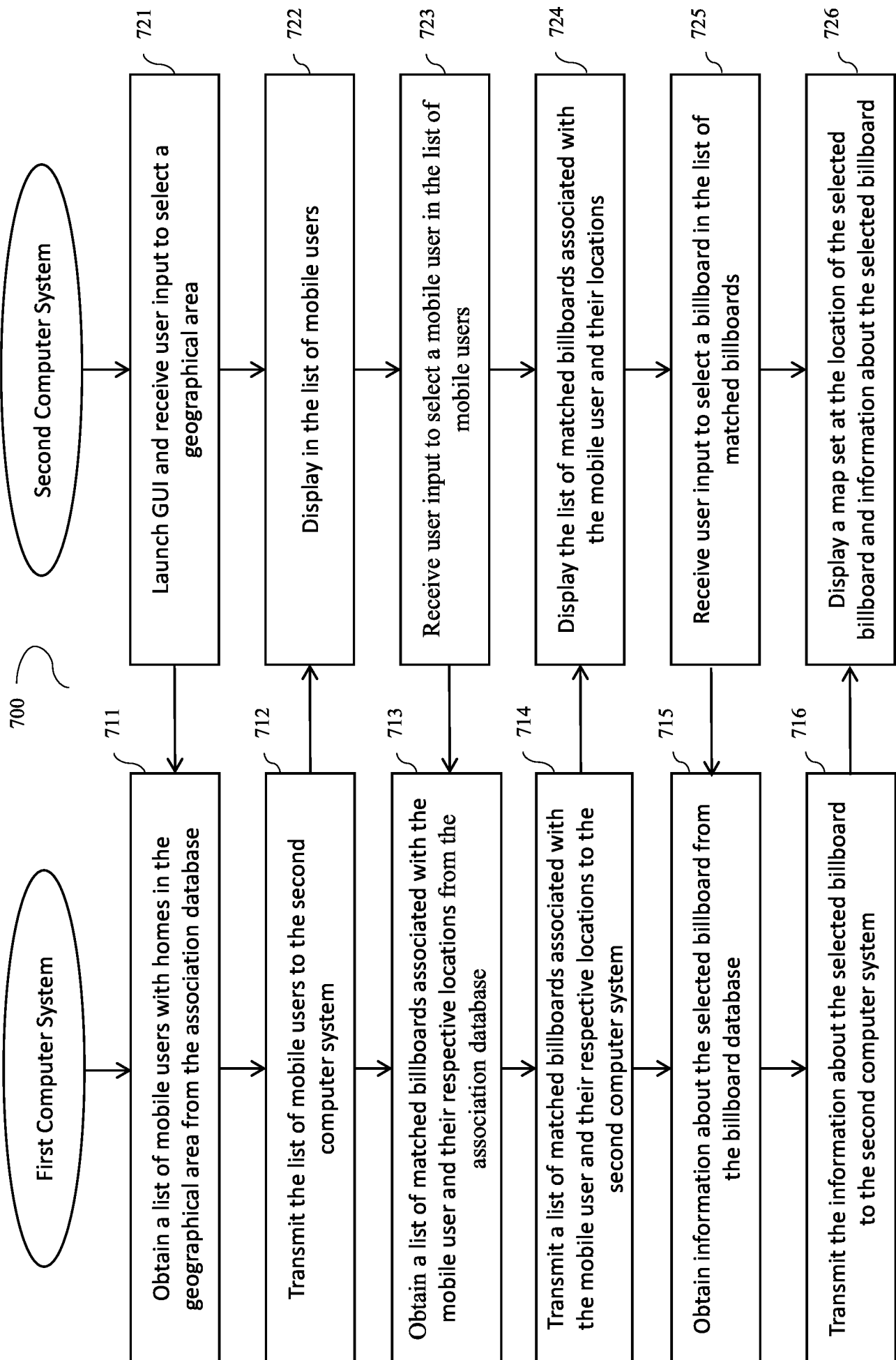


FIG. 7

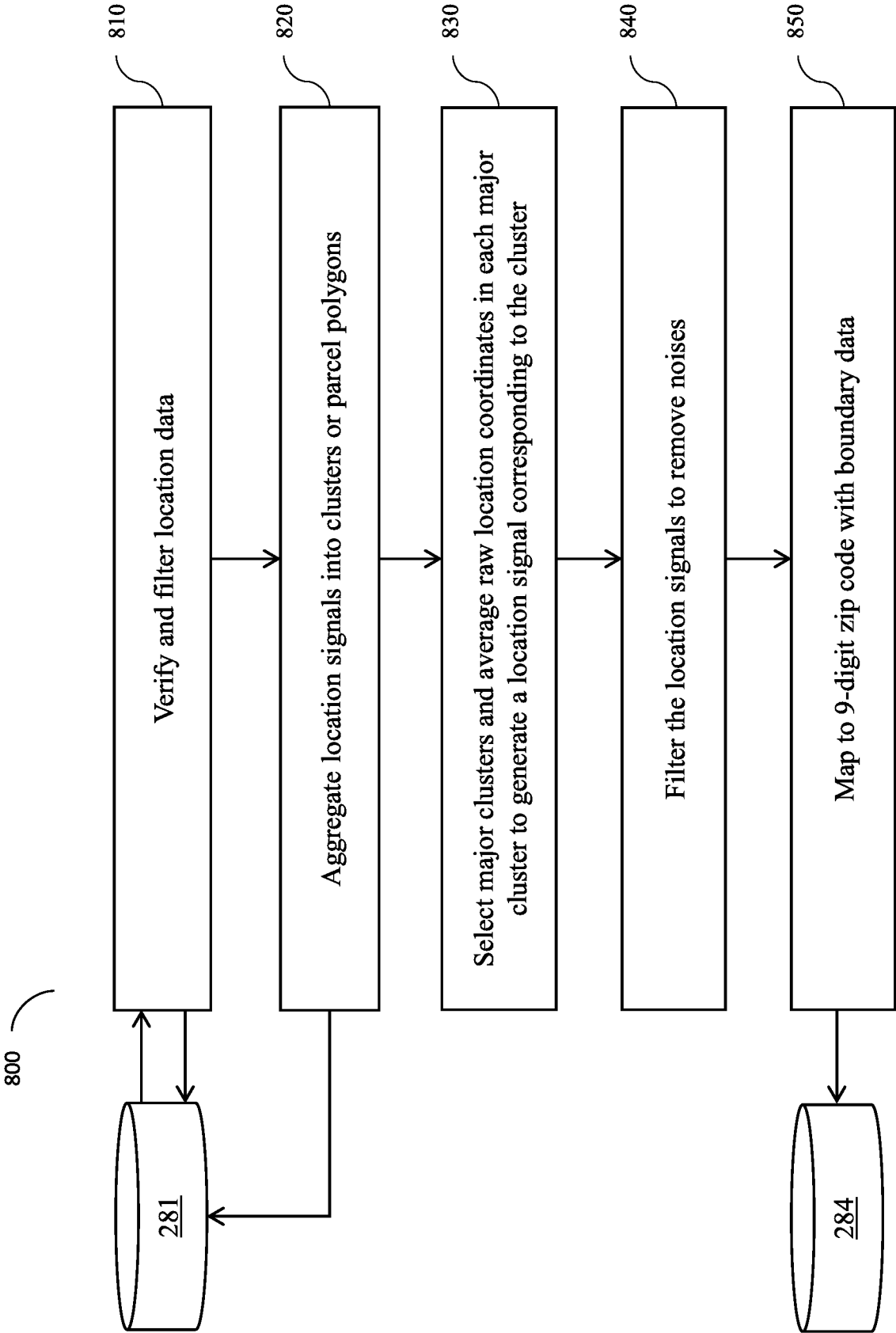


FIG. 8A

860

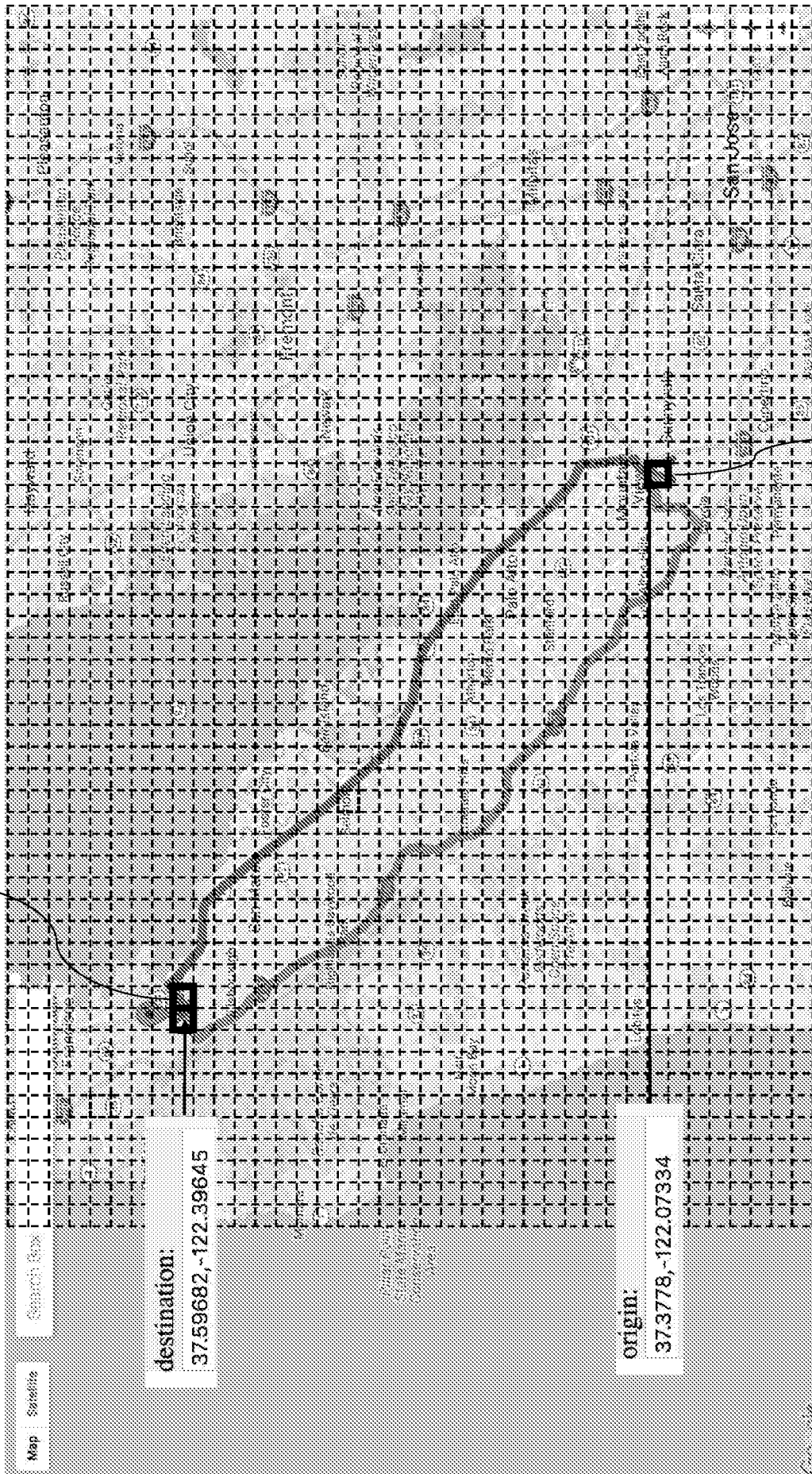


FIG. 8B

Cluster/Parcel ID	.....	2016/10/15 6:00-7:00	2016/10/15 7:00-8:00	.....	2016/10/15 19:00-20:00	2016/10/15 20:00-21:00	.....
.....
a2xxxxxx	.....	1	1	.....	1	0	.....
g1xxxxxx	.....	0	1	.....	0	0	.....
h6xxxxxx	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....
u9xxxxxx	.....	0	0	.....	0	1	.....
c3xxxxxx	.....	0	0	.....	1	1	.....
.....

