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(71) Applicant: **TENCENT TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) COMPANY LIMITED** [CN/CN]; Room 403, East Block 2, SEG Park, Zhenxing Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518044 (CN).

(72) Inventors: **MA, Xuemin**; Room 403, East Block 2, SEG Park, Zhenxing Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518044 (CN). **LIU, Feng**; Room 403, East Block 2, SEG Park, Zhenxing Road, Futian District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong 518044 (CN).

(74) Agent: **BEIJING SAN GAO YONG XIN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AGENCY CO., LTD.**; A-1-102, He Jing Yuan, Ji Men Li, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100088 (CN).

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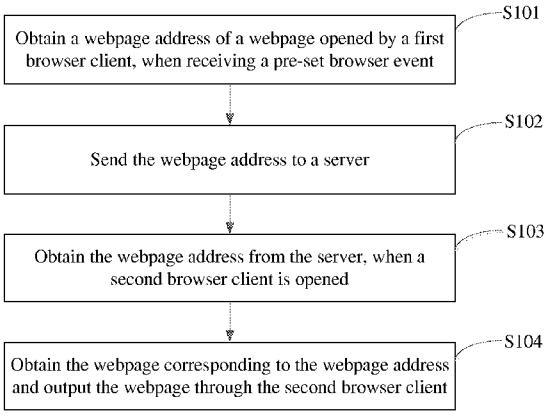


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: Various embodiments providemethods and systems for seamlessly browsing a webpage from a first browser client to a second browser client. When the first browser client receives a pre-set browser event, a webpage address of a webpage opened by the first browser client can be obtained. The webpage address can then be sent to a server and then obtained from the server when the second browser client is opened. The webpage corresponding to the webpage address can be obtained and outputted through the second browser client. When the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser, a persistent connection can be pre-established between the second browser client and the server, so that the webpage address can be quickly obtained from the server to improve the speed of seamlessly browsing the webpage.

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SEAMLESS WEBPAGE BROWSING

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priorityto Chinese Patent Application No. CN201210149977.0, filed on May 15, 2012, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the field of computer technology and, more particularly, relates to a method and system for seamless webpage browsing.

BACKGROUND

[0003] With wideuse of portable devicesnowadays, users can browse webpages through a variety of terminal devices, for example, smart phones, tablet computers,personal computers (PC), etc. When browsing webpages, the users may need toswitch from one terminal device to another terminal device. It is, however, difficult for the browsers of the terminal devicesto achieve seamless webpagebrowsing.

[0004] For example, the limited screen size of smart phones or other mobile terminals may restrict browsing of some webpages that are suitable for PCs. In some cases, when a user switches from a mobile terminal toa PC, the webpage browsing cannot be continued. The user may need to input the webpage address into the PC browser by memorizing the webpage address,

or may need to send the webpageaddress to the PC using other suitable communication software. Seamless webpage browsing is thus complicated to achieve.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0005] According to various embodiments, there is provided a method for seamless webpage browsing. A webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client can be obtained, when the first browser client receivesa pre-set browser event. The webpage address can then be sent to a server and then obtained from the server when a second browser client is opened. The webpage corresponding to the webpage address can be obtained and outputted through the second browser client.

[0006] According to various embodiments, there is also provided a system forseamless webpage browsing. The system can include a first address obtaining unit, an address sending unit, a second address obtaining unit, and a webpage output unit. The first address obtaining unit can be configured to obtain a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client when the first browser client receives a pre-set browser event. The address sending unit can be configured to send the webpage address to a server. The second address obtaining unit can be configured to obtain the webpage address from the server when a second browser client is opened. The webpage output unit can be configured to obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address and to output the webpage through the second browser client.

[0007] Other aspects or embodiments of the present disclosure can be understood by those skilled in the art in light of the description, the claims, and the drawings of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 depicts a schematic flow diagram for an exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments;

[0009] FIG. 2 depicts a schematic flow diagram for another exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments;

[0010] FIG. 3 depicts a schematic flow diagram for another exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments;

[0011] FIG. 4 depicts a schematic of an exemplary system for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments;

[0012] FIG. 5 depicts a schematic of another exemplary system for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments;

[0013] FIG. 6 depicts an exemplary environment incorporating certain disclosed embodiments; and

[0014] FIG. 7 depicts an exemplary server consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the disclosure, which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0016] Various embodiments providemethods and systems for seamlessly browsing a webpage, e.g., from a first browser client to a second browser client. When the first browser client receives a pre-set browser event, a webpage address of a webpage opened by the first browser client can be obtained. The webpage address can then be sent to a server and then

obtained from the server when the second browser client is opened. The webpage corresponding to the webpage address can be obtained and outputted through the second browser client. When the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser, a persistent connection can be pre-established between the second browser client and the server, so that the webpage address can be quickly obtained from the server to improve the speed of seamlessly browsing the webpage.

[0017] FIG. 1 depicts a schematic flow diagram for an exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments. The exemplary method can be implemented, for example, in an exemplary environment 600 as shown in FIG. 6.

[0018] FIG. 6 depicts an exemplary environment 600 incorporating certain disclosed embodiments. As shown in FIG. 6, environment 600 can include a server 604, a client (or a terminal) 606, and a communication network 602. The server 604 and the client 606 may be coupled through the communication network 602 for information exchange, such as webpage browsing, Internet searching, data downloading, etc. Although only one client 606 and one server 604 is shown in the environment 600, any number of clients 606 or servers 604 may be included, and other devices may also be included.

[0019] Communication network 602 may include any appropriate type of communication network for providing network connections to the server 604 and client 606 or among multiple servers 604 or clients 606. For example, communication network 602 may include the Internet or other types of computer networks or telecommunication networks, either wired or wireless.

