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(54) **PROVIDING GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INFORMATION ON A TELEPHONE DEVICE**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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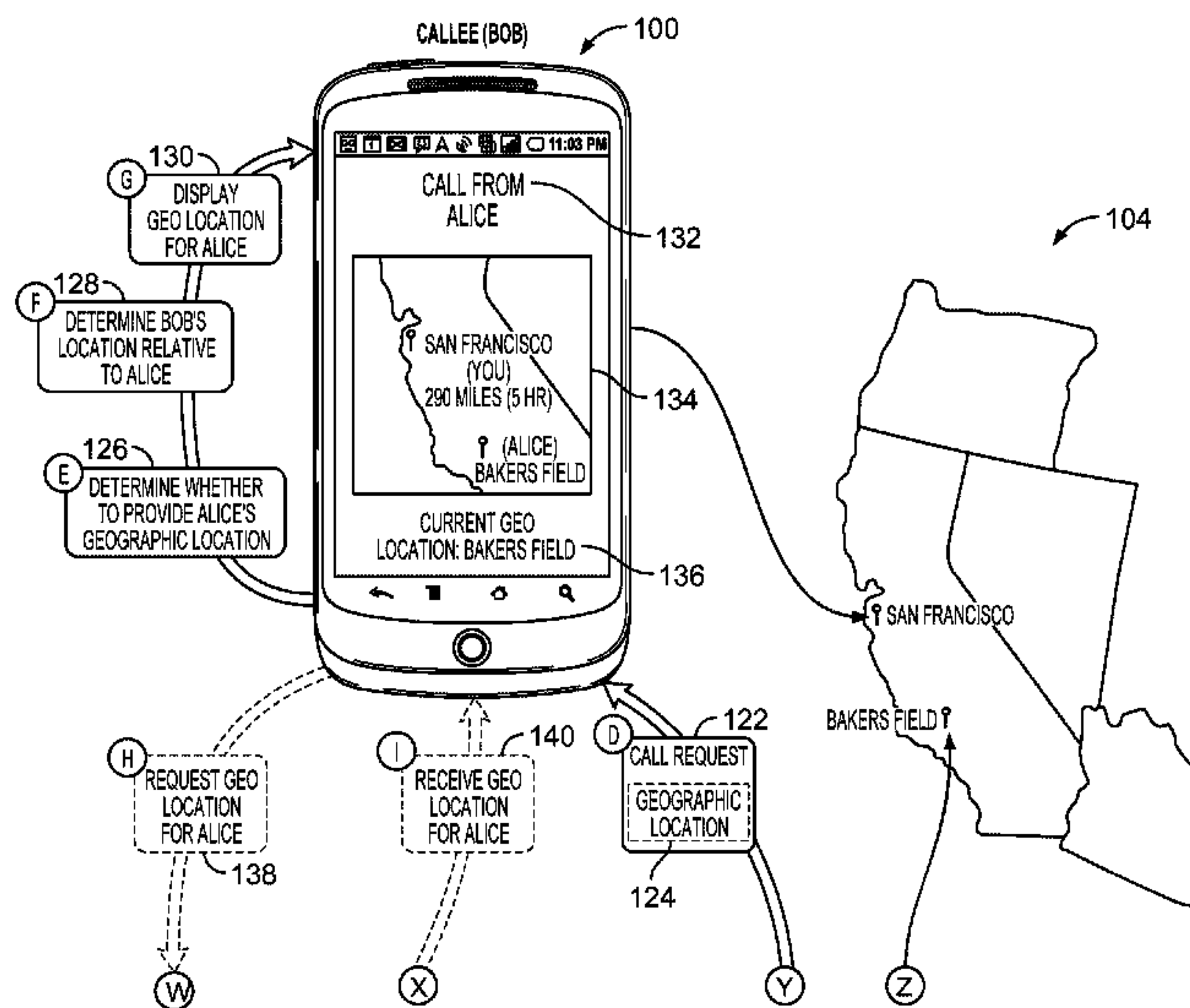
(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one implementation, a computer-implemented method includes receiving, from a first telephone device and at a second telephone device, a request to accept a telephone call. The method further includes obtaining information that indicates a first current geographic location of the first telephone device or the associated first user based on the second telephone device or an associated second user being a member of a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive the information that indicates the first current geographic location. The method additionally includes, using the obtained information, providing a representation of the first current geographic location of the first telephone device on the second telephone device in association with the telephone call from the first telephone device.

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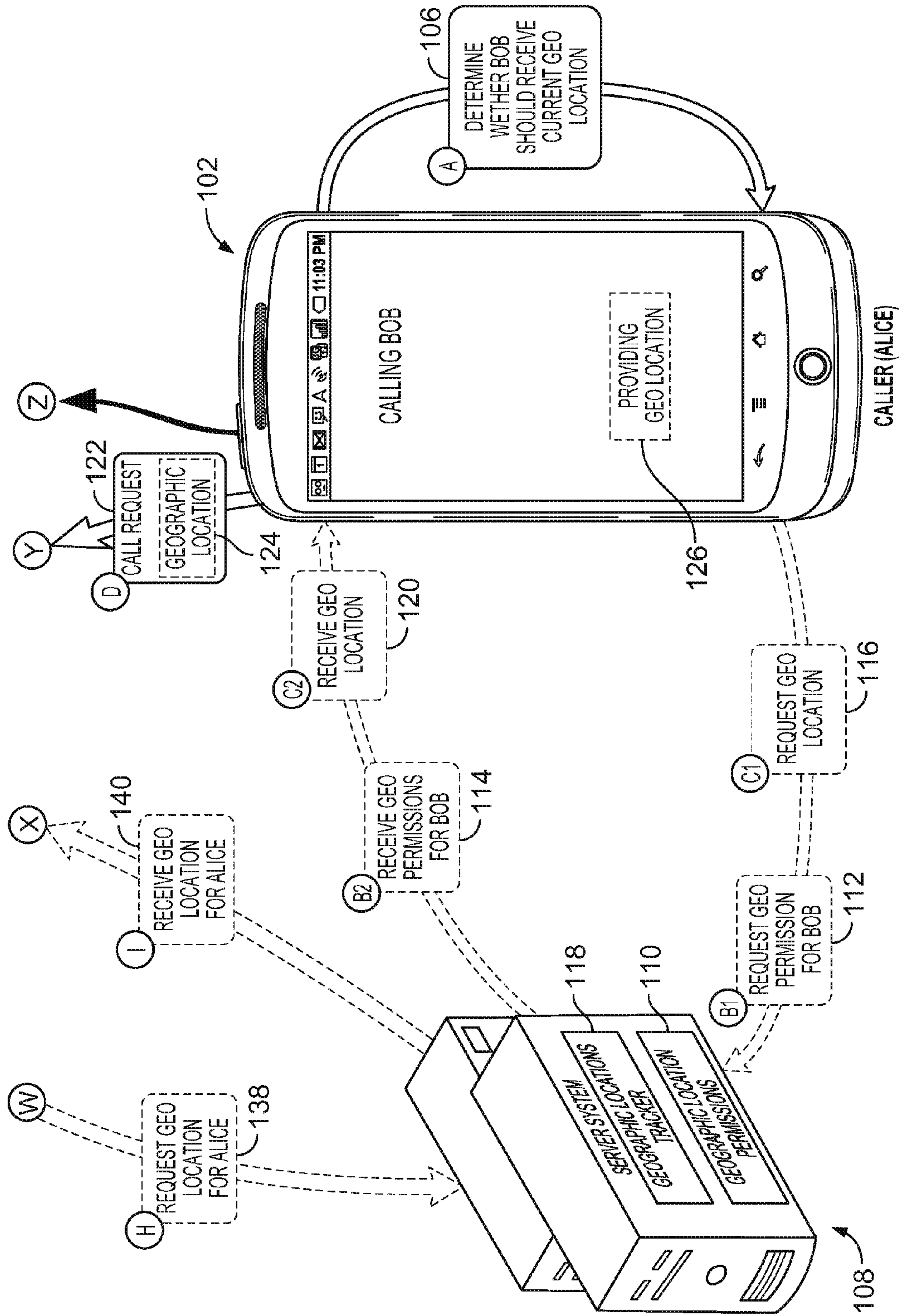