FIG. 8C

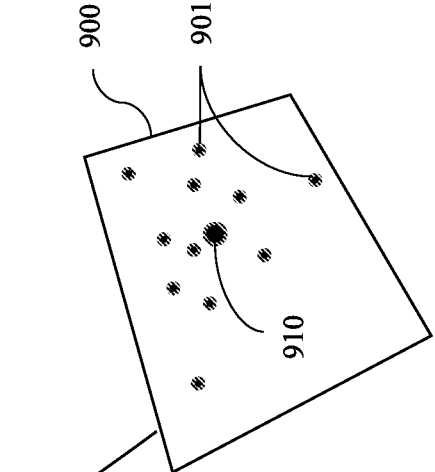
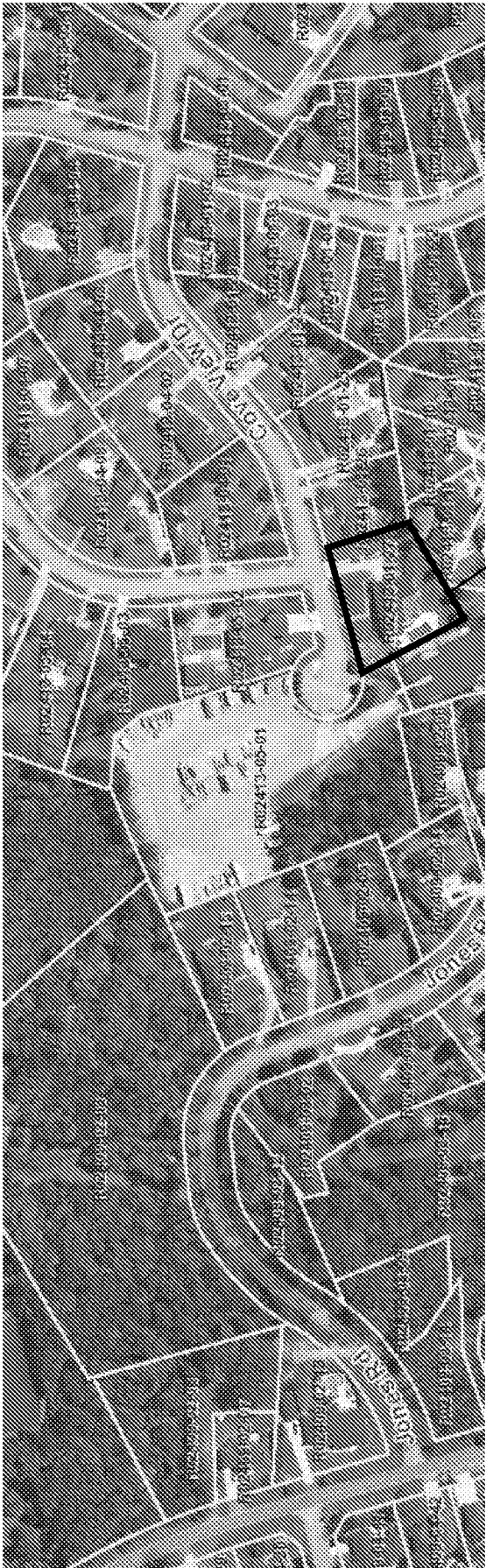