[0020] A client, as used herein, may refer to any appropriate user terminal with certain computing capabilities, such as a personal computer (PC), a work station computer, a server computer, a hand-held computing device (tablet), a smart phone or mobile phone, or any other user-side computing device.

[0021] A server, as used herein, may refer one or more server computers configured to provide certain server functionalities, such as database management and search engines. A server may also include one or more processors to execute computer programs in parallel.

[0022] The server 604 and the client/terminal 606 may be implemented on any appropriate computing platform. FIG. 7 shows a block diagram of an exemplary computer system 700 capable of implementing the server 604 and/or the client/terminal 606. As shown in FIG. 7, the exemplary computer system 700may include a processor 702, a storage medium 704, a monitor 706, a communication module 708, a database 710, peripherals 712, and one or more bus 714 to couple the devices together. Certain devices may be omitted and other devices may be included.

[0023] Processor 702 can include any appropriate processor or processors. Further, processor 702 can include multiple cores for multi-thread or parallel processing. Storage medium 704 may include memory modules, such as ROM, RAM, and flash memory modules, and mass storages, such as CD-ROM, U-disk, removable hard disk, etc. Storage medium 704 may store computer programs for implementing various processes, when executed by processor 702.

[0024] Further, peripherals 712 may include I/O devices such as keyboard and mouse, and communication module 708 may include network devices for establishing connections through the communication network 602. Database 710 may include one or more databases for storing certain data and for performing certain operations on the stored data, such as webpage browsing, database searching, etc.

[0025] In operation, client 606 may cause server 604 to perform certain actions, such as an Internet search or other database operations. Server 604 may be configured to provide

structures and functions for such actions and operations. More particularly, server 604 may include a data searching system for real-time database searching.

[0026] The disclosed methods and systems for seamless webpage browsing (or for seamlessly browsing a webpage), e.g., as depicted in FIGS. 1-5, can be implemented, e.g.,using the network environment 600 as depicted in FIG. 6.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 1, in Step S101, when a pre-set browser event is received, a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser clientis obtained.In anembodiment, when a user is viewing a webpage through a first browser client on a terminal device, upon receiving thepre-set browser event, the webpage address of the webpage opened by the first browser client can be obtained. In various embodiments, the pre-setbrowser event can be an eventincluding, for example, a browser closing event, a webpage address uploading event, and/or other suitable browser events that are pre-set. For example, a user may viewawebpage through a firstbrowser client on a PC. When the user closes the first browser client on the PC and switches to a different PC (or a mobile terminal), a browser closing event can be triggered. In another example, the user can trigger awebpage address uploading event by using a pre-set button of the firstbrowser client.

[0028] In Step S102, the webpage address is sent to a server.For example, optionally, in order to improve the transmission efficiency of the webpage address from the first browser client, a selection prompt message can be outputted to the user before the webpage address is sent to the server. The selection prompt message can prompt the user to select the webpage address to be sent to the server. In some cases, when only one webpage is opened by the first browser client, the webpage address corresponding to thatwebpage can be sent directly to the server.

[0029] In Step S103, when a second browser client is opened forcontinuously browsing (e.g., to view or access) the webpage, the webpage address is obtained from the server.In Step S104, the webpage corresponding to the webpage address is obtained. The obtained webpage is outputtedthrough the second browser client.

[0030] In oneembodiment, when the second browser client is openedin order to continuously browse the webpage, thewebpage address corresponding to the webpage can beobtained from the server. For example, the user may switch from one terminal device to another terminal device (for example, from a mobile terminal to a PC), andmay need to continue to browse the webpage that is browsed on the previous terminal device. The user can obtain the webpage addressfrom the server by opening the second browser client to obtain thewebpage corresponding to the obtained webpage address. The webpage is then outputtedthrough the second browser client for the user to continuously browse the webpage. Seamless browsing of the webpage can thus be achieved.

[0031] FIG. 2 depicts a schematic flow diagram for another exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments.

[0032] As shown in FIG. 2, in Step S201, a correlation relationship between a first browser client and a second browser client is established.In oneembodiment, in order to identify auser of the first browser client and the second browser and to obtaindesiredwebpage addressthatthe user wants tocontinuously browse, a correlation relationship can be established between the first browser client and the second browser client. In some embodiments, the correlation relationship can be established usingauthentication information. For example, the first browser client and the second browser client can be correlated with same identity information and/or same user account information (e.g. username, password, etc.).

[0033] In Step S202, when a pre-set browser event is received, a webpage address of a webpage opened by thefirst browser client is obtained.In Step S203, the webpage address is sent to a server.

[0034] In oneembodiment, after receiving the webpage address, the server can save the webpage address, and can establish acorrelation relationship between the webpage address, the first browser client, and the second browser client. Specifically, an account can be established on the server for storingthe user's authentication information. The received webpage address can be correlated with the authentication information.

[0035] In Step S204, apersistent (or keep-alive) connection isestablished between the server and the second browser client. For example, optionally, when the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser such as a smart phone,apersistent connection can be pre-established between the server and the second browser client such that the webpageaddress saved on the server can be quickly obtainedfrom the server to improve the speed of opening thewebpage corresponding to the webpage address.

[0036] In Step S205, when the second browser client is opened, the webpage address is obtained from the server.For example, when the second browser client is opened in order to continuously browse the webpage, the second browser client can obtainthe webpage address from the server.Specifically, when the second browser client is opened, the second browser client can send to the server a webpage address download requestand can receive the webpage address returned from the server. In one embodiment, when sending the download request for the webpage address, identity information (e.g., the identity information storedin a local cookie) can be sent to the server for the server to obtain the correlatedwebpage address.