FIG. 1B

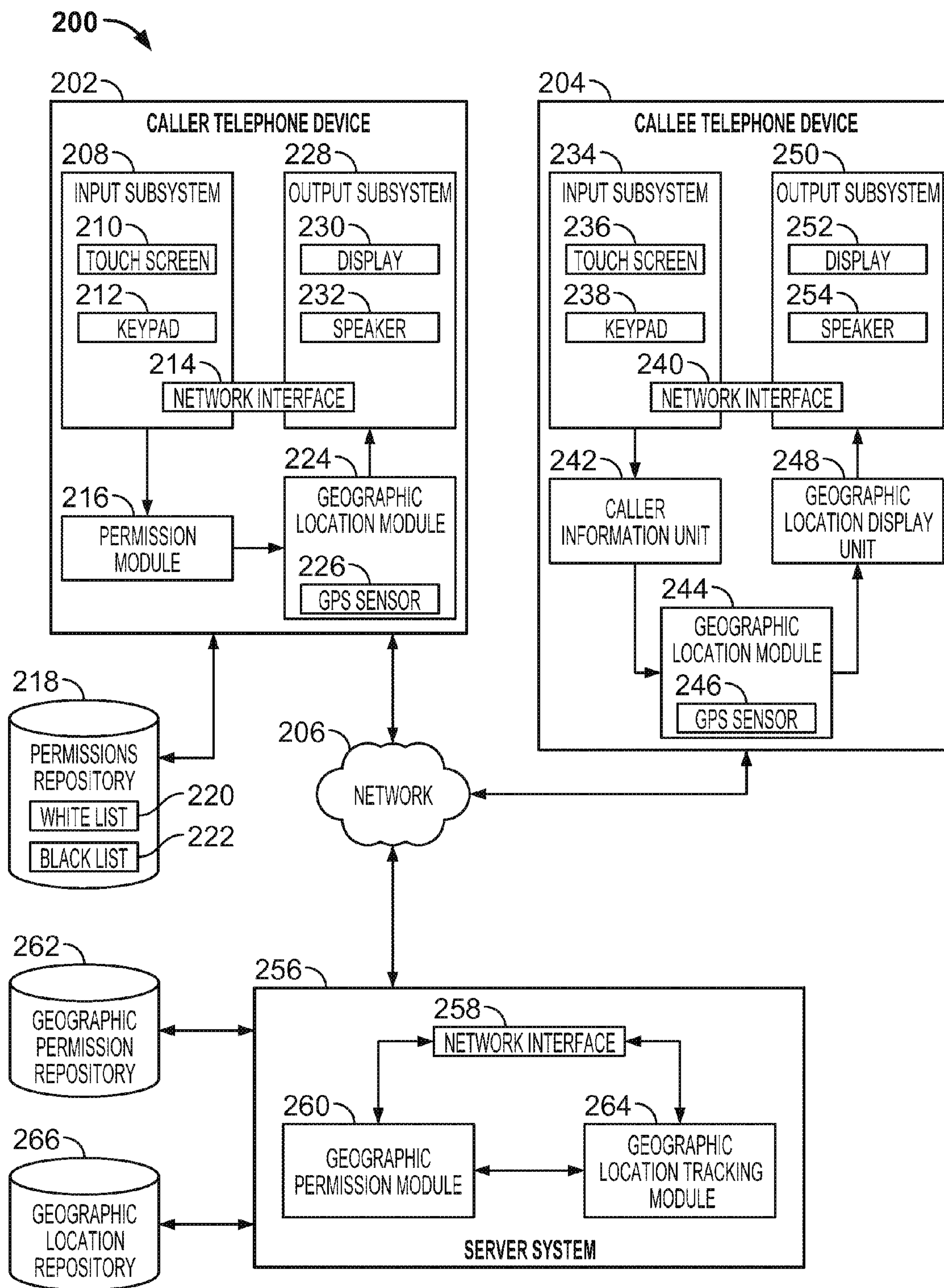


FIG. 2

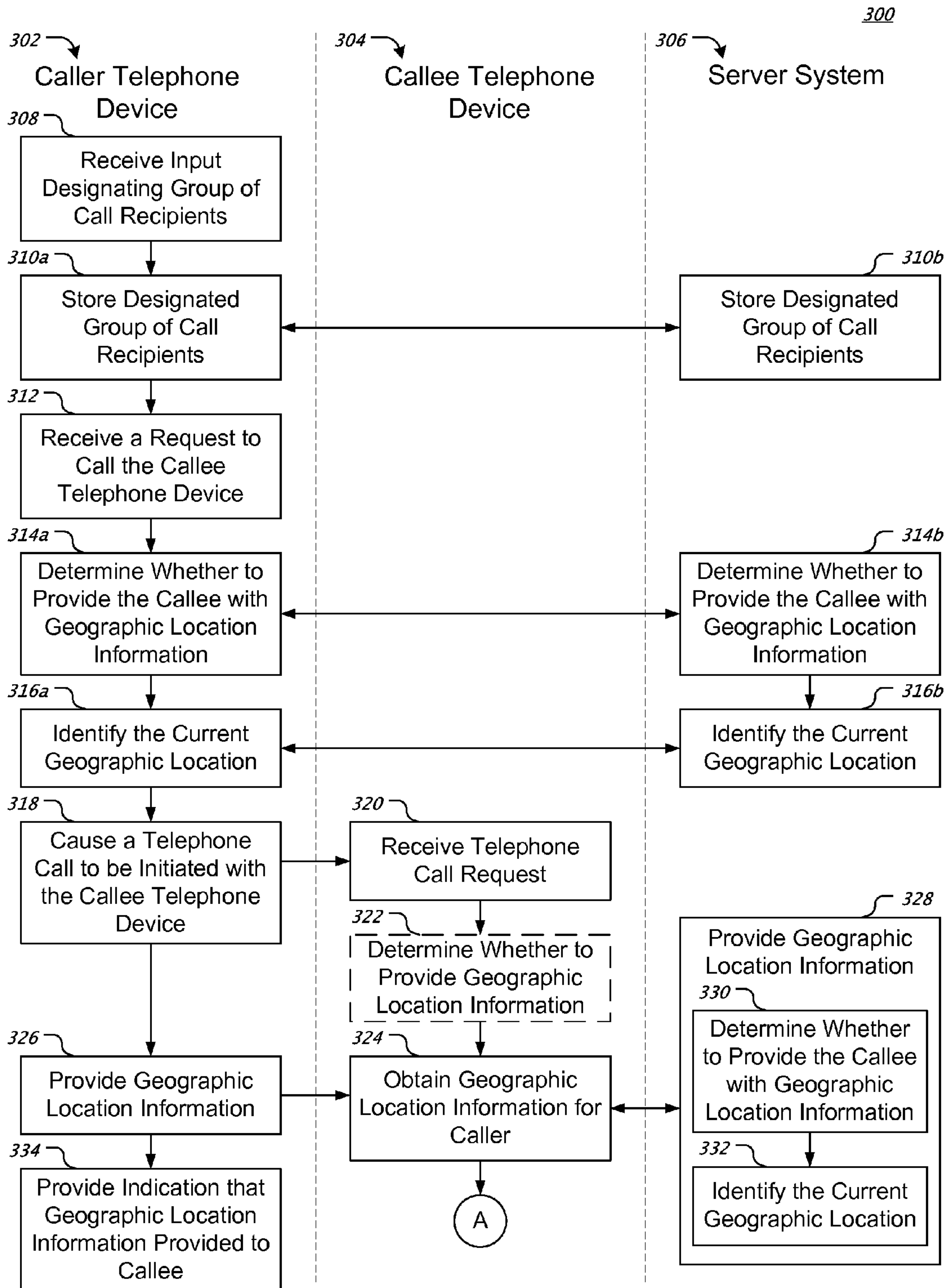


FIG. 3A

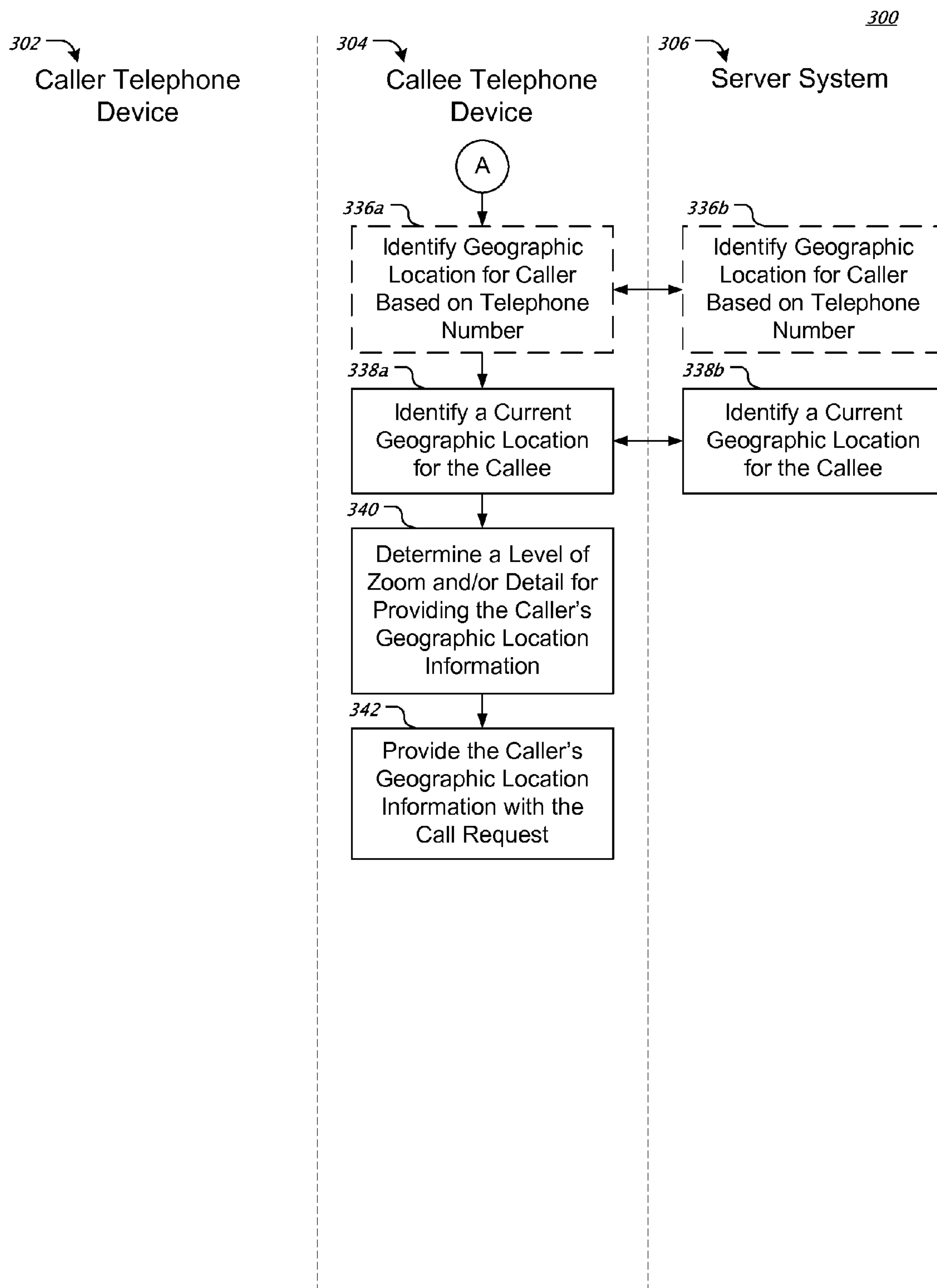


FIG. 3B

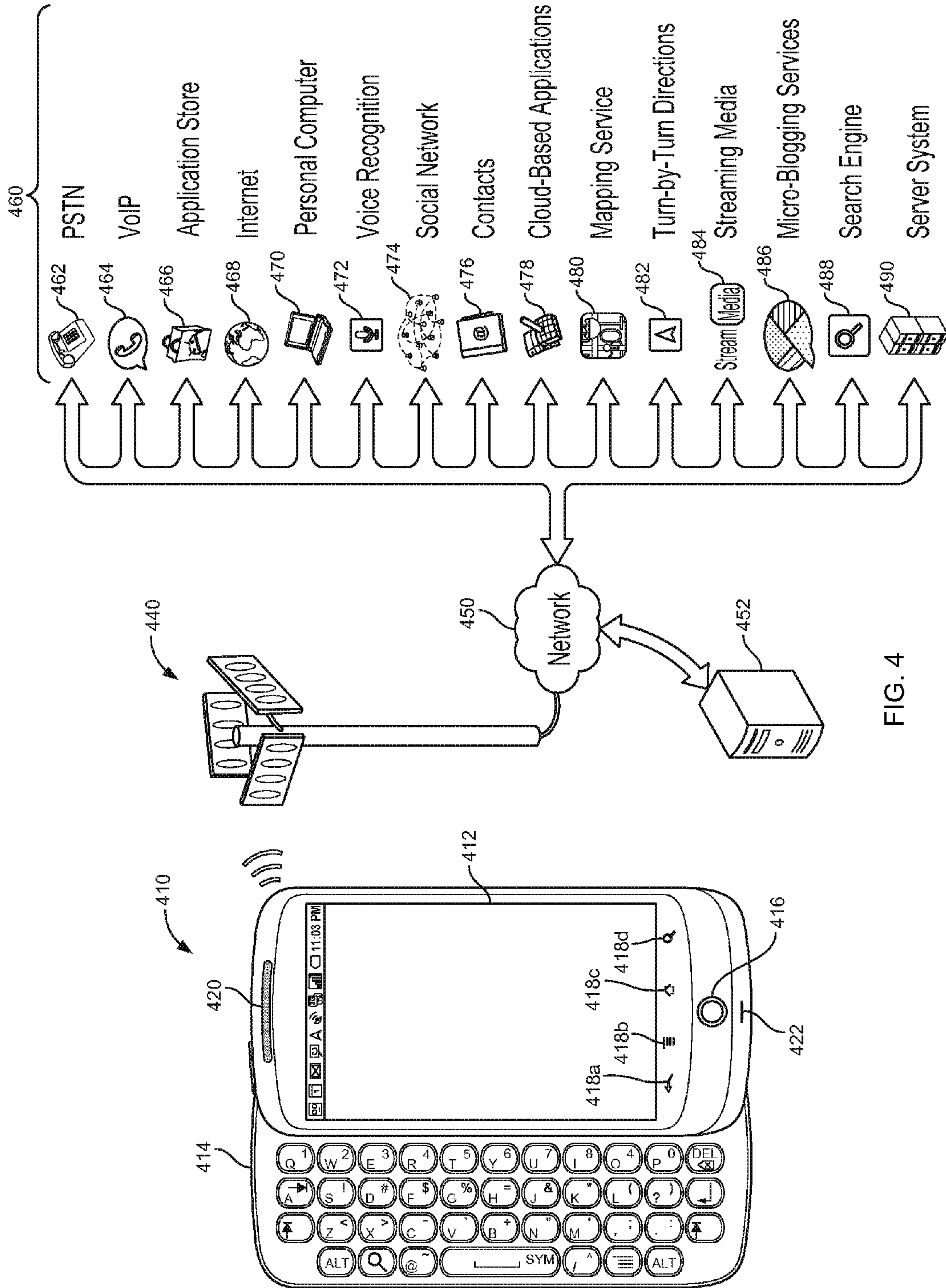


FIG. 4

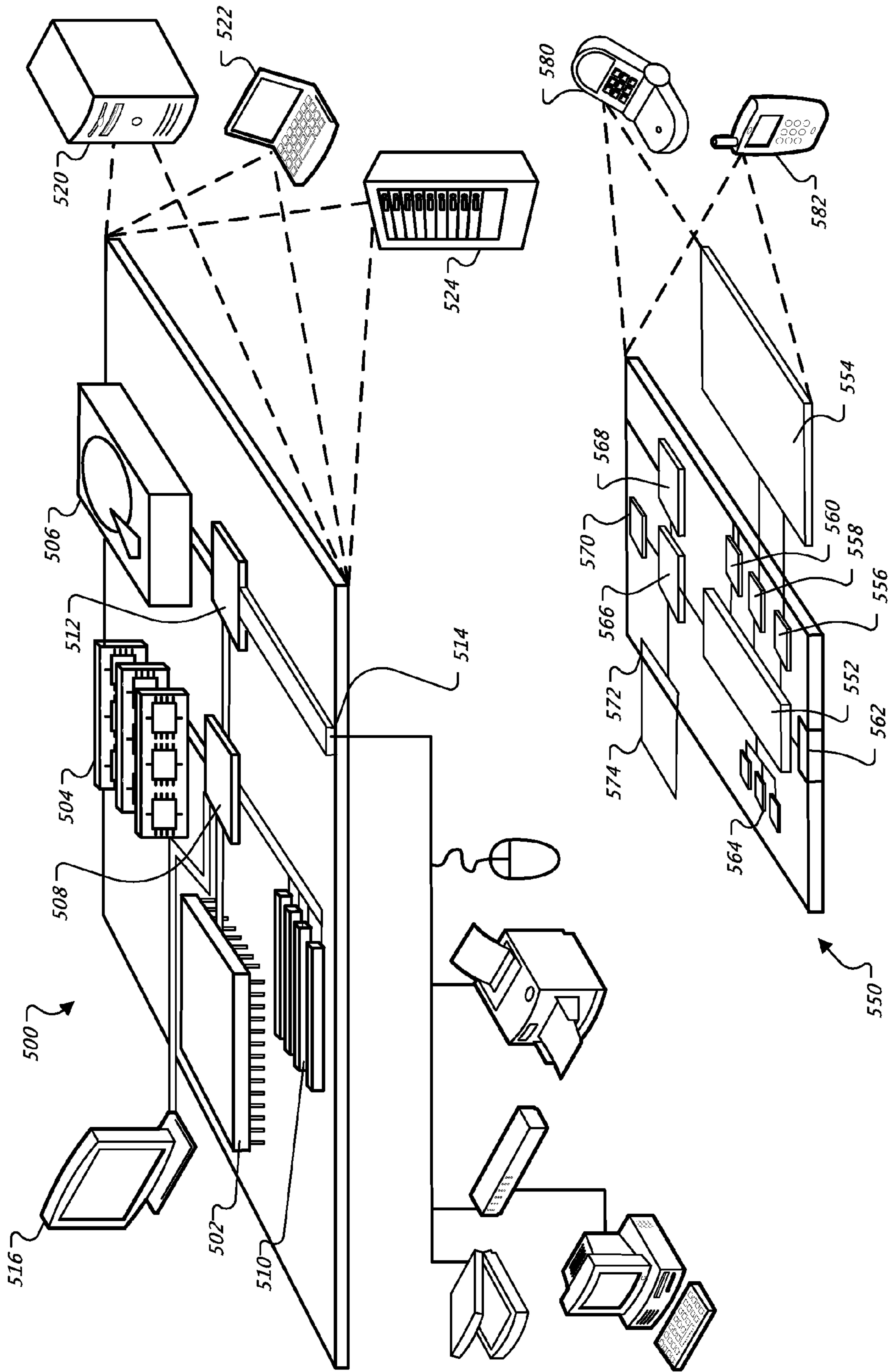


FIG. 5

PROVIDING GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INFORMATION ON A TELEPHONE DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §120 to U.S. application Ser. No. 12/943,505, filed on Nov. 10, 2010, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This document generally describes methods, systems, techniques, and computer program products for providing geographic location information on a telephone device.

BACKGROUND

Telephone devices (e.g., mobile telephones, smart phones, landline telephones, etc.) have been configured to display caller identity (“call ID”) information for incoming calls. For example, if Alice calls Bob from a telephone device associated with the telephone number (123) 456-7890, Bob’s telephone device can display Alice’s telephone number ((123) 456-7890) and/or her name in association with the incoming telephone call.

A variety of techniques can be used to transmit caller identity information to a call recipient, such as frequency shift keying (FSK). FSK permits for bits of data to be transmitted to a telephone device as part of a telephone call. For example, a first tone (e.g., 1,200 Hertz) can represent a one, and a second tone (e.g., 2,200 Hertz) can represent a zero. Call ID information can be transmitted to a telephone device receiving a telephone call through a series of tones that, when interpreted using a caller identity transmission protocol (e.g., ASCII encoding, particular data packet size and fields, etc.), indicate a caller’s identity (e.g., telephone number, name, etc.).

SUMMARY

This document describes techniques for providing information regarding a caller telephone device’s current geographic location on a telephone device (e.g., mobile telephone, smart phone, cell phone, etc.) of a callee (a party to whom the caller is/has placed a telephone call). For example, if Alice is located in Denver, Colo., when she places a telephone call to Bob using her mobile telephone device, information regarding Alice’s current geographic location (Denver, Colo.) can be provided on Bob’s telephone device in conjunction with Alice’s call. For instance, Bob’s telephone device can display a message that says “Incoming call from Alice; Current Geo. Location for Alice—Denver, Colo.”

The techniques described in this document can allow for callers to share their current geographic location to selected particular callees, so as to protect the privacy of the callers. For example, a caller can designate callees who are permitted to receive the caller’s current geographic location, such as by assigning particular callees in the caller’s contact list to a group. A caller may designate such a group based on any of a variety of pre-defined groups of users for the caller, such as a list of telephone contacts and users designated as acquaintances (e.g., friends) on a social network. For instance, Alice may designate that a callee that is included in the list of telephone

contacts on her mobile telephone device is permitted to receive information regarding her current geographic location.

In one implementation, a computer-implemented method includes receiving, from a first telephone device and at a second telephone device, a request to accept a telephone call. The method further includes obtaining information that indicates a first current geographic location of the first telephone device or the associated first user based on the second telephone device or an associated second user being a member of a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive the information that indicates the first current geographic location. The method additionally includes, using the obtained information, providing a representation of the first current geographic location of the first telephone device on the second telephone device in association with the telephone call from the first telephone device.

In another implementation, a computer-implemented method includes receiving, at a first mobile telephone device, a request from a first user of the first mobile telephone device to initiate a telephone call with a second mobile telephone device. The method further includes determining whether the second mobile telephone device or a second user associated with the second mobile device is a member of a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive a first current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device. The method additionally includes, in response to determining that the second mobile telephone device or the second user is a member of the group, providing information that indicates the first current geographic location to the second mobile telephone device over a network.