FIG. 9

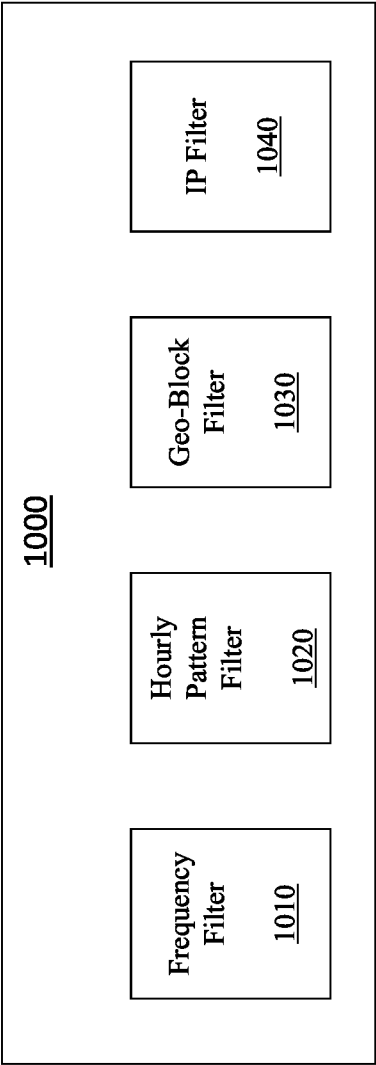


FIG. 10



FIG. 11A

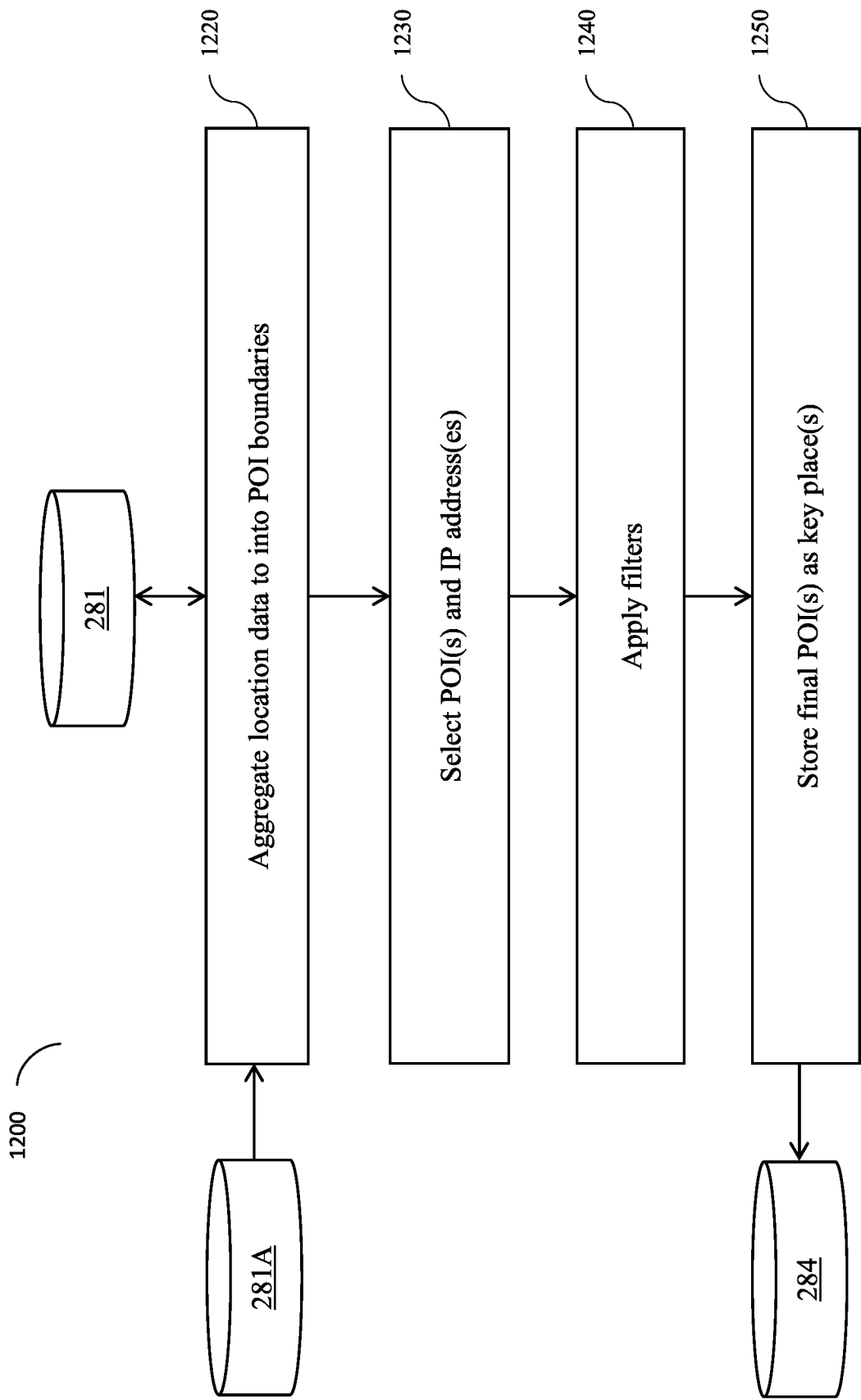


FIG. 12A

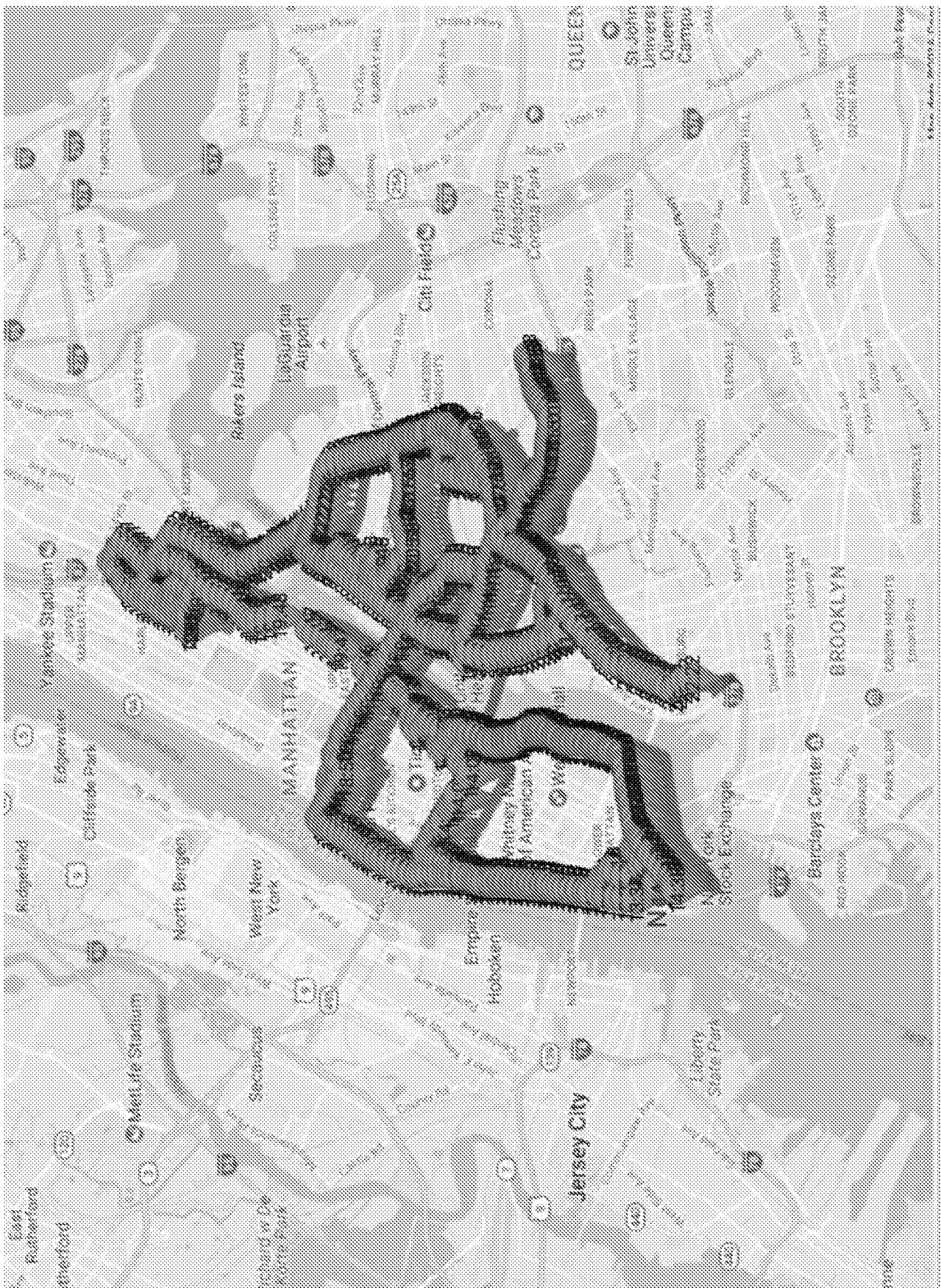


FIG. 13

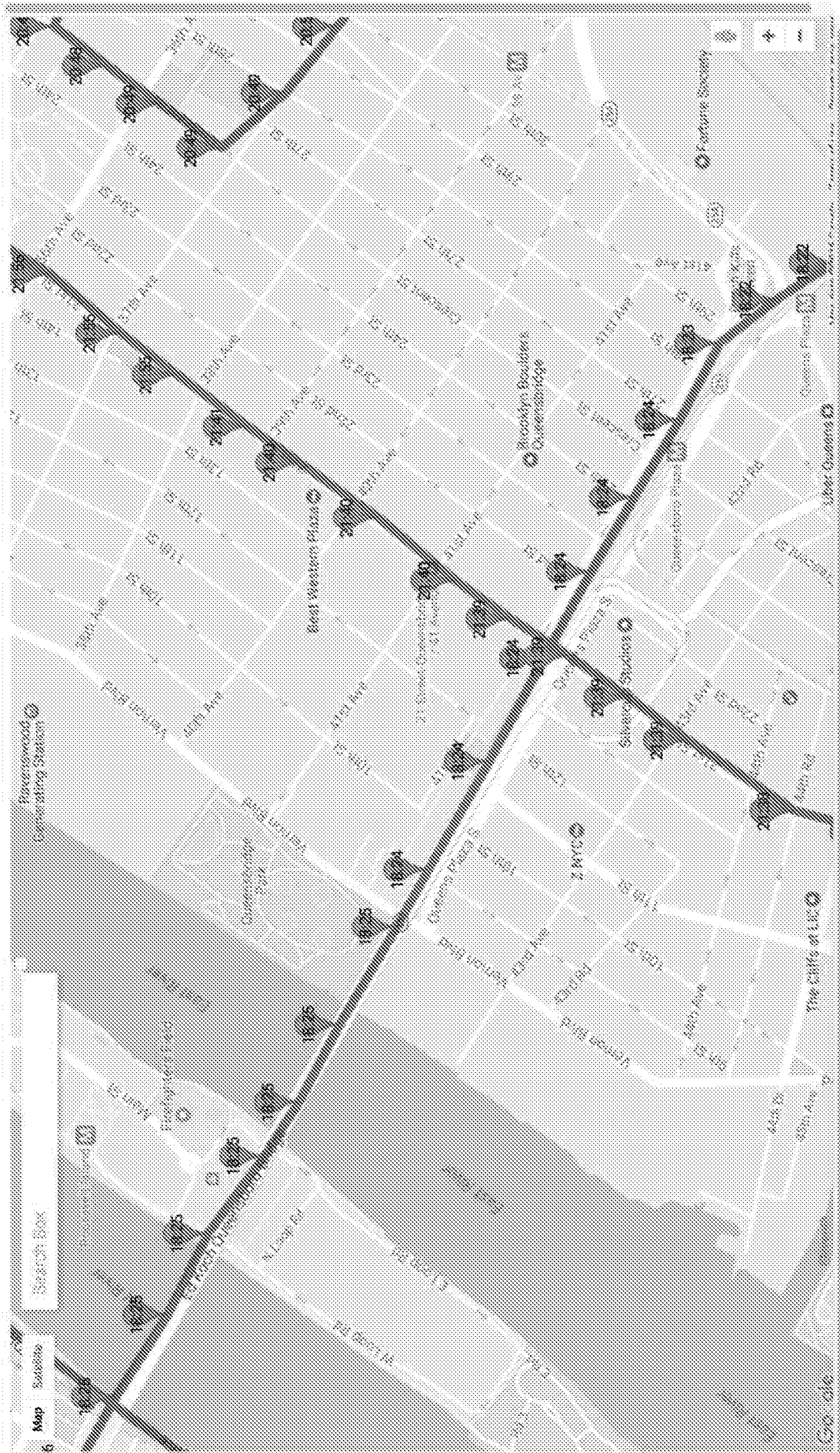


FIG. 14

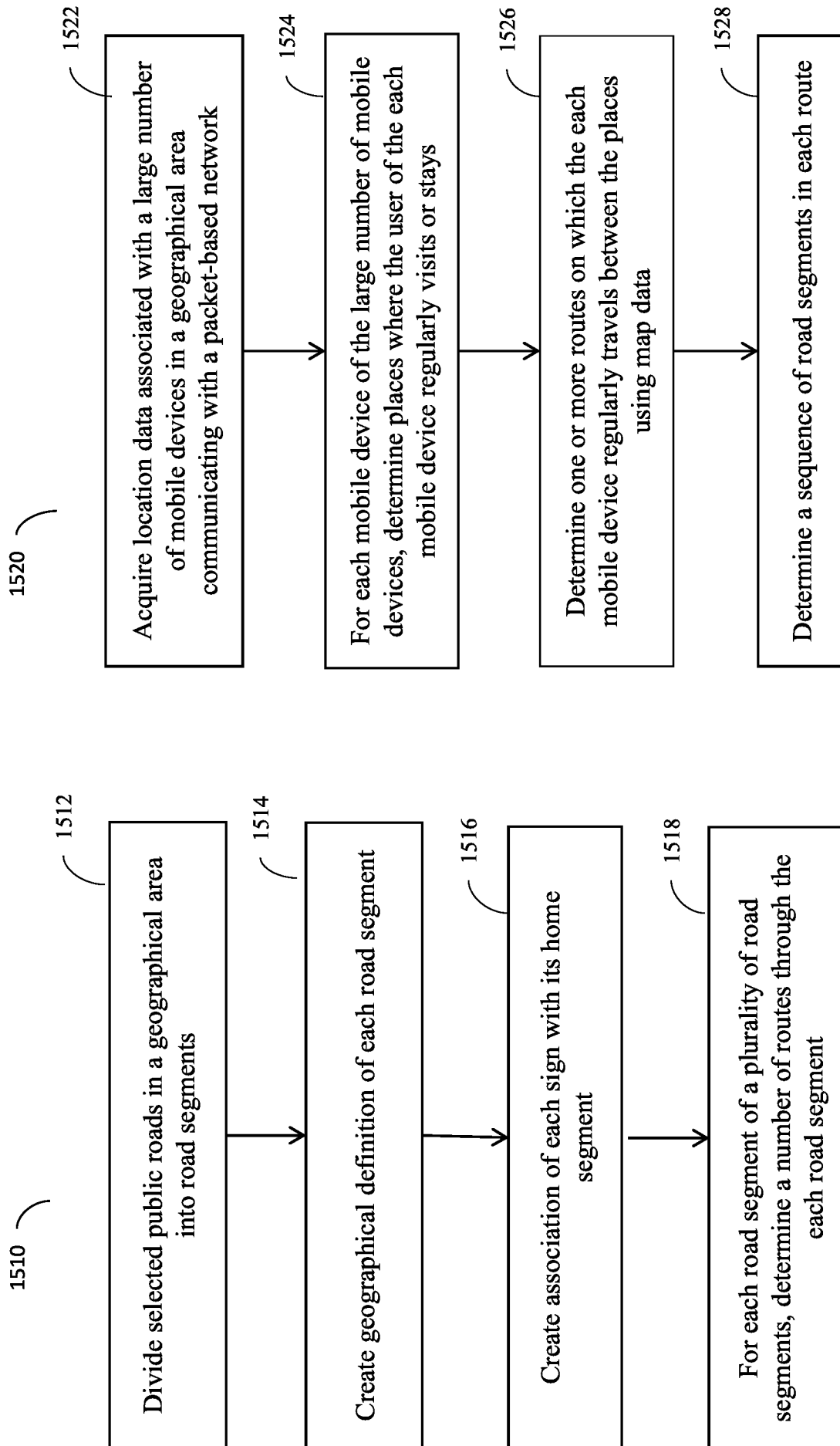


FIG. 15B

FIG. 15A

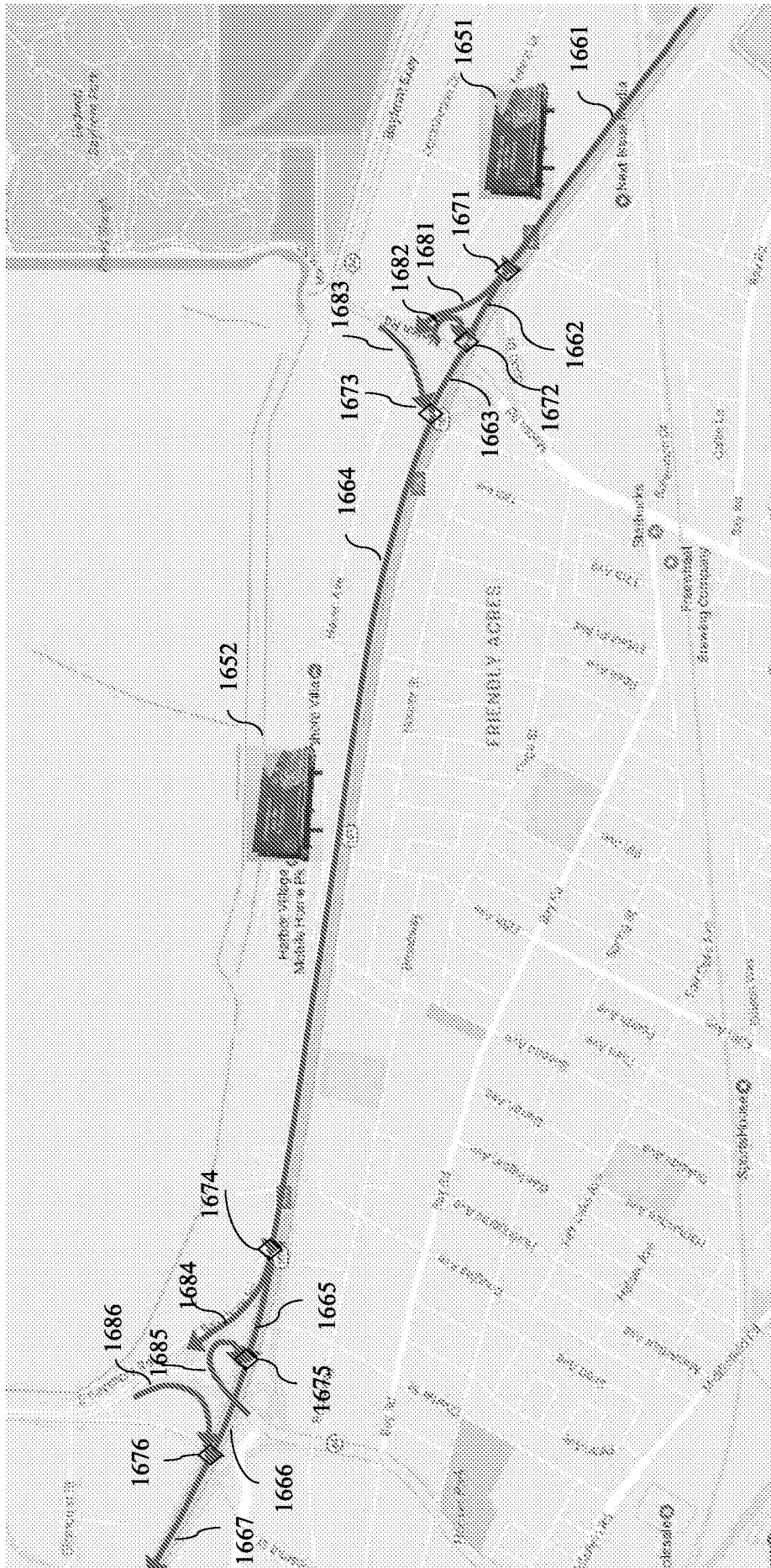


FIG. 16A