[0037] In Step S206, a selection prompt message is outputted to prompt the user to select the webpage addressthat is desired to be opened or continuously browsed. The webpage address selected by the user is received by the second browser client. For example, in order to simplify the webpage output on the second browser client, a selection prompt message can be outputted to the user before the output of the webpage. The selection prompt message can prompt the user to select the desired webpage address. Thewebpage address selected by the user can then be received. As a result, the second browser client can become humanized.

[0038] In Step S207, thewebpage corresponding to the webpage address selected by the user is obtained, and is outputtedthrough the second browser client. For example, afterreceiving the webpage address selected by the user as depictedin Step S206, thewebpagecorresponding to the user selected webpage address can be obtained, and can beoutputtedthrough the second browser client.

[0039] In various embodiments, acorrelation relationshipbetween the first browser client and the second browser client can be pre-established. When the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser, apersistent connection can be pre-establishedbetween the second browser client and the server such that the webpage addresssaved on the server can be quickly obtainedfrom the server to improve the speed for opening the webpage.

[0040] FIG. 3 depicts a schematic flow diagram for yet another exemplary method for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments. In this example, afirst browser client includes a PC browser and a second browser client includes amobile browser such as a cell phone browser.

[0041] At 301, a correlation relationship between afirst browser client (e.g. a PC browser) and a second browser client(e.g., a mobile browser) is established. For example, to identify

auser of the PC browser and of the mobile browser, and to obtaina desiredwebpage address for the user to continuously browse, acorrelation relationshipispre-established between the PC browser and the mobile browser. In some embodiments, the correlation relationship can be established by using authentication information. For example, the PC browser and the mobile browser can be correlated with same identity information, accountinformation (e.g. username, password, etc.), and/or other information.

[0042] At 302, apersistent connectionis established between a server and the mobile browser. For example, the persistent connection can be pre-established between the mobile browser and the server such that the webpage address saved on the server can be quickly obtained from the server to improve the speed of opening the webpage.

[0043] At 303, awebpage is opened by the PC browser. At 304, upon receiving a pre-setbrowser event, the PC browser obtains thewebpage address of the opened webpage. Further, at 305, the PC browser sends the webpage addressto the server.

[0044] In oneembodiment, optionally, to improve the transmission efficiency of the webpage address from the PC browser, a selection prompt message can be outputted to the user before the webpage address is sent to the server. The selection prompt message can prompt the user to select the webpage address to be sent to the server. In some cases, when only one webpage is opened by the PC browser, the webpage address corresponding to this onewebpage can be directly sent to the server.

[0045] At 306, when the mobile browser such as the cell phone browser is opened, the webpage address is obtained from the server. For example, when the mobile browser is opened, the mobile browser can obtain the webpage address from the server. Specifically, when the mobile browser is opened, the mobile browser can send,to the server,awebpage addressdownload

request and can receive the webpage addressreturned by the server.In one embodiment, when sending the download request for the webpage address, identity information (e.g., the identity information stored in a local cookie) can be sent to the server for the server to obtain the corresponding webpage address.

[0046] At Block 307, the mobile browser then obtains and outputs the webpage corresponding to the webpage address.

[0047] In this manner, aninteracting process for seamlessly browsing a webpagebetween the PC browser and the mobile browser can be achieved by pre-establishinga correlation relationship between the PC browser and the mobile browser and establishing a persistent connection between the mobile browser and the server. The webpage address saved on the server can be quickly obtainedfrom the server. The speed for seamlesslybrowsing thewebpagebetween the PC and the mobile terminal can be improved.

[0048] In various embodiments,one or more or all of the steps in each of the exemplary methods as depicted herein (e.g., FIGS. 1-3)can be accomplishedusing a program/software toinstruct related hardware. Such program/software can be stored in a computer readable storage medium including, e.g., ROM / RAM, magnetic disk, optical disk, etc.

[0049] FIG. 4 depicts a schematic of an exemplary system for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments. For example, the system depicted in FIG. 4 can include a first address obtaining unit 41, an address sending unit 42, a second address obtaining unit 43, and/or a webpage output unit 44.

[0050] As shown in FIG. 4, when receiving a pre-set browser event, the first address obtaining unit 41 canobtain a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client.The address sending unit 42 can send the webpage address to a server. When a second browser client

is opened, the second address obtaining unit 43 can obtain the webpage address from the server. Thewebpage output unit 44 can obtainthe webpagecorresponding to the webpage address, and can output the webpage through the second browser client.

[0051] In some embodiments, eachunitor component of the system for seamless webpage browsing can operate in a manner that is similar to or sameas the corresponding step depicted in the exemplary seamless webpage browsing methods according to various disclosed embodiments, e.g., as depicted in FIGS. 1-3.

[0052] FIG. 5 depicts a schematic of another exemplary system for seamless webpage browsing in accordance with various disclosed embodiments. For example, the system depicted in FIG. 5 can include a correlation relationship establishing unit 51, a first address obtaining unit 52, an address sending unit 53, a persistent connection establishing unit 54, a second address obtaining unit 55, a prompt output unit 56, a selection receiving unit 57, and/or a webpage output unit 58.

[0053] As shown in FIG. 5, the correlation relationship establishing unit 51 can establish a correlation relationship between a first browser client and a second browser client. In one embodiment, the second browser client can be a mobile terminal browser.When receiving a pre-set browser event, the first address obtaining unit 52can obtain a webpage address of a webpage opened bythe first browser client. The address sending unit 53 can send thewebpage address to a server. Thepersistent connectionestablishing unit 54 can establish apersistent connection between the server and the second browser client.When the second browser client is opened, thesecond address obtaining unit 55 can obtain the webpage address from the server. The prompt output unit 56 can output a selectionprompt message to prompt the user to select the webpage address that the user wants to open or to continuously browse. The selection receiving

unit 57 can receivethe webpage address selected by the user. Thewebpageoutput unit 58 can obtain the webpagecorresponding to the webpage address, and can output the webpageby the second browser client.