In a further implementation, a system for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call includes a first mobile telephone device that is associated with a first user and a second mobile telephone device that is associated with a second user. The system further includes a server system that is in communication with the first mobile telephone device and the second mobile telephone device over one or more networks, and a geographic location tracking module of the server system that is configured to maintain information that indicates a current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device or the first user. The system additionally includes a geographic permission module of the server system that is configured to determine whether the second mobile telephone device or the second user is permitted to receive the current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device or the first user. The system also includes a network interface of the server system that is configured to provide information that indicates the current geographic location over the one or more networks to the second mobile telephone device based on the determination made by the geographic permission module.

The details of one or more embodiments are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Various advantages can be provided. For example, a user of a telephone device can make more informed and better decisions regarding how to handle an incoming call request based on the current geographic location of the caller. For instance, if a user receives a call request from a friend who lives thousands of miles away, but the call request indicates that the friend is calling from a geographic location that is only a couple blocks from the user’s current location, then the user may be more likely to make time to answer his/her friend’s call request—the user may infer that the friend is in town and is calling to

meet up. Without the geographic location information, the user may not have been able to make such an informed decision.

In another example, providing an approximate geographic location of an incoming call from a caller on a mobile telephone device can allow a user to screen calls (e.g., unwanted telephone calls from solicitors) with a greater degree of certainty. For instance, a mobile telephone device can display a map and/or geographic location information (e.g., city, state, country, etc.) for a caller telephone device based on information indicating at least an approximate geographic location for the caller telephone device, such as an area code for the caller telephone device. A user may be able to more readily determine whether to screen a caller based on geographic locations than based on area codes. For instance, a user may be able to more readily remember geographic locations where his/her friends live than area codes associated with such locations.

Users can additionally protect their privacy by maintaining control over who is able to receive their current geographic location information. A user can designate one or more groups of call recipients that are permitted to receive his/her current geographic location information in association with a telephone call request. Additionally, a user can be notified when his/her geographic location is being provided to an intended call recipient and can be provided with an opportunity to stop the telephone device from providing the geographic location information to the call recipient.

Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A-B depict a conceptual diagram of an example callee telephone device that provides current geographic location information for a caller telephone device.

FIG. 2 is a diagram of an example system for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call.

FIGS. 3A-B depict a flowchart showing an example technique for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call.

FIG. 4 depicts a conceptual diagram of a system that may be used to implement the systems and methods described in this document is illustrated.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of computing devices that may be used to implement the systems and methods described in this document, as either a client or as a server or plurality of servers.

Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This document describes methods, systems, techniques, and computer program products for providing geographic location information (e.g., map depicting a current geographic location, name of a city/state/country, etc.) on a telephone device (e.g., a mobile telephone, a smart phone, a landline telephone, a voice over internet protocol (VOIP) telephone, etc.). Geographic location information can be provided in association with a telephone call. For instance, information regarding a current geographic location of a caller telephone device can be provided on a callee telephone device (e.g., displayed, audibly transmitted) in association with a telephone call from the caller telephone device to the callee

telephone device (e.g., display a message stating “Incoming telephone call; From: John Doe; Current geographic location of caller: Denver, Colo.”).

A telephone call recipient (a callee) can use information regarding a caller’s geographic location to decide how to respond to a call request from the caller. For example, assume that Alice lives in Chicago, Ill. and Bob lives in San Francisco, Calif. When Bob receives a telephone call from Alice and information regarding Alice’s geographic location indicates that Alice is currently located in Chicago (e.g., message displayed on Bob’s telephone device stating “Incoming telephone call from Alice; Current location for Alice: Chicago, Ill.”), Bob may expect that Alice is calling to catch-up. Bob may decide whether or not to answer the call based on whether he is currently available to have a potentially lengthy telephone call with Alice.

