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(54) **CONTENT/SERVICE HANDLING AND DELIVERY**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

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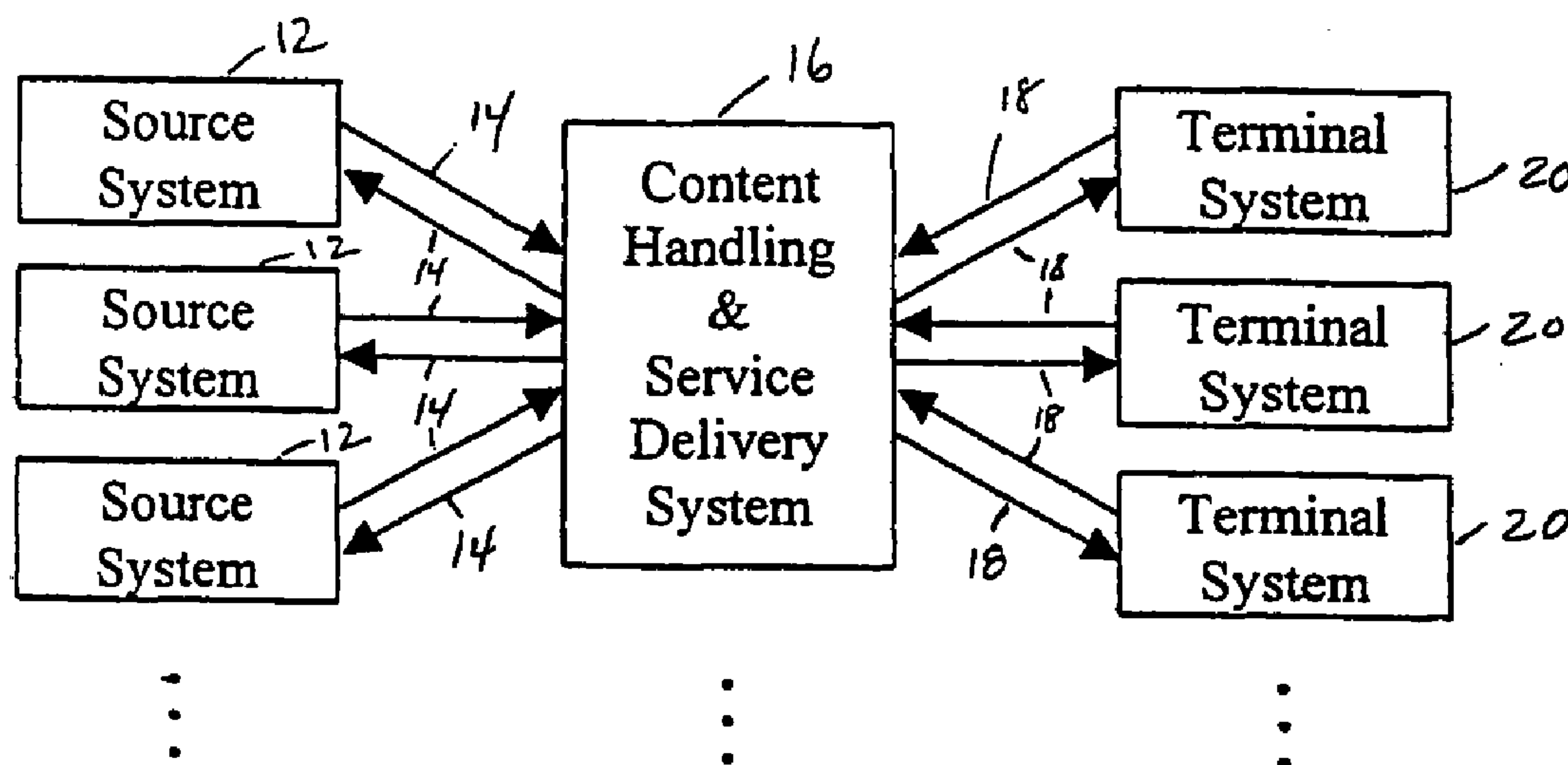
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **10/863,065**

A first entity maintains an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services. At least some of the advertising opportunities are bound with advertising on behalf of a second entity that is separate from the first entity.

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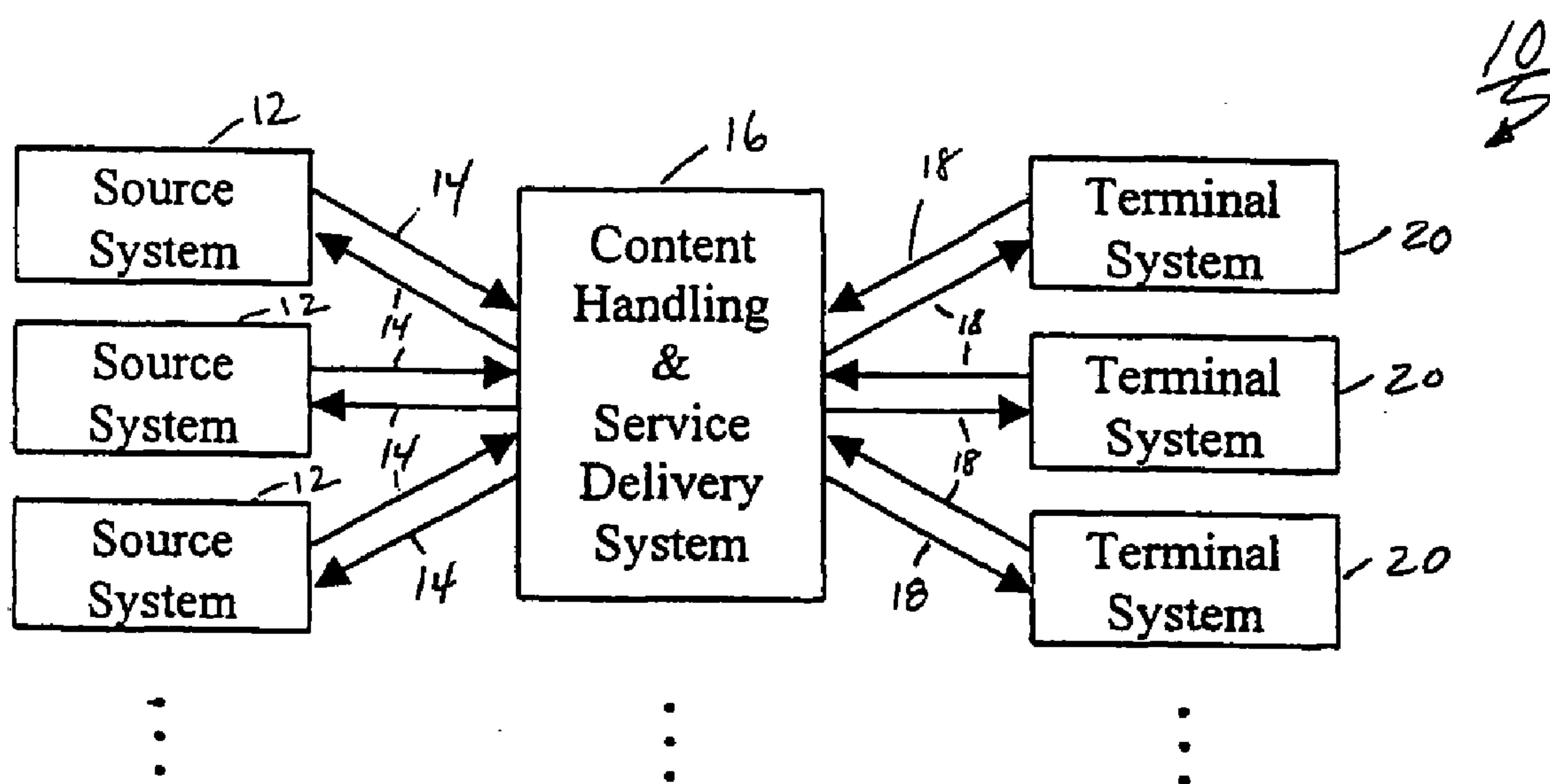