[0054] Invarious embodiments, the second address obtainingunit 55 can include a request sending unit 551 and an address receiving unit 552. The request sending unit 551 can send a webpage address download request to the server; andthe address receiving unit 552 can receive the webpage addresssent by the server.

[0055] The webpageoutput unit 58 can include awebpage output sub-unit 581 configured toobtain the webpagecorresponding to the webpage address selected by the user, and tooutput the webpagethrough the second browser client.

[0056] In oneembodiment, each unit of the seamless webpage browsing system can be operated in a manner that is similar to or sameas corresponding step(s) in the seamless webpage browsing methods according to various disclosed embodiments, e.g., as depicted in FIGS. 1-3.

[0057] According to various disclosed embodiments, when thepre-set browser event is received, the webpage address of thewebpageopened by the first browser client can be obtained. The webpage address can be sent to the server. When the second browser client is opened, the second browser client can obtain the webpage addressfrom the server, obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address, and output the webpage through the second browser client. Seamless webpage browsing can thus be achieved. As a result, when switching from one terminal device to another terminal device, the user can seamlessly browse a webpage. The process for seamlesslybrowsing a webpage can be simplified. The browser client can become smart and humanized. In some cases, when the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser, apersistent connection can be pre-established between the second browser client and the

server, in order to quickly obtain the webpage address from the server. The speed of seamless webpage browsing can thus be improved.

[0058] In various embodiments, the disclosed units can be configured in one apparatus or configured in multiple apparatus as desired. The units disclosed herein can be integrated in one unit or in multiple units. Each of the units disclosed herein can be divided into one or more sub-units, which can be recombined in any manner.

[0059] The disclosed embodiments (e.g., as shown in FIGS. 1-7) can be examples only. One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that suitable software and/or hardware (e.g., a universal hardware platform) may be included and used to predict, manage, and execute the disclosed schemes. For example, the disclosed embodiments can be implemented by hardware only, which alternatively can be implemented by software products only. The software products can be stored in a storage medium. The software products can include suitable commands to enable a terminal device (e.g., including a mobile phone, a personal computer, a server, or a network device, etc.) to implement the disclosed embodiments.

[0060] The embodiments disclosed herein are exemplary only. Other applications, advantages, alternations, modifications, or equivalents to the disclosed embodiments are obvious to those skilled in the art and are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present disclosure.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY AND ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS

[0061] Without limiting the scope of any claim and/or the specification, examples of industrial applicability and certain advantageous effects of the disclosed embodiments are listed for illustrative purposes. Various alternations, modifications, or equivalents to the technical solutions of the disclosed embodiments can be obvious to those skilled in the art and can be included in this disclosure.

[0062] When browsing webpages, the users may want to continuously browse a same webpage when they need to switch from one terminal device to another terminal device.Various embodiments thus providemethods and systemsfor seamlesslybrowsing a webpage from a first browser client to a second browser client. For example, when the first browser client receives a pre-set browser event, a webpage address of a webpage opened by the first browser client can be obtained. The webpage address can then be sent to a server and then obtained from the server when the second browser client is opened. The webpage corresponding to the webpage address can be obtained and outputted through the second browser client.

[0063] An exemplary system for seamlessly browsing a webpage from a first browser client to a second browser clientcan include a first address obtaining unit, an address sending unit, a second address obtaining unit, and/ora webpage output unit. The first address obtaining unit can be configured to obtain a webpage address of a webpage opened by the first browser client when the first browser client receives a pre-set browser event. The address sending unit can be configured to send the webpage address to a server. The second address obtaining unit can be configured to obtain the webpage address from the server when the second browser client is opened. The webpage output unit can be configured to obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address and to output the webpage through the second browser client.

Reference Sign List

First address obtaining unit 41

Address sending unit 42

Second address obtaining unit 43

Webpage output unit 44

Correlation relationship establishing unit 51

First address obtaining unit 52

Address sending unit 53

Persistent connection establishing unit 54

Second address obtaining unit 55

Request sending unit 551

Address receiving unit 552

Prompt output unit 56

Selection receiving unit 57

Webpage output unit 58

Webpage output sub-unit 581

Environment 600

Communication network 602

Server 604

Client/terminal 606

Processor 702

Storage medium 704

Monitor 706

Communications 708

Database 710

Peripherals 712

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for seamless webpage browsing, comprising:

obtaining a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client, when the first browser clientreceiving a pre-set browser event;

sending the webpage address to a server;

obtaining the webpage address from the server, when a second browser client is opened;

obtaining the webpage corresponding to the webpage address; and

outputting the webpage through the second browser client.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the pre-set browser event comprises a browser closing event or a webpage address uploading event.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein, before the obtaining of the webpage address of the webpage opened by the first browser client, the method further comprises:

establishinga correlation relationship between the first browser client and the second browser client.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein, before the obtaining of the webpage address from the server, the method further comprises:

establishing apersistent connection between the server and the second browser client, wherein the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the obtaining of the webpage address from the server includes:

sending a webpage address download request to the server; and

receiving the webpage address returned by the server.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein, after the obtaining of the webpage address from the server and theobtaining of the webpage, and before the outputting of the webpage through the second browser client, the method further comprises:

outputting a selection prompt message to prompt a user to select the webpage addressthat the user wants to open; and

receiving the webpage address selected by the user.

7. The method of claim 6, whereintheobtaining and outputting of the webpage through the second browser client comprise:

obtainingthe webpage corresponding to the webpage address selected by the user; and

outputting the webpage through the second browser client.