In contrast, if information regarding Alice’s current geographic location indicates that Alice is located in San Francisco (e.g., message displayed on Bob’s telephone device stating “Incoming telephone call from Alice; Current location: San Francisco, Calif.”), Bob may assume that Alice is calling because she is currently in town and would like to meet up with Bob. Bob may respond to such a telephone call request differently than a telephone call request that indicates that Alice is located in Chicago. For example, when Alice’s telephone call indicates that she is located in San Francisco, Bob may figure that Alice’s telephone call is time-sensitive (e.g., Alice may be in San Francisco for a short period of time) and decide to answer Alice’s telephone call regardless of his current availability. In contrast, when Alice’s telephone call indicates that she is located in Chicago, Bob may figure that talking to Alice is not time-sensitive (e.g., Bob could catch-up with Alice at a later date) and decide he will call Alice back later when he has some free time.

A caller can control whether a callee receives geographic location information associated with the caller. For example, out of privacy concerns, a caller may want to share his/her current geographic location with only his/her friends. The caller can configure his/her telephone device to restrict the availability of information regarding his/her current geographic location to callees that are members of a group of approved callees (e.g., callees included in the caller’s telephone contact list, callees that are friends of the caller on a social network, etc.). For instance, when Alice places a telephone call to Bob, Alice’s telephone device can check whether Bob is designated as an “approved” contact in Alice’s telephone contact list before making Alice’s current geographic location available to Bob in conjunction with the telephone call.

A callee can additionally control whether geographic location information is provided in conjunction with a telephone call. Before displaying information regarding a caller’s current geographic location, a callee telephone device can check whether the callee is a member of a group of approved callers (e.g., callers included in the callee’s telephone contact list, callers that are friends of the callee on a social network, etc.) for whom current geographic location information is of interest to the callee. For instance, Bob is likely to be interested in the current geographic location of Alice, who would be a member of the approved group of callers for Bob, but may not be interested in the current geographic location of a telemarketer, who would likely not be a member of Bob’s approved group of callers.

Information regarding a caller’s current geographic location can be obtained by a caller in conjunction with a telephone call in a variety of ways. For example, a caller can transmit information regarding his/her current geographic

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location to a callee with a telephone call request (e.g., using FSK, through a short message service (SMS) text sent to the callee in conjunction with the call). In another example, with the caller's permission, a server system (e.g., cell phone service provider system, social network system, etc.) can track the caller's current geographic location and, in response to receiving a call request from the caller, the callee can query the server system for the caller's current geographic location. In such an example, the server system can maintain information regarding callees that are permitted to receive information regarding the caller's current geographic location. In a further example, in response to receiving a call request from a caller, a callee can query a social network

FIGS. 1A-B depict a conceptual diagram of an example callee telephone device **100** that provides current geographic location information for a caller telephone device **102**. As depicted in the example, a user Bob is associated with the callee telephone device **100** and a user Alice is associated with the caller telephone device **102**. As show in the map **104**, the caller telephone device **102** is currently located in Bakersfield, Calif., and the callee telephone device **100** is currently located in San Francisco, Calif.

Referring to FIG. 1B, Alice provides input to the caller telephone device **102** that instructs the caller telephone device **102** to initiate a telephone call to the callee telephone device **100** that is associated with Bob. For example, Alice selects an entry for Bob from a telephone contact list provided on a display of the caller telephone device **102**. In response to receiving the input, the caller telephone device **102** determines whether Bob should receive current geographic location information for the caller telephone device **102** and/or Alice, as indicated by step A (**106**). The caller telephone device **102** can make such a determination in a variety of ways. For example, the caller telephone device **102** can check whether Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** associated with Bob are members of a group of call recipients that are pre-approved by Alice to receive information regarding her current geographic location. Such a group of pre-approved call recipients can be based on a variety of sources, such as a telephone contact list, designated groups of entries within a telephone contact list (e.g., entries designated as "favorites," "friends," "family," etc.), and/or acquaintances on a social network (e.g., users designated as friends on social network).

For instance, Alice can configure the group of pre-approved call recipients to include her telephone contacts that are designated as "friends" or "favorites," her friends on a social network (e.g., FACEBOOK, TWITTER, etc.), and other individually designated users/telephone devices. If Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** are included in this group of pre-approved call recipients, then the caller telephone device **100** can proceed with providing information regarding the current geographic location for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102**.

The caller telephone device **102** can perform step A (**106**) based, at least in part, on interactions with a remote server system **108** that includes a geographic location permissions module **110**. In conjunction with information stored locally on the caller telephone device **102**, the geographic location permissions module **110** of the remote server system **108** can maintain information regarding call recipients and/or telephone devices that are pre-approved to receive information regarding Alice's geographic location. For example, the remote server system **108** can be a mobile telephone server system that stores a white list of telephone numbers that, per Alice's designation, are permitted to receive geographic location associated with Alice. In another example, the remote server system **108** can be a social network server system that

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stores information regarding acquaintances of Alice, such as information (e.g., social network username) identifying friends, family, co-workers, and business contacts. Interaction with the remote server system **108** can allow for Alice to detach geographic location permissions from the caller telephone device **102** so that Alice can use the permissions across multiple different devices, such as on a laptop computer with a VOIP client.

In some implementations, the caller telephone device **102** provides a request **112** to the remote server system **108** an indication of whether Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** are permitted to receive information regarding Alice's geographic location, as indicated by step B1. The caller telephone device **102** can include some sort of identifier for Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100**, such as a telephone number for the callee telephone device **100**, a social network username for Bob, and an email address for Bob. The request **112** can be transmitted from the caller telephone device **102** to the remote server system **108** over any of a variety of communication networks, such as a cellular network, a public switched telephone network (PSTN), the Internet, a 3G/4G data network, or any combination thereof. The request **112** can also include information identifying Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102**, such as the telephone number for the caller telephone device **102**, a social network username for Alice, and/or an email address for Alice.

Using the information included in the request **112**, the geographic location permissions module **110** of the remote server system **108** can retrieve a group of users and/or telephone devices that are permitted to receive information indicating a current geographic location for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102**. From the retrieved information, the geographic location permissions module **110** determines whether Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** are members of the group (are permitted to receive the geographic location information for Alice). There may be conditions associated with such permissions that the geographic location permissions module **110** considers as well when making such a determination. For example, Alice may specify that Bob is permitted to receive information regarding her current geographic location during business hours on weekdays.

The remote server system **108** can then transmit information (e.g., a Boolean value, text, etc.) indicating whether Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** are permitted to receive current geographic location information back to the caller telephone device **102**, as indicated by step B2 (**114**).

For the purpose of this example, Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** are determined at step A **106** (and possibly in conjunction with the server system **108** and steps B1 and B2) to be pre-approved to receive information regarding Alice's current geographic location. In response to such a determination, the caller telephone device **102** can obtain information regarding the current geographic location for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102**, such as longitude and latitude coordinates corresponding to the current geographic location (e.g., global positioning system (GPS) coordinates), a name corresponding to the current geographic location (e.g., "Bakersfield, Calif."), an address corresponding to the current geographic location (e.g., "100 Main Street, Bakersfield, Calif."), and information identifying a nearby landmark (e.g., "located near the mall in Bakersfield, Calif.").

Information regarding the current geographic location of the caller telephone device **102** and/or Alice can be determined locally by the caller telephone device **102** and/or remotely through interaction with a remote server system, such as the remote server system **108**. The caller telephone device **102** can determine its current geographic location

using a variety of sensors, such as a GPS sensor. The caller telephone device **102** can also determine its current geographic location based on user input, such as Alice updating her status on a social network to including information regarding her current geographic location (e.g., updating her status to be “visiting family in Bakersfield, Calif.”).

The caller telephone device **102** can also obtain information regarding its current geographic location by providing a request **116** for such information to the server system **108**, as indicated by step C1. The server system **108** can include a geographic location tracker **118** that can determine the current geographic location of the caller telephone device **102**. For example, the geographic location tracker **118** can be a module on a mobile telephone server system that is configured to triangulate the location of the caller telephone device **102** through the signal strength of the caller telephone device **102** over a network, such as a cellular network and/or a data network (e.g., 3G/4G network). In another example, the geographic location tracker **118** can be a “location check-in” service on provided on a social network by social network server systems, where users earn rewards/points for travelling to and logging their presence at particular geographic locations. The server system **108** can transmit information regarding the current geographic location of the caller telephone device **102** and/or Alice to the caller telephone device **102**, as indicated by the step C2 (**120**).

Having determined that Bob and/or the callee telephone device **100** can receive geographic location information for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102**, and obtained geographic location information, the caller telephone device **102** can initiate a telephone call with the callee telephone device **100** and, in conjunction with the call initiation, provide the geographic location information to the callee telephone device **100**. As indicated by step D, the caller telephone device **102** can cause a call request **122** to be transmitted over a network (e.g., PSTN, Internet, local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), 3G/4G data network, VOIP network, etc.) to the callee telephone device **100**. The call request **122** can include geographic location information **124** (e.g., GPS coordinates, zip code, street address, etc.). For example, the geographic location information **124** can be transmitted to the callee telephone device **100** using FSK, similar to the technique for providing caller id information indicated above. The geographic location information **124** can also be provided separate from the call request **122** over a back-channel data connection between the caller telephone device **102** and the callee telephone device **100**, such as through a data connection between the two devices.

The caller telephone device **102** can provide information to Alice indicating that geographic location information is being provided to Bob and the callee telephone device **100**. For example, the caller telephone device **102** displays a message **126** “Calling Bob; Providing Geo Location.” Although not depicted, such a message can also provide Alice with an opportunity to cancel providing geographic location information to Bob and the callee telephone device **100**, so that Alice can maintain control over her privacy. Additionally, in some implementations, Alice can be queried before transmitting the call request **122** by the caller telephone device **102** as to whether she wants to provide Bob with information regarding her current geographic location. In such implementations, the geographic location information **124** can be provided to the callee telephone device **100** in response to an affirmative answer from Alice.

Referring to FIG. 1A, upon receiving the call request **122** and the geographic location information **124**, the callee telephone device **100** can determine whether to display the geo-

graphic location information **124** for Alice in conjunction with the call request **122**, as indicated by step E (**126**), and/or how to display the geographic location information **124** on the callee telephone device **100**, as indicated by steps F and G (**128** and **130**, respectively). For example, Bob may only be interested in seeing the current geographic location information for his friends and family. If a call is received from someone other than a person and/or telephone number identified as being one of Bob’s friends or family members, the callee telephone device **100** can ignore the received geographic location information **124**. In another example, Bob may configure the callee telephone device **100** to display the current geographic location for all callers (when provided to or made available to the callee telephone device **100**), regardless of whether they are known to Bob or not (e.g., a solicitor)—Bob may want to know the location of all callers before answering a telephone call. In the present example, the callee telephone device **100** identifies that Alice is a member of a group of callers whose current geographic location Bob is interested in and proceeds to determine how to display Alice’s current geographic location.

In step F (**128**) the callee telephone device **100** determines its and/or Bob’s current geographic location. Such a determination can be made locally by the callee telephone device and/or through interaction with a remote system, similar to the description provided above with regard to the caller telephone device **102**. The current geographic location of the callee telephone device **100** (and/or Bob) can be compared to the current geographic location information **124** for the caller telephone device **102** (and/or Alice) to determine a level of zoom or detail to use for presenting the current geographic location information **124** on the callee telephone device **100**.