FIG. 1

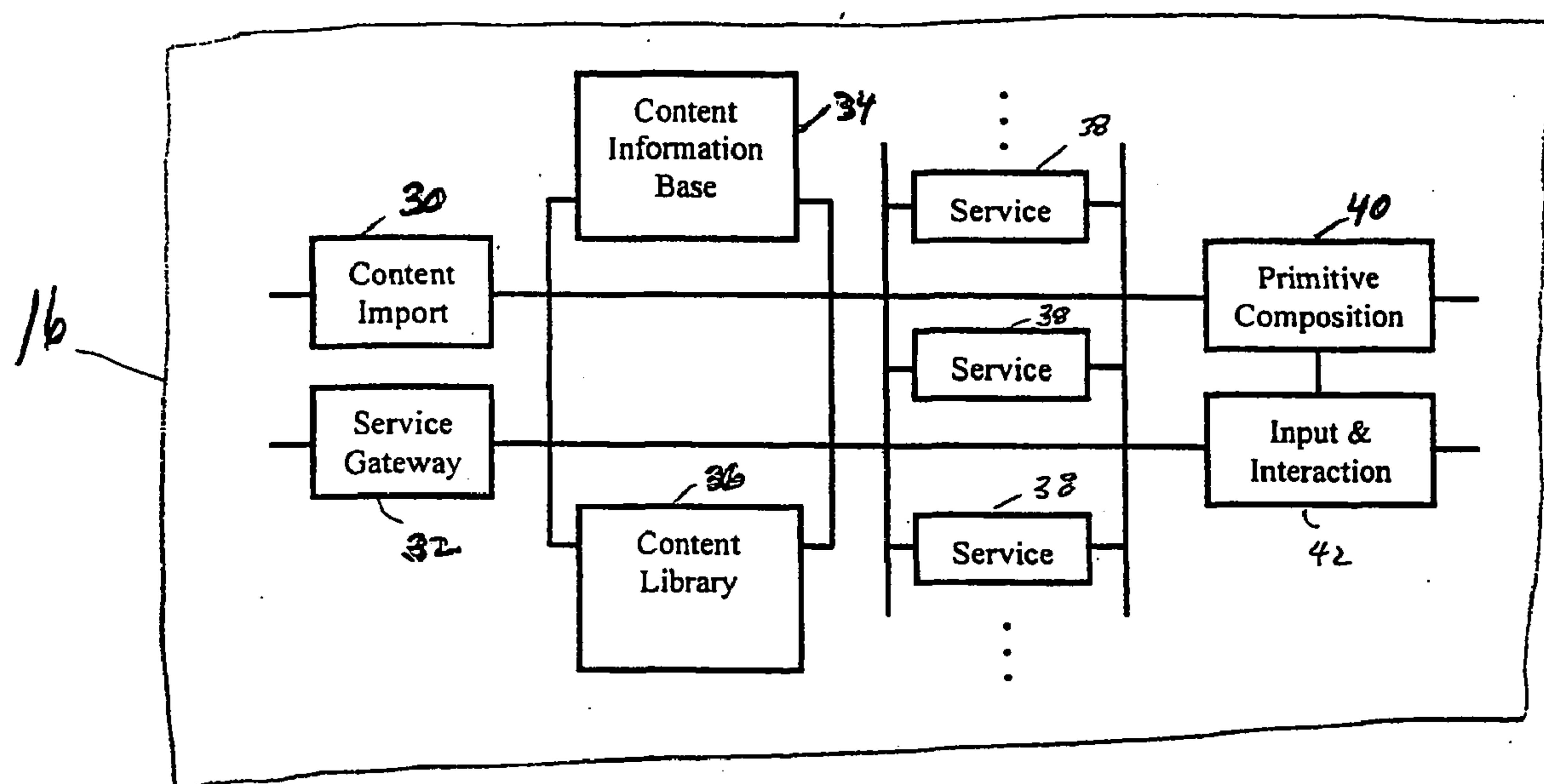


FIG. 2

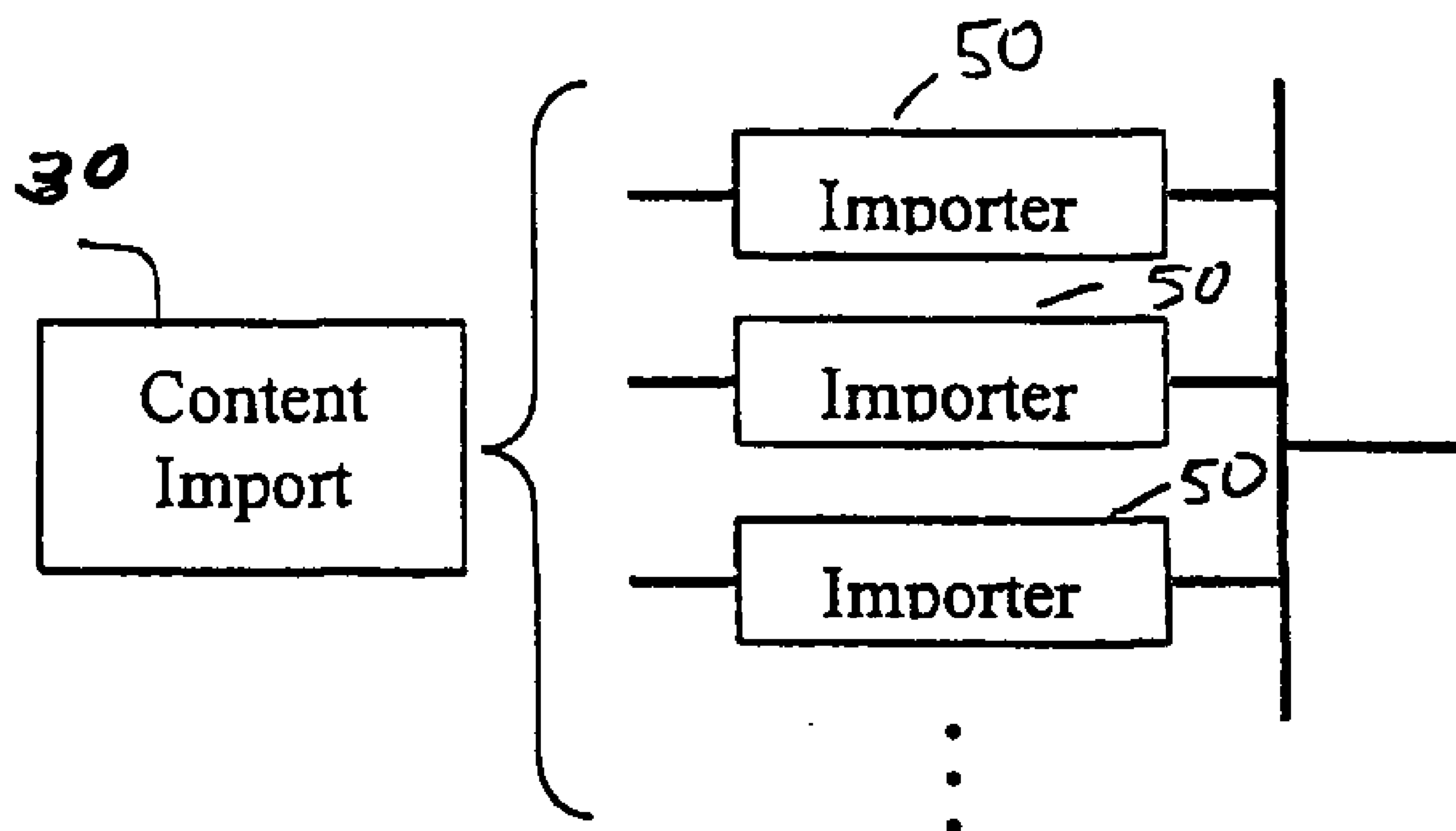


FIG. 3

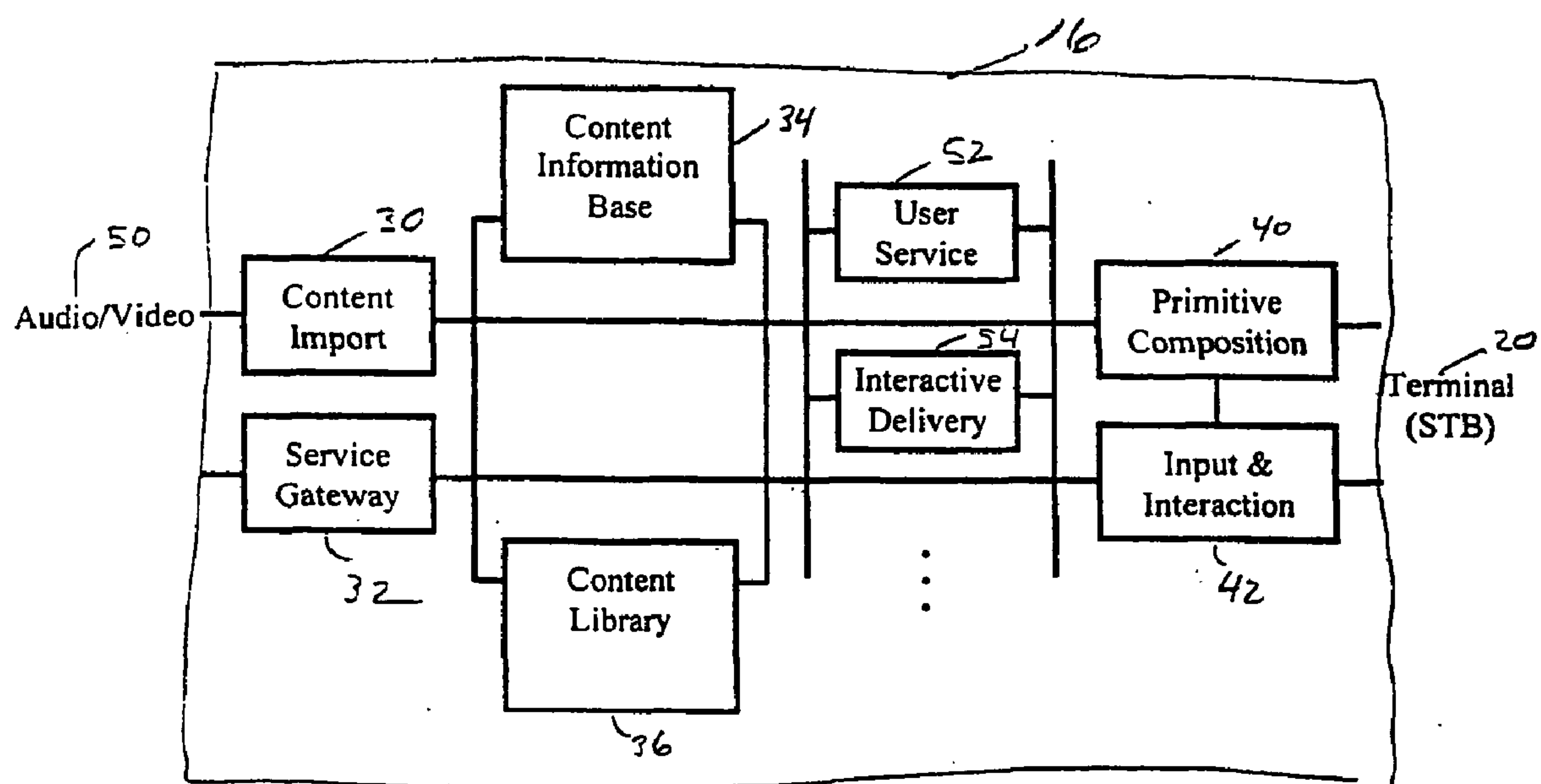


Fig. 4

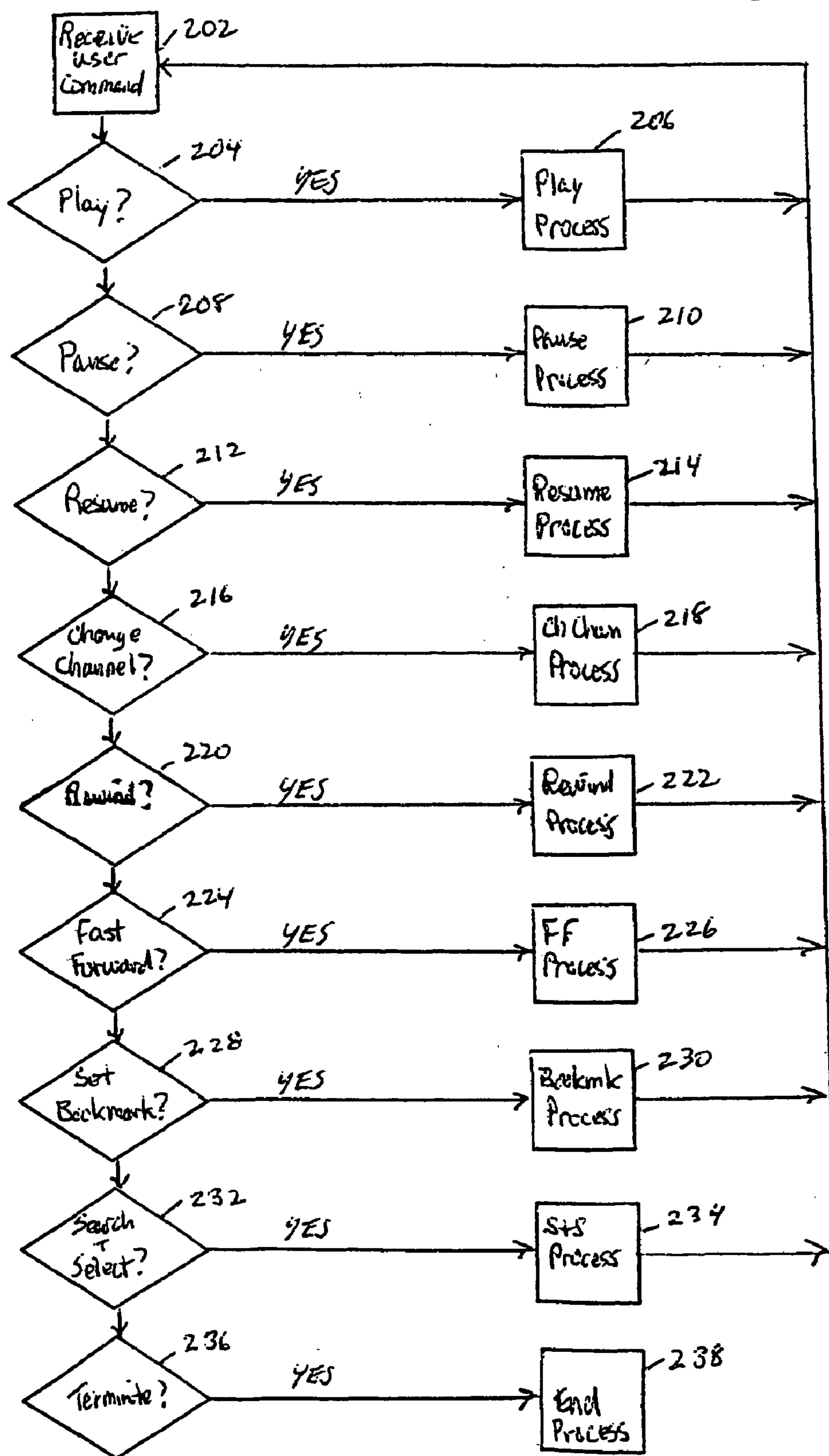


FIG. 5

206

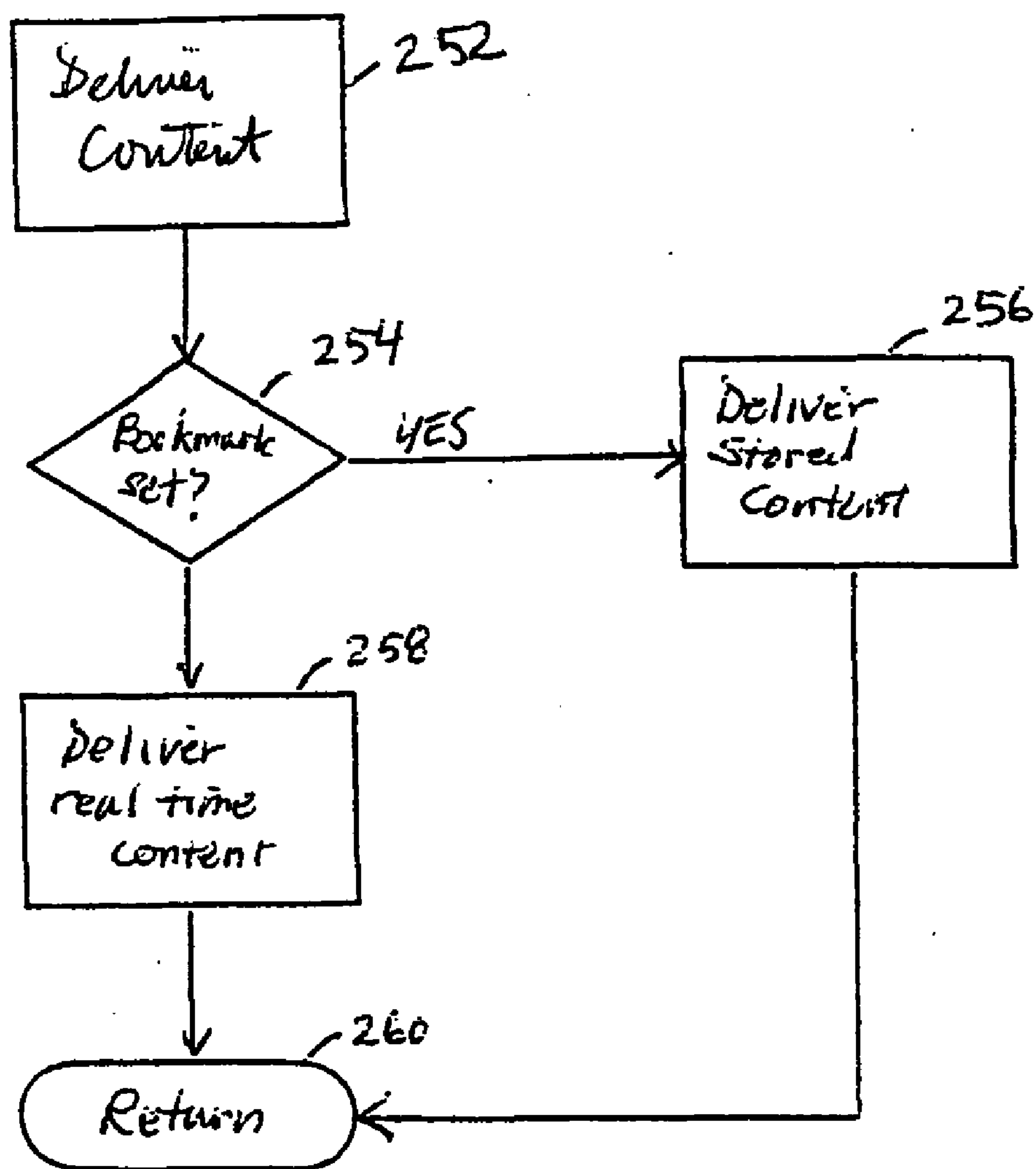


FIG. 6

210  
5  
2

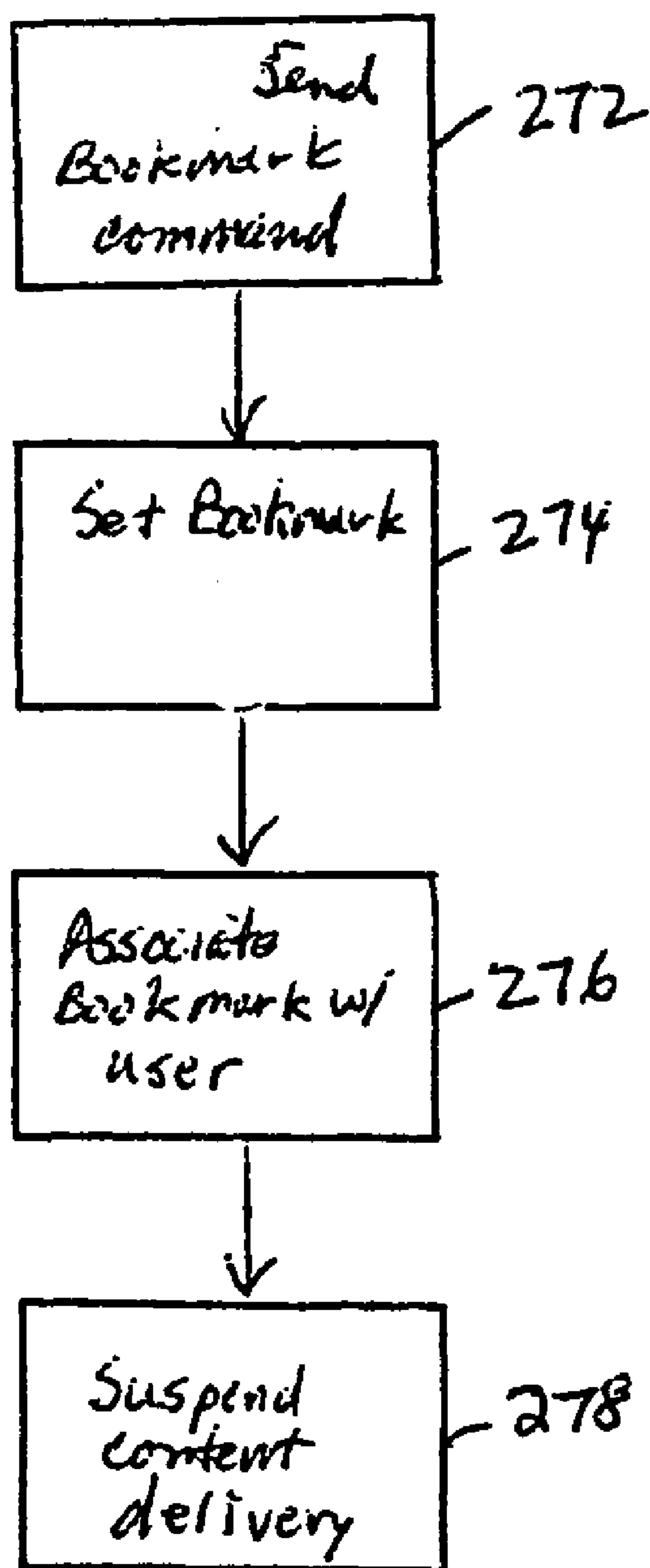