8. A system for seamless webpage browsing, comprising:

a first address obtaining unit configured toobtain a webpage address of a webpage opened bya first browser client when a pre-set browser event is received;

an address sending unit configured to send the webpage address to a server;

asecond address obtaining unit configured toobtain the webpage address from the server when a second browser client is opened; and

awebpageoutput unit configured to obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address and to output the webpage through the second browser client.

9. The system of claim 8, further comprising:

a correlation relationship establishing unit configured toestablisha correlation relationship between the first browser client and the second browser client, wherein the second browser client comprises a mobile terminal browser.

10. The system of claim 8, wherein the pre-set browser event comprises a browser closing event or awebpage address uploading event.

11. The system of claim 8, further comprising:

apersistent connectionestablishing unit configured toestablish apersistent connection between the server and the second browser client, wherein the second browser client is a mobile terminal browser.

12. The system of claim 8, wherein the second address obtaining unit comprises:

a request sending unit configured to send to the server a webpage address download request; and

an address receiving unit configured to receive the webpage address sent by the server.

13. The system of claim 8, further comprising:

a prompt output unit configured to output a selection prompt message to prompt a user to select the webpage address that the user wants to open; and

a selection receiving unit configured to receive the webpage address selected by the user.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein thewebpage output unit comprises:

awebpage output sub-unit configured to obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address selected by the user and to output the webpage through the second browser client.

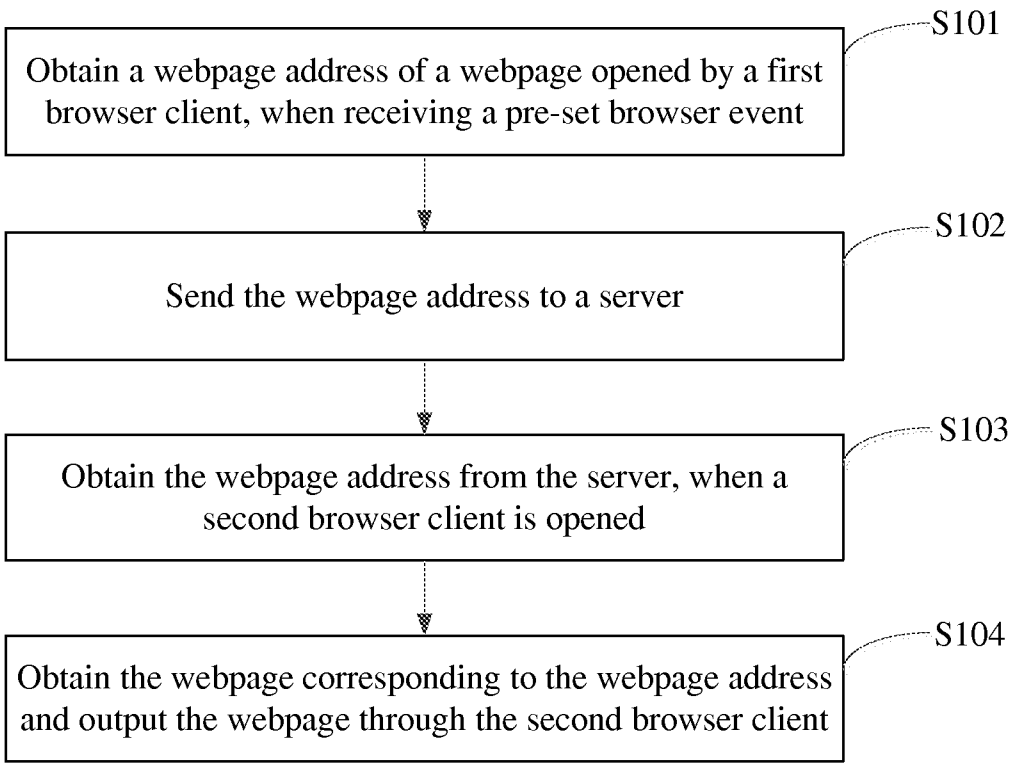

S101
Obtain a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client, when receiving a pre-set browser event
S102
Send the webpage address to a server
S103
Obtain the webpage address from the server, when a second browser client is opened
S104
Obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address and output the webpage through the second browser client