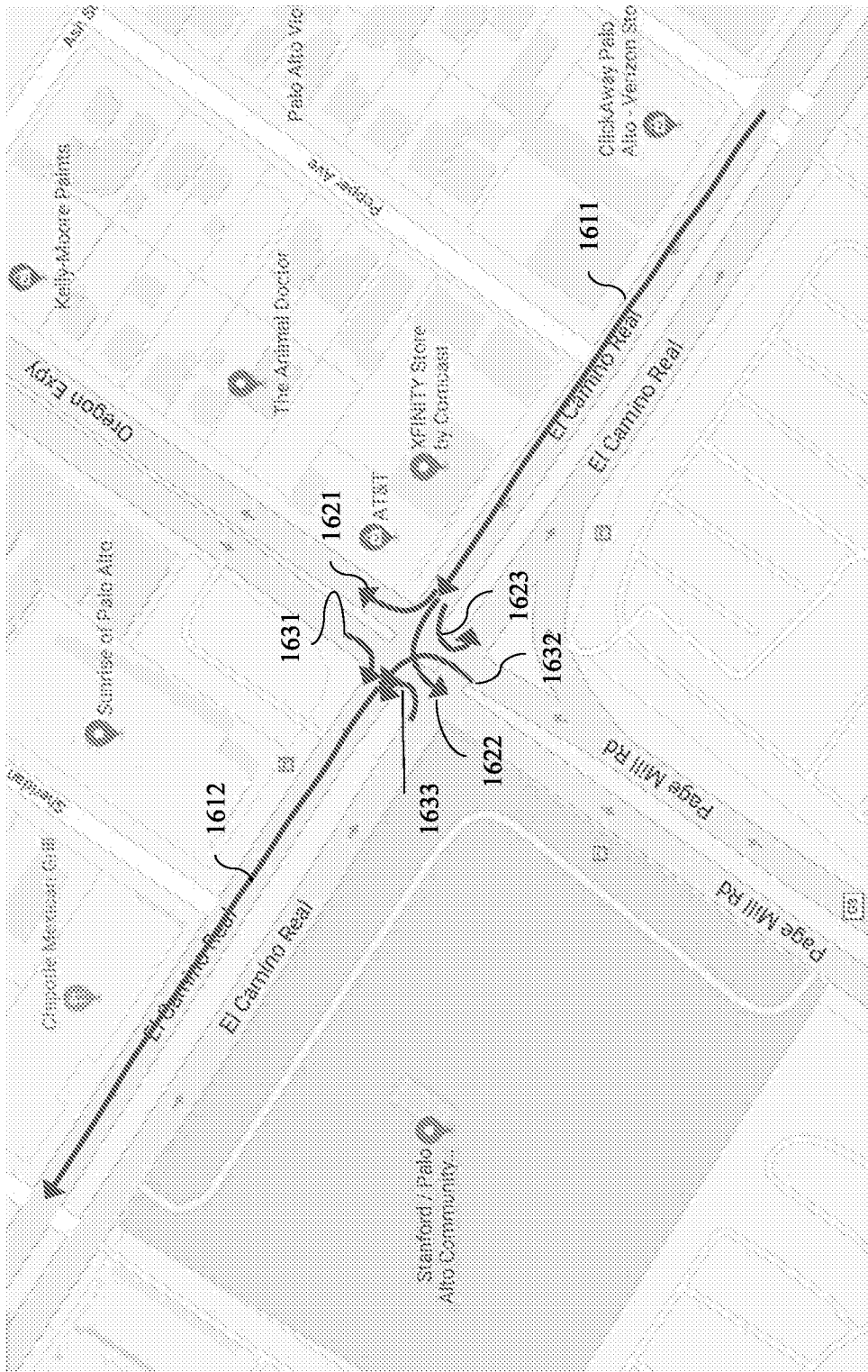


FIG. 16B

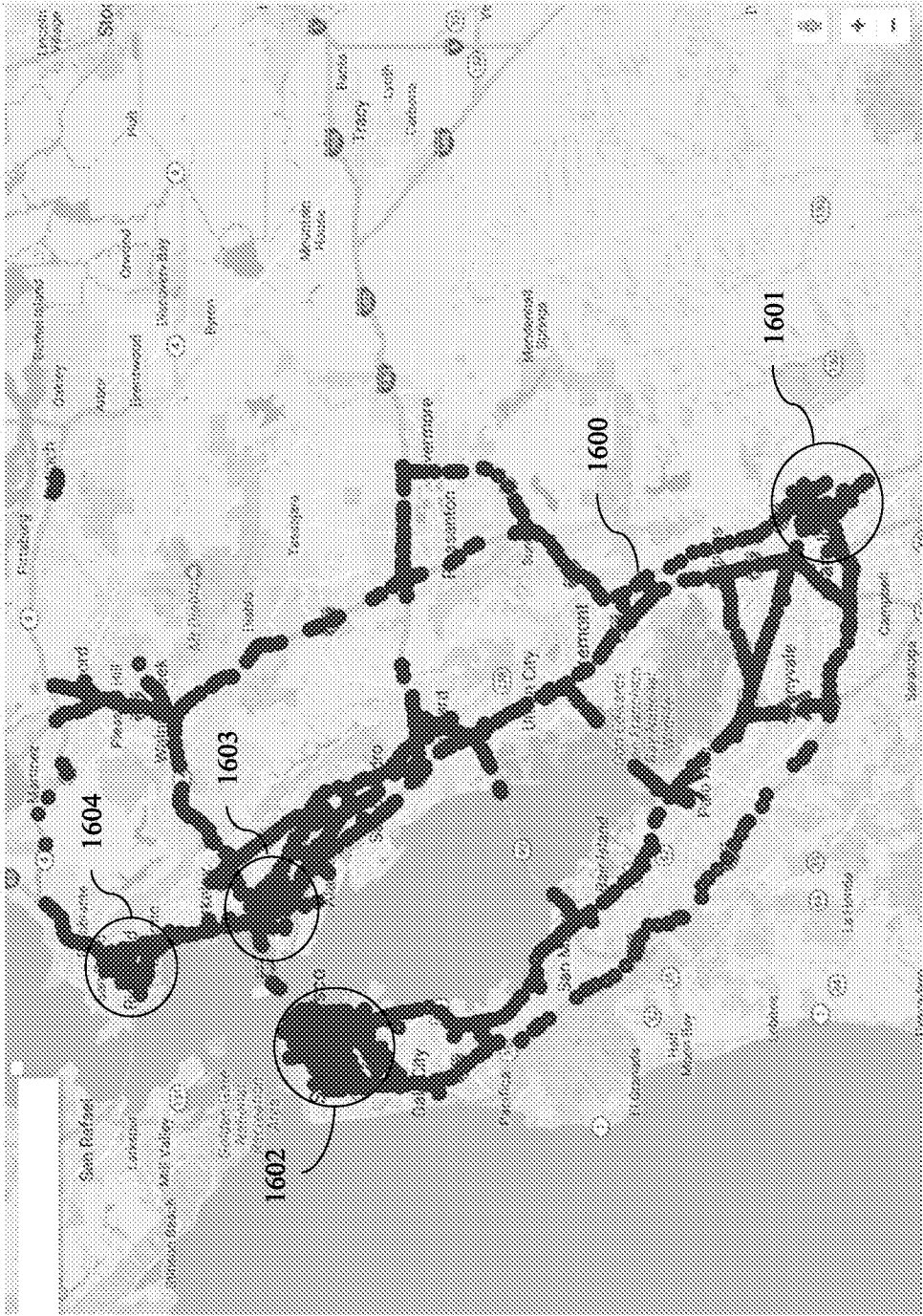


FIG. 16C

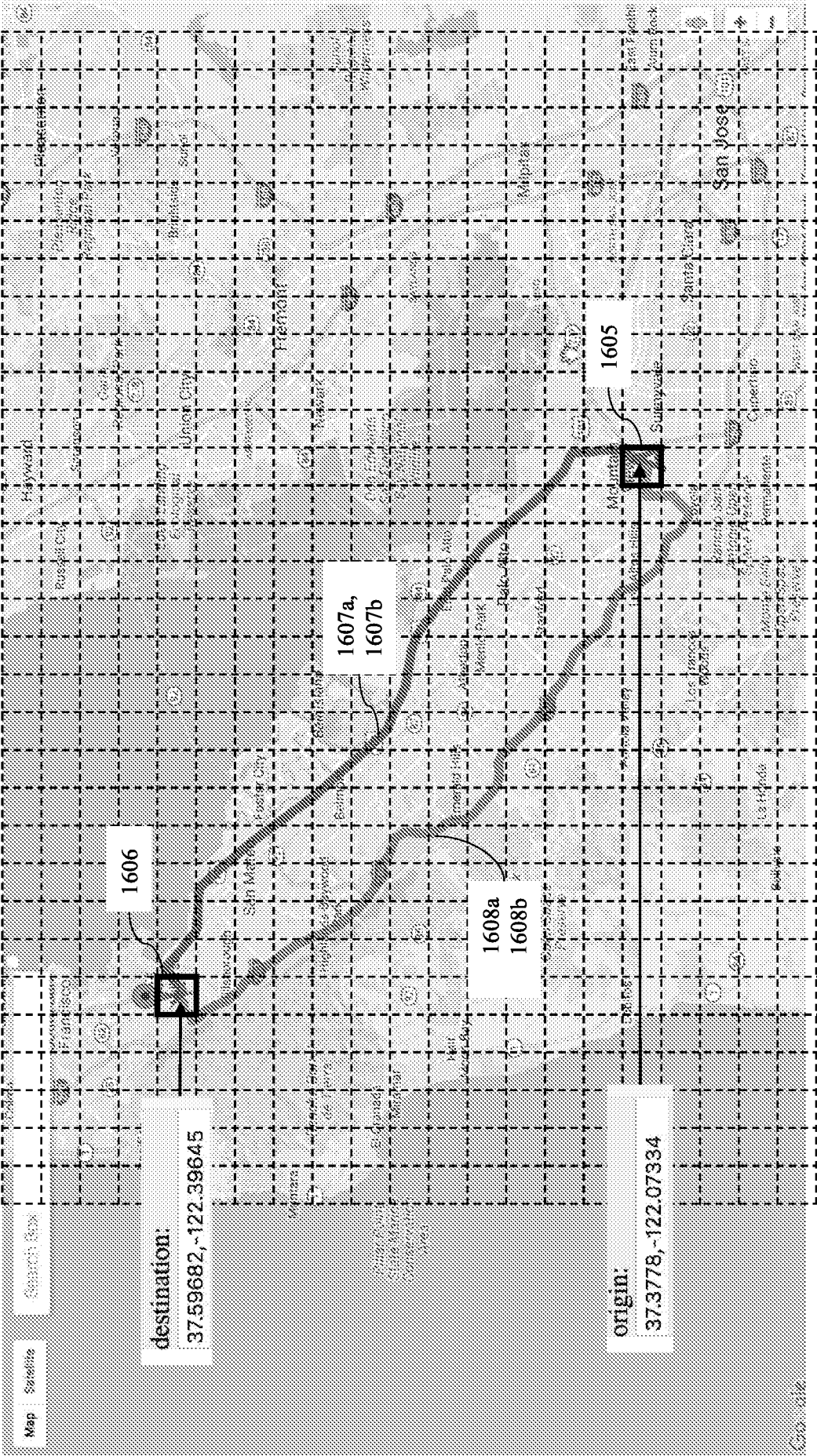


FIG. 16D

Road Segment ID	City/State	Road Name	Spatial Index for Road Segment	Number of Through Routes	BB ID	BB ID	BB ID
f3***976	Sunnyvale/CA	CA82, W	a1, a2, ..., ai	124751	P9875436	P7654890	
e2***675	Sunnyvale/CA	CA82, W	b1, b2, ..., bj	235678			
b6***673	Sunnyvale/CA	CA82, W	c1, c2, ..., ck	235147	P7685932		
c2***786	Sunnyvale/CA	CA82, W	d1, d2, ..., dl	823574	P7654389	P5678543	
a5***321	Sunnyvale/CA	G2, S	e1, e2, ..., em	159876			
g7***867	Sunnyvale/CA	G2, S	f1, f2, ..., fn	169874	B3457321	B6754327	
b9***538	Sunnyvale/CA	G2, S	g1, g2, ..., gm	210456	B6784679		
.....