For example, if Alice is calling from London, England and Bob is located in San Francisco, providing Alice’s current street address and a map of her location zoomed into London would likely not be useful to Bob. Based on the large distance between Bob in San Francisco and Alice in England, the callee telephone device **100** can determine that less detail regarding Alice’s location would likely be useful to Bob, such as providing her location as “England” or “Europe.” In contrast, if Alice were calling from one mile away from Bob’s current location in San Francisco, providing Alice’s current street address as well as map detailing the two locations and a distance between them might be useful to Bob.

At step G (**130**), the callee telephone device **100** can display the geographic location information **124** for the caller telephone device **102** (and/or Alice) on a display of the callee telephone device **100**. The information **124** can be displayed/provided in a variety of formats, such as text, as a map, and audio output. In the example presented, the callee telephone device **100** displays text **132** indicating that the call is from Alice, a map **134** that indicates the current geographic locations of Alice and Bob (as well as a distance, route, and estimated driving time between the two locations), and text **136** indicating that Alice is currently located in Bakersfield.

In some implementations, the callee telephone device **100** may not receive geographic location information **124** from the caller telephone device **102** in conjunction with the call request **122**. For example, the interaction of the callee and caller telephone devices **100-102** can be configured so that the callee telephone device **100** requests such information from a remote server system, such as the server system **108**, instead of receiving the information directly from the caller telephone device **102**. In another example, the specific caller telephone device **102** may not be configured to provide the geographic location information **124** (e.g., the caller telephone device **102** may be outdated and unable to provide such informa-

tion). In such implementations, the callee telephone device **100** can request geographic location information for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102** from a remote server system (such as the server system **108**) that is configured a) to determine whether Bob is permitted to receive information regarding Alice's current geographic location and b) to obtain this information.

As indicated by step H (**138**) the callee telephone device **100** can request geographic location information for Alice and/or the caller telephone device **102** from the server system **108**. Such a request can include information identifying both Alice/caller telephone device **102** and Bob/callee telephone device **100** so that the server system **108** can determine whether Bob is permitted to receive Alice's geographic location information. The server system **108** can use the geographic location permissions module **110** described above to make such a determination. As indicated earlier, the geographic location permissions module **110** can make such a determination based on permissions provided by Alice—even though the determination can be made remote from the caller telephone device **102**, Alice can maintain control over who receives information regarding her current geographic location.

Based on the determination by the geographic location permission module **110**, the server system **108** can then determine Alice's current geographic location using the geographic locations tracker **118**, as described above. With Bob/callee telephone device **100** verified and Alice's current geographic location determined, the server system **108** can provide the geographic location information to the callee telephone device **100**, as indicated by step I (**140**).

The callee telephone device **100** can further be configured to provide geographic location information for Alice in conjunction with the call request **122** when the geographic location information **124** is not available (not received from the caller telephone device **102** or able to be obtained from the server system **108**) based on a location associated with the telephone number for the caller telephone device **102**. For example, if the caller telephone device **102** has the telephone number (612) 123-4567, the callee telephone device **100** can determine that the caller telephone device **102** is associated with Minneapolis, Minn. based on the area code **612**. In such scenarios when the geographic location information is not available, a variety of geographic associations with telephone numbers can be used, such as country codes, area codes, and local codes.

FIG. 2 is a diagram of an example system **200** for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call. The system **200** is depicted as including a caller telephone device **202** that is configured to provide geographic location information to a callee telephone device **204** in conjunction with a telephone call between the two devices over a network **206**, similar to the caller telephone device **102** and the callee telephone device **100** described above with regard to FIG. 1.

The caller and callee telephone devices **202** and **204**, respectively, can be any variety of telephone devices, such as a smartphone, a mobile telephone, a VOIP telephone (including a traditional non-telephone computing device, such as a laptop computer, that is running a VOIP application to place and receive telephone calls), a satellite telephone, and a land-line telephone. The network **206** can be any variety of communications networks, such as a cellular telephone network, a 3G/4G data network, a wireless network, a BLUETOOTH network, the Internet, a LAN, a WAN, a fiber-optic network, a PSTN, or any combination thereof.

The caller telephone device **202** and the callee telephone device **204** are described below as having various modules, units, and subsystems, some of which are described with regard to one of the devices and not the other. The caller telephone device **202** can function as the callee telephone device **204**, and vice versa. As such, the caller telephone device **202** can include the modules, units, and subsystems described with regard to the callee telephone device **204**, and the caller telephone device **204** can include the modules, units, and subsystems described with regard to the caller telephone device **202**.

The caller telephone device **202** includes an input subsystem **208** that is configured to receive a variety of input, such as user input and network-based input. The input subsystem **208** is depicted as including a touchscreen **210** and a keypad **212**, through which user input can be received by the caller telephone device **202**. For example, a user of the caller telephone device **202** can provide input instructing the caller telephone device **202** to initiate a telephone call to the callee telephone device **204** using the touchscreen **210** and/or the keypad **212**. The input subsystem **208** is depicted as also including a network interface **214** that is configured to send and receive information over the network **206**. The network interface can include a variety of interfaces, such as a wireless network interface and a cellular network interface. The caller telephone device **202** can include other input devices not depicted.

Input received through the input subsystem **208** indicating a request to initiate a telephone call to the callee telephone device **204** can be provided to the permission module **216**. The permission module **216** is configured to determine whether the intended recipient of the telephone call is permitted to receive information regarding a current geographic location of the caller telephone device **202** (and/or a user of the caller telephone device **202**). The permission module **216** can make such a determination in a manner similar to the technique described above with regard to step A (**106**) with regard to the caller telephone device **102**. The permission module **216** can make such a determination based on information stored in a permissions repository **218**. The permissions repository **218** can store information indicating call recipients (users and/or telephone devices) that are permitted to receive the current geographic location information, such as a whitelist **220**, and/or information indicating call recipients that are not permitted to receive such geographic location information, such as a blacklist **222**. The whitelist **220** and the blacklist **222** can be based on a variety of pre-existing groups, such as a telephone contact list, groups identified in a telephone contact list, and/or acquaintances on a social network.

The permission module **216** can instruct a geographic location module **224** to obtain information regarding the caller telephone device's current geographic location in response to determining that the intended call recipient is permitted to receive such information. The geographic location module **224** can include a variety of sensors to determine the geographic location of the caller telephone device **202**, such as a GPS sensor **226**. The geographic location module **224** provides information (e.g., GPS coordinates, street address, zip code, etc.) regarding a current geographic location of the caller telephone device **202** to an output subsystem **228** for transmission in conjunction with the call request to the callee telephone device **204**. As described above with regard to the caller telephone device **102**, the output subsystem **228** can transmit this geographic location information as part of the telephone call request to the callee telephone device **204** (e.g.,

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transmitted as data using FSK) and/or over a back-channel data connection (e.g., transmission over 3G/4G data network).

The output subsystem **228** can include a variety of components to provide output to a user of the caller telephone device **202**, such as a display **230** and a speaker **232**. For example, when the caller telephone device **202** has determined that the intended call recipient is permitted to receive geographic location information, the user of the caller telephone device **202** can be alerted to such a determination by providing a message (e.g., “providing current geographic location to call recipient”) on the display **230** and/or through the speaker **232**. the output subsystem **228** is depicted as also including the network interface **214**, through which the telephone call to the callee telephone device **204** can be initiated.

The callee telephone device **204** is depicted as including an input subsystem **234** that is similar to the input subsystem **208** of the caller telephone device **202**. The input subsystem **234** includes a touchscreen **236**, a keypad **238**, and a network interface **240**, similar to the touchscreen **210**, keypad **212**, and the network interface **214**. The callee telephone device **204** can receive the telephone call request from the caller telephone device **202** through the network **206** and using the network interface **240** of the input subsystem **234**.

The received telephone call request can be provided to the caller information unit **242** of the callee telephone device **202**. The caller information unit **242** is configured to determine whether geographic location information for the caller is included in the call request and, if so, to interpret such information. For instance, the current geographic location information can be encoded using FSK and any of a variety of protocols (e.g., predefined fields for providing geographic location information). The caller information unit **242** can interpret such encoded information.

Additionally, the caller information unit **242** can determine whether a user of the callee telephone device **204** has indicated whether he/she is interested in having the current geographic location information for the caller telephone device **202** provided in conjunction with the call request. For example, the user of the callee telephone device **204** may only be interested in current geographic location information for unknown callers (e.g., solicitors) and for known callers (e.g., callers on the telephone contact list) within a threshold distance of the callee telephone device’s current geographic location (e.g., within 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 miles).

If the caller information unit **242** has determined that the caller’s current geographic location information is to be provided in conjunction with the received call request, then the caller information unit **242** can prompt a geographic location module **244** with a GPS sensor **246** to determine a current geographic location for the callee telephone device **204**. The geographic location module **244** can provide the determined current geographic location for the callee telephone device **204** to a geographic location display unit **248** that is configured to determine how to display the current geographic location for the caller telephone device **202**. Similar to the techniques described above with regard to the callee telephone device **100** and the steps F and G (**128** and **130**, respectively), the geographic location display unit **248** can base the manner of displaying the current geographic location information for the caller telephone device **202** (e.g., level of zoom, amount of detail, etc.) on a comparison with the current geographic location for the callee telephone device **204**.

The geographic location display unit **248** can provide the determined manner of displaying the geographic location information (as well as the geographic location information) to an output subsystem **250** of the callee telephone device

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204. The output subsystem **250** can provide the geographic location information to a user of the callee telephone device **204** in conjunction with information regarding the call request, such as displaying text and/or a map, and/or providing audio output. Similar to the output subsystem **228**, the output subsystem **250** includes a display **252**, a speaker **254**, and the network interface **240**.

The system **200** is also depicted as including a server system **256** that is configured to interact with the caller telephone device **202** and/or the callee telephone device **204** to provide current geographic location information in conjunction with the call request between the two devices. The server system **256** includes a network interface **258** (e.g., wireless network interface, fiber optic network interface, LAN network interface, PSTN interface, cellular network interface, etc.) that is configured to send and receive information through the network **206**. The server system **256** is similar to the server system **108** described above with regard to FIG. 1 and can be any of a variety of server systems, such as a mobile telephone server system and/or a social network server system.

Through the network **206** and the network interface **258**, the server system **256** can receive requests from the caller telephone device **202** for an indication as to whether an intended call recipient is permitted to receive the caller’s current geographic location information and/or information regarding the caller’s current geographic location. A geographic permission module **260** (similar to the geographic module **110**) can determine whether an intended call recipient is permitted to receive the caller’s current geographic location. The geographic permission module **260** can make such a determination using a geographic permission repository **262** that is configured to store information regarding pre-approved (and pre-disapproved) call recipients for various users and/or telephone devices.

The server system **256** also includes a geographic location tracking module **264** (similar to the geographic location tracker **118**) that is configured to determine a current geographic location for a telephone device, such as the caller telephone device **202**. The geographic location tracking module **264** may make such a determination using a geographic location repository **266** that can maintain a user and/or telephone device’s most recent geographic location. For example, the geographic location repository **266** can be used as part of a social network check-in system, where users check-in their current geographic location.

The server system **256** can serve requests from the caller telephone device **202** and the callee telephone device **204** using the geographic permission module **260** and/or the geographic location tracking module **264**. For example, the callee telephone device **204** can request current geographic location information for the caller telephone device **202** in response to receiving a call request from the caller telephone device **202**. The server system **256** can verify that callee telephone device **204** is permitted to receive such information and can then determine the caller’s current geographic location information using the geographic location tracking module **264**. In such a scenario, the geographic permission module **260** may additionally verify that the callee telephone device **204** has in fact received a call request from the caller telephone device **202** as part of the permission check, so as to not allow a callee telephone device **204** to receive geographic location information for the caller telephone device **202** outside of a call request.