FIG. 1

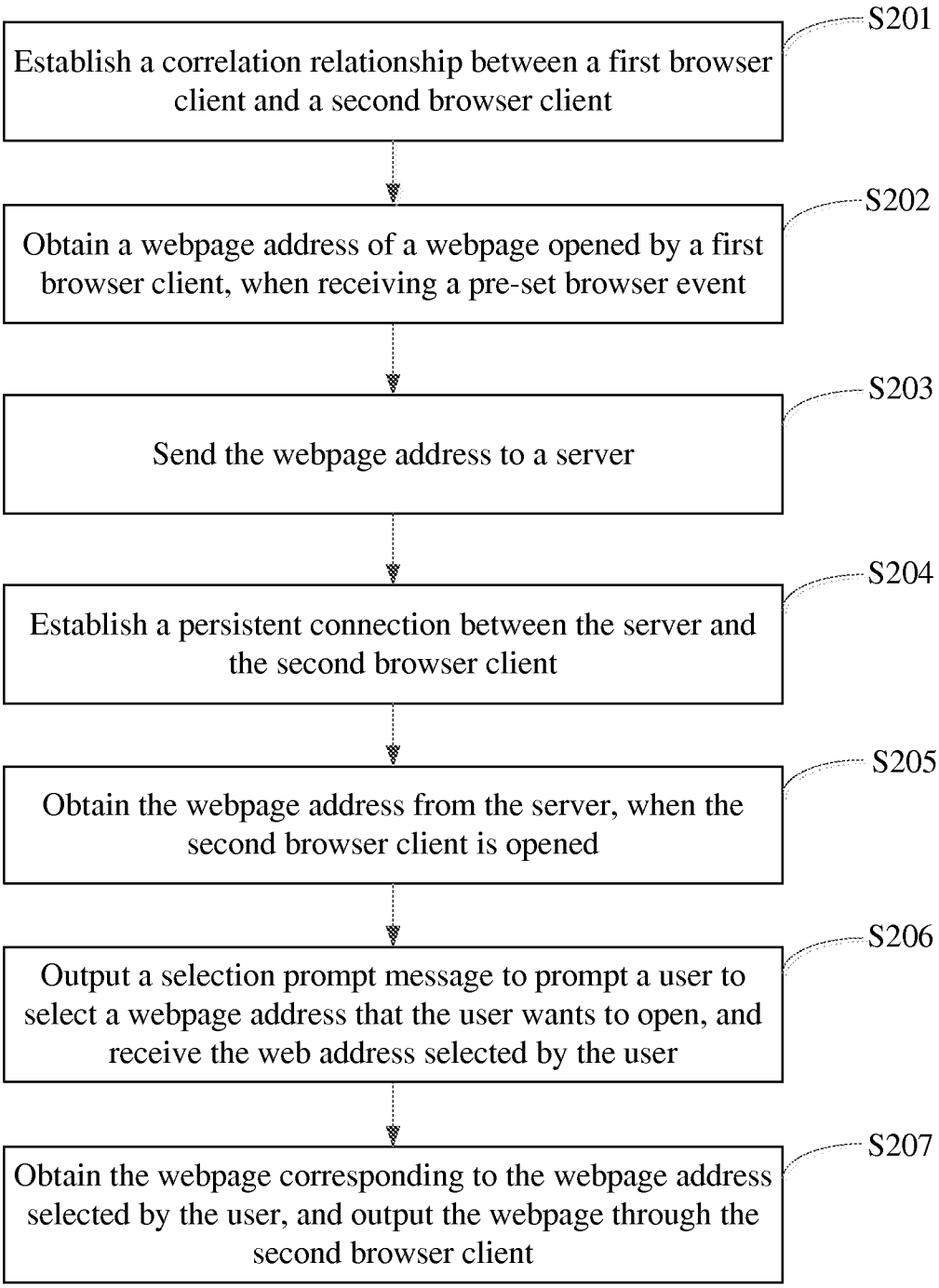

S201
Establish a correlation relationship between a first browser client and a second browser client
S202
Obtain a webpage address of a webpage opened by a first browser client, when receiving a pre-set browser event
S203
Send the webpage address to a server
S204
Establish a persistent connection between the server and the second browser client
S205
Obtain the webpage address from the server, when the second browser client is opened
S206
Output a selection prompt message to prompt a user to select a webpage address that the user wants to open, and receive the web address selected by the user
S207
Obtain the webpage corresponding to the webpage address selected by the user, and output the webpage through the second browser client

FIG. 2

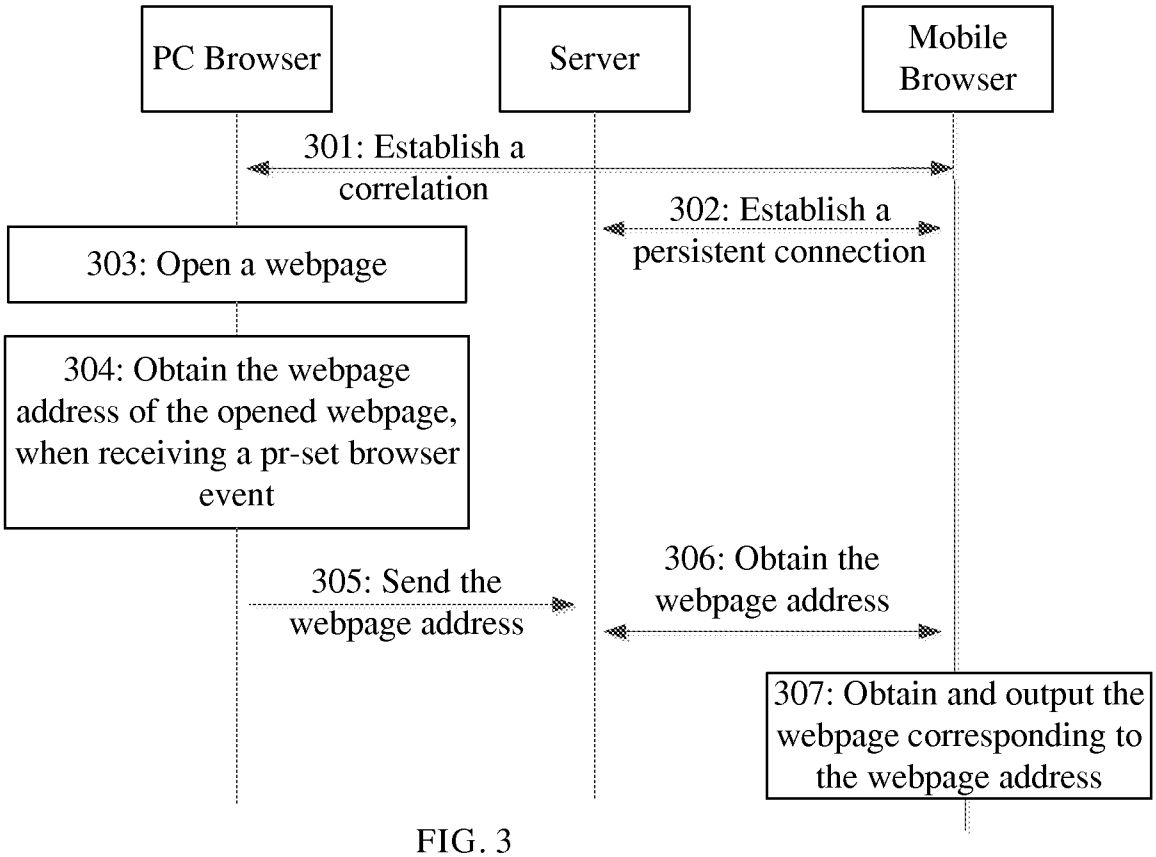

PC Browser
Server
Mobile Browser
301: Establish a correlation
302: Establish a persistent connection
303: Open a webpage
304: Obtain the webpage address of the opened webpage, when receiving a pr-set browser event
305: Send the webpage address
306: Obtain the webpage address
307: Obtain and output the webpage corresponding to the webpage address