FIG. 7



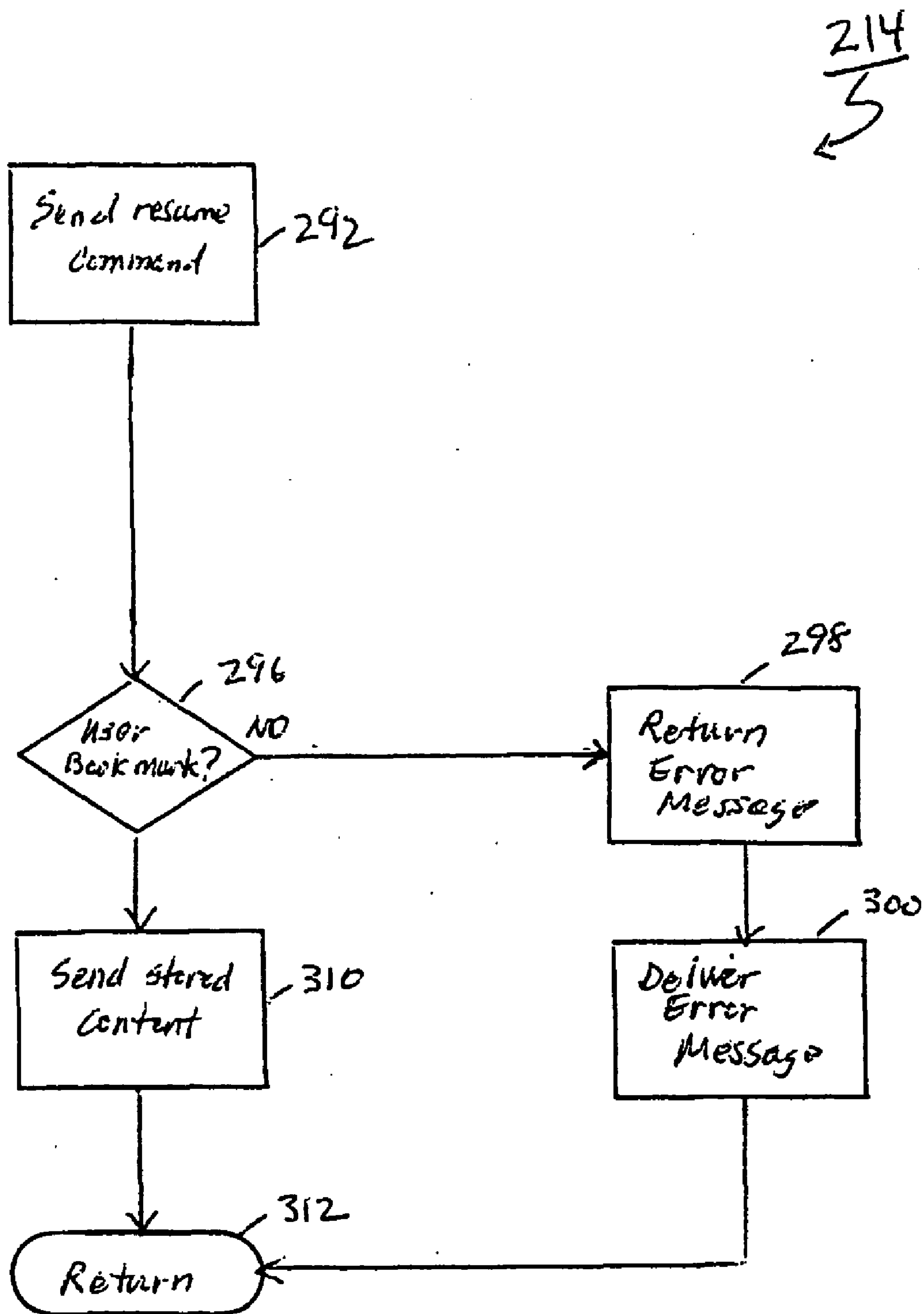


FIG. 8

218  
5  
↙

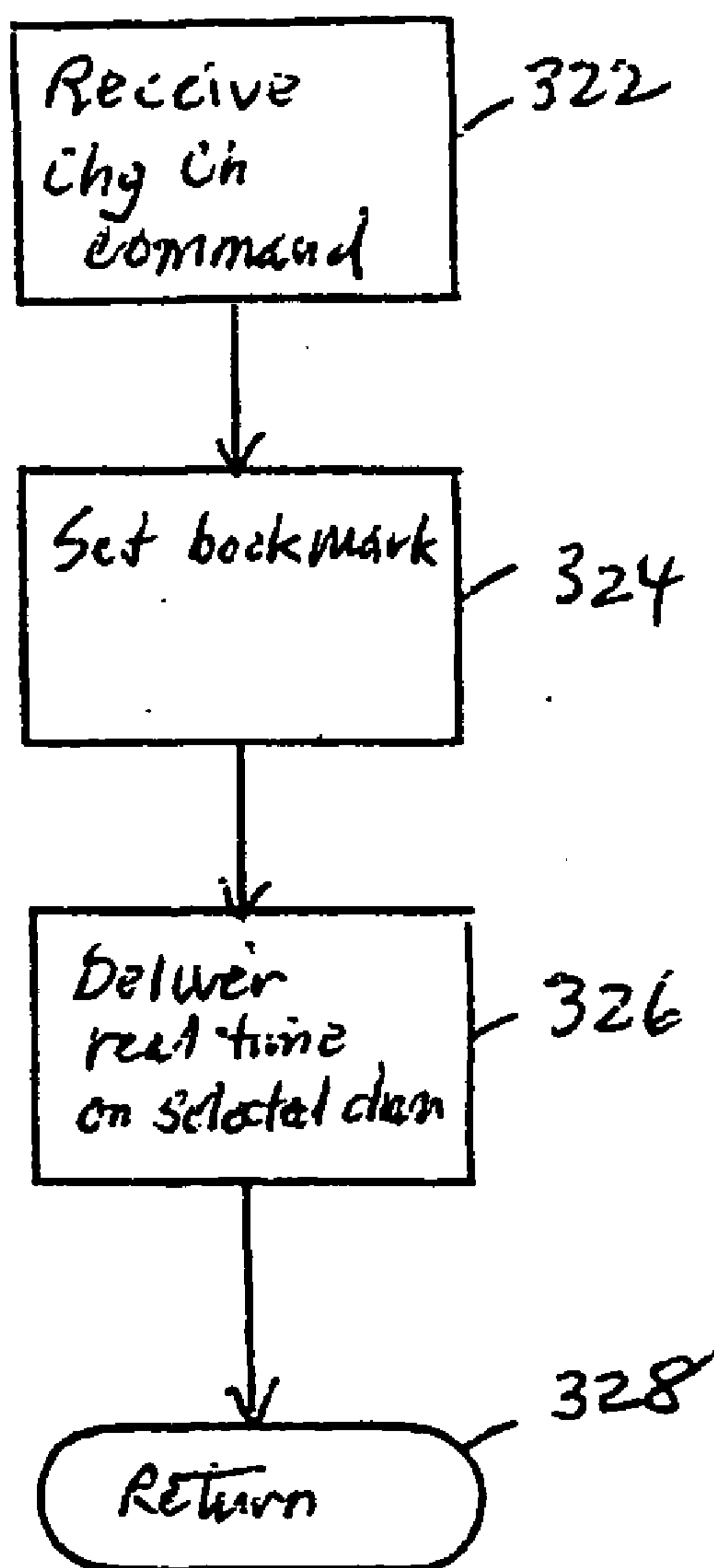


FIG. 9

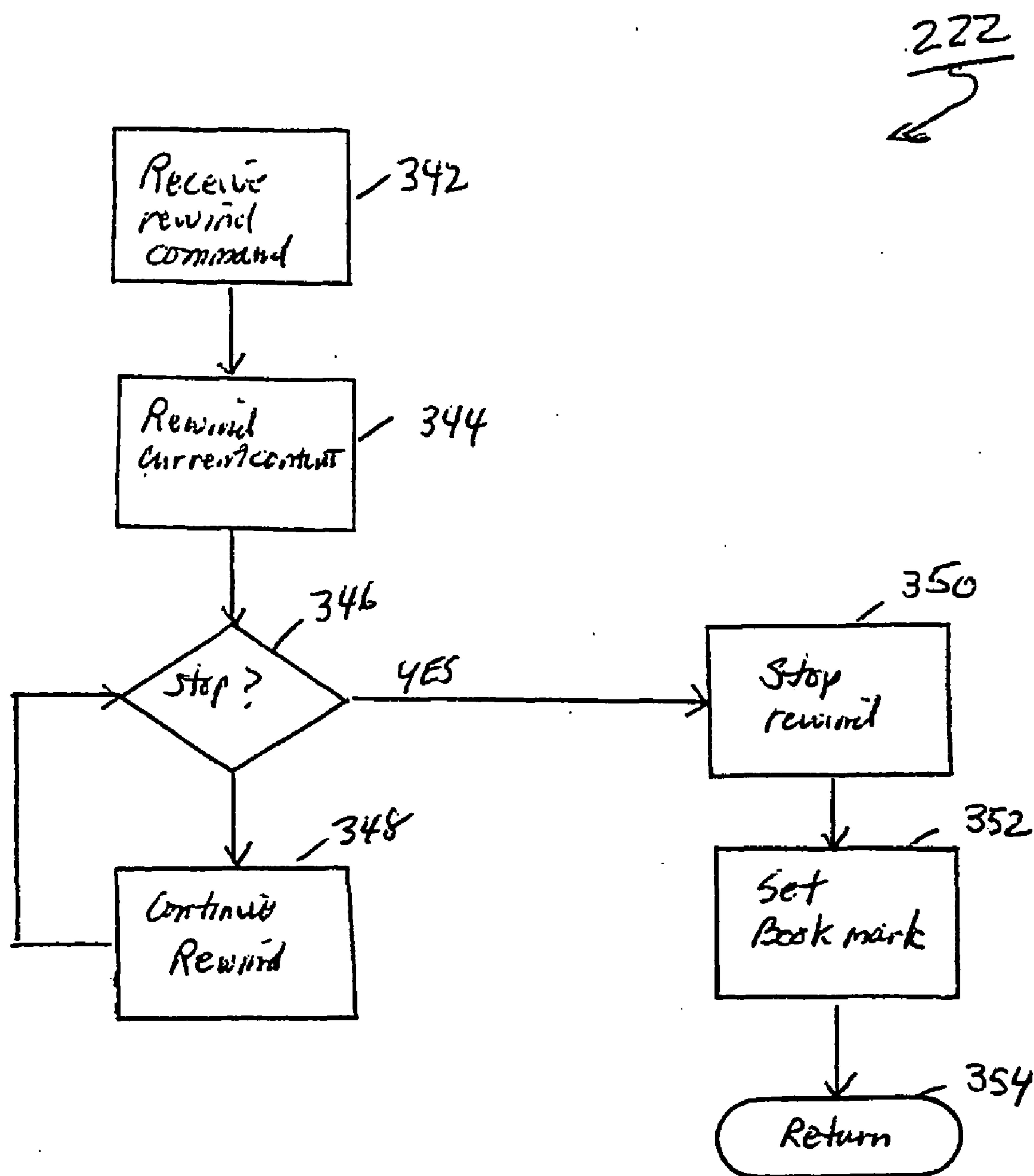


FIG. 10

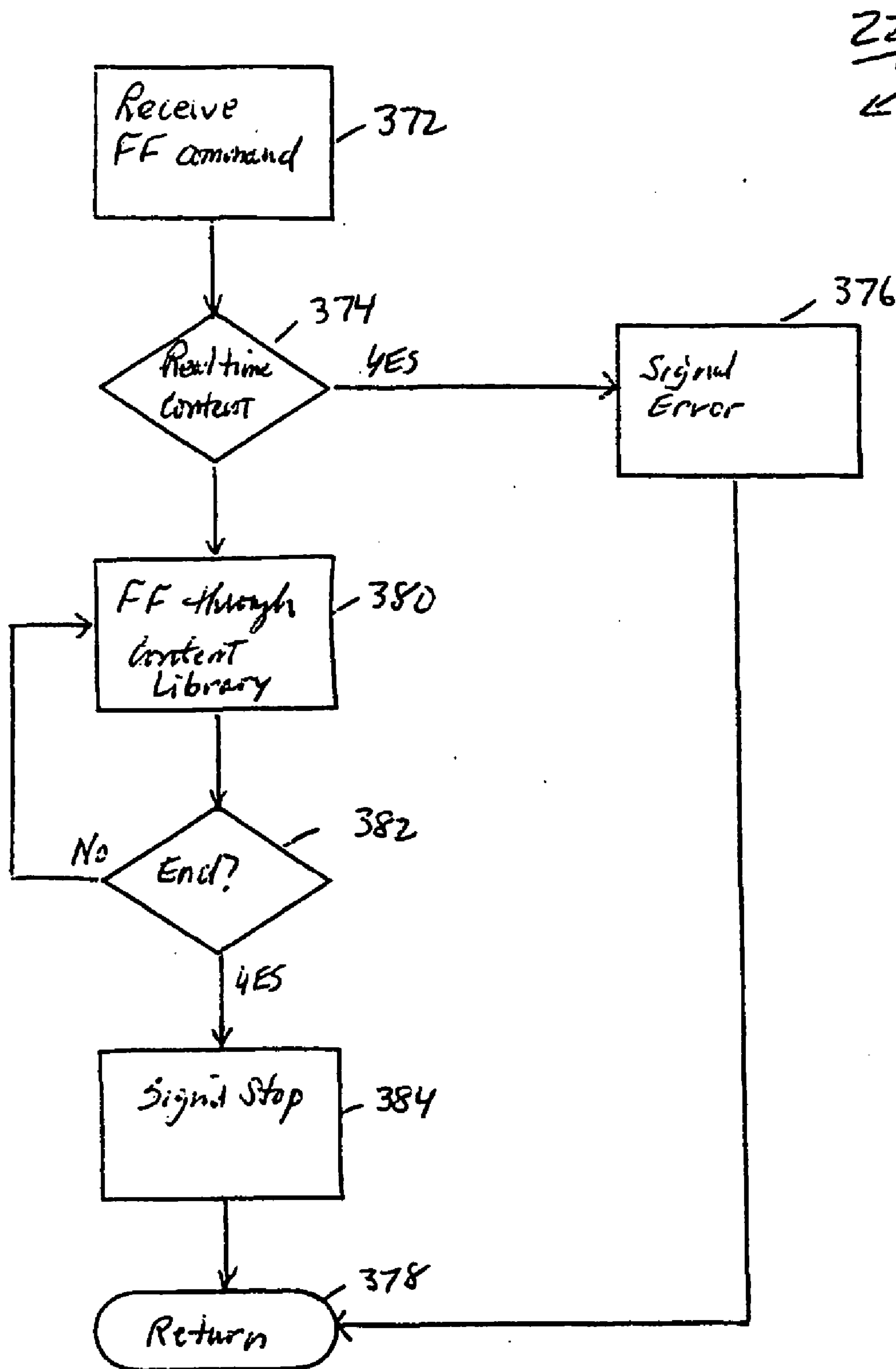


FIG. 11

230  
3

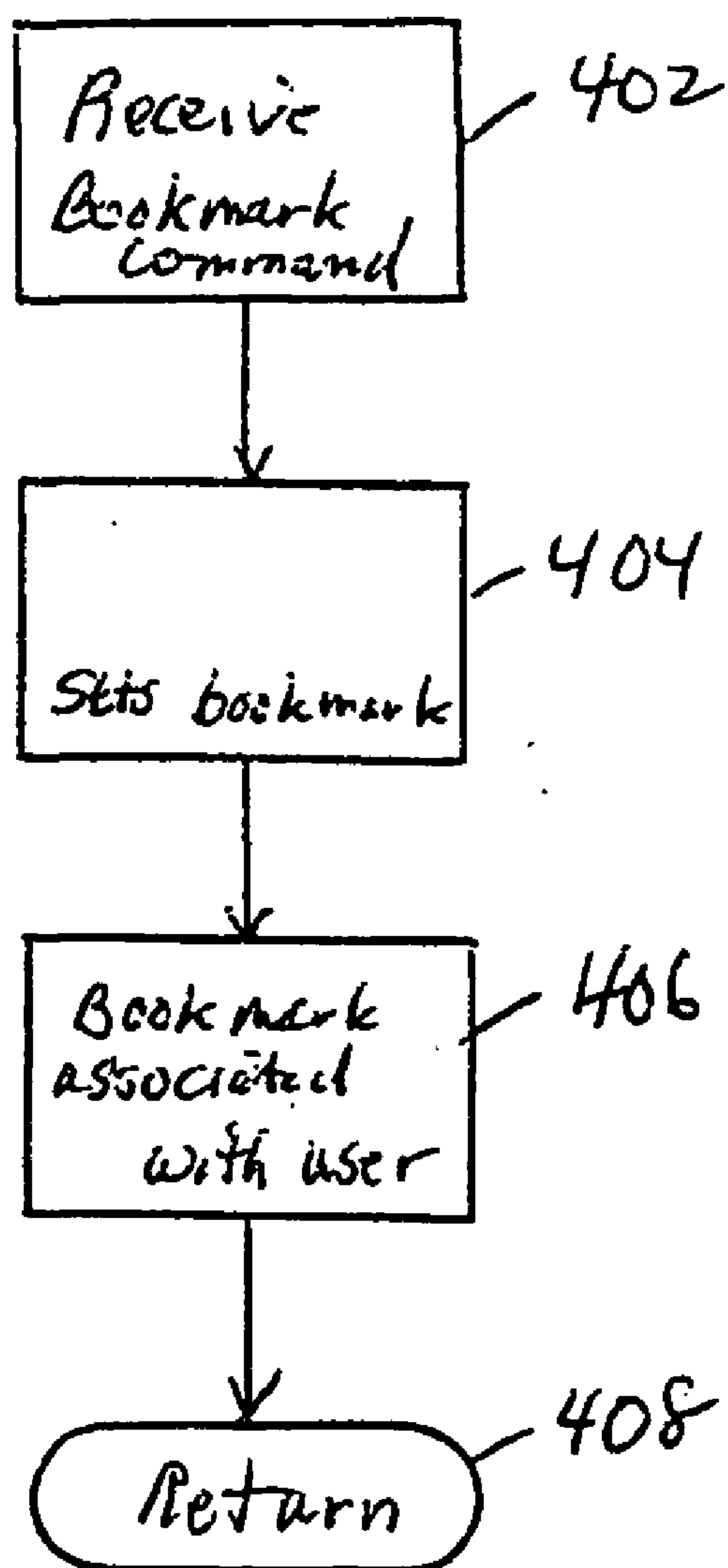


FIG. 12

234  