FIGS. 3A-B depict a flowchart showing an example technique **300** for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call. The

technique 300 is depicted as including a variety of steps that are performed by a caller telephone device 302, a callee telephone device 304, and/or a server system 306. In this example, the caller telephone device 302 is configured to provide geographic location information to the callee telephone device 304 in conjunction with a telephone call between the two devices, similar to the caller telephone device 102 and the callee telephone device 100 described above with regard to FIG. 1, and/or the caller telephone device 202 and the callee telephone device 204 described above with regard to FIG. 2. The server system 306 can be any of a variety of server systems configured to assist in providing geographic location information to the callee telephone device 304, similar to the server system 108 described with regard to FIG. 1 and/or the server system 256 described with regard to FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 3A, the technique 300 starts at step 308 with the caller telephone device 302 receiving user input designating a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive geographic location information for the caller telephone device 302 and/or a user associated with the caller telephone device 302. For example, Alice can indicate, through a user interface on the caller telephone device 102, that entries designated as “friends” in her telephone contact list are permitted to receive her geographic location information in association with a telephone call request.

At steps 310a-b, the designated group of call recipients is stored by the caller telephone device 302 (step 310a) and/or the server system (step 310b). As indicated above with regard to FIGS. 1 and 2, such information regarding permitted groups of call recipients can be maintained locally on the caller telephone device 302 and/or remotely, such as on the server system 306.

The caller telephone device 302 receives a request to call the callee telephone device 304 (step 312). In response to receiving the call request, the caller telephone device 302 can determine whether to provide the callee telephone device with geographic location information (step 314a). This determination can be made in conjunction with the server system 306 (step 314b). The determination can be made using the stored group of preapproved call recipients and based on an identifier for the callee telephone device 304 (e.g., telephone number, social network username, etc.). For example, the permission module 216 of the caller telephone device 202 and/or the geographic permission module 260 of the server system 256 can determine whether to the callee telephone device 204 is permitted to receive geographic location information for the caller telephone device 202, as described above with regard to FIG. 2.

Based on the determination at steps 314a-b, the caller telephone device 302 and/or the server system 306 can identify the current geographic location for the caller telephone device 302 and/or a user associated with the caller telephone device 302. For example, the geographic location module 224 of the caller telephone device 202 and/or the geographic location tracking module 264 can identify a current geographic location for the caller telephone device 202, as described above with regard to FIG. 2.

At step 318, the caller telephone device 302 can cause a telephone call with the callee telephone device 304 to be initiated. For example, the caller telephone device 202 can transmit a telephone call request over the network 206 to the callee telephone device 204. The callee telephone device 304 receives the telephone call request at step 320.

In some implementations, the callee telephone device 304 determines whether the user of the callee telephone device 304 is interested in having geographic location information

for the caller telephone device 302 provided in conjunction with the call request. As described above with regard to step E (126) depicted in FIG. 1, the callee telephone device 100 can determine whether the Bob is interested in the having the current geographic location information for Alice to be displayed with the call request from the caller telephone device 102. Such a determination can be made based upon whether the caller telephone device 302 and/or a user associated with the caller telephone device 302 is a member of a predetermined group of callers whose geographic location the user of the caller telephone device 302 is interested in.

The callee telephone device 304 can obtain geographic location information for the caller telephone device 302 (step 324). Obtaining geographic location information can include receiving geographic location information as provided by the caller telephone device 302 as part of or in conjunction with the call request (step 326).

The geographic location information can also be obtained by the callee telephone device 302 requesting such information from the server system 306 and being provided with the geographic location information for the caller telephone device 302 in return (step 328). In such implementations, the callee telephone device 304 can provide identifying information to the server system 306, such as a telephone number and/or a username, and the server system 306 can determine whether the callee telephone device 304 is permitted to receive the information (step 330, similar to step 314b) and can identify a current geographic location for the caller telephone device 302 (step 332, similar to step 316b). The callee telephone device 304 may request the geographic location information from the server system 306 (step 328) when it has not otherwise received geographic location information from the caller telephone device 302 in association with the call request (step 326).

The caller telephone device 302 can provide an indication that geographic location information is being provided to the callee telephone device 304 (step 334). For example, the caller telephone device 102 displays the message 126 to Alice, alerting her that her geographic location information is being provided to Bob. Such an indication can include an option for the user to cancel the geographic location information being provided (e.g., the user can be provided with a short time period (e.g., a few seconds) to cancel before the geographic location information is provided).

Referring to FIG. 3B, in some implementations the callee telephone device 304 and/or the server system 306 can identify a geographic location for the caller telephone device 302 based on a telephone number for the caller telephone device 302 (steps 336a-b). For example, if geographic location information for the caller telephone device 302 is not available (e.g., the caller telephone device 302 is not configured to provide geographic location information) or the callee telephone device is not permitted to receive such information, then the callee telephone device 304 can attempt to identify a geographic location for the caller telephone device 302 based on available location indicators, such as the caller’s telephone number. For instance, the caller’s telephone number can include geographic identifiers, such as a country code, an area code, and/or a local/city code.

At steps 338a-b, a current geographic location for the callee telephone device 304 can be determined by the callee telephone device 304 (step 338a) and/or the server system 306 (step 338b). The geographic location for the callee telephone device 304 can be used to determine a level of zoom and/or detail to use for providing the caller’s geographic location in conjunction with the call request (step 340). For example, the callee telephone device 204 can use the geo-

graphic location display unit **248** to make such a determination. Using the determined level of zoom and/or detail, the callee telephone device **304** can provide the caller's geographic location information in association with the call request (step **342**). For instance, the callee telephone device **204** can provide such information using any variety of components of the output subsystem **250**, such as the display **252** and/or the speaker **254**.

Referring now to FIG. **4**, a conceptual diagram of a system that may be used to implement the systems and methods described in this document is illustrated. Mobile computing device **410** can wirelessly communicate with base station **440**, which can provide the mobile computing device wireless access to numerous services **460** through a network **450**.

In this illustration, the mobile computing device **410** is depicted as a handheld mobile telephone (e.g., a smartphone or an application telephone) that includes a touchscreen display device **412** for presenting content to a user of the mobile computing device **410**. The mobile computing device **410** includes various input devices (e.g., keyboard **414** and touchscreen display device **412**) for receiving user-input that influences the operation of the mobile computing device **410**. In further implementations, the mobile computing device **410** may be a laptop computer, a tablet computer, a personal digital assistant, an embedded system (e.g., a car navigation system), a desktop computer, or a computerized workstation.

The mobile computing device **410** may include various visual, auditory, and tactile user-output mechanisms. An example visual output mechanism is display device **412**, which can visually display video, graphics, images, and text that combine to provide a visible user interface. For example, the display device **412** may be a 3.7 inch AMOLED screen. Other visual output mechanisms may include LED status lights (e.g., a light that blinks when a voicemail has been received).

An example tactile output mechanism is a small electric motor that is connected to an unbalanced weight to provide a vibrating alert (e.g., to vibrate in order to alert a user of an incoming telephone call or confirm user contact with the touchscreen **412**). Further, the mobile computing device **410** may include one or more speakers **420** that convert an electrical signal into sound, for example, music, an audible alert, or voice of an individual in a telephone call.

An example mechanism for receiving user-input includes keyboard **414**, which may be a full qwerty keyboard or a traditional keypad that includes keys for the digits '0-4', '*', and '#'. The keyboard **414** receives input when a user physically contacts or depresses a keyboard key. User manipulation of a trackball **416** or interaction with a trackpad enables the user to supply directional and rate of rotation information to the mobile computing device **410** (e.g., to manipulate a position of a cursor on the display device **412**).

The mobile computing device **410** may be able to determine a position of physical contact with the touchscreen display device **412** (e.g., a position of contact by a finger or a stylus). Using the touchscreen **412**, various "virtual" input mechanisms may be produced, where a user interacts with a graphical user interface element depicted on the touchscreen **412** by contacting the graphical user interface element. An example of a "virtual" input mechanism is a "software keyboard," where a keyboard is displayed on the touchscreen and a user selects keys by pressing a region of the touchscreen **412** that corresponds to each key.

The mobile computing device **410** may include mechanical or touch sensitive buttons **418a-d**. Additionally, the mobile computing device may include buttons for adjusting volume output by the one or more speakers **420**, and a button for

turning the mobile computing device on or off. A microphone **422** allows the mobile computing device **410** to convert audible sounds into an electrical signal that may be digitally encoded and stored in computer-readable memory, or transmitted to another computing device. The mobile computing device **410** may also include a digital compass, an accelerometer, proximity sensors, and ambient light sensors.

An operating system may provide an interface between the mobile computing device's hardware (e.g., the input/output mechanisms and a processor executing instructions retrieved from computer-readable medium) and software. Example operating systems include the ANDROID mobile device platform; APPLE IPHONE/MAC OS X operating systems; MICROSOFT WINDOWS 7/WINDOWS MOBILE operating systems; SYMBIAN operating system; RIM BLACKBERRY operating system; PALM WEB operating system; a variety of UNIX-flavored operating systems; or a proprietary operating system for computerized devices. The operating system may provide a platform for the execution of application programs that facilitate interaction between the computing device and a user.

The mobile computing device **410** may present a graphical user interface with the touchscreen **412**. A graphical user interface is a collection of one or more graphical interface elements and may be static (e.g., the display appears to remain the same over a period of time), or may be dynamic (e.g., the graphical user interface includes graphical interface elements that animate without user input).

A graphical interface element may be text, lines, shapes, images, or combinations thereof. For example, a graphical interface element may be an icon that is displayed on the desktop and the icon's associated text. In some examples, a graphical interface element is selectable with user-input. For example, a user may select a graphical interface element by pressing a region of the touchscreen that corresponds to a display of the graphical interface element. In some examples, the user may manipulate a trackball to highlight a single graphical interface element as having focus. User-selection of a graphical interface element may invoke a pre-defined action by the mobile computing device. In some examples, selectable graphical interface elements further or alternatively correspond to a button on the keyboard **404**. User-selection of the button may invoke the pre-defined action.

In some examples, the operating system provides a "desktop" user interface that is displayed upon turning on the mobile computing device **410**, activating the mobile computing device **410** from a sleep state, upon "unlocking" the mobile computing device **410**, or upon receiving user-selection of the "home" button **418c**. The desktop graphical interface may display several icons that, when selected with user-input, invoke corresponding application programs. An invoked application program may present a graphical interface that replaces the desktop graphical interface until the application program terminates or is hidden from view.

User-input may manipulate a sequence of mobile computing device **410** operations. For example, a single-action user input (e.g., a single tap of the touchscreen, swipe across the touchscreen, contact with a button, or combination of these at a same time) may invoke an operation that changes a display of the user interface. Without the user-input, the user interface may not have changed at a particular time. For example, a multi-touch user input with the touchscreen **412** may invoke a mapping application to "zoom-in" on a location, even though the mapping application may have by default zoomed-in after several seconds.

The desktop graphical interface can also display "widgets." A widget is one or more graphical interface elements that are

associated with an application program that has been executed, and that display on the desktop content controlled by the executing application program. Unlike an application program, which may not be invoked until a user selects a corresponding icon, a widget's application program may start with the mobile telephone. Further, a widget may not take focus of the full display. Instead, a widget may only "own" a small portion of the desktop, displaying content and receiving touchscreen user-input within the portion of the desktop.