FIG. 3

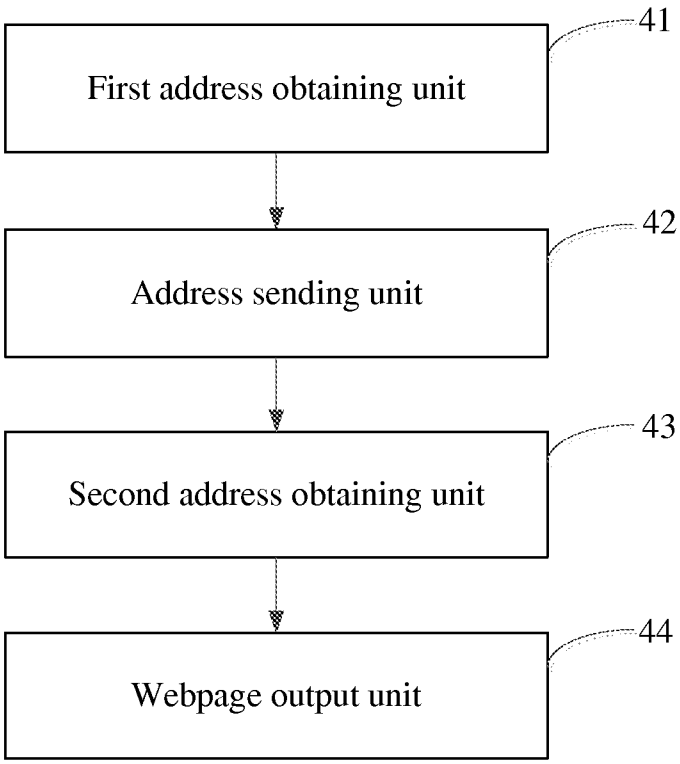

First address obtaining unit
41
Address sending unit
42
Second address obtaining unit
43
Webpage output unit
44

FIG. 4

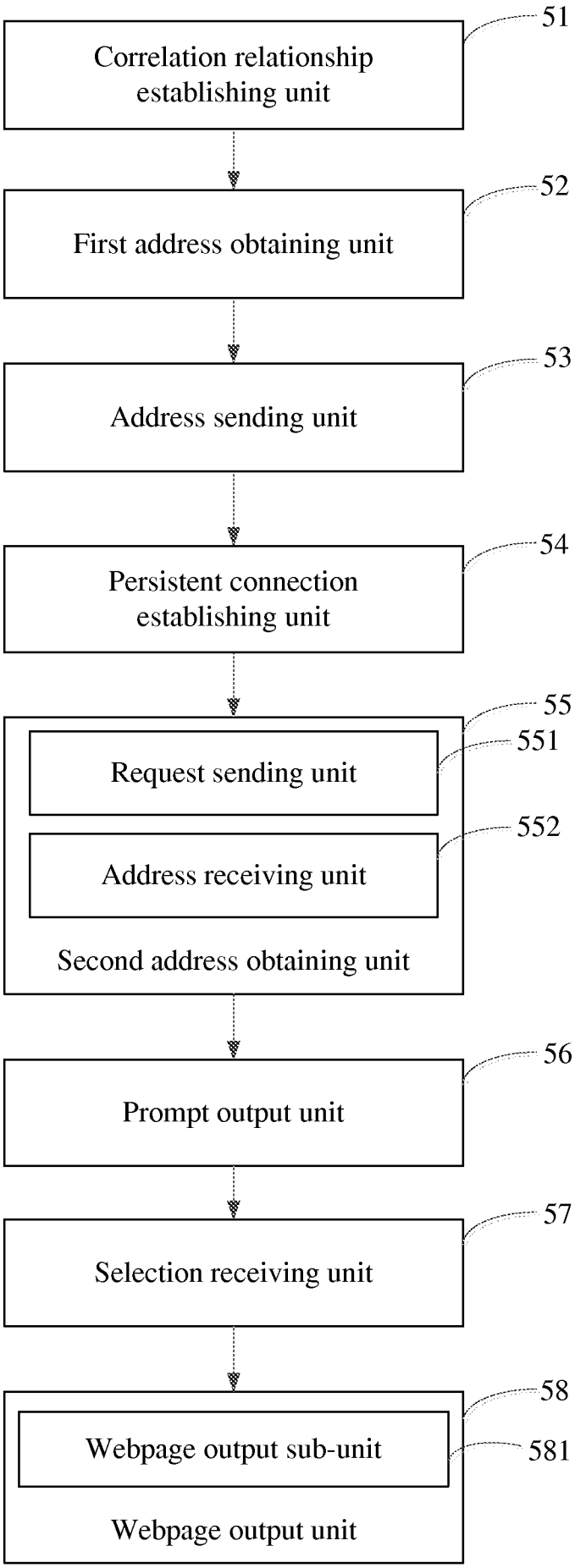

51
Correlation relationship establishing unit
52
First address obtaining unit
53
Address sending unit
54
Persistent connection establishing unit
55
551
Request sending unit
552
Address receiving unit
Second address obtaining unit
56
Prompt output unit
57
Selection receiving unit
58
Webpage output sub-unit
581
Webpage output unit