5

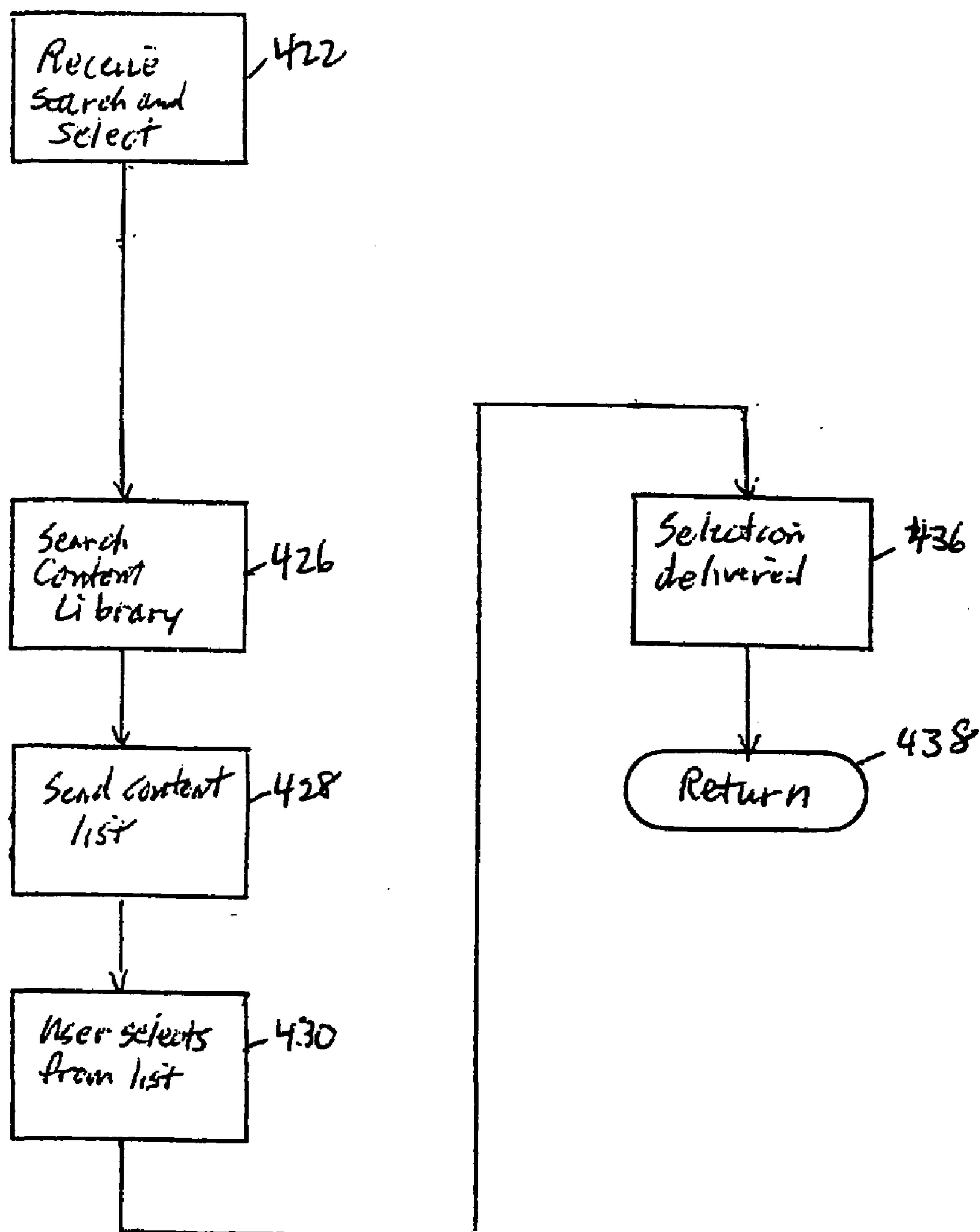


FIG. 13

238  
5  
↙

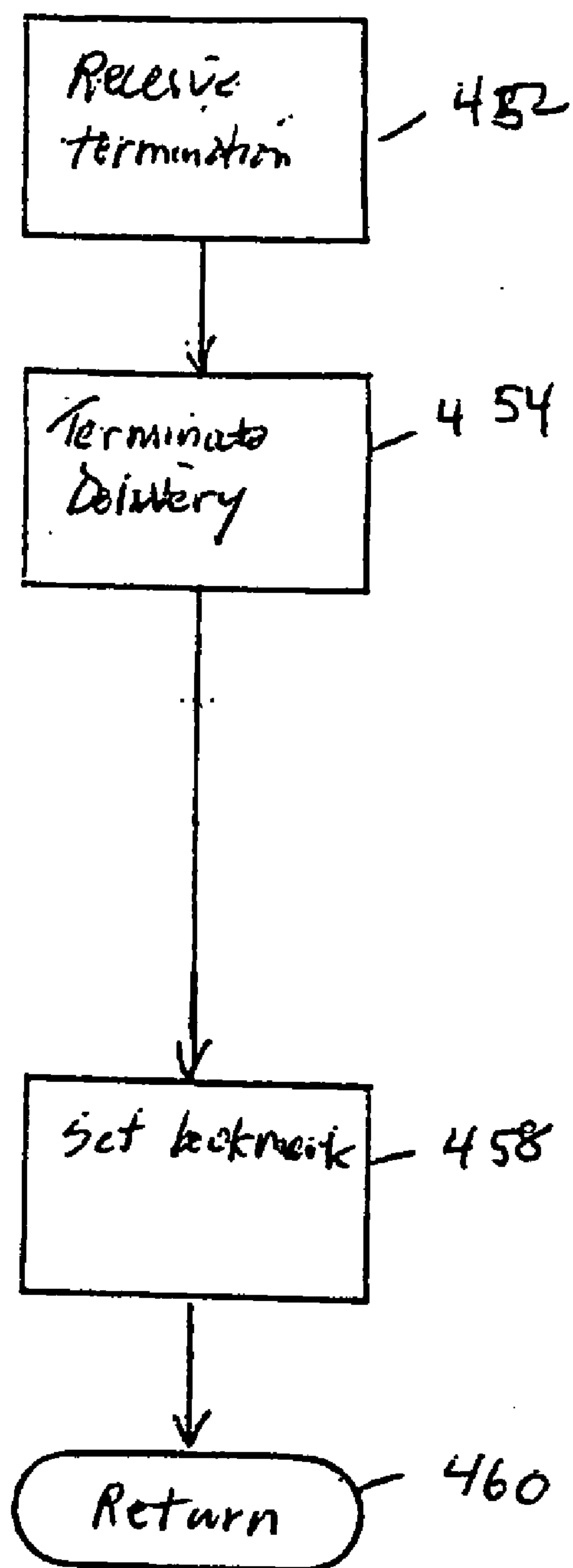


FIG. 14

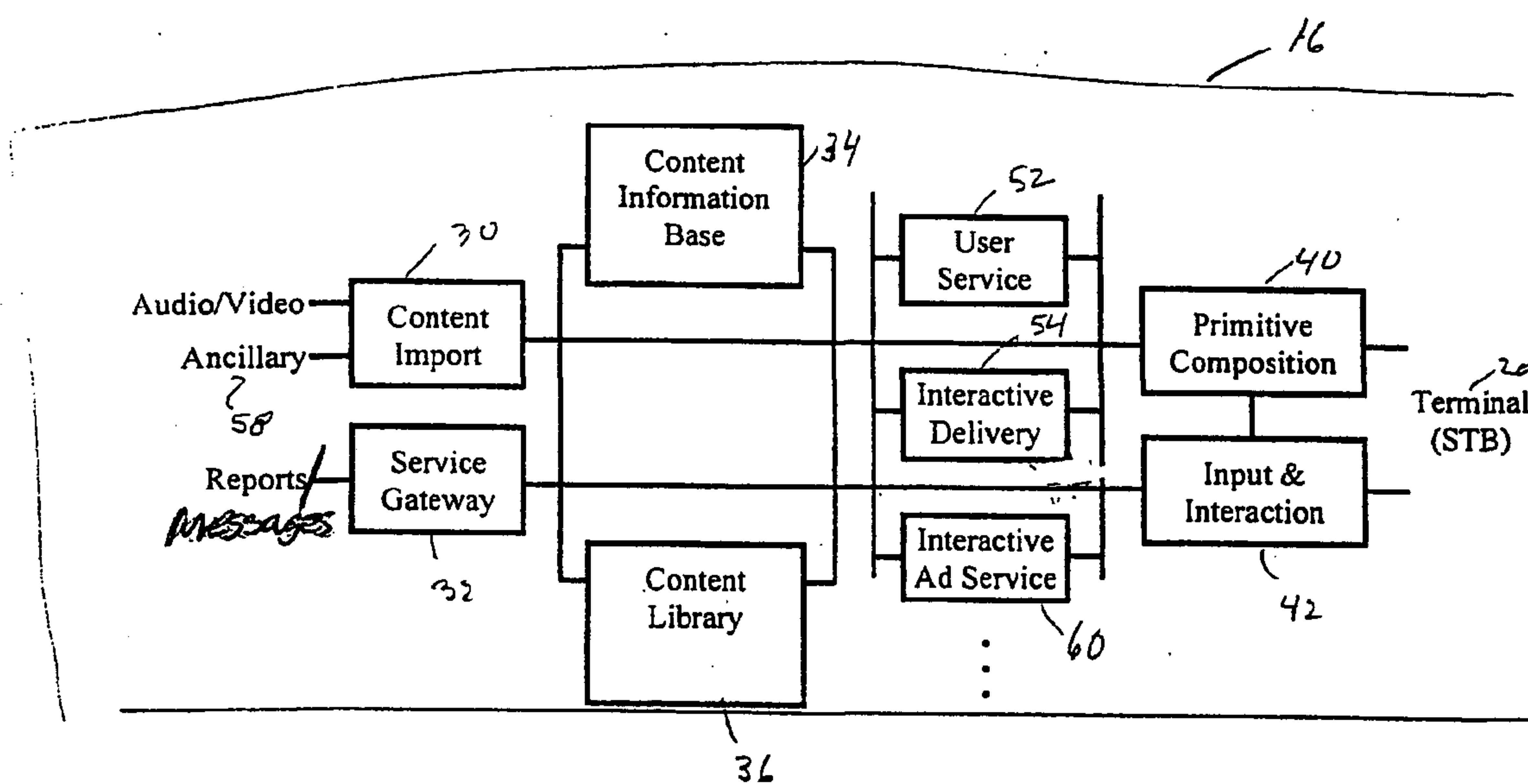


FIG. 15



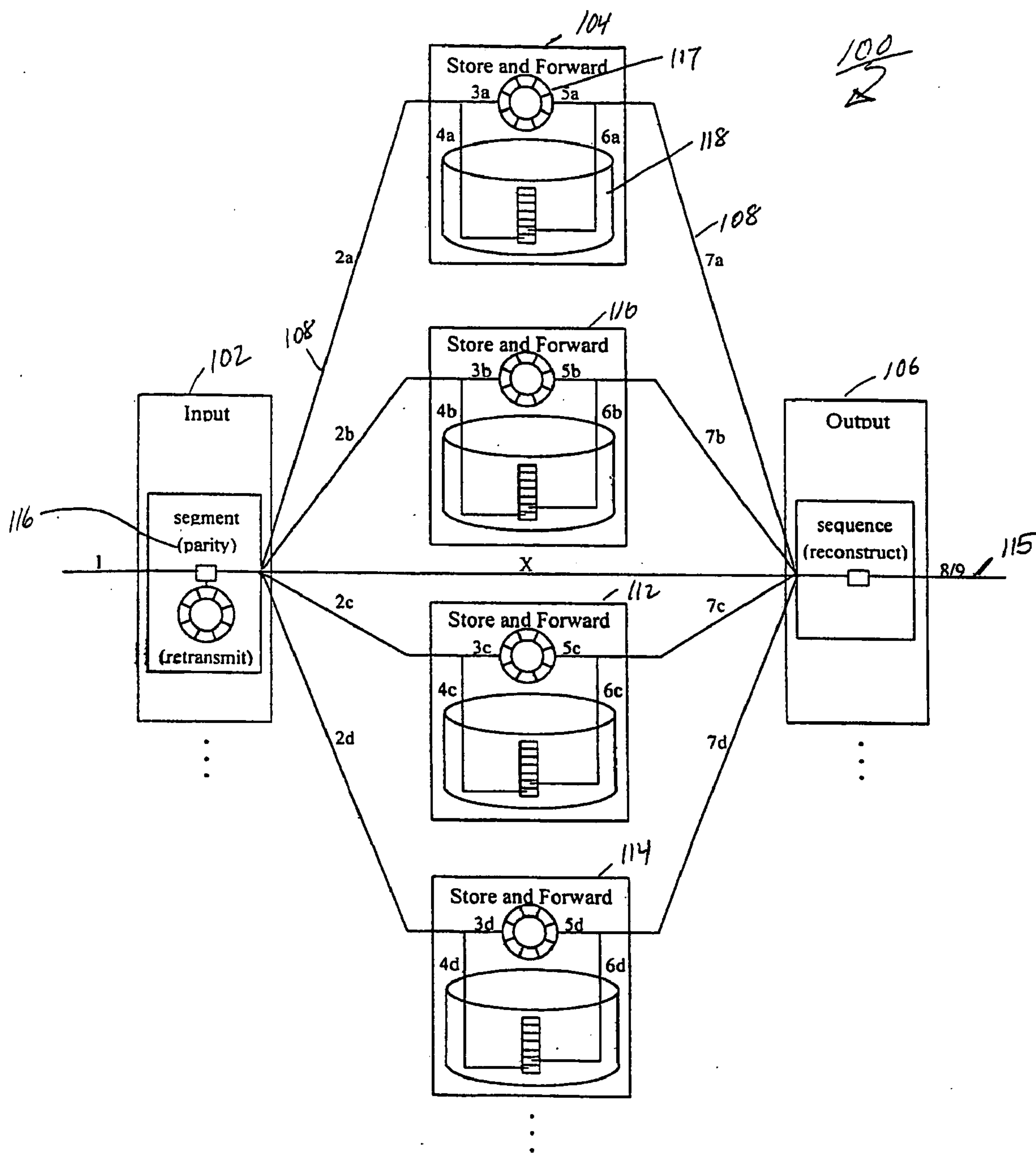


Fig. 16

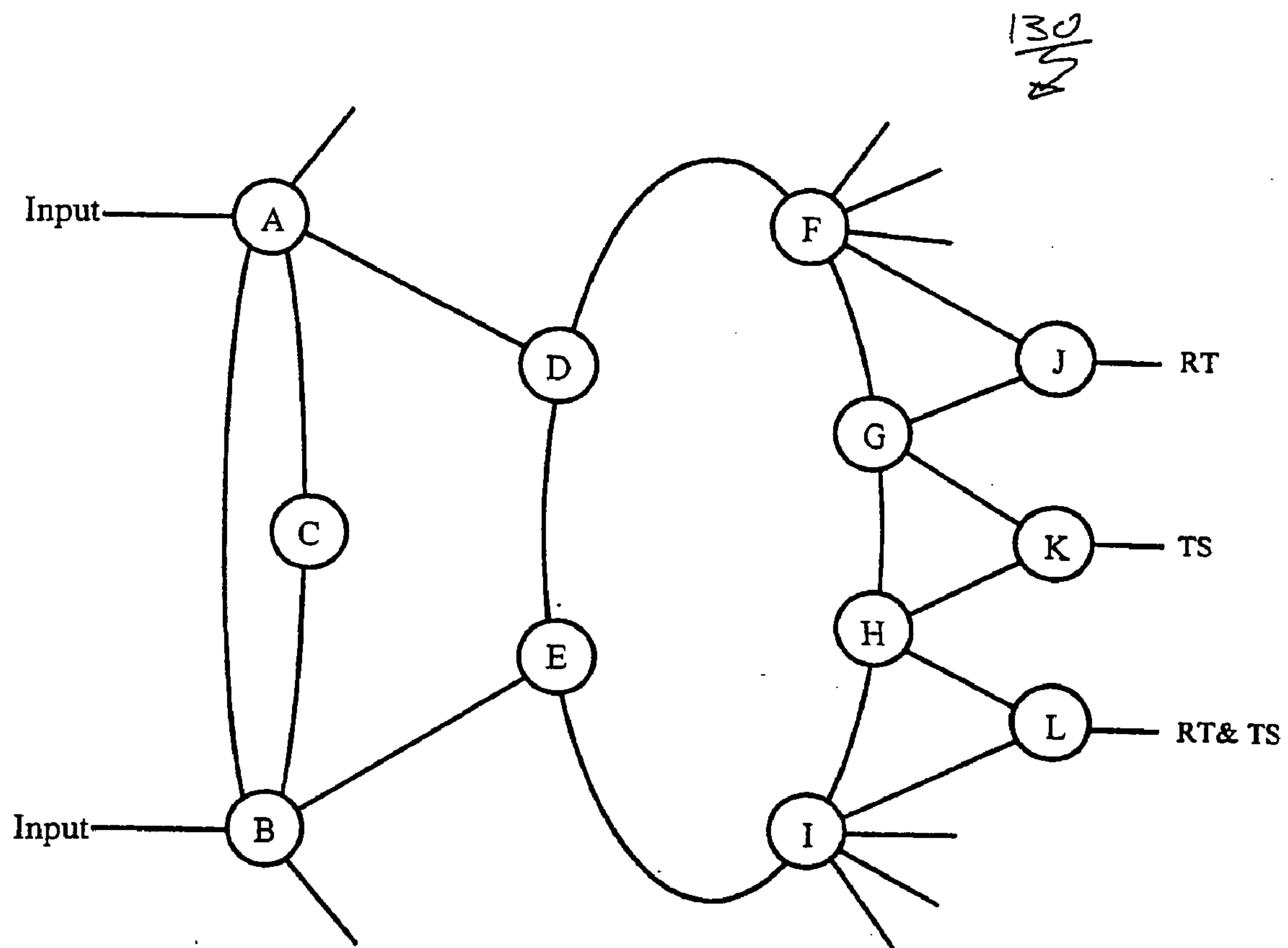
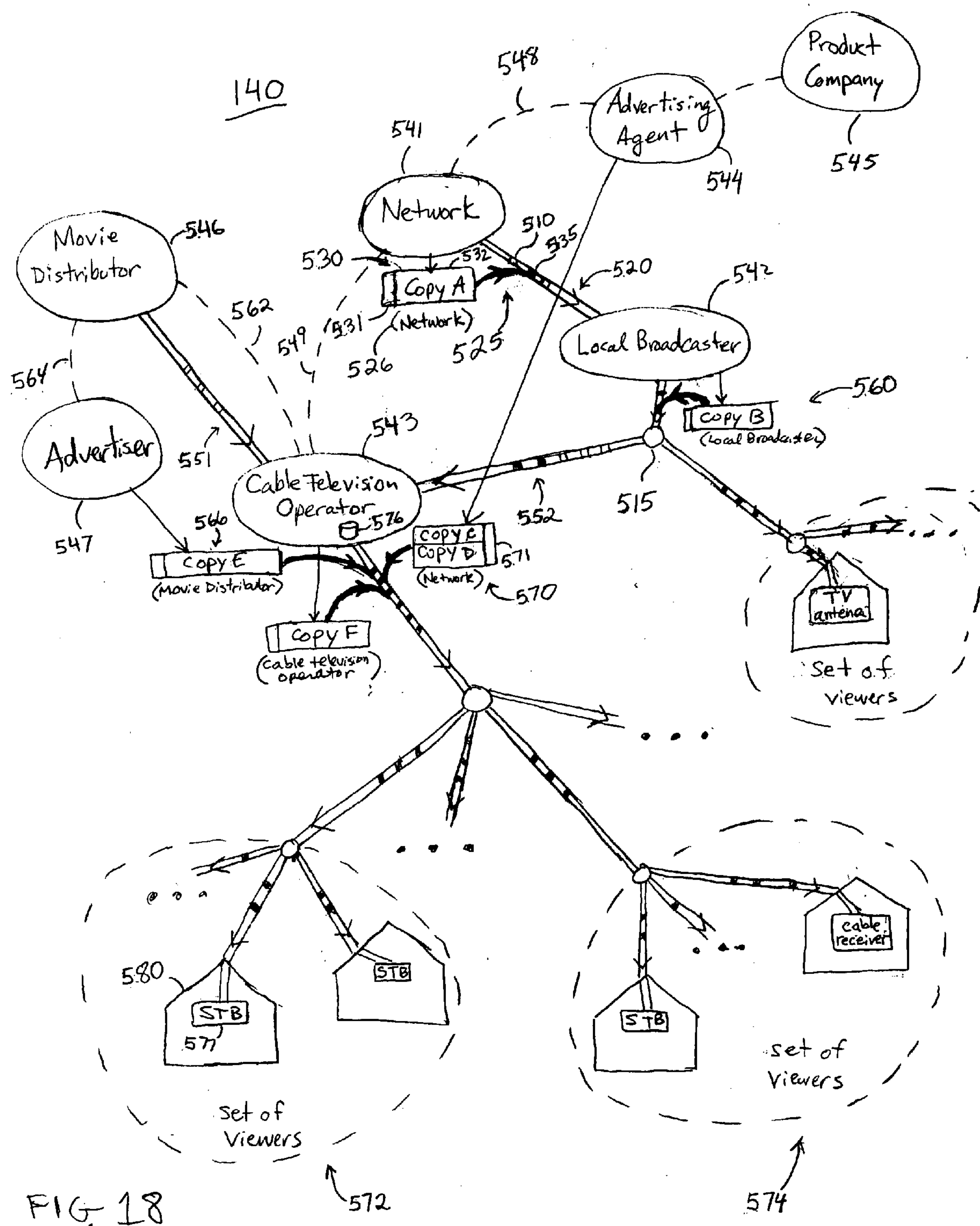