The mobile computing device **410** may include one or more location-identification mechanisms. A location-identification mechanism may include a collection of hardware and software that provides the operating system and application programs an estimate of the mobile telephone's geographical position. A location-identification mechanism may employ satellite-based positioning techniques, base station transmitting antenna identification, multiple base station triangulation, internet access point IP location determinations, inferential identification of a user's position based on search engine queries, and user-supplied identification of location (e.g., by "checking in" to a location).

The mobile computing device **410** may include other application modules and hardware. A call handling unit may receive an indication of an incoming telephone call and provide a user capabilities to answer the incoming telephone call. A media player may allow a user to listen to music or play movies that are stored in local memory of the mobile computing device **410**. The mobile telephone **410** may include a digital camera sensor, and corresponding image and video capture and editing software. An internet browser may enable the user to view content from a web page by typing in an addresses corresponding to the web page or selecting a link to the web page.

The mobile computing device **410** may include an antenna to wirelessly communicate information with the base station **440**. The base station **440** may be one of many base stations in a collection of base stations (e.g., a mobile telephone cellular network) that enables the mobile computing device **410** to maintain communication with a network **450** as the mobile computing device is geographically moved. The computing device **410** may alternatively or additionally communicate with the network **450** through a Wi-Fi router or a wired connection (e.g., Ethernet, USB, or FIREWIRE). The computing device **410** may also wirelessly communicate with other computing devices using BLUETOOTH protocols, or may employ an ad-hoc wireless network.

A service provider that operates the network of base stations may connect the mobile computing device **410** to the network **450** to enable communication between the mobile computing device **410** and other computerized devices that provide services **460**. Although the services **460** may be provided over different networks (e.g., the service provider's internal network, the Public Switched Telephone Network, and the Internet), network **450** is illustrated as a single network. The service provider may operate a server system **452** that routes information packets and voice data between the mobile computing device **410** and computing devices associated with the services **460**.

The network **450** may connect the mobile computing device **410** to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) **462** in order to establish voice or fax communication between the mobile computing device **410** and another computing device. For example, the service provider server system **452** may receive an indication from the PSTN **462** of an incoming call for the mobile computing device **410**. Conversely, the mobile computing device **410** may send a communication to the service provider server system **452** initiat-

ing a telephone call with a telephone number that is associated with a device accessible through the PSTN **462**.

The network **450** may connect the mobile computing device **410** with a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service **464** that routes voice communications over an IP network, as opposed to the PSTN. For example, a user of the mobile computing device **410** may invoke a VoIP application and initiate a call using the program. The service provider server system **452** may forward voice data from the call to a VoIP service, which may route the call over the internet to a corresponding computing device, potentially using the PSTN for a final leg of the connection.

An application store **466** may provide a user of the mobile computing device **410** the ability to browse a list of remotely stored application programs that the user may download over the network **450** and install on the mobile computing device **410**. The application store **466** may serve as a repository of applications developed by third-party application developers. An application program that is installed on the mobile computing device **410** may be able to communicate over the network **450** with server systems that are designated for the application program. For example, a VoIP application program may be downloaded from the Application Store **466**, enabling the user to communicate with the VoIP service **464**.

The mobile computing device **410** may access content on the internet **468** through network **450**. For example, a user of the mobile computing device **410** may invoke a web browser application that requests data from remote computing devices that are accessible at designated universal resource locations. In various examples, some of the services **460** are accessible over the internet.

The mobile computing device may communicate with a personal computer **470**. For example, the personal computer **470** may be the home computer for a user of the mobile computing device **410**. Thus, the user may be able to stream media from his personal computer **470**. The user may also view the file structure of his personal computer **470**, and transmit selected documents between the computerized devices.

A voice recognition service **472** may receive voice communication data recorded with the mobile computing device's microphone **422**, and translate the voice communication into corresponding textual data. In some examples, the translated text is provided to a search engine as a web query, and responsive search engine search results are transmitted to the mobile computing device **410**.

The mobile computing device **410** may communicate with a social network **474**. The social network may include numerous members, some of which have agreed to be related as acquaintances. Application programs on the mobile computing device **410** may access the social network **474** to retrieve information based on the acquaintances of the user of the mobile computing device. For example, an "address book" application program may retrieve telephone numbers for the user's acquaintances. In various examples, content may be delivered to the mobile computing device **410** based on social network distances from the user to other members. For example, advertisement and news article content may be selected for the user based on a level of interaction with such content by members that are "close" to the user (e.g., members that are "friends" or "friends of friends").

The mobile computing device **410** may access a personal set of contacts **476** through network **450**. Each contact may identify an individual and include information about that individual (e.g., a phone number, an email address, and a birthday). Because the set of contacts is hosted remotely to

the mobile computing device **410**, the user may access and maintain the contacts **476** across several devices as a common set of contacts.

The mobile computing device **410** may access cloud-based application programs **478**. Cloud-computing provides application programs (e.g., a word processor or an email program) that are hosted remotely from the mobile computing device **410**, and may be accessed by the device **410** using a web browser or a dedicated program. Example cloud-based application programs include GOOGLE DOCS word processor and spreadsheet service, GOOGLE GMAIL webmail service, and PICASA picture manager.

Mapping service **480** can provide the mobile computing device **410** with street maps, route planning information, and satellite images. An example mapping service is GOOGLE MAPS. The mapping service **480** may also receive queries and return location-specific results. For example, the mobile computing device **410** may send an estimated location of the mobile computing device and a user-entered query for “pizza places” to the mapping service **480**. The mapping service **480** may return a street map with “markers” superimposed on the map that identify geographical locations of nearby “pizza places.”

Turn-by-turn service **482** may provide the mobile computing device **410** with turn-by-turn directions to a user-supplied destination. For example, the turn-by-turn service **482** may stream to device **410** a street-level view of an estimated location of the device, along with data for providing audio commands and superimposing arrows that direct a user of the device **410** to the destination.

Various forms of streaming media **484** may be requested by the mobile computing device **410**. For example, computing device **410** may request a stream for a pre-recorded video file, a live television program, or a live radio program. Example services that provide streaming media include YOUTUBE and PANDORA.

A micro-blogging service **486** may receive from the mobile computing device **410** a user-input post that does not identify recipients of the post. The micro-blogging service **486** may disseminate the post to other members of the micro-blogging service **486** that agreed to subscribe to the user.

A search engine **488** may receive user-entered textual or verbal queries from the mobile computing device **410**, determine a set of internet-accessible documents that are responsive to the query, and provide to the device **410** information to display a list of search results for the responsive documents. In examples where a verbal query is received, the voice recognition service **472** may translate the received audio into a textual query that is sent to the search engine.

These and other services may be implemented in a server system **490**. A server system may be a combination of hardware and software that provides a service or a set of services. For example, a set of physically separate and networked computerized devices may operate together as a logical server system unit to handle the operations necessary to offer a service to hundreds of individual computing devices.

In various implementations, operations that are performed “in response” to another operation (e.g., a determination or an identification) are not performed if the prior operation is unsuccessful (e.g., if the determination was not performed). Features in this document that are described with conditional language may describe implementations that are optional. In some examples, “transmitting” from a first device to a second device includes the first device placing data into a network, but may not include the second device receiving the data. Conversely, “receiving” from a first device may include

receiving the data from a network, but may not include the first device transmitting the data.

FIG. **5** is a block diagram of computing devices **500**, **550** that may be used to implement the systems and methods described in this document, as either a client or as a server or plurality of servers. Computing device **500** is intended to represent various forms of digital computers, such as laptops, desktops, workstations, personal digital assistants, servers, blade servers, mainframes, and other appropriate computers. Computing device **550** is intended to represent various forms of mobile devices, such as personal digital assistants, cellular telephones, smartphones, and other similar computing devices. Additionally computing device **500** or **550** can include Universal Serial Bus (USB) flash drives. The USB flash drives may store operating systems and other applications. The USB flash drives can include input/output components, such as a wireless transmitter or USB connector that may be inserted into a USB port of another computing device. The components shown here, their connections and relationships, and their functions, are meant to be exemplary only, and are not meant to limit implementations described and/or claimed in this document.

Computing device **500** includes a processor **502**, memory **504**, a storage device **506**, a high-speed interface **508** connecting to memory **504** and high-speed expansion ports **510**, and a low speed interface **512** connecting to low speed bus **514** and storage device **506**. Each of the components **502**, **504**, **506**, **508**, **510**, and **512**, are interconnected using various busses, and may be mounted on a common motherboard or in other manners as appropriate. The processor **502** can process instructions for execution within the computing device **500**, including instructions stored in the memory **504** or on the storage device **506** to display graphical information for a GUI on an external input/output device, such as display **516** coupled to high speed interface **508**. In other implementations, multiple processors and/or multiple buses may be used, as appropriate, along with multiple memories and types of memory. Also, multiple computing devices **500** may be connected, with each device providing portions of the necessary operations (e.g., as a server bank, a group of blade servers, or a multi-processor system).

The memory **504** stores information within the computing device **500**. In one implementation, the memory **504** is a volatile memory unit or units. In another implementation, the memory **504** is a non-volatile memory unit or units. The memory **504** may also be another form of computer-readable medium, such as a magnetic or optical disk.

The storage device **506** is capable of providing mass storage for the computing device **500**. In one implementation, the storage device **506** may be or contain a computer-readable medium, such as a floppy disk device, a hard disk device, an optical disk device, or a tape device, a flash memory or other similar solid state memory device, or an array of devices, including devices in a storage area network or other configurations. A computer program product can be tangibly embodied in an information carrier. The computer program product may also contain instructions that, when executed, perform one or more methods, such as those described above. The information carrier is a computer- or machine-readable medium, such as the memory **504**, the storage device **506**, or memory on processor **502**.

The high speed controller **508** manages bandwidth-intensive operations for the computing device **500**, while the low speed controller **512** manages lower bandwidth-intensive operations. Such allocation of functions is exemplary only. In one implementation, the high-speed controller **508** is coupled to memory **504**, display **516** (e.g., through a graphics proces-

sor or accelerator), and to high-speed expansion ports **510**, which may accept various expansion cards (not shown). In the implementation, low-speed controller **512** is coupled to storage device **506** and low-speed expansion port **514**. The low-speed expansion port, which may include various communication ports (e.g., USB, Bluetooth, Ethernet, wireless Ethernet) may be coupled to one or more input/output devices, such as a keyboard, a pointing device, a scanner, or a networking device such as a switch or router, e.g., through a network adapter.

The computing device **500** may be implemented in a number of different forms, as shown in the figure. For example, it may be implemented as a standard server **520**, or multiple times in a group of such servers. It may also be implemented as part of a rack server system **524**. In addition, it may be implemented in a personal computer such as a laptop computer **522**. Alternatively, components from computing device **500** may be combined with other components in a mobile device (not shown), such as device **550**. Each of such devices may contain one or more of computing device **500**, **550**, and an entire system may be made up of multiple computing devices **500**, **550** communicating with each other.

Computing device **550** includes a processor **552**, memory **564**, an input/output device such as a display **554**, a communication interface **566**, and a transceiver **568**, among other components. The device **550** may also be provided with a storage device, such as a microdrive or other device, to provide additional storage. Each of the components **550**, **552**, **564**, **554**, **566**, and **568**, are interconnected using various buses, and several of the components may be mounted on a common motherboard or in other manners as appropriate.