FIG. 5

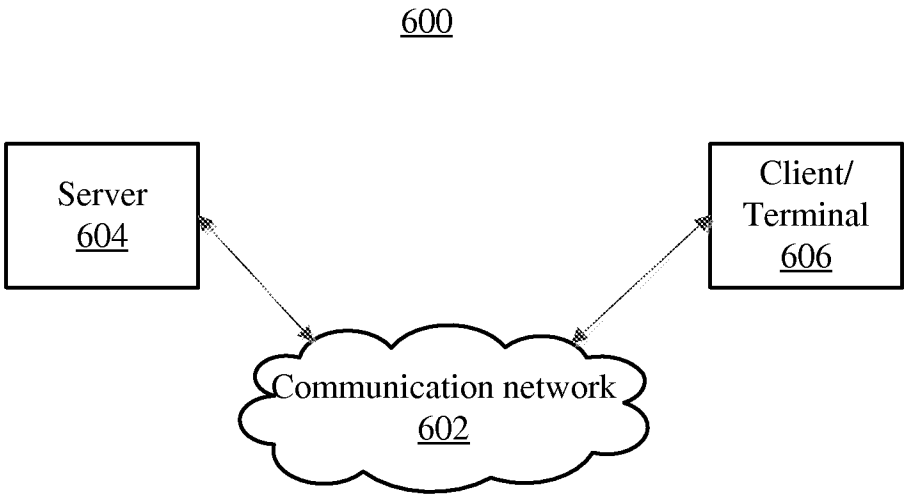

600
Server
604
Client/
Terminal
606
Communication network
602

FIG. 6

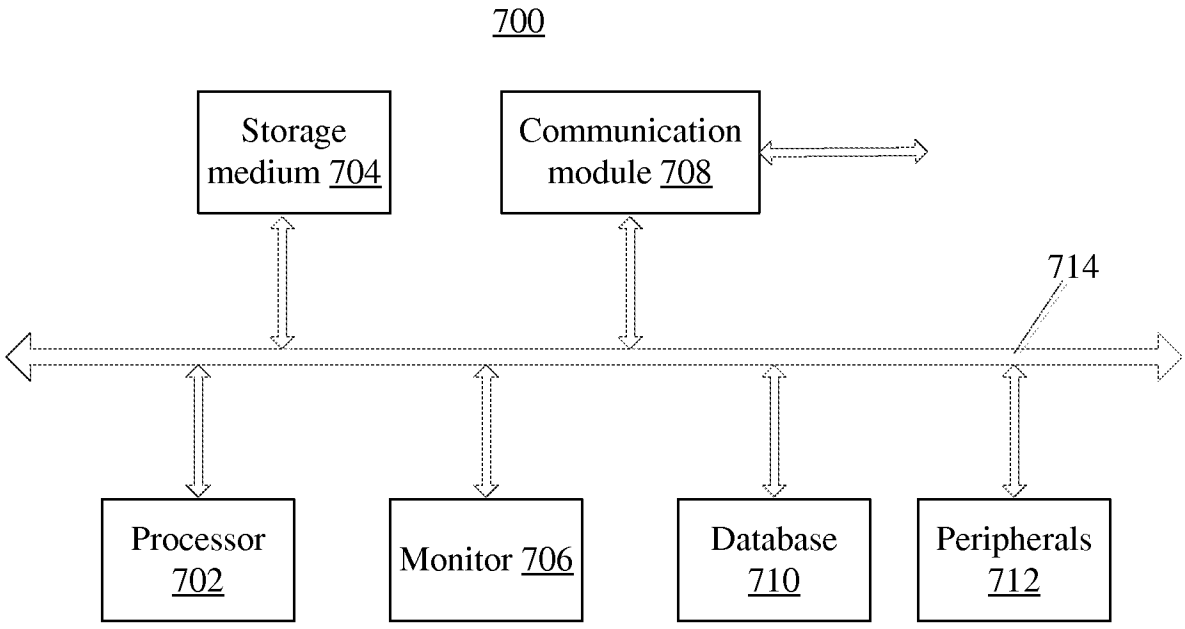

700
Storage
medium 704
Communication
module 708
714
Processor
702
Monitor 706
Database
710
Peripherals
712

FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CN2013/073804

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G06F 17/30 (2006.01) i

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)

IPC: G06F

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

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

VEN, CNTXT, CNABS, CNKI: web, webpage, browser, first, second, address, url, server, client

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2009/0158163 A1 (SLINGPAGE INC) 18 June 2009 (18.06.2009) description paragraphs [0010]-[0209], claims 1-23	1-14
A	CN 101873460 A (JIANGSU ZHONGZHE MENGLAN ELECTRONIC SCI&TEHCNOLOGY CO LTD) 27 October 2010 (27.10.2010) the whole document	1-14
A	CN 1881883 A (NTT DOCOMO INC) 20 December 2006 (20.12.2006) the whole document	1-14

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&"document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
09 June 2013 (09.06.2013)	**27 Jun. 2013 (27.06.2013)**
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN The State Intellectual Property Office, the P.R.China 6 Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, Beijing, China 100088 Facsimile No. 86-10-62019451	Authorized officer LI, Ning Telephone No. (86-10)62411750

Form PCT/ISA /210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CN2013/073804

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
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CN 101873460 A	27.10.2010	None	
CN 1881883 A	20.12.2006	US 2006288083 A1	21.12.2006
		EP 1736878 A1	27.12.2006
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		KR 100803932 B1	18.02.2008
		US 7765276 B2	27.07.2010