FIG. 17

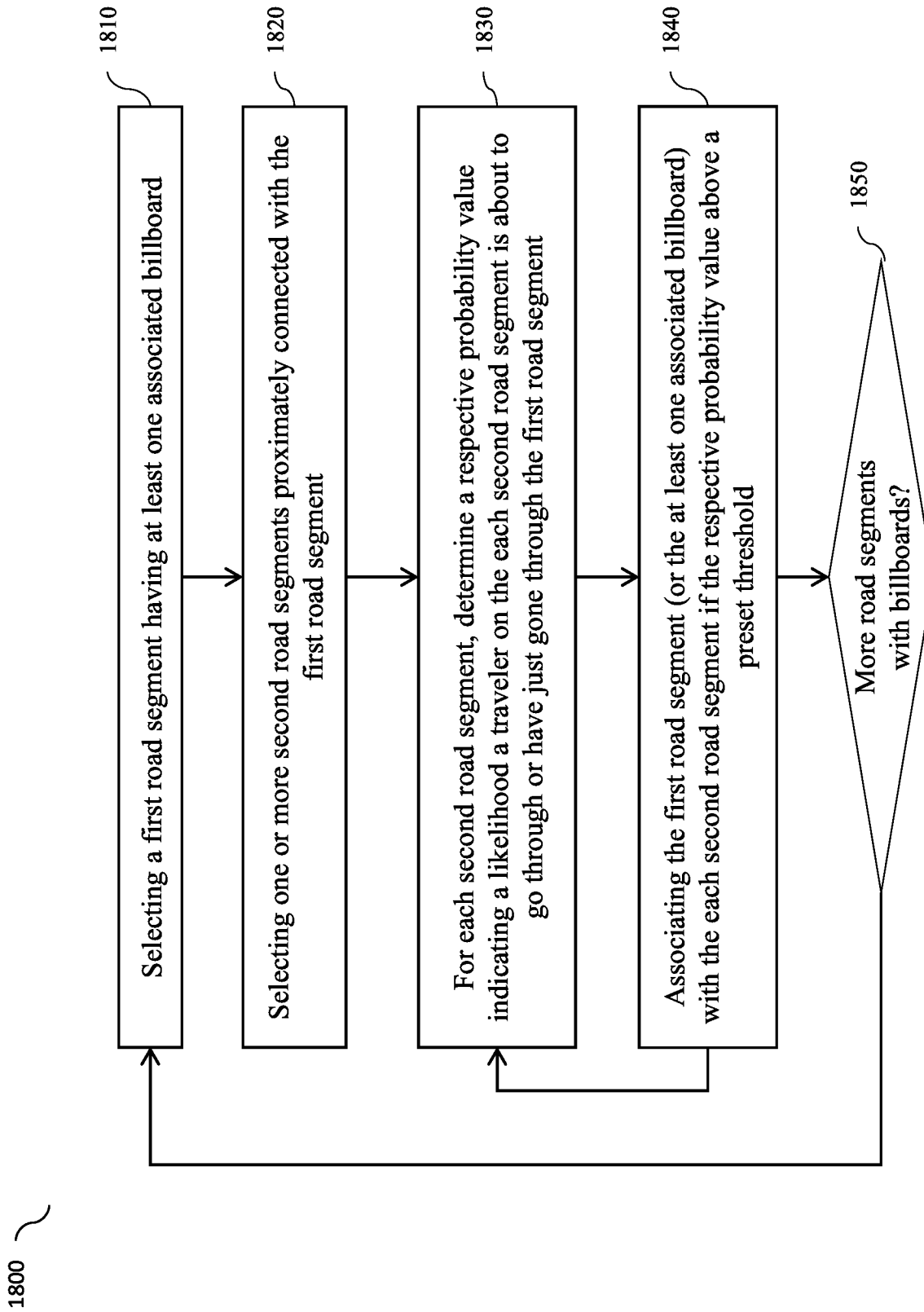


FIG. 18

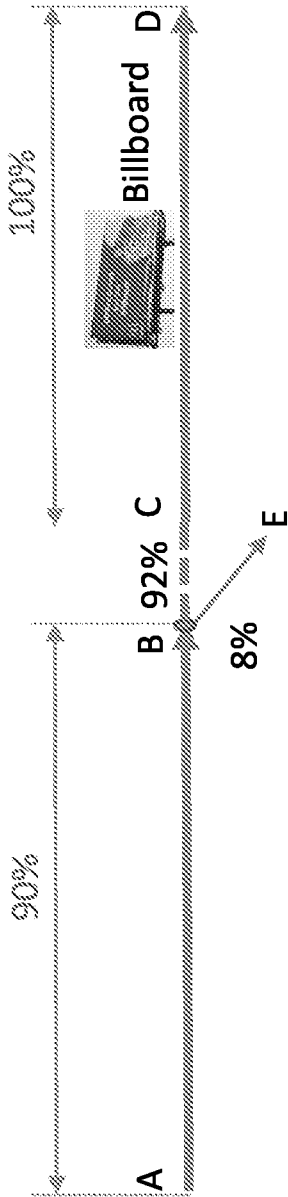


FIG. 19A

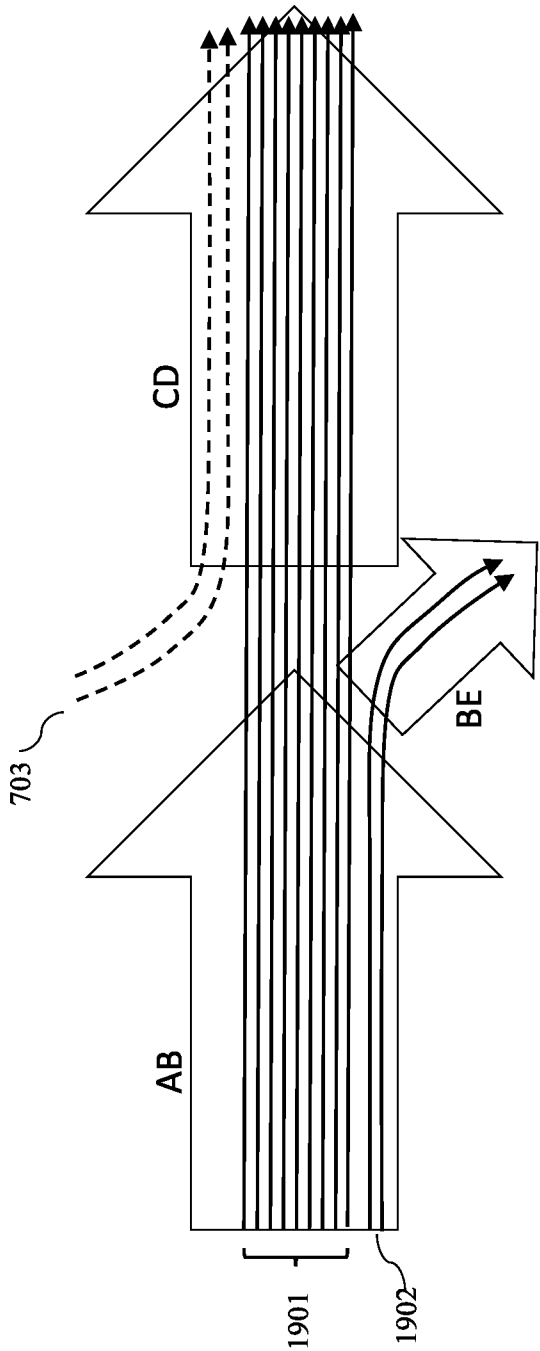


FIG. 19B

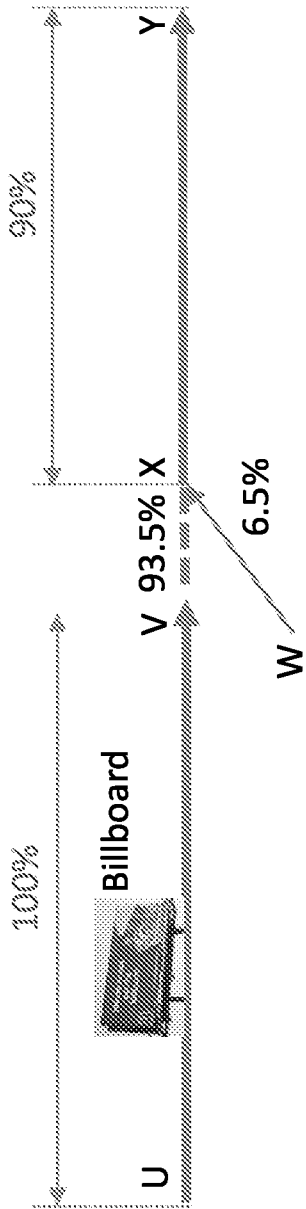


FIG. 19C

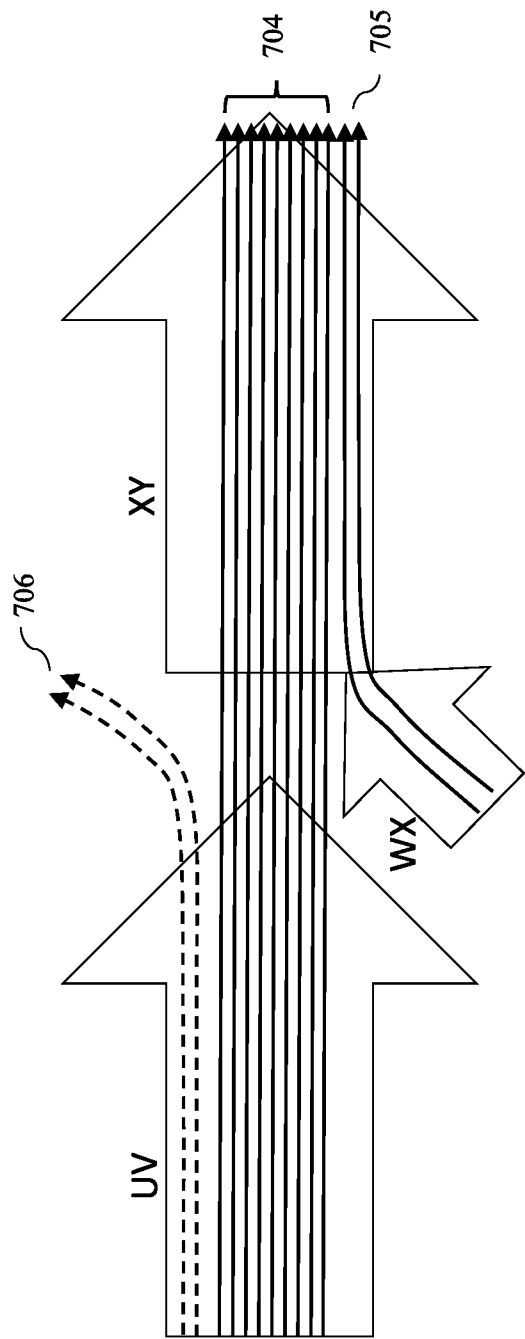


FIG. 19D

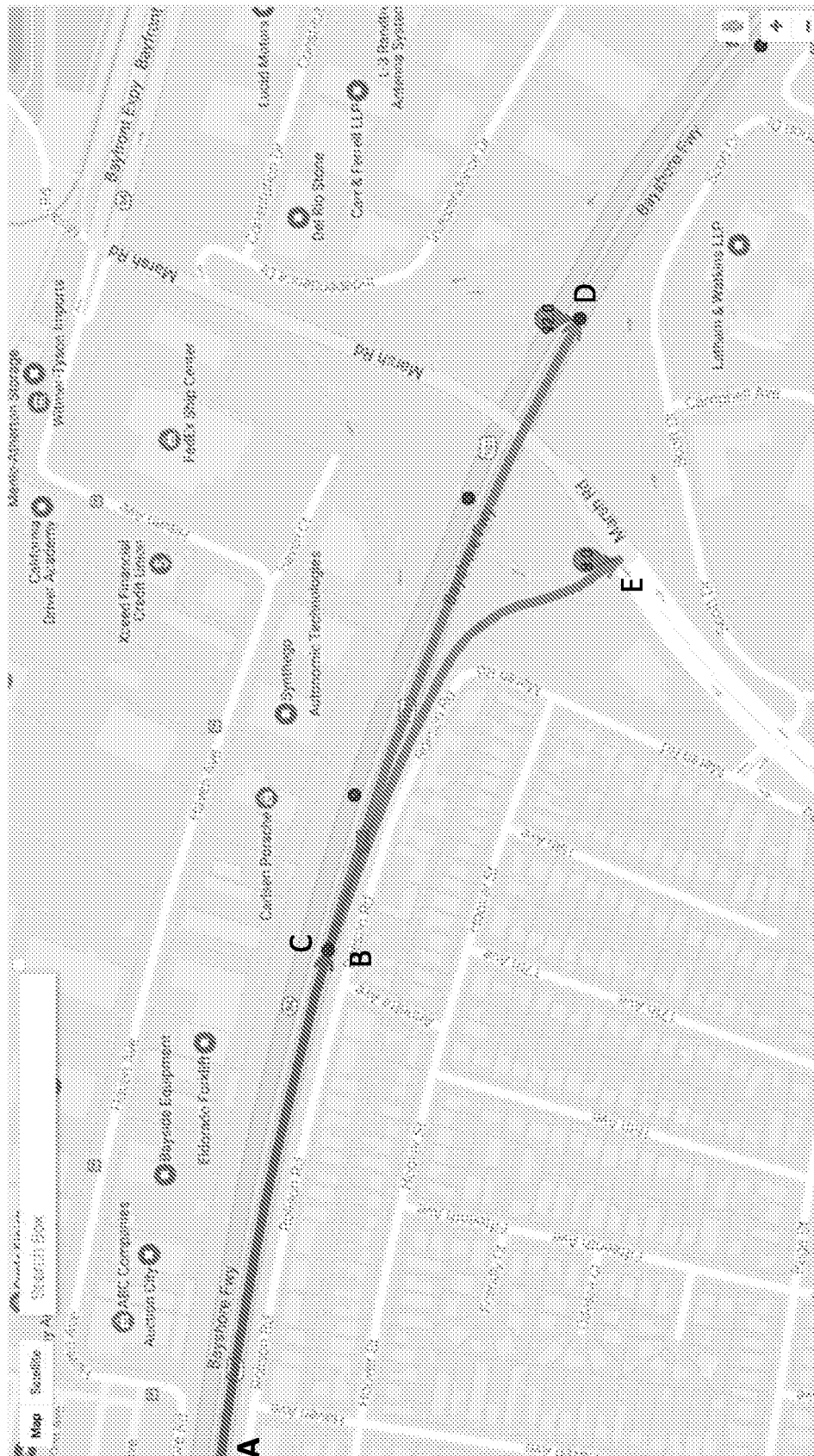


FIG. 20A

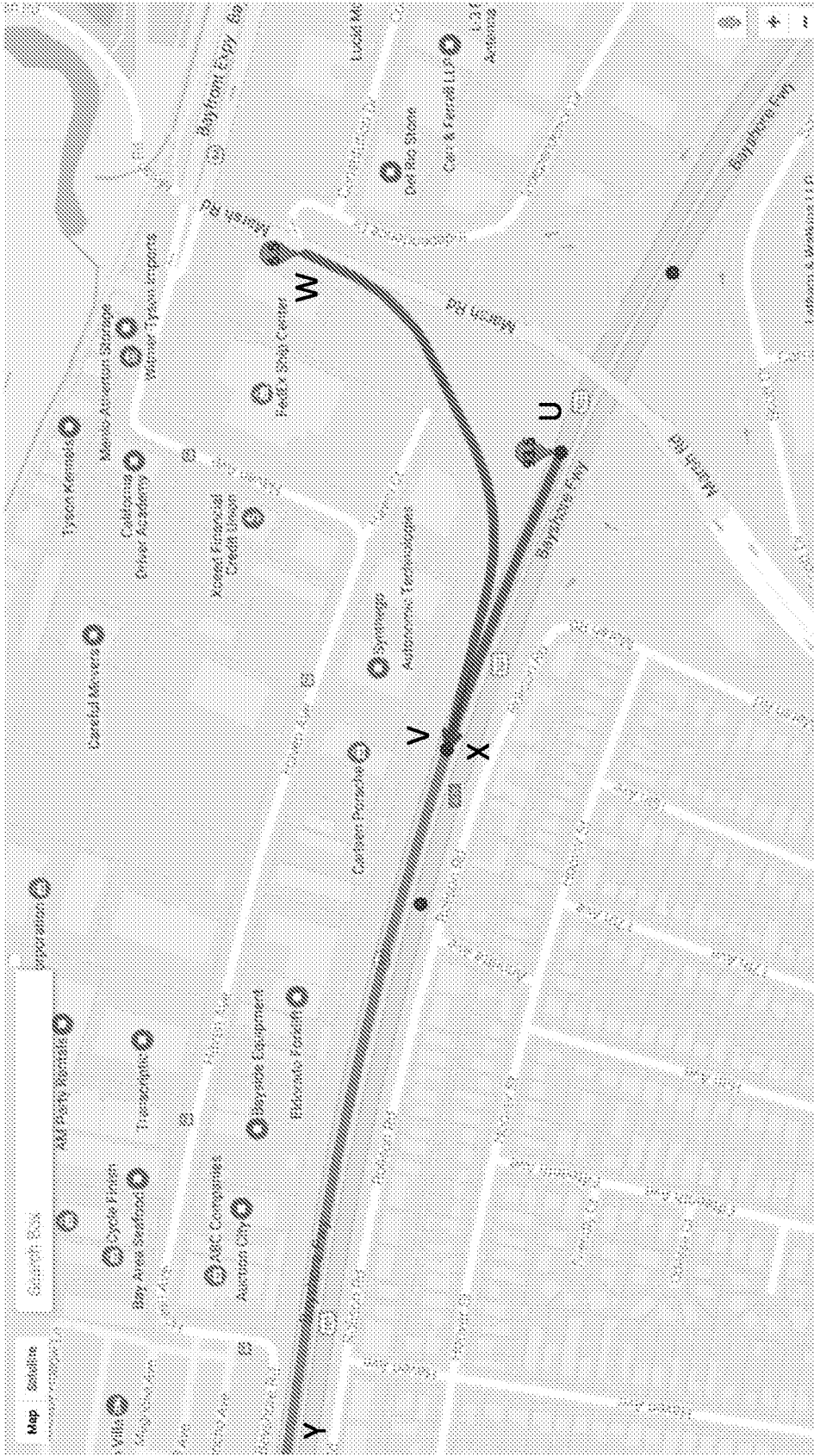


FIG. 20B

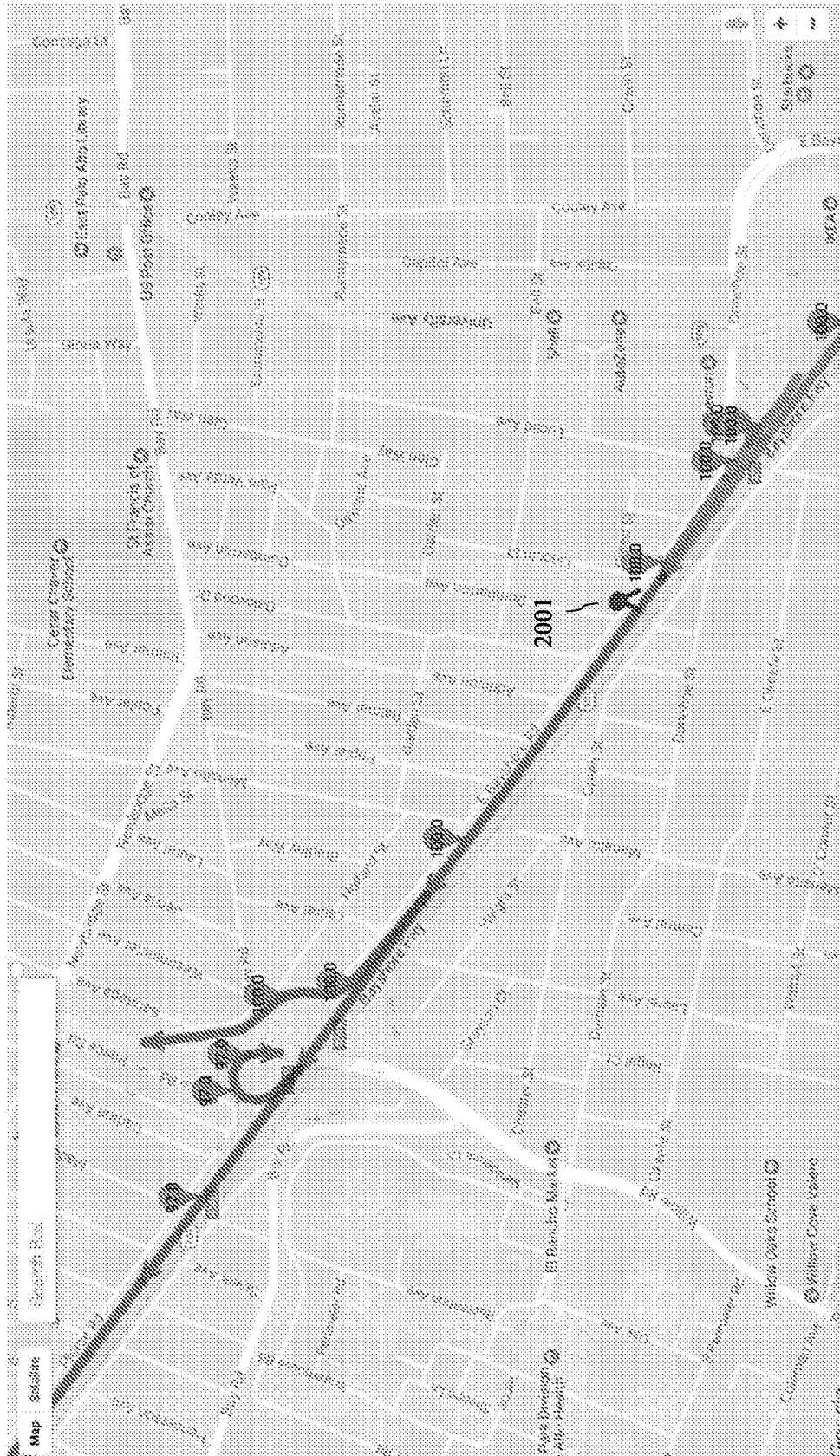


FIG. 20C



FIG. 10D

Road Segment ID	City/State	Road ID & Direction of Travel	Spatial Index	Doc ID	P/V	Doc ID	P/V	.....	Doc ID	P/V
a2***369	Menlo Park/CA	CA82, N	a1, a2, ..., ai	P09874	100%	S89765	87%	.....	
b6***845	Menlo Park/CA	CA82, N	b1, b2, ..., bj	P87634	95%	B76548	76%	.....	
c6***963	Menlo Park/CA	CA82, N	c1, c2, ..., ck	B76489	87%	P09756	73%	.....	
d5***895	Menlo Park/CA	US101, N	d1, d2, ..., dl	B87456	100%	S09860	96%	.....	
e6***412	Menlo Park/CA	US101, N	e1, e2, ..., em	B89765	100%	B67459	87%	.....	
f8***697	Menlo Park/CA	US101, N	f1, f2, ..., fn	B76894	84%	B76543	62%	.....	
g5***326	Menlo Park/CA	US101, N	g1, g2, ..., gm	P90867	100%	P67823	91%	.....	
.....		