The processor **552** can execute instructions within the computing device **550**, including instructions stored in the memory **564**. The processor may be implemented as a chipset of chips that include separate and multiple analog and digital processors. Additionally, the processor may be implemented using any of a number of architectures. For example, the processor **410** may be a CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computers) processor, a RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) processor, or a MISC (Minimal Instruction Set Computer) processor. The processor may provide, for example, for coordination of the other components of the device **550**, such as control of user interfaces, applications run by device **550**, and wireless communication by device **550**.

Processor **552** may communicate with a user through control interface **558** and display interface **556** coupled to a display **554**. The display **554** may be, for example, a TFT (Thin-Film-Transistor Liquid Crystal Display) display or an OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) display, or other appropriate display technology. The display interface **556** may comprise appropriate circuitry for driving the display **554** to present graphical and other information to a user. The control interface **558** may receive commands from a user and convert them for submission to the processor **552**. In addition, an external interface **562** may be provided in communication with processor **552**, so as to enable near area communication of device **550** with other devices. External interface **562** may provide, for example, for wired communication in some implementations, or for wireless communication in other implementations, and multiple interfaces may also be used.

The memory **564** stores information within the computing device **550**. The memory **564** can be implemented as one or more of a computer-readable medium or media, a volatile memory unit or units, or a non-volatile memory unit or units. Expansion memory **574** may also be provided and connected to device **550** through expansion interface **572**, which may include, for example, a SIMM (Single In Line Memory Mod-

ule) card interface. Such expansion memory **574** may provide extra storage space for device **550**, or may also store applications or other information for device **550**. Specifically, expansion memory **574** may include instructions to carry out or supplement the processes described above, and may include secure information also. Thus, for example, expansion memory **574** may be provided as a security module for device **550**, and may be programmed with instructions that permit secure use of device **550**. In addition, secure applications may be provided via the SIMM cards, along with additional information, such as placing identifying information on the SIMM card in a non-hackable manner.

The memory may include, for example, flash memory and/or NVRAM memory, as discussed below. In one implementation, a computer program product is tangibly embodied in an information carrier. The computer program product contains instructions that, when executed, perform one or more methods, such as those described above. The information carrier is a computer- or machine-readable medium, such as the memory **564**, expansion memory **574**, or memory on processor **552** that may be received, for example, over transceiver **568** or external interface **562**.

Device **550** may communicate wirelessly through communication interface **566**, which may include digital signal processing circuitry where necessary. Communication interface **566** may provide for communications under various modes or protocols, such as GSM voice calls, SMS, EMS, or MMS messaging, CDMA, TDMA, PDC, WCDMA, CDMA2000, or GPRS, among others. Such communication may occur, for example, through radio-frequency transceiver **568**. In addition, short-range communication may occur, such as using a Bluetooth, WiFi, or other such transceiver (not shown). In addition, GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver module **570** may provide additional navigation- and location-related wireless data to device **550**, which may be used as appropriate by applications running on device **550**.

Device **550** may also communicate audibly using audio codec **560**, which may receive spoken information from a user and convert it to usable digital information. Audio codec **560** may likewise generate audible sound for a user, such as through a speaker, e.g., in a handset of device **550**. Such sound may include sound from voice telephone calls, may include recorded sound (e.g., voice messages, music files, etc.) and may also include sound generated by applications operating on device **550**.

The computing device **550** may be implemented in a number of different forms, as shown in the figure. For example, it may be implemented as a cellular telephone **580**. It may also be implemented as part of a smartphone **582**, personal digital assistant, or other similar mobile device.

Various implementations of the systems and techniques described here can be realized in digital electronic circuitry, integrated circuitry, specially designed ASICs (application specific integrated circuits), computer hardware, firmware, software, and/or combinations thereof. These various implementations can include implementation in one or more computer programs that are executable and/or interpretable on a programmable system including at least one programmable processor, which may be special or general purpose, coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device.

These computer programs (also known as programs, software, software applications or code) include machine instructions for a programmable processor, and can be implemented in a high-level procedural and/or object-oriented programming language, and/or in assembly/machine language. As

used herein, the terms “machine-readable medium” “computer-readable medium” refers to any computer program product, apparatus and/or device (e.g., magnetic discs, optical disks, memory, Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs)) used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a program-
5 mable processor, including a machine-readable medium that receives machine instructions as a machine-readable signal. The term “machine-readable signal” refers to any signal used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a program-
10 mable processor.

To provide for interaction with a user, the systems and techniques described here can be implemented on a computer having a display device (e.g., a CRT (cathode ray tube) or LCD (liquid crystal display) monitor) for displaying information to the user and a keyboard and a pointing device (e.g.,
15 a mouse or a trackball) by which the user can provide input to the computer. Other kinds of devices can be used to provide for interaction with a user as well; for example, feedback provided to the user can be any form of sensory feedback (e.g., visual feedback, auditory feedback, or tactile feed-
20 back); and input from the user can be received in any form, including acoustic, speech, or tactile input.

The systems and techniques described here can be implemented in a computing system that includes a back end component (e.g., as a data server), or that includes a middleware component (e.g., an application server), or that includes a front end component (e.g., a client computer having a graphical user interface or a Web browser through which a user can interact with an implementation of the systems and techniques described here), or any combination of such back end,
25 middleware, or front end components. The components of the system can be interconnected by any form or medium of digital data communication (e.g., a communication network). Examples of communication networks include a local area network (“LAN”), a wide area network (“WAN”), peer-to-peer networks (having ad-hoc or static members), grid computing infrastructures, and the Internet.

The computing system can include clients and servers. A client and server are generally remote from each other and typically interact through a communication network. The relationship of client and server arises by virtue of computer programs running on the respective computers and having a client-server relationship to each other.
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Although a few implementations have been described in detail above, other modifications are possible. Moreover,
35 other mechanisms for providing geographic location information on a telephone device may be used. In addition, the logic flows depicted in the figures do not require the particular order shown, or sequential order, to achieve desirable results. Other steps may be provided, or steps may be eliminated,
40 from the described flows, and other components may be added to, or removed from, the described systems. Accordingly, other implementations are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method comprising:

receiving, from a first telephone device having an associated first user, and at a second telephone device having an associated second user, a request to accept a telephone call;

receiving an indication that the second user is a member of a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive a current geographic location associated with the first telephone device based on contact information for the second user and whether the first user and the second user
65 have a particular relationship defined in a social network;

in response to receiving the indication that the second user is a member of the group, obtaining, from a server system corresponding to the social network, information that indicates the current geographic location associated with the first user, wherein the information is based on one or more recent location-based updates that were received in association with the social network and the first associated user, wherein the information is obtained by identifying a social network identifier for the associated first user based on a telephone number for the first telephone device received with the request to accept a telephone call; and

using the obtained information to provide a representation of the current geographic location of the first telephone device on the second telephone device in association with the telephone call from the first telephone device.

2. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein obtaining the information comprises receiving the information from the first telephone device through a network in conjunction with the telephone call request.

3. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein obtaining the information comprises:

requesting, by the second telephone device, the information from a server system that is remote from the first and second telephone devices; and
25 receiving the information from the server system.

4. The computer-implemented method of claim 3, wherein the server system comprises a mobile telephone server system that is configured to maintain and provide information that indicates geographic locations of mobile telephone devices.
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5. The computer-implemented method of claim 3, wherein the server system hosts a social network that is configured to receive updates from users regarding activities;

wherein requesting the information from the server system includes providing, by the second telephone device, the server system with a social network identifier for a first user associated with the first telephone device; and

wherein the information that indicates the current geographic location of the first telephone device is identified from activity updates received by the server system in association with the first user.
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6. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein providing the representation of the current geographic location of the first telephone device comprises displaying a map that depicts, at least, the current geographic location of the first telephone device on a display of the second telephone device.

7. The computer-implemented method of claim 6, further comprising:

identifying a current geographic location of the second telephone device or a second user associated with the second telephone device; and

determining a level of zoom at which to display the map based on a distance between the current geographic location of the first telephone device and the current geographic location of the second telephone device;

wherein the representation of the current geographic location of the first telephone device is provided on the second telephone device using the determined level of zoom.
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8. The computer-implemented method of claim 6, wherein the map is displayed on the display of the second telephone device with information that indicates an identity of the first telephone device or the associated first user and with information that prompts the associated second user to accept the telephone call request.
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9. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the group of callers is based on a telephone contact list stored by the second telephone device, or stored remotely in association with the second telephone device or the associated second user.

10. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein the group of callers is based on information that identifies one or more acquaintances of the associated second user on a social network.

11. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising determining whether the first telephone device or the associated first user is a member of a group of callers for whom the second telephone device is configured to display a geographic location;

wherein the information indicating the current geographic location is obtained in response to determining that the first telephone device or the associated first user is a member of the group of callers.

12. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, further comprising:

in response to determining that the first telephone device or the associated first user is not a member of the group of callers, identifying a geographic location associated with a telephone number from which the telephone call request is received by the second telephone device;

providing a representation of the identified geographic location on the second telephone device in association with the telephone call from the first telephone device.

13. A computer-implemented method comprising:

receiving, at a first mobile telephone device, a request from a first user of the first mobile telephone device to initiate a telephone call with a second mobile telephone device; determining whether a second user associated with the second mobile device is a member of a group of call recipients that are permitted to receive a current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device, by determining with the first mobile device and using contact information for the second user, whether the first user and the second user have a particular relationship defined in a social network system;

in response to determining that the second user is a member of the group, providing information that indicates the current geographic location for display on the second mobile telephone device over a network, wherein the provided information is based on one or more recent location-based updates that were received in association with the social network and the first user, and wherein the provided information is obtained by identifying a social network identifier for the first user based on a telephone number for the first mobile telephone device received with the request to accept a telephone call.

14. The computer-implemented method of claim 13, further comprising causing, by the first mobile telephone device, a telephone call to be initiated with the second mobile telephone device; and

wherein the information that indicates the current geographic location is provided in association with the telephone call.

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15. The computer-implemented method of claim 13, further comprising identifying the current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device or the first user.

16. The computer-implemented method of claim 13, wherein the group of call recipients is based on a telephone contact list stored by the first telephone device, or stored remotely from the first telephone device in association with the first telephone device or the first user.

17. The computer-implemented method of claim 13, wherein the group of call recipients is based on information that identifies one or more members of the social network who are related in the social network to the first user.

18. The computer-implemented method of claim 13, further comprising providing information on a display of the first mobile telephone device that indicates that the telephone call is being initiated and that indicates that the current geographic location is being provided to the second mobile telephone device.

19. A system for providing information that indicates a current geographic location in association with a telephone call, wherein the system comprises:

a first mobile telephone device that is associated with a first user;

a second mobile telephone device that is associated with a second user;

a server system that is operating in conjunction with a social network and is in communication with the first mobile telephone device and the second mobile telephone device over one or more communication networks;

a geographic location tracking module of the server system that is configured to maintain information that indicates a current geographic location for the first user, wherein the information that indicates the current geographic location for the first user is based on one or more location-based updates that were received over the one or more communication networks in association with the social network and the first user; and

a geographic permission module of the server system that is configured to identify a social network identifier for the first user based on a telephone number for the first mobile telephone device in order to determine whether the second user is permitted to receive information identifying the current geographic location associated with the first mobile telephone device, the determining comprising identifying a presence of a particular defined relationship between the first user and the second user in the social network, and wherein permission for the second mobile telephone device or the second user to receive the information is granted based on identifying the presence of the particular defined relationship; and

a network interface of the server system that is configured to provide information that indicates the current geographic location for the first user over the one or more networks to the second mobile telephone device based on the determination made by the geographic permission module.

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