FIG. 17



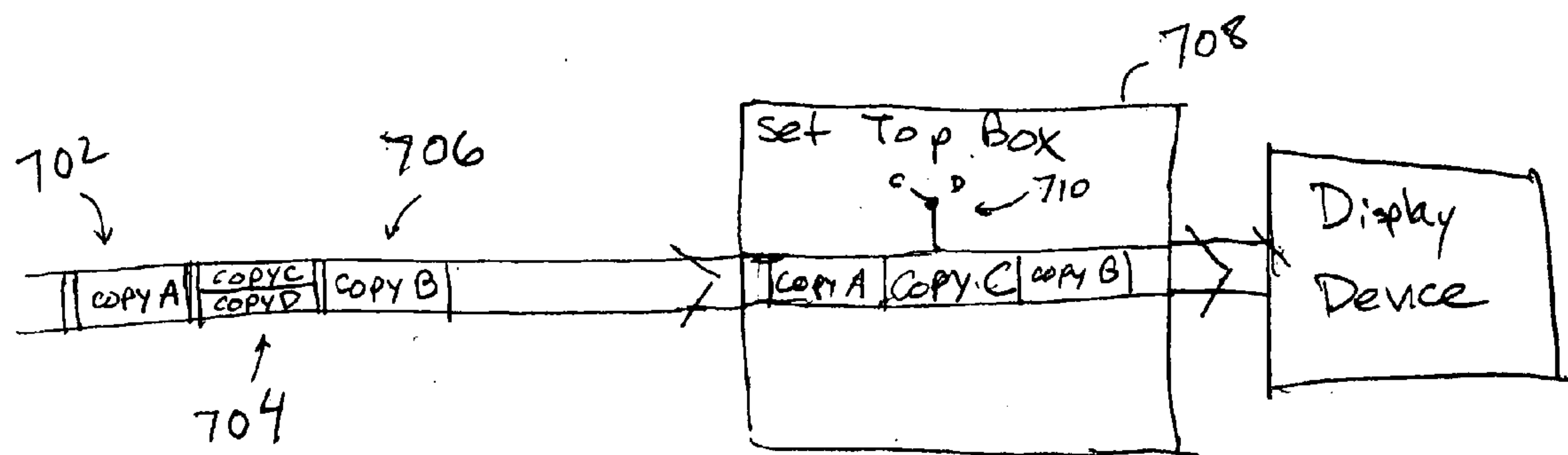


FIG 20

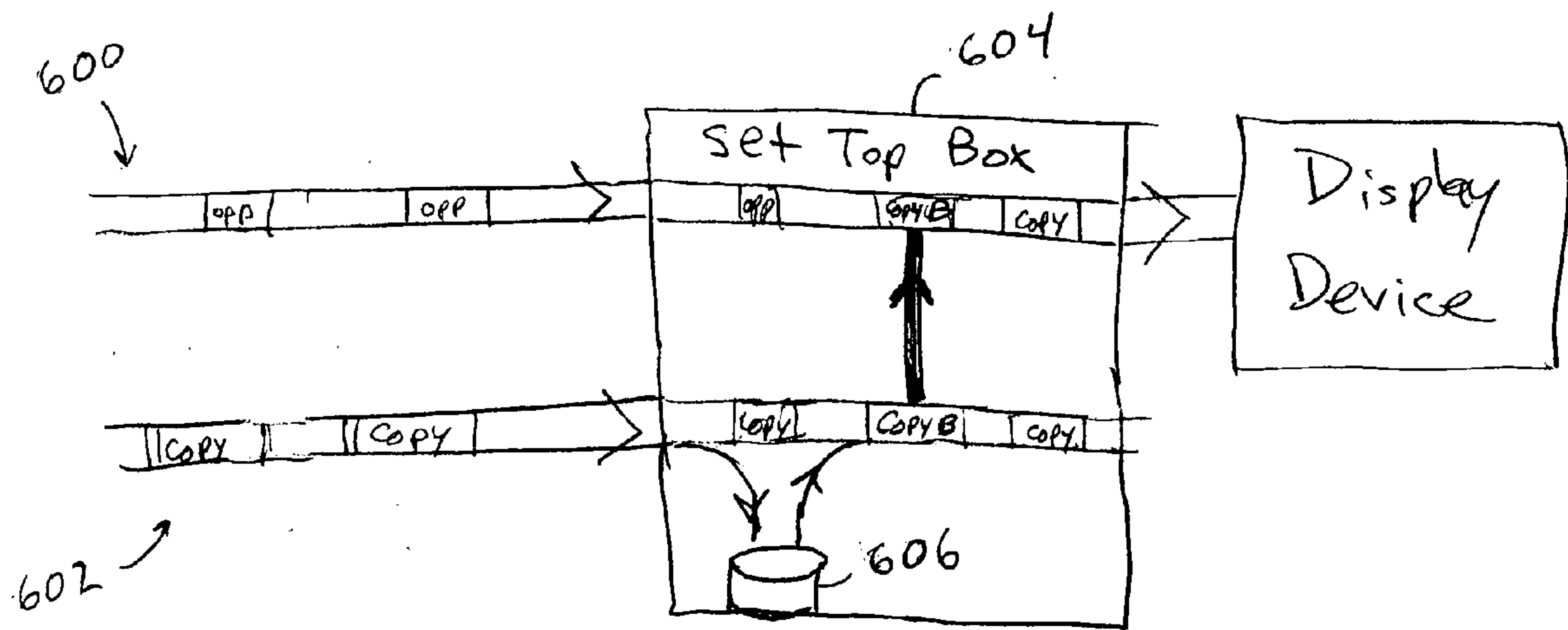


FIG 19

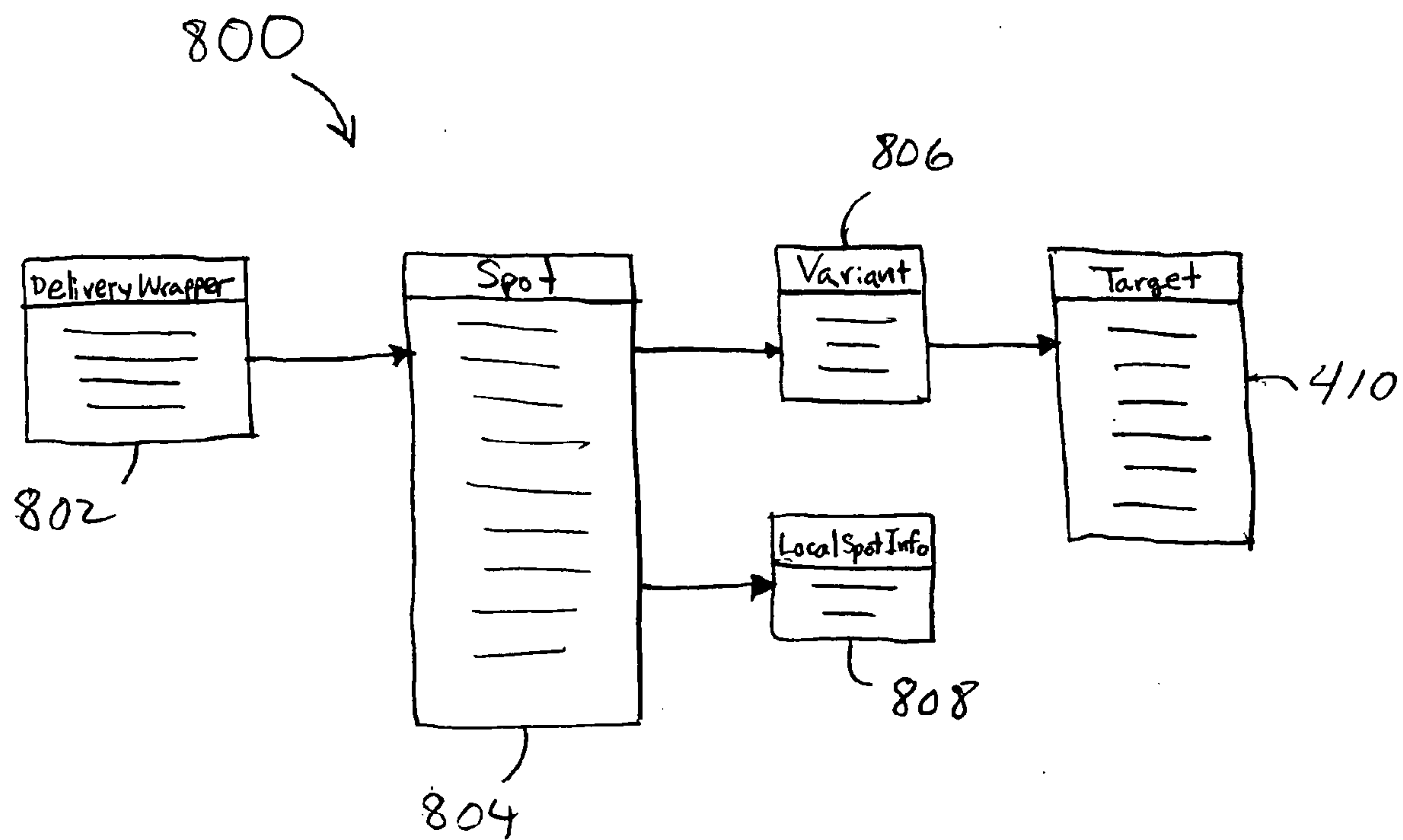


FIG. 21



**CONTENT/SERVICE HANDLING AND DELIVERY****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/723,385 filed on Nov. 28, 2000, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/476,032 filed Jun. 5, 2003. Both of these application are incorporated herein by reference.

**BACKGROUND**

[0002] The invention relates to content/service handling and delivery.

[0003] Interactive television (ITV) is limited as a user's choosing to interact must either sacrifice viewing their primary program or split a viewing screen and their attention between programs. The introduction of digital home Personal Video Recording (PVR) devices has enhanced the user experience by providing the ability of storing (recording) many hours of content and controlling the recording through use of an associated electronic program guide. Home PVR devices record one program at a time and are oriented around content and not broad-based delivery of content and services. Further, advertising contained in recorded programs can easily become stale if played back at a time distant from when the program was aired.

[0004] Video on demand systems provide a user access to a singular library of available video assets maintained at the discretion of a provider and with limited user options.

**SUMMARY**

[0005] In one aspect, in general, the invention features a method and associated systems and software in which a first entity maintains an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services. At least some of the advertising opportunities are bound with advertising on behalf of a second entity that is separate from the first entity. Aspects of the invention can include one or more of the following features.

[0006] The first entity can be, for example, a content delivery entity such as a cable television operator or a local broadcaster. The second entity can be, for example, a content generation or content delivery entity, such as a network, a local broadcaster, a provider to a library of stored content, a network affiliate, a movie producer, a movie distributor, or a program content developer.

[0007] The first entity can receive advertisements from a third entity, and at least some of the advertisements received from the third entity are bound on behalf of the second entity. The third entity may be separate from the second entity. For example, the third entity may be an agent (e.g. an advertising agent) of a fourth entity (e.g. an advertiser), or the third entity may be an advertiser.

[0008] Commercial relationships may be established between the first entity and the second entity, and/or between the second entity and the third entity, related to the binding of advertising opportunities to advertising.

[0009] In another aspect, in general, the invention features a method and associated systems and software that includes: receiving advertising, which includes both advertising copy

and structured data associated with the advertising copy. Advertising opportunities are bound to the received advertising according to the received structured data (e.g. data tagged according to an extensible markup language).

[0010] The received data can identify multiple variants of at least some of the advertising copy, in which case the binding of the advertising opportunities to the advertising includes selecting among the multiple variants according to the received data.

[0011] In another aspect, in general, the invention features a method and associated systems and software that includes maintaining an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services. For each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, different advertisement copy is bound for presentation to each of multiple of separate sets of one or more viewers.

[0012] At least some advertisements can each include multiple different advertisement copy for presentation to different sets of the one or more viewers. Additionally, the advertising can be received in conjunction with content, for example, by receiving multiplexes of multiple different advertisement copy within the received content.

[0013] Binding of different advertisement copy for presentation to each of multiple separate sets of one or more viewers may be performed at a common distribution location for each of the sets of viewers (e.g. a cable system head end). Alternatively, or in addition, binding different advertisement copy for presentation to each of the separate sets of viewers may be performed at different locations each associated with a different one of the sets of viewers, for example, at one or more of the viewers' set-top boxes.

[0014] In another aspect, in general, the invention features a method and associated systems and software that includes receiving content that includes advertising opportunities in content, receiving advertising associated with the advertising opportunities independently of the content, and binding the advertising to the inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services. The advertising can be received via switched digital video streams. Alternatively, the advertising can be received via a data network.

[0015] Additionally, the advertising can be received and stored before binding the advertising to the inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services. For example, the advertising may be stored at the viewer's set top box.

[0016] In another aspect, in general, the invention features a method and associated systems and software that includes: maintaining an inventory of advertising opportunities in content. For each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, new advertisement copy is bound to replace old advertising copy associated with the at least some of the advertising opportunities. For example, advertising copy previously presented to one or more viewers can be replaced in time-shifted content.

[0017] Aspects of the invention can have one or more of the following advantages.

[0018] Binding advertising opportunities with advertising by one party on behalf of another can enable advertising copy to be targeted to a particular set of users or viewers of the content and services. Advertising can be tailored to the



viewers and viewing time by an entity such as a cable operator, which delivers content to particular sets of users.

[0019] Receiving structured data associated with the advertising copy can enable relatively complex criteria for binding advertising opportunities to the received advertising, for example according to a specific residence or individual viewer, demographic such as based on financial information, and explicit or implicit preferences.

[0020] The combination of structured data and advertising copy can reduce the complexity of systems that require association of the data and the copy.

[0021] Advertising sent independently of content may be downloaded ahead of time, for example, times of low bandwidth usage, and pre-stored in a local storage medium associated with the viewers (e.g. a set-top box). This provides a mechanism for providing targeted advertising while using standard distribution methods for the content.

[0022] Other features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the following description, and from the claims.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0023] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary content/service handling and delivery network.

[0024] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the content/service handling and delivery system of FIG. 1.

[0025] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the content import component of FIG. 2.

[0026] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of exemplary content/service handling and delivery system for interactive delivery of real-time and time-shifted audio/video content.

[0027] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a content handling process.

[0028] FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of a play process.

[0029] FIG. 7 is a flow diagram of a pause process.

[0030] FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a resume process.

[0031] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of a change channel process.

[0032] FIG. 10 is a flow diagram of a rewind process.

[0033] FIG. 11 is a flow diagram of a fast forward process.

[0034] FIG. 12 is a flow diagram of a set mark process.

[0035] FIG. 13 is a flow diagram of a search and select process.

[0036] FIG. 14 is a flow diagram of a termination process.

[0037] FIG. 15 is a block diagram of exemplary content/service handling and delivery system for interactive advertising content and services.

[0038] FIG. 16 is a block diagram of a content storage and cut-through forwarding system utilized in the content/service handling and delivery system of FIG. 2.

[0039] FIG. 17 is a graph diagram of a content propagation and cut-through routing system utilized in the content/service handling and delivery system of FIG. 2.

[0040] FIG. 18 is a graph diagram illustrating an exemplary implementation of a content propagation and routing network including an Interactive Advertising Service.

[0041] FIG. 19 is a diagram showing advertising transmitted to a set-top box out-of-band with content and services.

[0042] FIG. 20 is a diagram showing advertising transmitted to a set-top box in-band with content and services.

[0043] FIG. 21 is a graphical representation of an XML delivery wrapper.

#### DESCRIPTION

[0044] Referring to FIG. 1, an exemplary content/service handling and delivery network 10 includes one or more source systems 12 linked via communication mechanisms 14 to a content/service handling and delivery system 16. The content/service handling and delivery system 16 is linked via communications mechanisms 18 to one or more terminal systems 20. The source system 12 in the network 10 provides content and/or services to the content/service handling and delivery system 16. The system 16 handles and delivers content, services, and a combination of content and services. By way of example, the system 16 within the network 10 is described using content. However, it will be appreciated that the same or similar descriptions apply to the handling and delivery of services and to the handling and delivery of a combination of content and services. Content may be any kind of data. For example, content may be audio/video and associated data, on-line or electronic documents, web pages, images, graphics, software programs and scripts, non-linear and multimedia compositions, voice, video, data calls, data messages, and so forth. Content, in its simplest form, is high production value audio/video in a variety of formats, MPEG-2, MPEG-4, Quicktime, Real, ASF, and so forth, delivered with rudimentary interactivity, pause, fast forward, rewind, bookmark, and so forth. Content is expected to evolve into increasingly rich interactive mixed media experiences through the application of a variety of technologies: World Wide Web Consortium recommendations, HTML with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting (i.e., DHTML), Document Object Model (DOM), WebCGM, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL), and so forth, JavaScript, Java and Personal Java, Macromedia Flash and Shockwave, Adobe LiveMotion, ATVEF, PowerTV, ActiveX, Active Server Pages, and so forth.