FIG. 21A

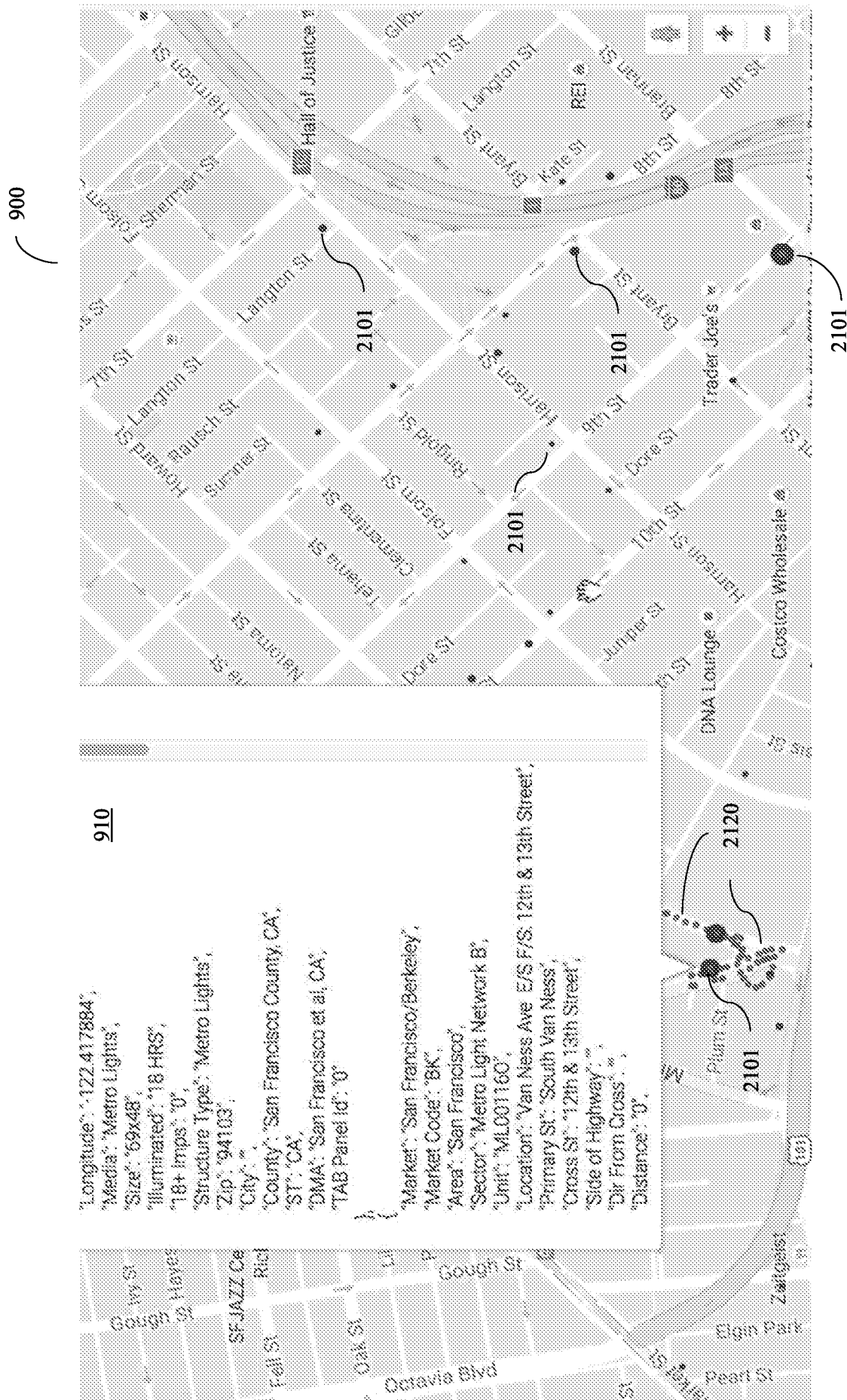


FIG. 21B

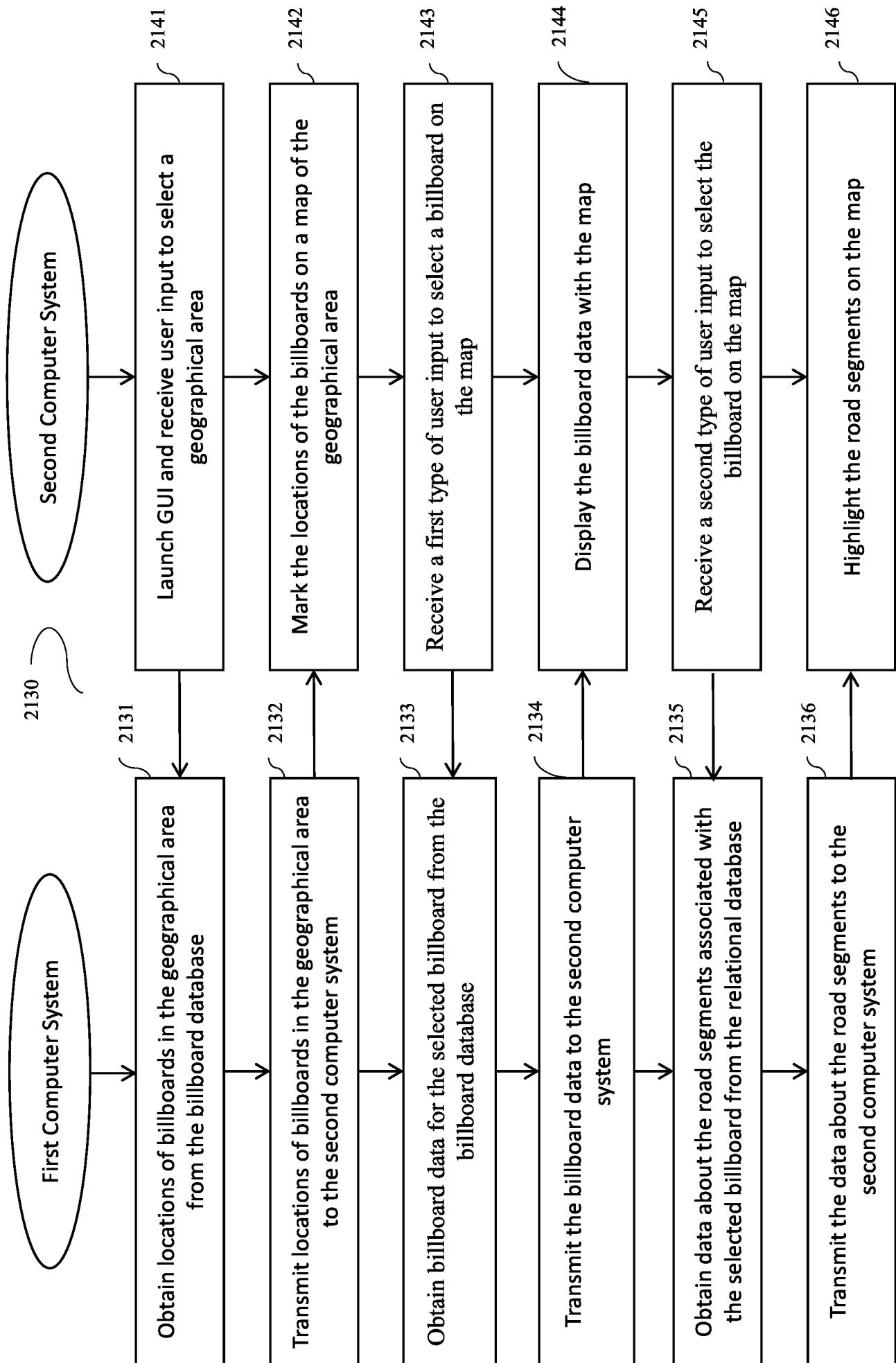


FIG. 21C

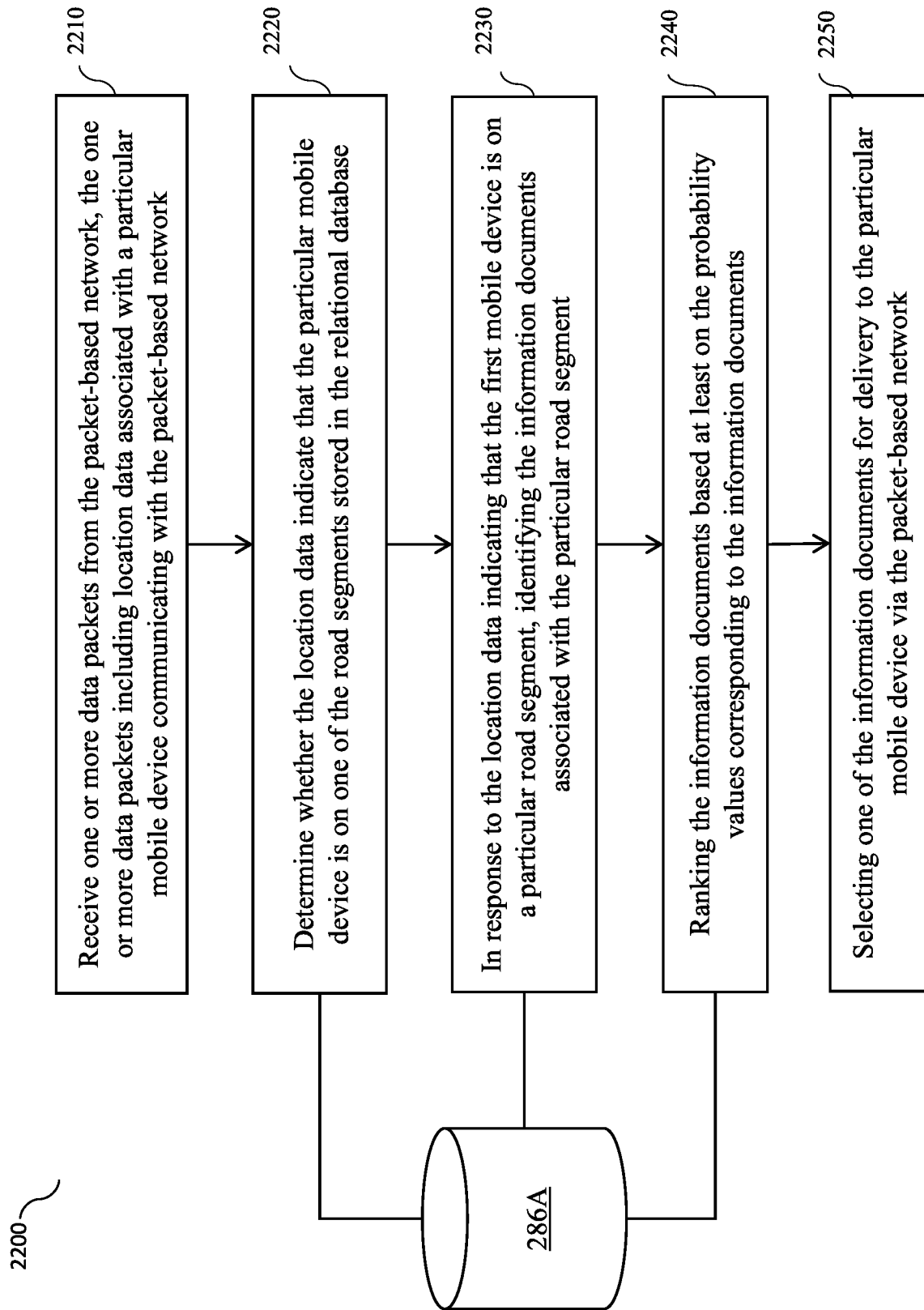


FIG. 22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 18/12119

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - G06Q 30/00 (2018.01)

CPC - G06Q 30/0241, G06Q 30/02, G06Q 30/0277

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History Document

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

See Search History Document

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

See Search History Document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2015/0332325 A1 (xAd, Inc.) 19 November 2015 (19.11.2015), entire document, especially; abstract, para. [0011], [0018], [0021], [0028], [0042], [0073], [0090]	1 - 22
A	US 2015/0356618 A1 (Aintu Inc.) 10 December 2015 (10.12.2015), entire document, especially; abstract, para. [0075], Claim 4, 7	1 - 22
A	US 2013/0096966 A1 (WOUNDER GMBH., LLC) 18 April 2013 (18.04.2013), entire document	1 - 22
A	US 2003/0149601 A1 (Cabral) 07 August 2003 (07.08.2003), entire document	1 - 22
A	US 2002/0174009 A1 (Myers et al.) 21 November 2002 (21.11.2002), entire document	1 - 22
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 February 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

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