[0045] Content can integrate linkages to commerce transactions as well as a wide variety of on-line and off-line services: call centers, mail centers, Web sites, and such. Content may be a disassembled collection of interactive content objects that is navigated by the user or assembled by the provider in a personalized fashion for each user at the time of use. This latter case is particularly compelling as users may be interested in particular aspects of a product and not interested in others.

[0046] The terminal system 20 in the network 10 receives content and/or services from the content/service handling and delivery system 16. A terminal system 20 typically includes some combination of output devices, input devices, storages, processing elements, peripherals, and so forth. An output device is typically capable of receiving different



content from a content/service handling and delivery system **16** and/or from storage and processing elements within the terminal system **20** and presenting it to one or more users (not shown). An input device is typically capable of sensing and transmitting audio, visual, manual, and/or other information to storage and processing elements within the terminal system **20** or to the content/service handling and delivery system **16**. A user may be a person or group of persons using a terminal system.

[0047] In another embodiment, the content/service handling and delivery system **16** may be a source and/or terminal system for one or more additional content handling and delivery systems (not shown). Such configurations of content/service handling and delivery systems may be embodied within a content propagation and cut-through routing network described below.

[0048] The communication mechanisms **14** and **18** may include any of several methods or systems of communication. For example, the communication mechanisms **14** and **18** may include electronic, optic, and wireless busses, links, networks, packaged media, satellite and land-based wireless systems. Other examples include cable television systems, telephone systems, general and special purpose networks, the Internet, and so forth. The communications methods may include, for example, point-to-point, multicast, broadcast connection-based or connectionless-based.

[0049] The content/service handling and delivery system **16** generally mediates and handles the delivery of content and services between numerous source systems and numerous terminal systems. The content/service handling and delivery system **16** typically receives content (particularly real-time content) and services from numerous source systems **12**. The content/service handling and delivery system **16** has the ability of storing, handling, and delivering of all received content from all source systems **12**, provides various services, and delivers selected content and services to one or more terminal systems **20**, typically in response to one or more user requests. The selected content is delivered to one or more terminal systems **20** by the content/service handling and delivery system **16** either real-time, i.e., as received by the system **16** from a source system **12**, or time-shifted, i.e., delayed by some amount of time from when the system **16** begins receiving the content from a source system. The term “time-shifted” is used interchangeably with the term “stored”. The content/service handling and delivery system **16** may enhance selected content and services before it is delivered to one or more terminal systems **20**. Enhancement may involve processing, composition, and/or aggregation of content in response to a user request, making communications between the terminal system **20** and the content handling and delivery service system **16** interactive.

[0050] As will be described below, the content/service handling and delivery network **10** is designed to be efficient, fault tolerant, and load balanced wherein content (particularly real-time content) need only pass through the network **10** once to be stored or passed through as it is delivered to terminal systems **20**. Content may be routed through one or more content/service handling and delivery systems and optionally stored or cached by those systems. Thus, users are provided access to real-time and time-shifted content as well as compositions of real-time and/or time-shifted content. For

example, stored video or animated advertisements may be spliced into real-time or time-shifted content (audio/video, web pages and other documents, ATVEF, interactive graphics, and so forth), flowing through the network **10**.

[0051] Referring to **FIG. 2**, the content/service handling and delivery system **16** of **FIG. 1** includes a collection of components and data flows between components. The components include a content import component **30**, a service gateway component **32**, a content information component **34**, a content library component **36**, one or more service components **38**, a primitive composition component **40**, and an input and interaction component **42**. All data flow are bi-directional (or multi-directional) and redundant paths do not imply redundant communications mechanisms, though in the preferred embodiment redundant communications mechanisms are used between most components to achieve scalability, fault tolerance, and load balancing. Processing elements, memories, storages, busses, and so forth may be employed by and/or shared by the various components **30**, **32**, **34**, **36**, **38**, **40**, and **42** in the system **16**.

[0052] The content/service handling and delivery system **16** is deployed and managed for example, by an interactive television service provider to mediate the handling of content and services between numerous originators and numerous interactive television users. The content/service handling and delivery system **16** is designed, in one aspect, to include an ability to be scaled to import all content from all sources all the time, storing the content for a duration of time, and giving users real-time and time-shifted access to the content.

[0053] Referring to **FIG. 3**, the content import component **30** performs content import using one or more importers **50** that are configured and managed through an operator interface (not shown) and various associated information bases (not shown). Importers **50** process and prepare content for subsequent storage and use. Analog content is encoded into a digital format. Digital content may be re-encoded, transcoded, translated, and so forth. Imported content may be communicated to other components of the system **16**, including other importers.

[0054] Multiple instances of content may be received in-band (sharing a communications mechanism) or out-of-band using one or more separate communications mechanisms. Importers **50** may separate, extract, or demultiplex in-band content. Importers **50** may also mix, insert, or multiplex content communicated to them by one or more other importers receiving out-of-band content.

[0055] Multiple instances of content received in-band or out-of-band may be associated. Associated content may be received at the same time or at different times. For example, the content of a television program may contain in-band descriptive information and/or a program description may have been received earlier, perhaps the night before the program airs. To synchronize out-of-band associated content, importers **50** may be synchronized.

[0056] The content imported by one or more importers **50** may effect the operation of other importers. For example, splicing information received by one importer may be sent to another importer causing it to segment the content it is importing.

[0057] The operation of an importer **50** may effect or be effected by other system components. Typically, configura-



tion information, program schedules and channel assignments, universal resource identifiers, and other source specifications may be used to assist the operator in managing the import of content.

[0058] Referring again to **FIG. 2**, content imported, generated, and/or collected by the system **16** may be stored in and/or routed through the content library **36** and content information base **34**. The content library **36** generally contains content in a form that is directly presentable on an output device without intermediate interpretation or translation. The content information base **34** generally contains ancillary data required for and collected during the acquisition and use of content. The term information base is interpreted herein to mean any data or collection of data organized in any manner including data files, directories, databases, etc. Content in the content library and information in the content information base is managed by a content manager (not shown) through various management interfaces (not shown), the content information base, and possibly other information bases (not shown). The content manager controls the system **16** resources, e.g., processing, storage, communications, and so forth, used to store, forward, propagate, and route content through the system **16**. The content manager also controls and monitors the caching of content in terminal systems **20**.

[0059] Distinctions made here between the content library **36** and content information base **34** reflect the practice of discriminating between different forms of content and organizing those forms for optimal use. The distinctions, however, are not inherent to the system **16**. Discrimination and organization of content in the preferred embodiment are expected to change over time as technologies advance (e.g., a time may come when a movie is as easy to extract from a relational database as a billing record is today).

[0060] Content is stored on one or more storages. The preferred embodiment of the content library is a content storage and cut-through forwarding system or a network of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems managed by a content propagation and cut-through routing system. By applying these storage schemes the resulting system **16** is highly scalable, fault tolerant, and load balanced. Content may be cached onto storage located in the terminal system **20**. The content information base **34** may be stored and propagated in the same or in a similar manner.

[0061] When content is stored in the content library **36**, the content information base **34** is generally updated to signal the content's availability. The availability of content may be signaled at any time before, during, or after content is stored in the content library **34**. For example, content stored in and/or routed through a source system **12** employing the cut-through forwarding capabilities described below with reference to the content storage and cut-through forwarding system may be signaled as available in the content library **36** even though the content is not yet (or may never be) stored in the content library **36**. Similarly, content stored or cached by a terminal system **20** may be signaled as available in the content library **36**.

[0062] The content/service handling and delivery system **16** supports a variety of services **38**. Typically, a service **38** performs a function using imported content, associated information, and user input. The resulting service output **38** is aggregated with the output of other services and delivered

to one or more terminal systems **20**. More generally, however, services **38** receive content and information from other components of the content/service handling and delivery system **16**, perform some function, and send the result to other components of the content/service handling and delivery system **16**. A service **38** may communicate with importers **50** bypassing the content library **36**. A service **38** may involve multiple users whereby users communicate and collectively participate (cooperate or compete) in some activity such as a multi-user game involving a single terminal system or multiple terminal systems. A service **38** may also involve multiple users using one or more terminal systems **20** whereby users communicate and collectively participate in an activity.

[0063] A variety of hardware and software methodologies may be used to construct a service **38**. A service **38** may be constructed from or interoperate with other services **38**. Some services **38** may reside in the content/service handling and delivery system **16**, others may reside in source systems **12** or terminal systems **20**, yet others may reside in external systems accessed through service gateways **32**.

[0064] The service gateways **32** provide communication between services **38** within the system **16** and services external to the system **16**. Typically, the service gateways **32** are used to send reports and other messages generated by users or usage of the system **16**. But, for example, a telephony or audio/video conference service may use a service gateway **32** to enable users of the system **16** to communicate to users of other systems or devices of various types.

[0065] Services **38** are managed by a service manager (not shown) through various management interfaces and information bases (not shown). The service manager controls the system **16** resources, e.g., processing, storage, communications, and so forth, used in delivering services **38** to terminal systems **20**. The service manager may also inter-operate with the terminal systems **20**, such as monitoring the caching and execution of services **38** in terminal systems **20**.

[0066] The input and interaction component **42** receives input from a terminal system **20** and dispatches it to one or more services **38**. Input is generally dispatched to the service **38** that requested it. Input may be from an input device (not shown) residing in the terminal system **20**, and/or from a service **38** or other applications (not shown) residing in the terminal system **20**. If multiple services **38** request the same input, or type of input, the requested input is dispatched according to a set of rules under the control of the operator. For example, the rules may specify that the input be sent to the last service requesting the input, which may use or modify the input, and/or propagate the input to other services requesting the input.

[0067] The primitive composition component **40** of the content/service handling and delivery system **40** aggregates (or otherwise composes) the output from one or more services **38** and delivers the result to one or more terminal systems **20**. The aggregate may also be sent to multiple terminal systems **20**. For example, a service **38** may be responsible for receiving real-time content, inserting ads into it, and broadcasting the result to all users. In this context the term aggregate is interpreted as to gather content into a mass, sum, or whole. This includes, but is not limited to, replacing, inserting, multiplexing, splicing, and composition



of content to be sent to one or more terminal systems over various communications mechanisms.

[0068] As mentioned above, users use the terminal system **20** to interact with content and services provided by the content/service handling and delivery system **16**. Input received from the terminal system **20** is dispatched to one or more services **38**. Content and other data sent to the terminal system **20** may be used by services **38** and applications residing in the terminal system **20** and/or presented to one or more users. In an embodiment, the terminal system **20** dynamically caches content or services (or components thereof) to increase system **10** efficiency.

[0069] Referring to **FIG. 4**, a content/service handling and delivery system **16** for interactive delivery of real-time and time-shifted audio/video content is shown. In a preferred embodiment, content is stored in a content storage and cut-through forwarding system, described below, or a network of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems managed by the content propagation and cut-through routing system. This is but one aspect of the system **16** and is described as one example. Other aspects are described below.

[0070] The content/service handling and delivery system **16** imports analog and digital audio/video content **50**. Various methods of encoding may be utilized, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4, Quicktime, Real, ASF, and so forth, delivered with rudimentary interactivity, pause, fast forward, rewind, bookmark, and so forth. Content is expected to evolve into increasingly rich interactive mixed media experiences through the application of a variety of technologies: World Wide Web Consortium recommendations, HTML with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting (i.e., DHTML), Document Object Model (DOM), WebCGM, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL), and so forth, JavaScript, Java and Personal Java, Macromedia Flash and Shockwave, Adobe LiveMotion, ATVEF, PowerTV, Active-X, Active Server Pages, and so forth. The system **16** could have as few as one audio/video importer within the content import component **30** allowing for the import of content from one source at a time. Importers can be added to the system **16** to allow the simultaneous import of content from multiple sources or to provide redundancy and fault tolerance. The efficiency, load balancing, and fault tolerance of the preferred embodiment supports large scale deployments where one or more importers are dedicated to each content source, thus enabling the simultaneous import (and delivery) of content from numerous sources.

[0071] An example terminal system **20** includes a set top box that communicates with and controls a television. Typically the system **20** will also include a remote control device and other devices. The content/service handling and delivery system **16** has a default service for each user. This is referred to as a user service **52**. The user service **52** presents a user interface to the user on the terminal system **20** and provides access to services on the content/service handling and delivery service system **16**. The user service **52** queries various information bases to ascertain what services are available to a user and enables the user to invoke services. In this example only an interactive delivery service **54** is shown. The user service **52** also collects and maintains information associated with users and usage of services. This may

include, but is not limited, to such things as user account, registration, and profile information, billing and payment information, preferences, content and service subscriptions, permissions, and restrictions, past and pending service requests, a personalized guide to content in the content library, collected usage information, and so forth.

[0072] The interactive delivery service **54** provides users with interactive access to content available through the content/service handling and delivery system **16**. The interactive delivery service **54** queries the content library **36**, content information base **34**, and various other information bases (in particular, user and usage information) to generate personalized guides, listings, and recommendations pertaining to content available through the content/service handling and delivery system **16**. Users interact with the interactive delivery service **54** to select content for delivery. Delivery may commence immediately or be scheduled for some later time. If the user requests to use content that is not yet available, the interactive delivery service **54** may signal the terminal device **20** when the content becomes available or display such things as a timer indicating how long before the content will be available along with ads, promotions, or other kinds of content appropriate to the situation.

[0073] In general, content is delivered to a user as follows. The interactive delivery service **54** reads content through the content library **36** and sends it to the primitive composition component **40** to be added to one or more aggregates of content being sent to one or more terminal systems **20**. Delivery of real-time content is accomplished using the content storage and cut-through forwarding system, described below, or by services bypassing the content library to communicate directly with importers **50**. Real-time content may also be stored in the content library **36** for subsequent time-shifted delivery.

[0074] Users interact with the interactive delivery service **54** in various ways. Pause, fast-forward, rewind, start, and stop are supported for content where such controls are appropriate, e.g., streaming media. It should be appreciated that the specific methods of interaction described below may be modified or applied to any sort of interactions involving any sort of content and/or services. If a user on a terminal system **20** is receiving real-time content and pauses or rewinds the content, the content/service handling and delivery system **16** transitions seamlessly from delivering content real-time to delivering it time-shifted from the content library **36**. If a user is viewing time-shifted content and fast-forwards to the end of what has been stored in the content library **36**, the content/service handling and delivery system **16** seamlessly transitions from delivering the time-shifted content to delivering the content real-time.

[0075] Users may interact with the interactive delivery service **54** through the terminal system **20** to stop the delivery of content and bookmark it for later use. In response, the interactive delivery service **54** queries and modifies user and usage information in a user information base (not shown).

[0076] The interactive delivery service **54** may collect usage information and save this information in a user information base. This usage information may be used to affect subsequent behavior of the interactive delivery service **54** to the user. For example, different content recommendations may be made to a user based upon their prior usage patterns or the usage patterns of other users.



[0077] Referring to **FIG. 5**, a content/service handling process **200** residing in the system **16** and associated with the interactive delivery service **54**, for example, includes receiving **202** a user command. As mentioned above, the user typically enters a command through a set top box connected to a display unit in the terminal system **20**. In an embodiment, user commands may be entered using a wireless device. The process determines **204** if the user command is a “play” and executes **206** a play process if so. The process determines **208** if the user command is a “pause” and executes **210** a pause process if so.

[0078] The process **200** determines **212** if the command is a “resume” and executes **214** a resume process. The process **162** determines **216** if the command is a “change channel” and executes **218** a change channel process. The process **162** determines **220** if the command is a “rewind” and executes **222** a rewind process. The process **162** determines **224** if the command is a “fast forward” and executes **226** a fast forward process. The process **162** determines **228** if the command is a “set mark” and executes **230** a set mark process. The process **162** determines **232** if the command is a “search and select” and executes **234** a search and select process. The process **162** determines **236** if the command is a “terminate” and executes **238** a termination process.

[0079] Referring to **FIG. 6**, a play process **206** includes the interactive service delivery delivering **252** content through the content library and to the terminal system. The process **206** determines **254** whether there is a bookmark set for the user and delivers **256** recorded content to the terminal system if a bookmark is set. If not, a bookmark is set for the user, the process **206** delivers **258** real-time content passing through (or bypassing) the content library **36** to the terminal system and returns at **260**.

[0080] Referring to **FIG. 7**, a pause process **210** includes the interactive delivery service sending **272** a bookmark instruction to the user service. The user service sets **274** a bookmark in its user information base. The process **210** associates **276** the user with the bookmark in the user information base and the interactive delivery service suspends **278** the delivery of content to the terminal system, i.e., real-time or time-shifted.

[0081] Referring to **FIG. 8**, a resume process **214** includes the interactive delivery service sending **292** a resume command to the user service for the user. The process **214** determines **296** if the user is found. If the user is not found, an error message is returned **298** to the interactive delivery service and the error message is sent **300** to the user using the interactive delivery service. If the user is found, the interactive delivery service locates content associated with the user and delivers **310** the content from the content library **36** to the terminal system. The process **214** returns at **312**.

[0082] Referring to **FIG. 9**, a change channel process **218** includes the interactive delivery service receiving **322** a change channel command. The interactive delivery service sets **324** a bookmark for the user at the current channel as described above. The interactive delivery service delivers **326** real-time content being broadcasted on the selected channel. The process **320** returns at **328**.

[0083] Referring to **FIG. 10**, a rewind process **222** includes the interactive delivery service receiving **342** a rewind command. The interactive delivery service starts **344**

rewind delivery of content (i.e., content, possibly excerpted or modified, delivered in reverse order) for the selected content for the user associated with the interactive delivery service. The process **222** determines **346** whether a stop command was received, and if not, continues **348** rewinding. If a stop command is received the interactive delivery service stops **350** the rewinding of content for the user. The interactive delivery service sets **352** a bookmark as described above. The process **222** returns at **354**.

[0084] Referring to **FIG. 11**, a fast forward process **226** includes the interactive delivery service receiving **372** a fast forward command. The process **226** determines **374** whether the content is real-time. If the content is real-time, the process **226** signals **376** a user error and returns **378**. If the content is not real-time, the interactive delivery service starts **380** fast forward delivery of content (i.e., content, possibly excerpted or modified, delivered in faster than real-time) **380** from the content library. The process **226** determines **382** whether the stored content being fast-forwarded is at its end. If the recorded content is not at its end the interactive delivery service continues to fast forward **380** through the stored content in the content library. If the stored content is at its end, the process **226** signals **384** a stop to the user. The process **226** returns at **378**.

[0085] Referring to **FIG. 12**, a mark process **230** includes a interactive delivery service receiving **402** a set mark command. The interactive delivery service sets **404** a mark and instructs **406** the user service to associate the mark with the user. The process returns at **408**.

[0086] Referring to **FIG. 13**, a search and select process **234** includes the interactive delivery service receiving **422** a search and select command. The interactive delivery service searches **426** the content library for stored content and queries the user information base for marks and other information related to content usage. The interactive delivery service sends **428** a personalized list of titles to the user. The user sends **430** a selection choice to the interactive delivery service. The interactive delivery service begins delivering **436** the content for the selected choice through (or bypassing) the content library and returns at **438**.

[0087] Referring to **FIG. 14**, a termination process **238** includes the interactive delivery service receiving **452** a termination command. The interactive delivery service terminates **454** content delivery to the user and sets **458** a bookmark as described above. The process **450** returns at **460**.

[0088] In an embodiment, the interactive delivery service may collect usage information. The information may effect the subsequent behavior of the interactive delivery service. For example, different content recommendations may be made to a user based upon their prior usage patterns or the usage patterns of others. The information may be communicated to external services through service gateways **32**. For example, the interactive delivery service (or a service cooperating with the interactive delivery service) may present users with the option to buy collateral product and services (for example, the sound track for a movie they are watching) and generate messages to an external order processing center in response to user selections.

[0089] An embodiment supports time-shifted, real-time or both modes of delivery, but does not support a seamless



transition between the two. In such embodiments, the availability of content for time-shifted delivery may be slightly or substantially delayed from when content is imported by the system.

[0090] Another embodiment supports only time-shifted delivery of content. The cut-through features of the underlying system may be employed to reduce delay in content availability. Real-time services may be delivered to terminal systems through a service gateway or via communications mechanisms external to the system.

[0091] In still another embodiment, the service features of the system are used to collect information on who is using what content even if the content is not flowing through the system (e.g., monitor who is watching what television broadcast channels even if the system isn't used for broadcast services). Such information may be used for example to decide upon what advertising to insert into the content even if the ad insertion system or process is external to the content/service handling and delivery system.

[0092] Referring now to **FIG. 15**, a content/service handling and delivery system **16** adapted to provide interactive advertising content and services is shown. In a preferred embodiment, content is stored in a content storage and cut-through forwarding system, described below, or a network of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems managed by the content propagation and cut-through routing system described below. This is but one aspect of the system **16**. Other aspects are described below.

[0093] Import in the content import component **30** is extended to include content associated with advertising: advertising content (copy) and data used by advertising related services to associate advertising content with other content.

[0094] Ancillary data importers **58** import analog and digital data associated with content imported by one or more content importers in the content import component **30**. Examples of ancillary data include but are not limited to splice data, content identification, description, origination information, event triggers, enhancement information, available advertising times and spaces, input and interaction times and spaces, and so forth. In an embodiment this may be accomplished using fixed or implicit schemas for the import of a specific kinds of ancillary data. In other embodiments, it may be accomplished by using an extensible set of schema for the generalized import of ancillary data.

[0095] In an embodiment, an ancillary data importer (splice importer) is used to import analog and digital splice data (cues, schedules, etc.) associated with content imported by one or more audio/video importers. Splice data may be conveyed in-band with or out-of-band from its associated content. Typically, splice data (audio "cue-tones"), contact closures, SCTE standard DVS-253, VBI data, ATVEF (Advanced Television Enhancement Forum), text data, XML data, or other header/descriptor formats) is encoded (analog) or re-encoded (digital) into a common internal format. To maintain synchronization between out-of-band data and their associated content, splice data importers are synchronized with their associated content importers. In-band splice data is copied or cut from its associated content, processed, and/or (logically) forwarded to splice data importers to be processed as described above.

[0096] Splice importers send splice data to the content information base **34** where it is stored and/or forwarded to one or more requesting services **38** for use in delivering ads or ad services in conjunction with the associated content. Splice data from splice importers or from the content information base **34** may be used by content importers to modify the import of associated content (e.g., splice data sent to MPEG encoders may cause them to end sequences and insert I-Frames to create clean splicing points in the content). This allows for splice data to be imported at the same time as its associated data or at some earlier or later time.

[0097] The ancillary data import mechanism is also used to import trigger and enhancement information defined in ATVEF (and other such mechanisms). This information is used replace general (or default) enhancements with localized and personalized enhancements.

[0098] The preferred embodiment is flexible and has the ability to change over time to accommodate advancements in technology. For example, digital methods are expected to supplant analog methods for representing and conveying content and its associated data; in-band splice signaling is expected to supplant out-of-band signaling methods; the general practice of splice cueing is expected to be supplanted by content formats in which content and ancillary data is structured into self-identified, self-described components. To accommodate these trends the separate content importers and ancillary data importers in the content import component **30** described above are replaced by integrated and generalized importers whereby the content information base **34** is populated with information extracted directly from content and/or derived from its structure.

[0099] Advertising services are provided in an Interactive Advertising Service (IAS) **60**. The IAS **60** commonly cooperates with other services **38** to enhance those services with advertising capabilities. The IAS **60** may read ad content from the content library **36** and use it to modify an aggregate of content being delivered to one or more terminal systems **20**. It may also communicate to other services **38** what advertising content (copy) to include in the delivery of their service. For example the IAS **60** cooperates with the interactive delivery service **54** to insert, replace, aggregate, compose, and so forth, the interactive content delivery with advertising.

[0100] The IAS **60** is generally responsible for placement and presentation of advertising to one or more users of one or more terminal devices **20**. The opportunity to present advertising to one or more users is considered "inventory" and inventory has many attributes (user or users, time, space, and so forth). Inventory is commonly associated with the delivery of other content and services, though it may also stand alone. For example, a user may request the delivery of content describing a product. Inventory may be known in advance, for example, a specification of where and when ads may be displayed in a TV program or web page. Inventory may also appear dynamically (dynamic inventory) when a user begins using a service in the system, for example, when a user begins time-shifted viewing of a TV program.

[0101] In some embodiments, the content/service handling and delivery system **16** may import content from an advertiser's content propagation and cut-through routing



network such that and when users begin using a service, content from the advertiser is immediately presented to the user.

[0102] The IAS 60 binds advertising to inventory using one of a variety of methods. One aspect is its support for binding advertising to dynamically appearing inventory. Typically, it applies dynamic and late binding approaches such that the binding (or final binding) is made “just in time” before inventory is consumed. This allows a binding function to incorporate the maximum possible amount of information related to the binding decision, thus allowing for optimal results (maximizing the value and minimizing the cost of presenting an ad). The binding function incorporates one or more factors including but not limited to user and usage information, information about available advertising, its useful lifetime, its intended audience, information about the content and service with which the advertising is to be associated, time and date information, information about events effecting users and their usage (e.g., news of a snow storm), expressed user preferences and/or requests for product or service information, advertiser agreements, placement schedules, and so forth.

[0103] Another aspect of the IAS 60 is its support for “intelligent or self guided ads” that contain information, instructions, procedures, and possibly software programs that interface with the IAS 60 in search of optimal binding. A specific example is for ads to have embedded or associated Java programs and for the IAS 60 to provide a Java run time environment along with an advertising interface package through which the ad can discover inventory, user information, and other information to be factored into a binding decision. The result is typically treated as a hint or recommendation that the IAS 60 may either accept or ignore.

[0104] The binding function may be used to compile a set of ads for each user—each ad in the set has a computed value specific to that set. For inventory involving an individual user, the IAS 60 inspects the set of ads associated with that user and binds the ad with the greatest value matching the parameters of the inventory. Inventory parameters include such things as content type, screen size and location, duration, and so forth. So, for example, video ads would not be placed with inventory accommodating only text or still images. For inventory involving multiple users, the IAS 60 inspects the set for each user and the ad common to all sets with the greatest average value is used. Other statistical criteria may also be used. This mechanism supplants the current (generally manual) practice of statically binding advertising to content as a means of reaching an estimated demographic. Here the demographic as well as the expressed interests of users (and other information) is explicitly factored into the valuation.

[0105] In the near term, due to constraints in processing, storage, and/or communications, the IAS 60 may pre-compute all or part of the function described above. The pre-computation would be performed periodically or in response to events such as when new advertising content is imported. The pre-computation generally uses a subset of factors such as user demographic information, user preferences and requests, and information about available advertising and its intended audience (all of which is known well in advance of dynamically appearing inventory). When inventory appears

and at various time before it is consumed additional computations may be applied before a final binding decision is made.

[0106] In general, services communicate with the IAS 60 to deliver or assist in the delivery of ads. They also communicate with the IAS 60 to respond to user input related to the delivery of ads and to track and report on the delivery and use of ads.

[0107] The IAS 60 may use ancillary data stored in the content information base 34 to sequence or synchronize the delivery of ads during the aggregation and delivery of associated content. It may also use ancillary data to aggregate content in advance. A specific example of the latter is when the IAS 60 uses splice data to segment content in the content library. Segmentation is done directly by modifying the content or indirectly by modifying how content is incorporated or referenced by other content.

[0108] The interactive delivery service 54 described in the previous example may communicate with the IAS 60 before, during, and after it delivers content. The IAS 60 tracks inventory in the content, binds ads to inventory, and causes those ads to be added to one or more aggregates of content as required by the parameters of the inventory. A specific example of this process is when the interactive delivery service 54 is about to deliver segmented (or structured) content: the interactive delivery service 54 communicates with the IAS 60 to replace segments and possibly add segments containing ads (as described above, this may be done directly by the IAS 60 adding content to the appropriate aggregate(s) or indirectly by the interactive delivery service 54 using the IAS 60 to modify the structure of content it is or is about to deliver)—specifically it replaces ads that have lost value with respect to other available ads—and this process may be repeated at various times during the delivery of a sequence thus allowing for a revaluation of the ads to be delivered. Terminal system input and interaction (e.g., user input and interaction) or other events may change the value of ads in the set of ads compiled for a user.

[0109] Terminal system input (e.g., user input) associated with the delivery of ads is dispatched to the IAS 60. The IAS 60 may also examine terminal system input not associated with advertising. IAS 60 response to terminal systems input depends on a number of factors such as type of ad eliciting the input, parameters of the inventory, service policies, consumer preferences and requests, provider policies, and so forth.

[0110] The IAS 60 may incorporate the information into the valuation of ads and/or use the information to send messages and reports to external services via a service gateway.

[0111] A specific example of how the IAS 60 may respond is when a user interacts with an ad using a television remote control: depending on the type of input, the IAS 60 may suspend and/or modify the content and services being delivered. In particular, it may cause the delivery of some content to suspend and cause the delivery of other, ad related, content to begin. Alternatively, it may trigger advertising in the form of enhancements to be delivered (e.g., ATVEF). It may modify user information, for example, to note a user’s expressed interest or disinterest in an ad. It may also



generate and send reports or other kinds of messages to external entities using the service gateway **32**, for example, to execute a purchase or to have an advertiser contact the user (e.g., by mail or by phone call). Any communications mechanism may be used. The preferred embodiment may employ a variety of standards and practices to achieve secure and non-repudible communications to authenticated entities. For example, an extranet designed for the purpose of trafficking interactive advertising content and services (advertising extranet) may be utilized.

[0112] The IAS **60** also presents a user interface to users allowing them to express their advertising preferences and to request advertising related content and services. In particular, the IAS **60** allows users to request product information. This may be done in a variety of ways including presenting users with product categories to select from, by structured expression (search expressions), and by free form expression (natural spoken or written language).

[0113] Though implied above, the IAS **60** is also responsible for binding ads to inventory associated with various user (and operator) interfaces presented by other components of the system **16**. For example, the user service **52** and interactive delivery service **54** would communicate with the IAS **60** to place ads in their user interfaces (UIs).

[0114] The IAS **60** generates reports and other messages related to the use of interactive advertising and uses one or more service gateways **32** to communicate this information to external entities (e.g., content originators and advertisers). For example, this mechanism may be used to report on the use of interactive ads or it may be used to enable users to request further information, a callback from the advertiser, or linkage to other on-line services.

[0115] Referring now to **FIG. 16**, a content storage and cut-through forwarding system **100** includes at least one input element **102**, at least one store and forward element **104**, and at least one output element **106**. Each of the elements **102**, **104**, and **106** are interconnected by one or more communication link mechanisms **108**. Processing elements, memories, storages, busses, and so forth may be employed by and/or shared by various elements **102**, **104** et al, and **106** in the system. The content manager described above controls the various elements, through management interfaces (not shown), to setup, monitor, and tear down flows of content in the system.

[0116] In a preferred embodiment, input **102** and output **106** elements are integrated with store and forward elements such that a store and forward elements may be accompanied by one or more integrated inputs, one or more integrated outputs, a combination of integrated inputs and outputs, or neither. Typically, multiple input and output elements are integrated and distributed across multiple store and forward elements to load balance input and output traffic across the system **100**, to increase system fault tolerance by providing redundant input and output data paths, and to gracefully degrade service when store and forward elements fail by also removing a source of load on the system (inputs and outputs).

[0117] Elements in the content storage and cut-through forwarding system **100** communicate using one or more communications mechanisms **108**. Though communications in the content storage and cut-through forwarding system

**100** may be described as request/response transactions, any of a variety of methods could be used. In some embodiments, state associated with a data flow through the system would be “lazy bound” (creating virtual or implicit connections) and persist for the duration of the data flow. When a data flow is terminated or modified, state would be deleted explicitly or garbage collected at some later time.

[0118] Each input element **102** receives content through a communications mechanism, and segments (if prescribed), according to a defined method, the content and computes redundancy information in a parity engine **116**. The preferred embodiment uses the segmentation and redundancy methods defined for RAID-5. Other embodiments may apply the methods defined for RAID-0, RAID-1, RAID-2, RAID-3, RAID-4, and RAID-6 systems, non-RAID systems, hybrid storage subsystems, and so forth. Some of these other embodiments do not include segmentation. The input element **102** distributes the content segments and redundancy information to one or more store and forward elements **104**, **110**, **112** and **114**. The input element **102** may also buffer content segments and retransmit the content segments on demand or in response to failures in one or more store and receive elements **104**, **110**, **112** and **114**. The content segments may be buffered by computing a time window within which content segments are held in a retransmission buffer.

[0119] In another embodiment, buffer storage may be conserved by detecting element failures and using the information to determine which content segments to retransmit without first putting them in the retransmission buffer.

[0120] Each store and forward element, store and forward element **104**, for example, receives content segments from the input element **102**, buffers the content segments in a buffer **117** and stores the content segments in a local storage subsystem **118**. The store and forward element **104** responds to requests to read content segments by either retrieving the requested content segments from the buffer **117** or by retrieving the requested content segments from the local storage subsystem **118**.

[0121] Any type of buffer **117** or cache may be used. In a preferred embodiment, a ring buffer is utilized because it efficiently supports a writer and multiple asynchronous readers of sequential data. In some embodiments, the buffer is sized to allow for a smooth graduation of delays through the system **100**. In other embodiments, a smaller buffer size is utilized. Buffer size may be measured in units less than, equal to, or greater than the size of a content segment.

[0122] The local storage subsystem **118** is preferred to be fault tolerant and load balanced, using RAID-5, though other storage methods could be used: RAID-0, RAID-1, RAID-2, RAID-3, RAID-4, and RAID-6 systems, non-RAID systems, hybrid storage subsystems, and so forth.

[0123] Each output element **106** reads content segments from one or more store and forward elements, checks for errors, and outputs the content over a communication mechanism **115**. Depending on the segmentation and redundancy method applied by the input element **102**, the output element **106** may sequence the segments (if necessary) to reassemble the original content and, in the case of errors, reconstructs the missing or erroneous content.

[0124] If an error occurs, e.g., a read request fails or a segment is corrupted or missing, an output element **106** does



one of two things to reconstruct the content. First, the output element **106** may, in accordance with the defined procedure, read the missing or corrupted data from the appropriate input element **102**, or, second, the output element **106** may read redundancy information from the appropriate store and forward element to reconstruct the missing content. The method applied depends on whether the output is real-time or time-shifted with respect to its input and which method can meet the output timing requirements.

[0125] Some embodiments may use content segments small enough such that reconstruction from parity can meet real-time output requirements thereby eliminating the need for retransmission. The use of the RAID-3 (or equivalent) algorithm would have a similar effect. Other embodiments may use large content segments such that retransmission yields lower delay in the reconstruction process. The preferred embodiment is expected to shift over time depending on changes in underlying technology (processors, disks, busses, networks, etc.).

[0126] Other embodiments may not integrate storage and forwarding in the manner described above, but use distinct (but interconnected) storage and forwarding (or switching) elements to create a system **100** that behaves in a similar or compatible manner.

[0127] Referring to **FIG. 17**, an exemplary content propagation and cut-through routing network **130** is shown. The content propagation and cut-through routing network **130** applies the propagation methods defined in “CONTENT PROPAGATION IN INTERACTIVE TELEVISION” (patent application Ser. No. 09/547,474), incorporated by reference herein, to a network of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems **100** described above. In this context, the term “network” is interpreted broadly as defined in graph theory. Systems (labeled A-L) in the network are interconnected by one or more communications mechanisms and any size, type, or combination of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems may be used. For example, appropriately configured terminal systems would qualify as such and be used to cache content. The preferred embodiment is an efficient, fault tolerant, and load balanced network wherein real-time content need only pass through a network (or subset of a network) once as it is propagated to storages and delivered for presentation and use. The content manager described above controls the various systems in the network system to implement defined propagation and routing procedures thereby controlling how and where content is stored and forwarded through the network as a whole.

[0128] Any of a variety of routing algorithms may be used to setup the systems (paths) used for forwarding content through the network. The type of routing algorithm used will depend on the size, type of network, and the underlying communications mechanisms used. In some embodiments, edge routing as opposed to hop-by-hop routing may be used whereby edge systems compute and recomputed optimal routes based on content availability and loading information collected from (or broadcast by) systems in the network. This approach enhances fault tolerance and load balancing: if internal systems fail or overload, those systems are removed from edge route computations and those computations are distributed across edge systems; if edge systems fail, the route signaling load on the system is likewise reduced.

[0129] One aspect stores real-time content on systems in the network **130** as it is delivered to terminal systems. The stored content is delivered on-demand (e.g., time-shifted) to other terminal systems.

[0130] Another aspect delivers content to terminal systems from systems to which they are only indirectly connected. The content is routed to terminal systems through one or more systems and optionally cached by those systems.

[0131] Another aspect delivers content that is an aggregate of real-time and/or previously stored content. For example, video ads may be spliced into real-time or stored video routed through a network or stored banner ads may be transmitted along with web page content routed through a network.

[0132] Another aspect provides for delivery for content segmented (fragmented) across systems in the network. For example, a system in the network may begin to cache content it is forwarding in response to the user pausing the presentation. If the presentation is resumed, content is delivered from the cache. If the presentation is reversed (rewound), content missing from the cache is routed through and possibly added to the cache. Other caching strategies may be employed, such as caching some amount of the most recently used content (e.g., the last 10 minutes) or pre-fetching (e.g., faster than real-time) content to be delivered later.

[0133] **FIG. 17** illustrates content propagation and cut-through routing as a network **130** of content storage and cut-through forwarding systems labeled A through L. In this illustration, all systems in the network are at least doubly connected to provide for failure recovery and load balancing. **FIG. 16** and the following examples are intended to illustrate the various concepts and embodiments of content propagation and cut-through routing. In real deployments a variety of topologies, differing from the one shown here, would likely be used.

[0134] The network **130** could represent systems deployed across organizational, geographic, or topological boundaries. For example, A, B, and C may be located at content originator facilities (e.g., television or web site production facilities); E and D may be located at regional or municipal facilities; F, G, H, and I may be located at local or neighborhood facilities; and J, K, and L could be suitably configured terminal devices (set top boxes, personal video recorders) located at user (or subscriber) locations.

[0135] **FIG. 17** shows three of the different ways that content can be delivered by the system **130**. Real-time content is delivered by J. Time-shifted content is delivered by K. And a combination of time-shifted and real-time content is delivered by L. A variety of delivery paths could be used and the delivery path could change dynamically to load balance the system or to recover from failures.

[0136] D and E could be large content repositories (one primary, one backup) through which all content in the network is delivered and stored.

[0137] Real-time content to J may cut-through through systems B, E, D, and F and be stored on D in the process. The content might also be stored on F if the content is given



sufficient weight (e.g., a high expectation of subsequent demand). The content may also be background propagated to E as a backup for D.

[0138] Time-shifted viewing of the same content on K would cut-through G. Again the content may be stored on G.

[0139] Real-time content is routed through L (a appropriately configured set top box or personal video recorder, for example) and content previously stored on L (or other network system) could replace, overlay, or otherwise mix with the real-time content. Thus the system is used to insert advertising specific to the user or users receiving content from L.

[0140] Referring to **FIG. 18** another exemplary content propagation and routing network **140** is shown. The network **140** includes a number of interconnected systems (nodes) which each implement the content/service handling and delivery system **16**, including some or all functions of the interactive advertising service (IAS) **60**. The systems are associated with different entities such as a network **541**, a local broadcaster **542**, and a cable television operator **543**. In this example, the cable television operator **543** receives programming content (or content and services) and advertising content from numerous originators and processes this content for delivery to multiple viewers.

[0141] The system associated with the cable television operator **543** includes a content handling and delivery system **16** (see **FIG. 15**) that hosts a number of services, including the IAS **60**. The cable television operator also maintains an inventory of the advertising opportunities in content already received or to be received from the various originators. The IAS **60** provides the function of binding advertising with the advertising opportunities. The binding function includes the ability to replace advertising copy within time-shifted content or to insert or replace advertising copy to target a particular set of users or viewers of the content and services.

[0142] An advertisement (or “ad”) containing advertising copy (e.g. MPEG encoded video) is optionally associated with structured data (e.g. XML data) that can be used in the binding function. The binding function uses the storage and processing capability (e.g. at a cable system head end, or at viewers’ set-top boxes) of the content/service handling and delivery system **16** to implement dynamic binding (i.e. binding “just in time” before inventory is consumed), as well as its ability to mediate the handling of content and services between numerous originators. For example, one entity can bind advertising on behalf of another entity according to a commercial agreement. Advertising may comprise multiple variants of an advertisement, advertising from various sources, or a combination thereof.

[0143] **FIG. 18** graphically illustrates delivery of content and services from content originators to users or viewers and binding advertising to an inventory of advertising opportunities in the content and services. Advertising opportunities are illustrated as slots **510** within a stream **520** of content and services. The result of binding **525** an advertisement **530** with an advertising opportunity is indicated by a filled slot **535**. The advertisement **530** includes advertisement copy **532** and optionally includes structured data **531** associated with the advertisement copy.

[0144] Examples of different entities binding advertising opportunities with advertising are shown in **FIG. 18**. A

content generation entity such as a network **541** or a movie distributor **546** sends a stream of content and services with associated advertising opportunities. The network **541** may choose to bind advertising **525** on its own behalf as indicated by label **526**. Additionally, some advertising opportunities may remain available, such that the local broadcaster **542** may bind advertising on its own behalf **560**. The cable television operator **543** maintains an inventory of the unfilled advertising opportunities associated with the content and services that it receives, **551** and **552**, from the movie distributor and from the local broadcaster. In addition to binding advertising on its own behalf, the cable television operator **543** is able to bind advertising opportunities with advertising on behalf of another separate entity.

[0145] In one example, the cable television operator **543** binds an advertisement **566**, which it receives from an advertiser **547**, on behalf of the movie distributor **546**. Commercial relationships, indicated by links **562** and **564**, are established between the cable television operator and the movie distributor **562**, and between the movie distributor and the advertiser **564**. For example, the movie distributor **546** agrees to compensate the cable television operator **543** for binding an advertisement **566** so that the advertisement can be viewed along with the content and services that the movie distributor **546** sends to the cable television operator **543**. As discussed further below, one reason that a movie distributor may prefer the cable operator to bind the advertising rather than itself is that advertising can be tailored to the viewers and viewing time by the cable operator. In this example, the advertisement **566** is directly received from an advertiser **547**, which agrees to pay the movie distributor **546** for placing the advertisement.

[0146] In another example, the cable television operator **543** binds an advertisement, which it receives from an advertising agent **544**, on behalf of the network **541**. Content and services are sent from the network **541** to the local broadcaster **542**, who then sends content and services to the cable television operator **543**, optionally after binding advertising on its own behalf. The cable television operator **543** may have an agreement with the network **541** to bind advertising on the network’s behalf with the advertising opportunities in the inventory maintained by the cable television operator. Advertisements received from the advertising agent **544** are to be viewed along with content and services originating from the network **541** sent via the local broadcaster **542**. The advertising agent **544** pays the network **541** according to their commercial relationship **548**, generating revenue for the network. In the commercial relationship **549** between the cable television operator **543** and the network **541**, the cable television operator may receive as compensation either a portion of the revenue, or a right to bind advertising on its own behalf with the advertising opportunities associated with the content of the network **541**, or a right to record and replay time-shifted content received from the network. The advertisements may feature a product of a product company **545**.

[0147] The product company **545** may wish to target an advertisement to a particular set of viewers. A method for accomplishing this is to bind different advertisement copy for presentation to each of separate sets of one or more viewers. In such an example, the advertisement **570** received from the advertising agent **544** of the product company **545** would contain different copy (i.e. Copy C and Copy D) to



present to different sets of viewers. Binding would occur such that a set of viewers **572** receives Copy C and another set of viewers **574** receives Copy D. Each set of viewers may be chosen based on various criteria (e.g. specific residence or individual viewer, demographic such as based on financial information, explicit or implicit preferences). Each variant of the advertisement copy may use available inventory, or may replace copy previously placed such that a default variant of the copy is sent when there is no replacement. The choice of which copy is presented to which set of viewers can be determined using the structured data **571** which can be in the form of an XML delivery wrapper. For example, information in the wrapper can be used to implement self-guided ads. An example of such a delivery wrapper is described below.

[0148] For time-shifted content, the binding function may be used to bind an advertising opportunity in the content with different advertising in each of the multiple times the content is replayed to a viewer. For example, originally-aired content is viewed by some viewers with particular advertisements. When the same content is viewed later by other viewers (e.g. using the feature of content/service handling and delivery system **16** to provide time-shifted content) different advertisements can replace some or all of those originally-aired. Viewers can also be enabled to interactively initiate binding of targeted advertising (for example by indicating an interest in a product), or to initiate interactive sessions based on advertisements.

[0149] The cable television operator **543** may use alternative methods for binding and delivery of advertisements. The cable television operator **543** may bind advertising at a common location such as the cable system head end (as illustrated in **FIG. 18**), or alternatively at different locations associated with the viewers such as viewers' set-top boxes. A particular household **580** could then be targeted with a particular variant of advertisement copy by actions performed at the set-top box **577**. For delivery of advertisements, advertising including different advertisements and variants of advertisement copy can be sent in-band (on the same communications mechanism as the content and services) or out-of-band.

[0150] An example of advertising sent out-of-band is shown in **FIG. 19**. Content that includes advertising opportunities is sent on communications channel **600** (e.g. a coaxial cable). Advertising associated with the advertising opportunities on communications channel **600** is sent independently on communications channel **602** (e.g. a separate frequency band of the same coaxial cable, a separate coaxial cable, or a DSL channel over a twisted pair). The communications channel **602** may transmit data in one of a variety of formats (e.g. a switched digital video stream, or a data networking protocol). In this example, binding occurs at the cable system head end and different sets of viewers receive a signal with different variants of advertisement copy.

[0151] An example of in-band advertising is shown in **FIG. 20**. The advertisements can be multiplexed in time or in frequency within the content and services. **FIG. 20** shows three advertisements: advertisement **702** contains Copy A, advertisement **706** contains Copy B, and advertisement **704** contains a multiplex of two variants of advertisement copy, Copy C and Copy D. In this implementation the choice of binding Copy C or Copy D occurs at the set-top box **708**

(e.g. using a switch **710**). Some viewers may receive a variant of an advertisement with Copy C, and others a variant with Copy D.

[0152] Advertisements may also be stored for some period of time before binding occurs. Advertisements can be stored before they are sent to viewers. For example, the advertisements can be stored in a storage medium **576** located at the head end. Advertisements can also be stored after they are sent to viewers. This has the advantage that advertising can be downloaded at any time (e.g. times of low bandwidth usage) and pre-stored in a local storage medium **606** associated with the set-top box **604**.

[0153] An example of structured data associated with advertisement copy is shown in **FIG. 21** in the form of a graphical representation of an XML delivery wrapper **800**. The top level element **802** has delivery wrapper attributes such as an identification tag and a creation date, and contains one or more spot elements **804** corresponding to different advertisement spots. Each spot element **804** has attributes such as a text description of the spot and the type of encoding used to encode video for the spot. Each spot element **804** contains one or more variant elements **806** for variants of the advertisement spot, and each variant element contains one or more target elements **810**. The target element **810** has attributes such as channel, or day of the week which may be useful to the binding function. The spot element may optionally contain one or more LocalSpotInfo elements **808** where local spot information may be specified. The XML data that comprises the delivery wrapper may be sent embedded within its associated advertisement copy (e.g. in a data field of the video stream) or on a separate channel or on a storage medium.

[0154] It is to be understood that the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not to limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

maintaining by a first entity an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services; and

binding at least some of the advertising opportunities with advertising on behalf of a second entity that is separate from the first entity.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the first entity is a content delivery entity.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the first entity is a member of a group consisting of a cable television operator and a local broadcaster.

4. The method of claim 1 in which the second entity is content generation or content delivery entity.

5. The method of claim 1 in which the second entity is a member of a group consisting of a network, a local broadcaster, a provider to a library of stored content, a network affiliate, a movie producer, a movie distributor, and a program content developer.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising the first entity receiving advertisements from a third entity, and binding the at least some of the advertising opportunities includes binding at least some of the advertisements received from the third entity on behalf of the second entity.



7. The method of claim 6 wherein the third entity is separate from the second entity.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the third entity is an agent of a fourth entity.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the third entity is an advertising agent.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the fourth entity is an advertiser.

11. The method of claim 7 wherein the third entity is an advertiser.

12. The method of claim 6 further comprising establishing a commercial relationship between the first entity and the second entity related to the binding of advertising opportunities to advertising.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising establishing a commercial relationship between the second entity and the third entity related to the binding of advertising opportunities to advertising.

14. A method comprising:

receiving advertising, including receiving advertising copy and receiving structured data associated with the advertising copy; and

binding advertising opportunities to the received advertising according to the received structured data.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the structured data includes tagged data.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the tagged data includes data tagged according to an extensible markup language.

17. The method of claim 14 wherein the received data identifies multiple variants of at least some of the advertising copy, and binding the advertising opportunities to the advertising includes selecting among the multiple variants according to the received data.

18. A method comprising:

maintaining an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services; and

for each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, binding different advertisement copy for presentation to each of a corresponding plurality of separate sets of one or more viewers.

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising:

receiving advertising, receiving at least some advertisements that each include multiple different advertisement copy for presentation to different sets of the one or more viewers.

20. The method of claim 19 further comprising receiving the advertising in conjunction with content.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein receiving the advertising in conjunction with the content include receiving multiplexes of multiple different advertisement copy within the received content.

22. The method of claim 18 wherein binding different advertisement copy for presentation to each of a corresponding plurality of separate sets of one or more viewers is performed at a common distribution location for each of the sets of viewers.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the common location includes a location of a cable system head end.

24. The method of claim 18 wherein binding different advertisement copy for presentation to each of a corresponding plurality of separate sets of one or more viewers is

performed at different locations each associated with a different one of the sets of one or more viewers.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the binding is performed at one or more of the viewers' set-top boxes.

26. A method comprising:

receiving content that includes advertising opportunities in content;

receiving advertising associated with the advertising opportunities independently of the content; and

binding the advertising to the inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the advertising is received via switched digital video streams.)

28. The method of claim 26 wherein the advertising is received via a data network.

29. The method of claim 26 wherein the advertising is received and stored before binding the advertising to the inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein the advertising is stored at the viewer's set top box.

31. A method comprising:

maintaining an inventory of advertising opportunities in content; and

for each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, binding new advertisement copy to replace old advertising copy associated with the at least some of the advertising opportunities.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein the content is time-shifted content.

33. The method of claim 31 wherein the old advertising copy was previously presented to one or more viewers.

34. Software stored on a computer-readable medium comprising instruction for causing a computer system to:

maintain by a first entity an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services; and

bind at least some of the advertising opportunities with advertising on behalf of a second entity that is separate from the first entity.

35. Software stored on a computer-readable medium comprising instruction for causing a computer system to:

receive advertising, including receiving advertising copy and receiving structured data associated with the advertising copy; and

bind advertising opportunities to the received advertising according to the received structured data.

36. Software stored on a computer-readable medium comprising instruction for causing a computer system to:

maintain an inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services; and

for each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, bind different advertisement copy for presentation to each of a corresponding plurality of separate sets of one or more viewers.

37. Software stored on a computer-readable medium comprising instruction for causing a computer system to:

receive content that includes advertising opportunities in content;

receive advertising associated with the advertising opportunities independently of the content; and

bind the advertising to the inventory of advertising opportunities in content and services.

**38.** Software stored on a computer-readable medium comprising instruction for causing a computer system to:

maintain an inventory of advertising opportunities in content; and

for each of at least some of the advertising opportunities, bind new advertisement copy to replace old advertising copy associated with the at least some of the advertising opportunities.

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